Keele UNIVERSITY

socialhistorysociety

42nd Annual Conference

Keele University, Newcastle-under-Lyme

11-13 June 2018

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Enquiries about specific strands should be addressed to the relevant strand co-ordinators. For general enquiries about the conference, please contact the conference committee team, or socialhistorysoc@gmail.com, or visit http://socialhistory.org.uk/

Papers presented at the conference can be submitted to the Society's journal, *Cultural and Social History*, to be considered for publication. For details, see https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rfcs20/current

The Conference organisers would like to thank all those involved for their hard work.

Social History Society Annual Conference 2018

Keele University

11-13 June 2018

Day 1 – Monday 11 June

9.00-11.00 – Arrival and registration in foyer of Chancellor's Building, Keele University, ST5 5BG

9:30-10.45 – SHS committee meeting in CBA0.060, Chancellor's Building

Panel 1 – Monday 11 June 11.00-13.00

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion	**Families, Masculinities, and Violence**	**CBA1.098**
Chair: Dr Guy Woolnough, Keele University		
Lyndsay Galpin, Royal Holloway, University of London	Character on Trial: Speculation, Fraud, and the Suicide of John Sadleir	
Dr Charlotte Wildman, University of Manchester	Deviant Domesticity: Gender, Crime and the Home in Britain, 1918-1960	
Jessica Butler, University of Liverpool	Paternal Child Killing, Army Experience and the Use of the Insanity Plea, 1900 to 1939	

Panel 1 – Monday 11 June 11.00-13.00 (continued)

Life Cycles, Families and Communities	**The Younger Generation**	**CBA0.005**
Chair: Tanya Cheadle, University of Glasgow		
Nicola Sugden, University of Manchester	"No one could be found to undertake the onerous task of daily taking the child to and fro": mobility and the development of child psychoanalysis in mid-century Britain	
Dr. Michael John Law, University of Westminster	Central High: Teenage American Witnesses to 1950s Britain	
Professor Penny Tinkler, University of Manchester	'Going places' or 'out of place'? Representations of mobile teenage girls in Britain in the 1950s and 1960s	
Ellis Lynn Spicer, University of Kent	All Holocausted out?' Or taking pride in their heritage - The Second Generation Holocaust Survivor and the Jewish Community	

Global, Local and Transnational Perspectives	**Academic Research in the Heritage Sector**	**CBA0.007**
Chair: Dr Tosh Warwick, Leeds Beckett University		
Dr Ben Wilcock and Kate Picker, National Trust/University of Manchester	Move, Teach and Inspire: The National Trust and Academic Research	
Rhiannon Pickin, Leeds Beckett University	'From Barbarity to Humanity': The Effect of Prison Museums on Public Perceptions of Crime and Penal Heritage	
Michael Reeve, University of Hull	'Destruction had in a moment fashioned out of itself a nobler edifice': First World War material culture, urban heritage and the commemoration of civilian bombardment.	
Dr Niki Alsford, University of Central Lancashire	Is it time to write a social history of Taiwan?: Heritage and the History From Below	

Panel 1 – Monday 11 June 11.00-13.00 (continued)

Diversity, Minorities and "Others"	**Multicultural drifts**	**CBA1.079**
Chair: Dr Simon Sleight, Kings College London		
Dr Rob Waters, University of Sussex	Multicultural leadership before and after the Race Relations Acts	
Naomi Oppenheim, University College London and the British Library	Putting Down Roots: African-Caribbean place-making in post-war Brixton	
Dr Anna Maguire, Kings College London	Interracial Intimacies in Post-War London	

Senses, Self and Emotions	**Laughter, Insiders and Outsiders, 1500-1700**	**CBA0.013**
Chair: Dr Elena Carrera, Queen Mary, University of London		
Dr Robin Macdonald, University of York/The University of Western Australia	Funny things? Curious objects in seventeenth-century New France	
Dr Rebecca Hasler, University of St Andrews	'I have jested at abuse': Laughter and Social Commentary in Barnaby Rich's Irish Pamphlets, 1606–1617	
Dr Lena Liapi, Keele University	'To some wit, to others vertue': crime and laughter in early modern London	

Politics, Policy & Citizenship	**Print culture and the creation of political communities**	**CBA0.003**
Chair: Dr David Kennerley, Queen Mary, University of London		
Stephen Temitope David, Stellenbosch University, South Africa	'My Biafra is not yours': mapping the politics of remembrance in Chinua Achebe's 'There Was A Country' and Diliorah Chuckwurah's 'Last Train to Biafra'	
Professor Rob Allen, Auckland University of Technology	Victorian electoral cartoons and political identity	
John Porter, Trinity College Dublin/Irish Research Council	Green flags or red flags: class rhetoric in inter-war Irish election posters	

Panel 1 – Monday 11 June 11.00-13.00 (continued)

Social Action, Social Justice & Humanitarianism	**Roundtable: Teaching the History of Philanthropy and Humanitarianism**	**CBA1.099**
Chair:	Dr Helen Rogers, Liverpool John Moores	
Participants:	Dr Georgina Brewis, University College London Dr Anna Bocking-Welch, University of Liverpool Dr Triona Fitton, University of Kent Dr George Campbell Gosling, University of Wolverhampton	

13.00-14.00 – Lunch, Chancellor's Building Foyer

Panel 2 – Monday 11 June 14.00-16.00

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion	**Narrating Law and Crime**	**CBA1.098**
Chair: Krista Kesselring, Durham/Dalhousie		
Dr Jane O'Neill, University of Edinburgh	Acceptable abortion narratives?: Perception, stigma, and the instrumentalisation of women's abortion experiences, 1967-2017.	
Dr Mark T. S. Benson, Queen's University, Belfast	"A woman of her type was simply a menace": misconceptions of abortion providing handywomen in Northern Ireland, 1900 to 1968.	

Panel 2 – Monday 11 June 14.00-16.00 (continued)

Life Cycles, Families and Communities	**The Early Modern Family**	**CBA0.005**
Chair: TBC		
Sophie Cope, University of Birmingham	The Life and Times of Izaak Walton: Dated Material Culture and the Life-Cycle in Seventeenth-Century England	
Dr Barbara Crosbie, Durham University	Siblinghood and the Life Cycle of the Family	
Joshua Rhodes, University of Exeter	Farming families and the life cycle in eighteenth-century England	
Dr Jennifer Evans, University of Hertfordshire	In Women's Hands: Mothers, Wives, and Widows Treating Early Modern Male Patients with Genitourinary Medical Conditions	

Global, Local and Transnational Perspectives	**Activism, governance, and the local**	**CBA0.007**
Chair: Dr. Niki Alsford (UCLAN/SOAS)		
Dr Henry Irving, Leeds Beckett University	'A Chance to Do Something': Recycling and the 'People's War', 1939-45	
Dr Alexander Hutton, King's College London	"Does Everyone Want to Become a Citizen of Blobshire But Me?": Conservativism and Regional Identity in Local Government Reforms since 1945	
Matthew Woodward, Independent	The 'Argentine May' of 1969: Student radicalisation and mobilisation in Córdoba and the centrality of the local	
Beth Kitson, University of Oxford	The working lives of Irish women in late nineteenth-century England	

Panel 2 – Monday 11 June 14.00-16.00 (continued)

Diversity, Minorities and "Others"	**Minority encounters with the state**	**CBA1.079**
Chair: Dr. Rob Waters (Sussex)		
Dr Eureka Henrich, University of Hertfordshire	Assimilation as preventative medicine in post-war Australia	
Grace Redhead, UCL	'It hurts like hell': Pain, race and citizenship in Britain, 1981-1988	
Simon A. Purdue, Northeastern University	"Beaten, Kicked, Dragged, Abused": Race, Gender and Police Violence in the Roxbury Riots, June 1967	
Dr Simon Peplow, University of Exeter	'Boycott the Scarman Inquiry': anti-racist and black community groups after the 1981 'riots'	

Senses, Self and Emotions	**Materiality, Darkness and Light**	**CBA0.013**
Chair: Edward Brooker		
Susanna Lahtinen, University of Turku, Finland	Terribly beautiful darkness - Emotions and sensory experiences of the night	
Dr. Sonsoles Hernández-Barbosa, University of the Balearic Islands	The department store in its origins: trading with sensory pleasure	

Economies, Culture and Consumption	**Regulating Trade and Consumption**	**CBA0.060**
Chair: Dr Donna Loftus, Open University		
Dr Hilary Ingram, Durham University	Commonwealth challenges to 'company chain pharmacy': Boots the Chemists in New Zealand and Australia, 1935-9	
David Lerer, Columbia University	Securing savings and convincing Capital: the paradoxes of financial Démarchage in France's Third Republic	
Silvia Pizzirani, Independent	A Backdoor to Production. Consumption Policies of the Electrical Association for Women, between Domestic Emancipation and Conservative Modernity	

Panel 2 – Monday 11 June 14.00-16.00 (continued)

Politics, Policy & Citizenship	**Women and workplace protest in twentieth-century Britain**	**CBA0.003**
Chair: Dr Emily Robinson, University of Sussex		
Jane Clarke, University of Manchester/Imperial War Museum	'Duty' and 'service' in a 'National Emergency': ex-servicewomen and the General Strike	
Dr Jonathan Moss, University of Sussex	'Liberated in our own way': women and workplace protest in Britain, c. 1968-1985	
Natalie Thomlinson, University of Reading	The activist as expert: feminism, the miners' strike and working-class women	

Social Action, Social Justice & Humanitarianism	**Social Justice, Archives and the Academy**	**CBA1.099**
Chair: Dr. Georgina Brewis, University College London		
Professor Pamela Cox, University of Essex	Social History and Social Justice	
Guy Beckett, Birkbeck, University of London	History Acts: A Model for Radical Engagement	
Dr Charlotte Clements, London South Bank University	Social Action and Social Justice through the Archives of UK Voluntary Organisations	
Dr Alison Twells, Sheffield Hallam	Gender Justice in the Classroom: Using Historical Diaries and Letters in PSHE Teaching on Sex and Safety	

16.00-16.30 – Coffee in Chancellor's Foyer

16:30-18:00 – History and Diversity Plenary Panel, Westminster Theatre

Chair: Professor Pamela Cox

Panel: Dr Meleisa Ono-George, Senior Teaching Fellow (Caribbean History), University of Warwick

Ms Sue Lemos, undergraduate member of a University of Warwick working group lead by Dr Ono-George

Dr Jonathan Saha, Associate Professor of South Asian History, Leeds University

Dr Miranda Kaufmann, Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies

18:15-19:15 - *Seams,* Keele Chapel (Tickets £5 at entrance; £4 for students and early career conference attendees)

SEAMS is a collaboration between Restoke and Keele University, building on the legacies of coal mining within walking distance of the University. It will be an immersive and moving performance paying homage to the heritage, joy, loss and memories associated with the mining industry.

19:15 Routledge Drinks Reception and Presentation of the SHS Book Prize, Chancellor's Foyer

20:00 Dinner Buffet, The Refectory, Chancellor's Building

Day 2 - Tuesday 12 June

8.30 – 9.00 Coffee and Pastries in Chancellor's Foyer

Panel 3 – 09.00-10.30 Tuesday 12 June

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion	**Digitising Deviance: Visualising the Nineteenth Century Criminal Justice Experience**	**CBA1.098**
Chair: Rhiannon Pickin, Leeds Beckett University		
Dr Kim Price & Professor Barry Godfrey, University of Liverpool	Medical encounters: negotiating sickness in the convict prison	
Emma Watkins, University of Liverpool	Nineteenth-Century Juvenile Convicts and their Experience of Punishment	

Life Cycles, Families and Communities	**Families, Treatment and Care**	**CBA0.005**
Chair: Susan Woodall, Royal Holloway		
Dr Claire Marie Rennie, Leeds Beckett University	Children as Experiments: The Development of 'Paediatrics' in Eighteenth-Century England	
Cara Dobbing, University of Leicester	The Family and Insanity: The Experience of the Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum, 1862-1902	
Ellie Murray, University of Leeds	Childhood, Parenting and Psychology: Children's conceptions of psychological childcare advice in mid-twentieth-century Britain	

Panel 3 – Tuesday 12 June 09.00-10.30 (continued)

Global, Local and Transnational Perspectives	**Culture, leisure and identity in northern England**	**CBA0.007**
Chair: Dr. Ben Anderson, Keele University		
Jessica Davidson, University of Oxford	'A moral pestilence' or 'great benefit to the town'?: the reputation of provincial fairs in the early nineteenth century	
Dr Tosh Warwick, University of Glasgow/University of Huddersfield	Local identity on the global stage: Northernness, Steel City and the 1966 World Cup	
Gary Daly, Teesside University	The N.M.E. – From the Bender Squad to the Gremlins: An abridged history of the football hooligan gangs of Newcastle.	

Senses, Self and Emotions	**Varieties of Fear and Anger**	**CBA0.013**
Chair: Benno Gammerl, Goldsmiths		
Dr Stephen Spencer, Institute of Historical Research, University of London	Between Zealous Wrath and Destructive Fury: The Legitimacy of Anger in a Crusading Context	
Michał Podsędek, University of Wrocław	Three shades of fear: the emotional history of seventeenth-century peasant	
Ariana Ellis, University of Toronto, Centre for Medieval Studies	Accessing Anna: A Sensory Reading of the Eighteenth Century Diary of Anna del Monte	

Economies, Culture and Consumption	**The Old Poor Law in Current Research**	**CBA0.060**
Chair: Prof. Alannah Tomkins, Keele University		
Professor Jeremy Boulton, Newcastle University	Accounting for the Workhouse under the Old Poor Law: St Martin in the Fields, 1725-1749	
Dr Peter Collinge, Keele University	Seeds, spades and celery: the workhouse garden reconsidered 1780-1835	
Professor Naomi Tadmor, University of Lancaster	The Poor Law and the fiscal-military state, c.1660-1780	

Panel 3 – Tuesday 12 June 09.00-10.30 (continued)

Politics, Policy & Citizenship	**Assessing the political impact of individuals**	**CBA0.003**
Chair: Andrew Walker		
Louise Ryland-Epton, Open University	'The indefatigable and honourable executions of Mr Gilbert': the impact of individuals in the development of social policy in the eighteenth century	
Dr Robert Snape, University of Bolton	Establishing the social value of leisure: John Hobson, Cecil Delisle Burns and social reconstruction in the early twentieth century	
Dr Tanya Cheadle, University of Glasgow	A 'wildly unconventional ... spinster lady': Jane Hume Clapperton, eugenic feminism and the late Victorian birth control campaigns	

10.30-11.00 – Coffee in Chancellor's Foyer

Panel 4 – 11.00-12.30 Tuesday 12 June

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion	**Women in Early Modern Courts of Law**	**CBA1.098**
Chair & organiser: Professor Krista Kesselring, Dalhousie University (Visiting Fellow at Durham University)		
Professor Deborah Youngs, Swansea University	Maintenance, lewd behaviour and abandonment: why wives took their husbands to court in early Tudor Star Chamber	
Alexandra Shepard, University of Glasgow	Worthless Witnesses: Marginal Voices and Women's Legal Agency in Early Modern England	
Tim Stretton, Saint Mary's University	Private Marital Separations in England 1600-1750	

Panel 4 – Tuesday 12 June 11.00-12.30 (continued)

Life Cycles, Families and Communities	**Family Men, Family Women**	**CBA0.005**
Chair: TBC		
Sophie Greenway, University of Warwick	'A refuge from the wife': Gender and domesticity in mid-twentieth-century British gardens	
Dr Ben Anderson, Keele University	Partnership or Co-operation? Domesticity and the 'strenuous life' in the pre-war Co-operative Holidays Association.	

Global, Local and Transnational Perspectives	**Institutions and policy**	**CBA0.007**
Chair: Dr Ben Wilcock, National Trust/University of Manchester		
Dr Hannah Young, Victoria and Albert Research Institute (VARI)	Building the V&A: absentee slave-owners as collectors	
Eve Hartley, University of Huddersfield	Mechanics' Institutes: Nineteenth Century Social Media Hubs	
Dr Rob Ellis, University of Huddersfield	London County Council, its Mental Health Policy and the Politics of International Consultation	

Diversity, Minorities and "Others"	**Minorities in public discourse**	**CBA1.079**
Chair: Dr Meleisa Ono-George, University of Warwick.		
Dr Ryan Hanley, University College London	Adults and Children in the British Abolition Debates, 1828-1833	
Jacob Bloomfield, University of Manchester	Danny La Rue: Achieving Stardom as a Drag Queen in the 'Permissive Society'	
Frances Myers, University of Manchester	How the Left was won? Media re-positioning of the 'moderate' during the 1984-5 Miners Strike	

Panel 4 – Tuesday 12 June 11.00-12.30 (continued)

Economies, Culture and Consumption	**Buying and Becoming**	**CBA0.060**
Chair: Hilary Ingram, Durham		
Erin Bramwell, University of Lancaster	'She was very much in charge of the medicine cabinet': Mothers, Authority, and Self-Prescription in the Interwar British Home	
Professor Carol Summers, University of Richmond	Thrift and stakeholder citizenship in the late British Empire	
Elizabeth Spencer, University of York	Sentimental Consumers? Women and their clothing in eighteenth-century England	

Politics, Policy & Citizenship	**The collective voice in action?**	**CBA0.003**
Chair: Dr Emily Robinson, University of Sussex		
Matt Jones, Keele University	Mass Observers, Britain's recent wars and World War Two	
Steven Daniels, University of Liverpool	Conservative governments and the Union of Democratic Mineworkers, c.1985-1992	
Florence Mok, University of York	Covert colonialism: public opinion polling in Hong Kong, c. 1975-1980	

Social Action, Social Justice & Humanitarianism	**Selling compassion: charity fundraising and the roots of the modern charity sector in Britain, 1870-1912**	**CBA1.099**
Chair: Anna Bocking-Welch, University of Liverpool		
Professor Julie-Marie Strange, University of Manchester	Consuming Charity in late-nineteenth century Britain	
Dr Sarah Roddy, University of Manchester	Making transnational markets: diaspora fundraising by the nineteenth-century Irish Catholic Church	

12.30-14.30 – Lunch in Chancellor's Foyer

13.15-14.15 – Social History Society AGM: Westminster Theatre, Chancellor's Building

14.30-16.30 - *Journal of Cultural and Social History* Editorial Board meeting: Westminster Theatre, Chancellor's Building

Panel 5 – 14.30-16.30 Tuesday 12 June

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion	**Narratives, Emotions and Deviance**	**CBA1.098**
Chair: Charlotte Wildman, Manchester		
Stephanie Allen, University of Hertfordshire	Recreating Virginity: Fears of Sexual Deviance in Early Modern England, c1540-1750	
Tracey Boyce, University of Chichester	The Empire Bites Back: the crocodile as a symbol of imperialism in nineteenth-century Punch and Judy	
Dr Mary Clare Martin, University of Greenwich	Love, letters and activism: reclaiming Christian Socialist, suffragist life-stories, c.1885-1950	

Life Cycles	**Work, Community and Retirement**	**CBA0.005**
Chair: TBC		
Dr Nancy Bruseker, Independent	Bricks, mortar and paper: how to read a musician's retirement	
Tom Heritage, University of Southampton	The Life Course of the Elderly Population in England and Wales, 1851-1911	
Alexander Rowe, University of Plymouth	The 'Poldark Effect': Media Consumption and the Management of Mining Heritage Sites in Cornwall	

Panel 5 – 14.30-16.30 Tuesday 12 June (continued)

Senses, Self and Emotions	**Relationality and Encounter**	**CBA0.013**
Chair: Alexandra Esche, Technical University Berlin/ Queen Mary University London		
Valentina Tomassetti, University of Warwick	The Construction of Female Shame in Early Modern Italy	
Nailya Shamgunova, University of Cambridge	Anglo-Ottoman encounter and the 'Age of the Beloveds'	
Professor David Vincent, The Open University	Solitude I'll Walk With Thee	

Diversity, Minorities and "Others"	**'Otherness' and Citizenship**	**CBA1.079**
Chair: TBC		
Dr Ginger Frost, Samford University	"Not Always Logical": British Law and Bi-national Marriages, 1900-40	
Gábor Csikós, Hungarian Academy of Sciences Rural History Research Group	"My advena state may cause detrimentum to natives" The identity of a 18th century noble merchant in Hungary	
Iker Saitua, University of California, Riverside & University of the Basque Country	The Whitening of the Basques in the United States: Or, How Basque Immigrants Became White in the American West	

Economies, Culture and Consumption	**Leisure and Natural Relations**	**CBA0.060**
Chair: Dr. Ben Anderson, Keele University		
Professor Sean Nixon, University of Essex	From Decoy Screen to Bird Hide: Design and an Observational Culture of Nature c.1947-75	
Dr Andrew Jackson, Bishop Grosseteste University	A pre-First World War 'World we have lost': rural fiction, idyll and reality	
Felicity Hall, V&A/RCA	Nature and British contemporary floristry	

Panel 5 – 14.30-16.30 Tuesday 12 June (continued)

Politics, Policy & Citizenship	**Rethinking the pre-democratic state**	**CBA0.003**
Chair: Dr Andrew Walker, Rose Bruford College		
Jonah Miller, King's College London	The limits of office holding in early-modern England	
Dom Birch, King's College London	State, law and pluralism in early-modern England	
Dr Richard Bell, University of Birmingham	Social conflict and experiences of the state in England's early-modern prisons	

Joint Session: **Social Action, Social Justice & Humanitarianism *with* Global, Local and Transnational Perspectives**	**Transnational humanitarianism**	**CBA0.060**
Chair: George Gosling, Wolverhampton		
Professor Andrea Major, University of Leeds	'If you would redeem Africa, you must regenerate India!': The British India Society, Transnational Networks of Colonial Philanthropy, and Global Anti-Slavery, 1838-1843	
Dr Anna Bocking-Welch, University of Liverpool	The rise of Christian Aid and the death of Christian Britain: religious humanitarianism in the 1960s	
Dr Wendy Asquith, University of Nottingham/Leverhulme Trust	Embracing the Spectacular on the Eve of War: The League of Nations at New York's World Fair, 1939-1940	

16.30-17.00 – Coffee in Chancellor's Foyer

17.30-19.00 – Keynote lecture: Keith Wrightson. Westminster Theatre, Chancellor's Building.

19.30 – Drinks at Keele Hall. Conference dinner to be served at 20.00

Day 3 - Wednesday 13 June

8.30 – 9.00 Coffee and Pastries in Chancellor's Foyer

Panel 6 – Wednesday 13 June 09.00-11.00

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion	**Moralising and the Law throughout British History**	**CBA1.098**
Chair: Alexander Hutton, King's College, London		
Joe Chick, University of Warwick	Inclusion, Exclusion, and the Pursuit of Identity: Town-Abbey Relations in Late Medieval Reading	
Grace Elizabeth Antonia Di Méo, University of Bristol	Violent women and the administration of summary justice: transformations in magisterial attitudes towards assault in Cheltenham and Exeter, 1880-1910	
Dr Guy Woolnough, Keele University	Women imprisoned for killing their children: petitions for early release, 1868-1900	

Life Cycles, Families and Communities	**Life Choices: Women and Family**	**CBA0.005**
Chair: TBC		
Bethany White, University of Oxford	Why go to university? The experiences of working-class women in higher education in Britain, 1965-1975	
Dr Helen Glew, University of Westminster	The discussion of married women's work in the writings of Winifred Holtby	

Panel 6 – Wednesday 13 June 09.00-11.00 (continued)

Global, Local and Transnational Perspectives	**Discourses of 'Development' in the Global South**	**CBA0.007**
Chair: Carol Summers, University of Richmond		
Dr Kate Law, University of Chichester	"Choice or Coercion? South Africa, the British Anti-Apartheid Movement and the debate over Depo-Provera c.1980-1987"	
Dr Alex Sutton, University of Chichester	Building Better Workers: Capital, Empire and the Groundnut Scheme	
Dr Andrew Cohen, University of Kent	Navigating Nationalisation: American Metal Climax Inc. and the Zambian Copperbelt, c. 1968-1973	
Professor Erik Eklund, Federation University Australia	The Atomic Age in the Outback: The uranium mining town of Mary Kathleen as a postwar palimpsest, 1954 to 1984	

Politics, Policy & Citizenship	**Youth Politics and Education Policies**	**CBA0.003**
Chair: Emily Robinson		
Professor Adrian Bingham, University of Sheffield	The last milestone on the long and historic journey to full adult suffrage? The lowering of the voting age in Britain, 1964-70	
Dr Hannah Charnock and Dr James Freeman, University of Bristol	Discovering 'Thatcher's children': Labour's youth problem in 1980s Britain	
Dr Sian Edwards, University of Winchester	Conservation, environmentalism and citizenship in the British Girl Guide Organisation during the long 1980s	
Theresa McKeon, University of Bristol	Bristol's 'Big Society': the Society of Merchant Venturers and the rise of modern philanthropy, 1975-2016	

Panel 6 – Wednesday 13 June 09.00-11.00 (continued)

Senses, Self and Emotions	**Emotions and Gendered Selves**	**CBA0.013**
Chair: Matt Jones, Keele University		
Professor Janet Lee, Oregon State University, USA	Bravado and Moral Survival Among First World Airmen	
Dr Heather Ellis, University of Sheffield	Scholars and Gentlemen: Masculinity in British Science in the Early Nineteenth Century	
Dr Helen Parr, Keele University	Class, violence and masculinities in the life histories of 1970s and 1980s British infantry soldiers	

Economies, Culture and Consumption	**Work and Status in Early Modern England**	**CBA0.060**
Chair: Dr Lena Liapi, Keele University		
Dr Hillary Taylor, Jesus College, Cambridge	Social Relations and the Economics of Deposing for One's 'Betters' in Early Modern England	
Tiffany Shumaker, University of Oxford	From Spinning to Knitting and Back Again: Regulating Poor Women's Work in Early Modern England	
Esben Bøgh Sørensen, Aarhus University	A 'new kind of husbandry': work, household and farming in sixteenth century English agricultural manuals	
Charlie Taverner, Birkbeck, University of London	'Three-pence a peck at Bridewell dock!': Oyster sellers, sex and the London food chain, c. 1600-1750	

Panel 6 – Wednesday 13 June 09.00-11.00 (continued)

Social Action, Social Justice & Humanitarianism	**Exile and dispossession**	**CBA1.099**
Chair: Professor Pamela Cox, University of Essex		
Ajmal Waqif, independent	'Well calculated for any nation under the heavens': Spenceanism and the transnational experience of dispossession and revolt	
Ben Holmes, University of Exeter	'Aliens by law but not in habits or sympathies': welfare and the wartime experiences of 'British-born enemy alien' families in First World War Britain	
Dr Catherine McMillan, independent	Fellow Feeling and Christian Duty: Early Modern Scotland's Charitable Support of Europe's Reformed Protestants	

11.00-11.30 Coffee in Chancellor's Foyer

Panel 7 – Wednesday 13 June 11.30-13.00

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion	**Subaltern Voices**	**CBA1.098**
Chair: Dr. Rachel Bright, Keele University		
Alexandra Esche, Technical University Berlin/ Queen Mary University London	East End for the English: Working Class Fear and Anxiety in the Anti-Alien Movement (1887-1905)	
Professor Chris Holligan, University of the West of Scotland	An Odyssey of Elite Moral Therapy	
Dr Toby Martin, University of Huddersfield	Singing History: Song as testimony	

Panel 7 – Wednesday 13 June 11.30-13.00 (continued)

Life Cycles, Families and Communities	**Keeping it in the family: law and litigation in premodern Britain**	**CBA0.005**
Chair: Professor Deborah Youngs, Swansea University		
Dr Emma Cavell, Swansea University	Family and Violence in the thirteenth-century Warwick Jewry	
Dr Teresa Phipps, Swansea University	Disorderly daughters and family feuds: gender, household and litigation in late medieval English towns	
Rebecca Mason, University of Glasgow	Gender, Death and the Law of Property in Early Modern Scotland	

Senses, Self and Emotions	**Writing, Narrative and Ego-documents**	**CBA0.013**
Chair: Heather Ellis, University of Sheffield		
Dr Laura Mair, University of Edinburgh	A 'Transcript of their Mind'?: An Intimate History of Literacy in Ragged Schools	
Edward Brooker, Queen Mary, University of London	The Keys to the Fortress? - Emotion and Subjectivity in the Nineteenth-Century Diary	

Diversity, Minorities and "Others"	**Minority geographies/places/locations**	**CBA1.079**
Chair: TBC		
Christopher Lawson, University of California, Berkeley	'Proud to be an Oldhamer': Minority Communities and Community Identity in Britain's Deindustrialised Cities, 1960s-90s	
Dr Michał Rauszer, University of Warsaw	Plough-shaped skulls: Gentry's discourses and class distinction	
Professor Michael Rosen, Goldsmiths, University of London	"So They Call You Pisher!' - a study in minority attitudes and behaviour in a 1950s and 60s London suburb	

Panel 7 – Wednesday 13 June 11.30-13.00 (continued)

Economies, Culture and Consumption	**Producing and Consuming Culture**	**CBA0.060**
Chair: Professor Sean Nixon, University of Essex		
Dr Andrew Walker, Rose Bruford College	Articulations of local and regional identity? Theatre building in the East Midlands and South Yorkshire, c. 1950-1980	
Professor Malcolm Chase, University of Leeds	Mid-Victorian family economy and cultures of consumption: the strange case of John Denman	
Abigail Sage, University of Cambridge	Print media, authorship, and the aspiring writer in the late nineteenth century	

Panel: Politics, Policy & Citizenship	**Music, politics and popular culture in Britain**	**CBA0.003**
Chair: Natalie Thomlinson, University of Reading		
Professor Mark Philp, University of Warwick	Singing politics in the 1790s: words, music and emotions	
Dr Oskar Cox Jensen, Queen Mary, University of London	Music to some purpose: Samuel Bamford sings	
Dr David Kennerley, Queen Mary, University of London	Strikes and singing classes: the politics of sound in 1842 and after	

Social Action, Social Justice & Humanitarianism	**Progressive politics**	**CBA1.099**
Chair: George Gosling, Wolverhampton		
Dr Emily Robinson and Dr Jake Watts, University of Sussex	Progressive Identities, Delaying Powers and Institutional Lags: The Temporal Politics of the Labour Lords	
Dr Sam Blaxland, Swansea University	Re-thinking ’68 and its legacy: the case of a provincial university	
Beatrice Robic, Sorbonne Université	‘A subject of special appeal’: women factory inspectors and the protection of child workers in England, 1893-1914	

13.00-14.00 Packed Lunch in Chancellor's Foyer

Posters: Gallery, Chancellor's Building, Keele University, Monday 11th June – Wednesday 13th June.

1. **Amy Clarke, University of Southampton:**
   Scandal, dishonour and female celebrity in eighteenth-century England 1750-1790

2. **Mads Linnet Perner, University of Copenhagen/Lancaster University:**
   Segregation behind the walls: residential patterns in pre-industrial Copenhagen

3. **Helen Innes, Anglia Ruskin University:**
   A licensed dealer in legs: John Hollingshead and the 'principal boys' of the Gaiety Theatre

4. **Kerrie McGiveron, University of Liverpool:**
   "Notes on a Community Struggle," Big Flame and the 1972-73 Kirkby Rent Strike

Papers by Author

Tracey Boyce, University of Chichester *The Empire Bites Back: the crocodile as a symbol of imperialism in nineteenth-century Punch and Judy*	5	14
Erin Bramwell, University of Lancaster *'She was very much in charge of the medicine cabinet': Mothers, Authority, and Self-Prescription in the Interwar British Home*	4	13
Edward Brooker, Queen Mary, University of London *The Keys to the Fortress? - Emotion and Subjectivity in the Nineteenth-Century Diary*	7	21
Dr Nancy Bruseker, Independent *Bricks, mortar and paper: how to read a musician's retirement*	5	14
Jessica Butler, University of Liverpool *Paternal Child Killing, Army Experience and the Use of the Insanity Plea, 1900 to 1939*	1	1
Dr Emma Cavell, Swansea University *Family and Violence in the thirteenth-century Warwick Jewry*	7	21
Jane Clarke, University of Manchester/Imperial War Museum *'Duty' and 'service' in a 'National Emergency': ex-servicewomen and the General Strike*	2	7
Dr Charlotte Clements, London South Bank University *Social Action and Social Justice through the Archives of UK Voluntary Organisations*	2	7
Dr Hannah Charnock and Dr James Freeman, University of Bristol *Discovering 'Thatcher's children': Labour's youth problem in 1980s Britain*	6	18
Professor Malcolm Chase, University of Leeds *Mid-Victorian family economy and cultures of consumption: the strange case of John Denman*	7	22
Dr Tanya Cheadle, University of Glasgow *A 'wildly unconventional ... spinster lady': Jane Hume Clapperton, eugenic feminism and the late Victorian birth control campaigns*	3	11
Joe Chick, University of Warwick *Inclusion, Exclusion, and the Pursuit of Identity: Town-Abbey Relations in Late Medieval Reading*	6	17
Dr Andrew Cohen, University of Kent *Navigating Nationalisation: American Metal Climax Inc. and the Zambian Copperbelt, c. 1968-1973*	6	18
Dr Peter Collinge, Keele University *Seeds, spades and celery: the workhouse garden reconsidered 1780-1835*	3	10
Sophie Cope, University of Birmingham	2	5

The Life and Times of Izaak Walton: Dated Material Culture and the Life-Cycle in Seventeenth-Century England		
Professor Pamela Cox, University of Essex *Social History and Social Justice*	2	7
Steven Daniels, University of Liverpool *Conservative governments and the Union of Democratic Mineworkers, c.1985-1992*	4	13
Dr Oskar Cox Jensen, Queen Mary, University of London *Music to some purpose: Samuel Bamford sings*	7	
Dr Barbara Crosbie, Durham University *Siblinghood and the Life Cycle of the Family*	2	5
Gábor Csikós, Hungarian Academy of Sciences Rural History Research Group *"My advena state may cause detrimentum to natives" The identity of a 18th century noble merchant in Hungary*	5	15
Gary Daly, Teesside University *The N.M.E. – From the Bender Squad to the Gremlins: An abridged history of the football hooligan gangs of Newcastle*	3	10
Jessica Davidson, University of Oxford *'A moral pestilence' or 'great benefit to the town'?: the reputation of provincial fairs in the early nineteenth century*	3	10
Cara Dobbing, University of Leicester *The Family and Insanity: The Experience of the Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum, 1862-1902*	3	9
Dr Sian Edwards, University of Winchester *Conservation, environmentalism and citizenship in the British Girl Guide Organisation during the long 1980s*	6	18
Professor Erik Eklund, Federation University Australia *The Atomic Age in the Outback: The uranium mining town of Mary Kathleen as a postwar palimpsest, 1954 to 1984*	6	18
Ariana Ellis, University of Toronto, Centre for Medieval Studies *Accessing Anna: A Sensory Reading of the Eighteenth Century Diary of Anna del Monte*	3	10
Dr Heather Ellis, University of Sheffield *Scholars and Gentlemen: Masculinity in British Science in the Early Nineteenth Century*	6	19
Dr Rob Ellis, University of Huddersfield *London County Council, its Mental Health Policy and the Politics of International Consultation*	4	12

Alexandra Esche, Technical University Berlin/ Queen Mary University London *East End for the English: Working Class Fear and Anxiety in the Anti-Alien Movement (1887-1905)*	7	20
Dr Jennifer Evans, University of Hertfordshire *In Women's Hands: Mothers, Wives, and Widows Treating Early Modern Male Patients with Genitourinary Medical Conditions*	2	5
Dr Ginger Frost, Samford University *"Not Always Logical": British Law and Bi-national Marriages, 1900-40*	5	15
Lyndsay Galpin, Royal Holloway, University of London *Character on Trial: Speculation, Fraud, and the Suicide of John Sadleir*	1	1
Dr Helen Glew, University of Westminster. *The discussion of married women's work in the writings of Winifred Holtby*	6	17
Sophie Greenway, University of Warwick *'A refuge from the wife': Gender and domesticity in mid-twentieth-century British gardens*	4	12
Felicity Hall, V&A/RCA *Nature and British contemporary floristry*	5	15
Dr Ryan Hanley, University College London *Adults and Children in the British Abolition Debates, 1828-1833*	4	12
Eve Hartley, University of Huddersfield *Mechanics' Institutes: Nineteenth Century Social Media Hubs*	4	12
Dr Rebecca Hasler, University of St Andrews *'I have jested at abuse': Laughter and Social Commentary in Barnaby Rich's Irish Pamphlets, 1606–1617*	1	3
Dr Eureka Henrich, University of Hertfordshire *Assimilation as preventative medicine in post-war Australia*	2	6
Dr. Sonsoles Hernández-Barbosa, University of the Balearic Islands *The department store in its origins: trading with sensory pleasure*	2	6
Tom Heritage, University of Southampton *The Life Course of the Elderly Population in England and Wales, 1851-1911*	5	14
Professor Chris Holligan, University of the West of Scotland *An Odyssey of Elite Moral Therapy*	7	20
Ben Holmes, University of Exeter *'Aliens by law but not in habits or sympathies': welfare and the wartime experiences of 'British-born enemy alien' families in First World War Britain*	6	20
Dr Alexander Hutton, King's College London	2	5

"Does Everyone Want to Become a Citizen of Blobshire But Me?": Conservativism and Regional Identity in Local Government Reforms since 1945		
Dr Hilary Ingram, Durham University *Commonwealth challenges to 'company chain pharmacy': Boots the Chemists in New Zealand and Australia, 1935-9*	2	6
Dr Henry Irving, Leeds Beckett University *'A Chance to Do Something': Recycling and the 'People's War', 1939-45*	2	5
Dr Andrew Jackson, Bishop Grosseteste University *A pre-First World War 'World we have lost': rural fiction, idyll and reality*	5	15
Dr Oskar Cox Jensen, Queen Mary, University of London *Music to some purpose: Samuel Bamford sings*	7	22
Matt Jones, Keele University *Mass Observers, Britain's recent wars and World War Two*	4	13
Dr David Kennerley, Queen Mary, University of London *Strikes and singing classes: the politics of sound in 1842 and after*	7	22
Beth Kitson, University of Oxford *The working lives of Irish women in late nineteenth-century England*	2	5
Susanna Lahtinen, University of Turku, Finland *Terribly beautiful darkness - Emotions and sensory experiences of the night*	2	6
Dr Kate Law, University of Chichester *"Choice or Coercion? South Africa, the British Anti-Apartheid Movement and the debate over Depo-Provera c.1980-1987"*	6	18
Dr. Michael John Law, University of Westminster *Central High: Teenage American Witnesses to 1950s Britain*	1	2
Christopher Lawson, University of California, Berkeley *'Proud to be an Oldhamer': Minority Communities and Community Identity in Britain's Deindustrialised Cities, 1960s-90s*	7	21
Professor Janet Lee, Oregon State University, USA Bravado and Moral Survival Among First World Airmen	6	19
David Lerer, Columbia University *Securing savings and convincing Capital: the paradoxes of financial Démarchage in France's Third Republic*	2	6
Dr Lena Liapi, Keele University *'To some wit, to others vertue': crime and laughter in early modern London*	1	3
Dr Robin Macdonald, University of York/The University of Western Australia *Funny things? Curious objects in seventeenth-century New France*	1	3
Dr Anna Maguire, Kings College London	1	3

Interracial Intimacies in Post-War London		
Dr Laura Mair, University of Edinburgh *A 'Transcript of their Mind'?: An Intimate History of Literacy in Ragged Schools*	7	21
Professor Andrea Major, University of Leeds *'If you would redeem Africa, you must regenerate India!': The British India Society, Transnational Networks of Colonial Philanthropy, and Global Anti-Slavery, 1838-1843*	5	16
Dr Mary Clare Martin, University of Greenwich *Love, letters and activism: reclaiming Christian Socialist, suffragist life-stories, c.1885-1950*	5	14
Dr Toby Martin, University of Huddersfield *Singing History: Song as testimony*	7	20
Rebecca Mason, University of Glasgow *Gender, Death and the Law of Property in Early Modern Scotland*	7	21
Theresa McKeon, University of Bristol *Bristol's 'Big Society': the Society of Merchant Venturers and the rise of modern philanthropy, 1975-2016*	6	18
Dr Catherine McMillan, independent *Fellow Feeling and Christian Duty: Early Modern Scotland's Charitable Support of Europe's Reformed Protestants*	6	20
Grace Elizabeth Antonia Di Méo, University of Bristol *Violent women and the administration of summary justice: transformations in magisterial attitudes towards assault in Cheltenham and Exeter, 1880-1910*	6	17
Jonah Miller, King's College London *The limits of office holding in early-modern England*	5	16
Florence Mok, University of York *Covert colonialism: public opinion polling in Hong Kong, c. 1975-1980*	4	13
Dr Jonathan Moss, University of Sussex *'Liberated in our own way': women and workplace protest in Britain, c. 1968-1985*	2	7
Ellie Murray, University of Leeds *Childhood, Parenting and Psychology: Children's conceptions of psychological childcare advice in mid-twentieth-century Britain*	3	9
Frances Myers, University of Manchester *How the Left was won? Media re-positioning of the 'moderate' during the 1984-5 Miners Strike*	4	12
Professor Sean Nixon, University of Essex	5	15

From Decoy Screen to Bird Hide: Design and an Observational Culture of Nature c.1947-75		
Dr Jane O'Neill, University of Edinburgh *Acceptable abortion narratives?: Perception, stigma, and the instrumentalisation of women's abortion experiences, 1967-2017.*	2	4
Naomi Oppenheim, University College London and the British Library *Putting Down Roots: African-Caribbean place-making in post-war Brixton*	1	3
Dr Helen Parr, Keele University *Class, violence and masculinities in the life histories of 1970s and 1980s British infantry soldiers*	6	19
Dr Simon Peplow, University of Exeter *'Boycott the Scarman Inquiry': anti-racist and black community groups after the 1981 'riots'*	2	6
Professor Mark Philp, University of Warwick *Singing politics in the 1790s: words, music and emotions*	7	22
Dr Teresa Phipps, Swansea University *Disorderly daughters and family feuds: gender, household and litigation in late medieval English towns*	7	21
Rhiannon Pickin, Leeds Beckett University *'From Barbarity to Humanity': The Effect of Prison Museums on Public Perceptions of Crime and Penal Heritage*	1	2
Silvia Pizzirani, Independent *A Backdoor to Production. Consumption Policies of the Electrical Association for Women, between Domestic Emancipation and Conservative Modernity*	2	6
Michał Podsędek, University of Wrocław *Three shades of fear: the emotional history of seventeenth-century peasant*	3	10
John Porter, Trinity College Dublin/Irish Research Council *Green flags or red flags: class rhetoric in inter-war Irish election posters*	1	3
Dr Kim Price & Professor Barry Godfrey, University of Liverpool *Medical encounters: negotiating sickness in the convict prison*	3	9
Simon A. Purdue, Northeastern University *"Beaten, Kicked, Dragged, Abused": Race, Gender and Police Violence in the Roxbury Riots, June 1967*	2	6
Dr Michał Rauszer, University of Warsaw *Plough-shaped skulls: Gentry's discourses and class distinction*	7	21
Grace Redhead, University College London *'It hurts like hell': Pain, race and citizenship in Britain, 1981-1988*	2	6
Michael Reeve, University of Hull	1	2

From Spinning to Knitting and Back Again: Regulating Poor Women's Work in Early Modern England		
Dr Robert Snape, University of Bolton *Establishing the social value of leisure: John Hobson, Cecil Delisle Burns and social reconstruction in the early twentieth century*	3	11
Esben Bøgh Sørensen, Aarhus University *A 'new kind of husbandry': work, household and farming in sixteenth century English agricultural manuals*	6	19
Elizabeth Spencer, University of York *Sentimental Consumers? Women and their clothing in eighteenth-century England*	4	13
Dr Stephen Spencer, Institute of Historical Research, University of London *Between Zealous Wrath and Destructive Fury: The Legitimacy of Anger in a Crusading Context*	3	10
Ellis Lynn Spicer, University of Kent *All Holocausted out?' Or taking pride in their heritage - The Second Generation Holocaust Survivor and the Jewish Community*	1	2
Professor Julie-Marie Strange, University of Manchester *Consuming Charity in late-nineteenth century Britain*	4	13
Tim Stretton, Saint Mary's University *Private Marital Separations in England 1600-1750*	4	11
Nicola Sugden, University of Manchester *"No one could be found to undertake the onerous task of daily taking the child to and fro": mobility and the development of child psychoanalysis in mid-century Britain*	1	2
Professor Carol Summers, University of Richmond *Thrift and stakeholder citizenship in the late British Empire*	4	13
Dr Alex Sutton, University of Chichester *Building Better Workers: Capital, Empire and the Groundnut Scheme*	6	18
Professor Naomi Tadmor, University of Lancaster *The Poor Law and the fiscal-military state, c.1660-1780*	3	10
Charlie Taverner, Birkbeck, University of London *'Three-pence a peck at Bridewell dock!': Oyster sellers, sex and the London food chain, c. 1600-1750*	6	19
Dr Hillary Taylor, Jesus College, Cambridge *Social Relations and the Economics of Deposing for One's 'Betters' in Early Modern England*	6	19
Stephen Temitope David, Stellenbosch University, South Africa	1	3

'My Biafra is not yours': mapping the politics of remembrance in Chinua Achebe's 'There Was A Country' and Diliorah Chuckwurah's 'Last Train to Biafra'		
Natalie Thomlinson, University of Reading *The activist as expert: feminism, the miners' strike and working-class women*	2	7
Professor Penny Tinkler, University of Manchester *'Going places' or 'out of place'? Representations of mobile teenage girls in Britain in the 1950s and 1960s*	1	2
Valentina Tomassetti, University of Warwick *The Construction of Female Shame in Early Modern Italy*	5	15
Dr Alison Twells, Sheffield Hallam *Gender Justice in the Classroom: Using Historical Diaries and Letters in PSHE Teaching on Sex and Safety*	2	7
Professor David Vincent, The Open University *Solitude I'll Walk With Thee*	5	15
Dr Andrew Walker, Rose Bruford College *Articulations of local and regional identity? Theatre building in the East Midlands and South Yorkshire, c. 1950-1980*	7	22
Ajmal Waqif, independent *'Well calculated for any nation under the heavens': Spenceanism and the transnational experience of dispossession and revolt*	6	20
Dr Tosh Warwick, University of Glasgow/University of Huddersfield *Local identity on the global stage: Northernness, Steel City and the 1966 World Cup*	3	10
Dr Rob Waters, University of Sussex *Multicultural leadership before and after the Race Relations Acts*	1	3
Emma Watkins, University of Liverpool *Nineteenth-Century Juvenile Convicts and their Experience of Punishment*	3	9
Bethany White, University of Oxford *Why go to university? The experiences of working-class women in higher education in Britain, 1965-1975*	6	17
Dr Ben Wilcock and Kate Picker, National Trust/University of Manchester *Move, Teach and Inspire: The National Trust and Academic Research*	1	2
Dr Charlotte Wildman, University of Manchester *Deviant Domesticity: Gender, Crime and the Home in Britain, 1918-1960*	1	1
Dr Guy Woolnough, Keele University *Women imprisoned for killing their children: petitions for early release, 1868- 1900*	6	17
Matthew Woodward, Independent	2	5

Abstracts

Papers

Professor Rob Allen, Auckland University of Technology
Victorian electoral cartoons and political identity

The paper considers the way in which English general election cartoons of the period from the 1860s to 1880s are able to throw new light, visually and culturally, on electoral politics of that period. Such sources have been, until recently, neglected in favour of the voluminous newspaper print products, but it is evident that in provincial towns the production and consumption of cartoons thrived, with intense public displays during elections. As Matthew Roberts has demonstrated, they are highly distinctive, and visually unique and complex items which demonstrate that electoral politics, thought to have become sanitized and dispassionate after the introduction of the secret ballot, remained, at least for the time being, noisy and turbulent. The paper focuses on a significant collection of more than 200 such cartoons from the Leeds Public Library with a particular emphasis on the 1880 general election. This brought together local Conservative grandees, Liberal candidates including an absent Gladstone (who had also been nominated for Midlothian and was actively campaigning there), and the notorious populist agitator John De Morgan who trailed along with him issues ranging from Home Rule and Temperance, though commons preservation to the Tichborne Claimant. The way in which the cartoons vividly represented the campaign and the combatants is contrasted with the more conventional accounts in the newspapers, bringing to life the changes underway in electoral politics after the Second Reform Act of

1867, which had seen a near doubling of the electorate and specifically the male urban working class.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Stephanie Allen, University of Hertfordshire
Recreating Virginity: Fears of Sexual Deviance in Early Modern England, c1540-1750

In early modern England, virginity was perceived to be an important quality for a woman, and its absence could be problematic. It was a crucial factor regarding legal, social and cultural issues, including, rape, infanticide, and impotency cases. This paper will be assessing some of the ways in which women may have recreated their virginity using herbal concoctions and external props such as animals blood and leeches. By using an array of sources including court cases, medical treatises, ballads and other forms of popular culture, this paper investigates why women deemed it important to conform to the gendered role of 'virgin,' and how they used female agency and bodily manipulation to recreate their virginity and its physiological signs. Medical texts established the methods many women could use, and influenced societal fears of false virginity, yet whether these methods were in practice as well as in theory remains to be discussed through this paper.

Overall it will discuss the motivations, the methods used by these women, and the reasons for creating false virginity.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Dr Niki Alsford, University of Central Lancashire
Is it time to write a social history of Taiwan?: Heritage and the History From Below

In 2015 SOAS, the University of London hosted the World Congress of Taiwan Studies, where they sought to (re)define the state of the field. The opening Keynote was given by Murray Rubinstein, wherein he expressed his belief that the writings of Taiwan history can be organised into four epochs, each being written at critical junctures in Taiwan's past. Getting hold of this thread, this paper will follow it in the hope that it too will lead to somewhere equally purposeful or perhaps join other threads that will ultimately lead to a possible 'fifth period'; a period in which the study of Taiwan history needs to shift away from the paradigms of grand historical narratives to instead align with more current historical methodologies and the writings of the 'history from below' or the 'down here'. Attention to this kind of social history is critical in a period in which a narrative of history, from a Taiwanese perspective, continues to be silenced as regional geo-politics transforms.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Dr Ben Anderson, Keele University
Partnership or Co-operation? Domesticity and the 'strenuous life' in the pre-war Co-operative Holidays Association.

The Co-operative Holidays Association (C. H. A.), established by the non-conformist social reformers T. Arthur Leonard and John Brown Paton in 1893, is well known as playing an

important role in the development of mountain leisure in the early twentieth century. Unlike many other organisations with an emphasis on 'strenuous' physical activity in the outdoors, the C. H. A. attracted many women, and offered mixed-gender sociability to its members. This article utilises this organisation to interrogate the role of domestic cultures in outdoors leisure. Domesticity is highlighted as a central set of performances, structuring participants' practices in the 'guesthouse' and mountain landscapes alike. Practices of 'mutual help' derived from contemporary notions of companionate marriage 'partnership', along with a more general atmosphere of informal domestic sociability, encouraged participants to engage in practices which could be integrated into the co-operative, Christian-Socialist politics of the organisation. At the same time, the encouragement of domestic 'comradeship' helped to legitimise the holiday as an acceptable social space in which to meet future (hetero-)sexual and marital partners. The integration of domesticity into the practices of the C. H. A. highlights 'mountains, moors and the quiet countryside' as sites for the emergence of muscular *and* domestic masculinities and femininities in the early-twentieth century.

Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Dr Wendy Asquith, University of Nottingham/Leverhulme Trust

Embracing the Spectacular on the Eve of War: The League of Nations at New York's World Fair, 1939-1940

In December 1937, the League of Nations' Information Section tentatively considered the possibility of staging an exhibit at New York's upcoming World's Fair. Funding was short, war loomed and the League was wary of being charged with attempting propaganda in a non-member state. Yet by 1939 the League had dedicated over 1.2 million Swiss Francs to this project: allocated to the design and construction of a freestanding pavilion with six full rooms of display. This paper will offer an examination of the League's exhibits and will consider why League personnel had a change of heart: quickly investing significant resources in this grandiose American spectacular.

Focussing on the visual culture of this exhibition, I will explore how the League sought to position itself as an organisation with global reach through a display that envisioned beneficiaries, and particularly children, as universal icons of need. With reference to the work of Julia Adeney Thomas, I will argue that the visual strategies employed within the League's exhibition panels were designed to provoke a certain way of looking: a surface recognition of shared humanity, rather than a deeper understanding of the specificities and contexts for any projects depicted. Typical of this strategy were techniques of montage and collage that were employed extensively across the exhibition. This paper will argue that the League's exhibits envisioned an organisation with a global constituency of need. In doing so, it made the case that an organ of global governance was indispensable to the needs of an increasingly interconnected world.

Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Guy Beckett, Birkbeck, University of London
History Acts: A Model for Radical Engagement

History Acts is a radical history forum, affiliated to the Raphael Samuel Centre, and based at the University of London. Our goal is to bring together radical and left-wing historians and contemporary activists. We aim to find new ways to engage as academics with contemporary struggles, to learn from activists, and to see how we can use what expertise and institutional resources we have to provide active solidarity. Since November 2016, we have held a series of monthly, activist-led workshops in London, and events in Birmingham and Oxford. Participants have included representatives from Momentum, Southall Black Sisters, Women Against Rape, United Voices of the World Union, Movement for Justice By Any Means Necessary, and Black Lives Matter UK.

In this paper, founders and co-organisers Guy Beckett reflect on the History Acts model as it has developed over the past eighteen months, its successes and shortcomings, its implications for how we do history and for how historians can meaningfully engage with communities outside of the university. In the context of a government research agenda which places emphasis on a limited and instrumental conception of 'impact', we argue that History Acts can provide a radical model for public engagement that is applicable across the academy.

Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Dr Richard Bell, University of Birmingham
Social conflict and experiences of the state in England's early-modern prisons

Recent historiography has emphasised the participatory, negotiated and socially legitimated character of the early modern state, emphasising involvement in office-holding and the law. Yet this engagement was often predicated upon growing levels of social conflict. Rising levels of civil litigation, for instance, also reflected contention, insecurity and downward mobility. For many, simply, it involved loss. If we are to take seriously the claims that the law was part of a broader participatory state apparatus, then we must also confront the casualties of its agonistic mechanisms. The prison offers a convenient venue to search for such circumstances, as many of their inhabitants were—by definition—the victims of participation. The participatory state metastasised through conflict, whether mediated or escalated.

Based on a range of prisoner testimony and state sources, this paper will reveal how—in this specific context of social conflict—the prison was a space in which individuals considered the oppressive nature of authority on a number of scales. They apprehended the state in its decentralised, multifaceted form, but conceived of themselves as victims rather than participants in a system that ran from local officer, to judiciary, to king. Accordingly, inmates most directly experienced state power in ways that produced opposition and conflict rather than the legitimation and attenuation of power. Thus, this paper argues that developing critiques of both legal systems (particularly imprisonment for debt) and social order within gaols was contingent upon both economic turbulence and the experiences of the participatory processes that constituted the early modern state.

Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Dr Mark T. S. Benson, Queen's University, Belfast
"A woman of her type was simply a menace": misconceptions of abortion providing handywomen in Northern Ireland, 1900 to 1968.

In 1964, a twenty-three-year-old, single woman in Northern Ireland died of an air embolism on a scullery floor during her illegal abortion. The abortion provider was an alcoholic, thirty-eight-year-old Belfast mother of six who, according to the judge in her case, had 'moral standards [which] were very much less than what society expected'. Provisionally, the 'handywoman' almost perfectly exemplified the image of a deviant who was guilty of 'exploiting the misery of others … [a] "monster with a crochet hook"'. Although accurate, the above details do not adequately reflect the complex relationship between abortion seekers and handywomen, nor how the police, the courts and wider society viewed these abortion providers. Through an analysis of court records and case studies, this paper will challenge the idea that unqualified, local, abortion providers were incompetent, social pariahs who functioned outside the societal expectations of 'moral' Northern Ireland.
The paper draws on the records of sixty-six pregnancies that came to the attention of the police. Of these pregnancies, thirty-five can be connected to abortion attempts conducted by handywomen. Among the cases highlighted, one illiterate provider was known to operate for a period of at least twenty-one years. An investigation of her career, and her arrest record, creates an understanding of the working practices and knowledge networks connected to such providers. The working-class handywoman's career also illuminates a number of the ideological and financial motivations behind the services that providers offered and similarly highlights the attitudes of wider society towards handywomen and abortion.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Professor Adrian Bingham, University of Sheffield
The last milestone on the long and historic journey to full adult suffrage? The lowering of the voting age in Britain, 1964-70

In April 1969, Britain became the first European democracy to lower the age of voting to 18. This was a controversial reform: Harold Wilson's Labour government over-ruled the recommendation of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Law to reduce the age to twenty, and opinion polls showed a majority of the British public were against the change. For proponents, the reform recognised the greater education, wealth and maturity of young people in the 1960s; opponents pointed to the various contemporary manifestations of student radicalism and the counter-culture as evidence that the new voters would dangerously destabilise Britain's democratic system.

This paper, which draws on the findings of a wider AHRC-funded project entitled 'Everyday Politics, Ordinary Lives: Democratic Engagement in Britain, 1918-1992', explores the debates around the lowering of the voting age and shows how they reflected different interpretations of social change and anxieties about the emergence of greater generation tension. The paper will also use social surveys, life-writing and media reporting to assess how young people approached politics. In 1965 the political scientists Philip Abrams and Alan Little concluded that 'the young in Britain… vote in the same way, for the same reasons and on the basis of similar political attitudes, as the old', but the evidence from the 1970

General Election suggested that the picture was more complex. As debates about generational divisions in politics return to the top of the public agenda, this paper explores a key moment in the rise of age as a category of political analysis.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Dom Birch, King's College London
State, law and pluralism in early-modern England

Social historians have long known that early modern people's use of law was widespread and inconsistent. These 'strategic litigators' have been said to have used the law courts only as a last resort—once mediation and arbitration had failed. This paper investigates this claim, tracing the arbitration strategies of early modern people, and arguing that such strategies form the cornerstone of an early modern legal culture that existed beyond the court room.

The first part of this paper outlines definitions of arbitration, mediation and legal pluralism. I outline a methodology—based in legal theory—for understanding different forms of extra-legal and legal-adjacent behaviour.

I then use church court depositions from Durham, Norwich and London (c.1550–c.1620) to detail mediation in action. I use cases of mediation and arbitration to build a more comprehensive picture of how early modern people mediated, the processes generally followed, and the people involved. I also examine other forms of extra-legal behaviour such as community punishments, and the operation of office holding within early modern villages and parishes.

These cases show early modern communities acting with and against the government. The final part of my paper asks what these cases tell us about the early modern state and legal system more broadly. I argue for an early modern conception of law that expanded outside the courtroom, and outside the state. This conception fits with the empirical and theoretical framework(s) of legal pluralism—integrating early modern England into broader, cross-cultural studies of law and state-power.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Dr Sam Blaxland, Swansea University
Re-thinking '68 and its legacy: the case of a provincial university

It is fifty years since the infamous, student-driven 'summer of 68'. Swansea was one of the fifty per cent of British Universities to witness some form of protest and disruption in the late 1960s, although such events were relatively muted: my research has revealed that many students from this period were apathetic or actively distrustful of such activities. The '68' legacy, nonetheless, was profound. The culture and society of Swansea (and particularly the University) was revolutionised in the early 1970s, particularly when groups of refugees from Chile and Iraq sought sanctuary with townspeople and students, and at the University – utilising the town's comparative geographical isolation. This paper suggests that focusing on a more provincial, less metropolitan and less urban area helps us reconceptualise the notion of the 'long 1960s' or even a 'long 68' by thinking about the wider impact of societal change and its consequences for social action and humanitarian campaigns. The analysis is

particularly illuminating when focusing on a socially conservative region like south Wales. This paper will draw upon my research as the writer of Swansea University's centenary history. In particular, as part of the presentation, it will utilise clips from an extensive oral history project that I have co-ordinated since November 2016. This will include the raw and often candid voices of some who were directly involved in social justice or action movements, including the experiences of international students from the period as well.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Jacob Bloomfield, University of Manchester
Danny La Rue: Achieving Stardom as a Drag Queen in the 'Permissive Society'

This paper analyses the modern popular perception of the 'drag queen' in Britain. Gender theorists and historians have often used the term drag queen, but its meaning has not been clearly defined or historicised. I argue that the drag queen embodied a specific, modern style of male cross-dressing as exemplified and popularised by the entertainer Danny La Rue in the 1960s. Utilising the framework of star studies as developed by film scholars like Barry King, I argue that the drag queen was defined by male cross-dressed artists' explicit and implicit reference to the rendering of the concept of celebrity presented by Old Hollywood 'star-actresses'. La Rue, as an embodiment of the drag queen performance style, reproduced this model of stardom to popularise a distinct interpretation of drag.

This paper also explains how La Rue became one of the most famous British entertainers of the 1960s, all while predicating his career on cross-dressing. Building upon the work of historian Frank Mort, I take a critical approach to La Rue's place within the cultural and sexual history of 1960s Britain. I argue that the entertainer's career was aided by debates about the consequences of the so-called 'permissive society'. His shrewd appeal to 'conservative modernity' in the wake of the liberalisation of social and cultural attitudes in the 1960s, while taking advantage of the favourable entrepreneurial environment offered by contemporary Soho's permissive 'casino economy', allowed him to achieve mainstream success in a period when male gender variance was often perceived as transgressive.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Dr Anna Bocking-Welch, University of Liverpool
The rise of Christian Aid and the death of Christian Britain: religious humanitarianism in the 1960s

In the 1960s, unprecedented numbers of the British public stopped going to church. For Callum Brown, such sharp changes in the indices of organised Christianity are indicative of the 'comprehensive nature of the collapse in Christian culture' (Brown, 2010). This might, therefore, seem like an improbable time to mobilise a national Christian charity, particularly one that relied, in the first instance, on the time and financial support of religious people across Britain. And yet, with Christian Aid, the ecumenical British Council of Churches did just that. While church attendance fell across the denominations, support for Christian Aid grew. In 1957, the first Christian Aid Week had raised approximately £26,000; ten years later it raised £2 million. This paper considers how we can reconcile this growth with existing arguments about secularisation. Christian Aid offers more than just a quantitative example

of the persistence of Christian institutions. It also offers a window onto how ideas about Christianity and the responsibilities of Christian citizenship were debated in this crucial period. As this paper will show, humanitarianism was central to these evaluations and became an important space in which to discuss ideas about active Christian citizenship and national responsibility.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Professor Jeremy Boulton, Newcastle University
Accounting for the Workhouse under the Old Poor Law: St Martin in the Fields, 1725-1749

Although many historians have observed that workhouses were expensive to operate, there has been no detailed examination about how these institutions operated, how much it cost to maintain them and how this might have impacted on the lives of the indoor poor. This paper is based on an exhaustive (and exhausting) analysis of the unbroken series of workhouse accounts that survive for the Westminster workhouse of St Martin in the Fields, 1725-49. In that twenty-five-year period, the accounts record no less than 17,707 lines of expenditure which represented a total cost of £57,673 – around £8.4 million in today's money. These accounts reveal a great deal about how the workhouse was supplied, what it was supplied with, and who the suppliers were. This paper, which is likely to resonate with some of the findings of the AHRC Overseers' Vouchers Project, demonstrates that those running the institution were very aware of the need for sensitive accounting procedures, often avoided relying on single suppliers and maintained running fortnightly totals of inmates to guide and determine their spending. Such sensitive accounting meant that those in charge were well aware of the unit cost of maintaining the indoor poor – something that was reflected in charges they occasionally levied on inmates cared for in the institution.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Tracey Boyce, University of Chichester
The Empire Bites Back: the crocodile as a symbol of imperialism in nineteenth-century Punch and Judy

Punch and Judy displayed and reinforced nineteenth-century cultural ideas about, and fashionable motifs of, the British empire. Focusing on the work of Leighton and Surridge in 2007, this paper argues that the crocodile was a key symbol of empire for its audiences, and brought imperialism to life on the Punch and Judy stage as a well-known symbol of orientalism and otherness in Victorian culture. Featuring in popular narratives about India and Africa it stood at the forefront of colonial adventure stories and explorer narratives. In Conan Doyle's The Sign of Four, the crocodile's bite signalled the infection of empire, conveying its cultural function as a sign of excessive appetite, hypocrisy and violence. By extension, the crocodile came to represent colonial treachery and the sneak attack; something lurking below the surface of empire, ready to snap its jaws, with the battle between man and crocodile symbolising imperial power. Puppets in Punch and Judy developed and evolved to reflect the cultural and political themes of their time, with the first appearance of the crocodile around 1860; a time when popular forms of entertainment offered up exotic and dangerous animals in literature and on the stage as physical

representations of imperial power. With Victorian public consciousness saturated by colonial and adventure narratives with the crocodile battle at the fore, this paper argues that the battle between Mr Punch and the crocodile symbolised the battle between imperial power and the colonised other. The puppet crocodile, negated of its actual danger, could be safely represented on the stage, with the British empire emerging as victor.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Erin Bramwell, University of Lancaster
'She was very much in charge of the medicine cabinet': Mothers, Authority, and Self-Prescription in the Interwar British Home

Patent medicines are usually discussed in a seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth-century context, giving the impression that scientific advances and the growth of the medical profession made these products 'extinct' by the twentieth century. Yet, despite the controversy and stigma attached to patent medicines, they thrived in twentieth-century Britain to the extent that the market was worth between £20-28 million in 1937. The success of the trade was evident in patent medicines' ubiquity within the domestic sphere at a time when state healthcare was only partial.

The act of self-prescription was strongly associated with women, specifically, the figure of the mother. Fathers and children may have been involved in the administration of these medicines on occasion; however, healthcare in the home predominantly remained a female sphere. This granted significant authority to mothers at a time when motherhood was progressively professionalized and scrutinized by local authorities, and 'homespun' advice was increasingly framed as inferior knowledge.

This paper will begin to unpick the gendered dynamics of patent medicine usage within the domestic sphere, using Mass Observation, oral history archives, household management manuals, and advertisements. It argues that patent medicines both reinforced and challenged female authority within the home, having a significant effect on the healthcare dynamics therein. The gendering of self-prescription in the domestic sphere raises broader questions relating to familial relationships and authority in this space. It also raises questions relating to the role of public health authorities, voluntary organisations, and the medical profession in the home.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Edward Brooker, Queen Mary, University of London
The Keys to the Fortress? - Emotion and Subjectivity in the Nineteenth-Century Diary

This paper will attempt to suggest a framework for a revised analysis of emotion and subjectivity in the nineteenth-century diary. The diary and other similar 'ego-documents' have long been regarded as central to social and cultural historians' engagement with both the nature of subjectivity, and the means of its production. However, despite the development of more nuanced perspectives within the field of literary scholarship, historians - historians of emotion included - have frequently retained a rather conservative notion of the diary as either mirror, library, or exemplar of the self. There has been little engagement with what the diary can potentially reveal regarding the practices involved in

the construction of subjectivity – and even less consideration of its place in the construction of the 'feeling-self'.

Using a selection of unpublished London diaries, and drawing variously on the notion of 'emotion-work' developed by Arlie Russell Hochschild, and recent scholarship on the diary itself, notably that of Rebecca Steinitz, I wish to outline a means of understanding the diary as a practice implicated both in emotion-work, and in the construction of the self. I hope to explore this by advancing a theory of 'affective modes' through which the differing registers of each overlapping process can be traced. Lastly, I wish to draw attention to the relationship between these modes and the meta-narratives around which conceptions of the self were frequently constructed. In doing so, I also hope to draw renewed attention to the significant role of empathy in historians' engagement with such sources.

Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Dr Nancy Bruseker, Independent

Bricks, mortar and paper: how to read a musician's retirement

Retired musician and performer Suzy Hardré kept a diary for sixteen years, with daily entries written to her departed husband Christian. His passing marked the beginning of her retirement, from a career that had included him for nearly thirty years, but spanned nearly fifty, begun in the years immediately following the end of the Second World War. These daily diary entries are both poignant and banal, but feature almost no mention of the identity that had defined Hardré's existence for the majority of her adult life. It's the sort of collection historians dream of being able to access, but if these diaries were all that were left of Hardré, her life as an 'ordinary musician' would hardly be visible. Luckily, what also survives is a comprehensive photographic documentation of her home; in 'reading' this house, it is clear that what seems to have been left behind in retirement – the stage – was clearly still a major organizing principle for her sense of self. From the choice of wallpaper, to the way she remembered her dead pets, the house presents a palimpsest of public and private, the stage and the home, consumerism and bricolage. This paper looks at the practical issues surrounding this sort of work – for example, how rarely the documents and material culture of ordinary people survive together! – and the implications of marrying the textual and the material in understanding the post-retirement identity of an ordinary musician and her ordinary house.

Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Jessica Butler, University of Liverpool

Paternal Child Killing, Army Experience and the Use of the Insanity Plea, 1900 to 1939

Infanticide and child killing have been characterised as female acts throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, yet there is significant evidence that fathers, too, regularly killed their children in this period. In addition to these acts being viewed as female they were usually constructed as the result of a mental illness, namely puerperal insanity. Consequently, women repeatedly avoided the death penalty by being found insane at the

time of their actions. Whilst men were more frequently sentenced to death for murdering their children they, too, were found insane for killing their children, much like their female counterparts. My paper will explore cases of paternal child killing as reported in a selection of English national newspapers between 1900 and 1939 with a particular focus on the use of the insanity plea. The punishment they received will be analysed to determine the result of invoking the insanity plea. Additionally, the interplay between medical experts called to give evidence on an individual's sanity and legal understandings of criminal responsibility will be explored. The paper will examine which theories and concepts of insanity were prominent in the newspaper coverage, whether these overlapped with current medical thinking, and the extent to which lay understandings of insanity were relied upon in lieu of medical theories. The paper will also consider how newspapers presented insanity and what these understandings consisted of.

Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Dr Emma Cavell, Swansea University

Family and Violence in the thirteenth-century Warwick Jewry

The plea rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews record a case of a vicious assault in 1244 on a pregnant Jewish woman in Warwick, allegedly perpetrated by a group of Jewish men and women. The victim's was Bessa, was Elias of Warick. The alleged perpetrators were Leo son of Deuleben, his wife Hannah, his brother Elias, his sister Murial, his daughers Sigge and Antera, and Sigge's husband – another Elias. The details recorded on the rolls are strikingly full and, indeed, visceral, describing in full colour the assault and its aftermath. The case is captured in two parallel criminal pleas recorded in the plea roll for Michaelmas term 1244-5 – one brought as a private appeal of felony, the other as a Crown prosecution for breach of the peace. It is clear from the description that family lies at the heart of the conflict: family cooperation and inter-familial feuding.

This paper draws on the records of these pleas to explore the nature of family ties and feuding among the medieval Jewish community. These records offer a rare opportunity to reconstruct medieval Jewish families, their kinship bonds and familial networks, as well as rivalries and conflict. Through a close analysis of this violent family feud and its legal repercussions, the paper will offer a new insight into the connections and networks of medieval Jewish families, their role within the local community, and what happened when these relationships broke down.

Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Jane Clarke, University of Manchester/Imperial War Museum

'Duty' and 'service' in a 'National Emergency': ex-servicewomen and the General Strike

In 1926, leading figures within the Old Comrades Associations (OCAs), organizations made up of ex-servicewomen, called on their fellow members to once more volunteer their services in the event of a 'national emergency' – the General Strike. Although many women in the OCAs became involved in progressive causes during this period, including various feminist campaigns, support for the Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies (the main strikebreaking body) was high amongst former servicewomen. The OMS's successful

recruitment of strikebreaking volunteers has largely been interpreted as evidence of the contempt held by middle-class men and women for the organized working-class. This paper will shed light on alternate motivating factors that drove women to volunteer with the OMS. Analysis will be based on the journals of the OCAs, which contain recruitment appeals published by the OMS and personal accounts of strikebreaking work written by ex-servicewomen. Out of these journals emerges an anti-strike discourse that utilized a language of 'duty' and 'service' whilst drawing on women's memories of their participation in an earlier 'national emergency' – the First World War. In this way, strikebreaking volunteer work was presented as a continuation of women's wartime service with the military as part of a broader commitment to patriotic service. Overall, as well as offering new perspectives on the General Strike, the paper shows how memories of wartime service structured women's conception of political citizenship.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Dr Charlotte Clements, London South Bank University
Social Action and Social Justice through the Archives of UK Voluntary Organisations

The archives of UK voluntary organisations contain an important record of these organisations' vital contributions to social reform, social justice and service provision over time. Their preservation itself constitutes an important piece of social action, and this is an area in which academic historians can make a significant contribution. Such records can inform both academic and public discourses around diversity, social justice, social movements, activism and welfare. Since 2014, the British Academy Research Project (ARP) 'Digitising the Mixed Economy of Welfare in Britain' has been working to promote the retention, preservation and use of these vulnerable archive collections. In this paper we will outline the current legal, ethical and practical risks to voluntary organisation's archives. We will look at examples of collective action using these archives. We will critically evaluate the project's work in this area to date and discuss the potential contributions of the SHS community to this work.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Dr Hannah Charnock and Dr James Freeman, University of Bristol
Discovering 'Thatcher's children': Labour's youth problem in 1980s Britain

Neil Kinnock saw young voters as key to winning power. However, after defeats in 1979 and 1983, it seemed that Labour had a 'youth problem'. In response, the party co-ordinated a set of innovative studies that combined qualitative market research with quantitative polling. The findings were disconcerting: young people were not just apathetic about Labour, many had actually adopted the government's moral virtues to the extent that they were now 'Thatcher's Children'.

This paper examines how Labour discovered its 'youth problem' in order to shed new light on shifting perceptions of social categories and electoral strategy. Firstly, we demonstrate how new research techniques produced new visions of social categories like 'youth'. Whereas previous studies had focussed on young people's policy preferences, in the 1980s Labour increasingly explored the links between the underlying worldviews and

psychologies of the under-25s and their voting habits. The result was that Labour imagined itself facing a complex young voter who voted Conservative not simply because they benefited from particular policies, but because they shared Thatcherism's ideals of individualism, risk-taking and entrepreneurialism.

Secondly, we highlight how the notion of 'generational politics' was recalibrated in this period. It had been believed that a voter's stage in the life-cycle influenced their politics. However, the 'discovery' of 'Thatcher's Children' suggested that your age at the time of an election mattered less than the generation in which you had been born. We argue that these competing understandings of generational politics partly explain Labour's inconsistent approach to youth under Kinnock.

Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Professor Malcolm Chase, University of Leeds

Mid-Victorian family economy and cultures of consumption: the strange case of John Denman

John Denman (fl. 1863-69) was a race horse owner, high-stakes gambler and bookmaker. He achieved notoriety in mid-Victorian Britain, not least for claiming to have devised a systematic and consistently profitable approach to betting. 'Denman' was the alias of Robert Philp (1819-82) who had been an earnest Chartist, especially prominent as the member of Chartism's national executive who managed the 1842 National Petition. Philp then went on to forge a career as the author/compiler of some of the biggest-selling self-help and reference books of the age. The best-known of them, Enquire Within Upon Everything (1856) sold 1.3 million copies by 1900 and remained continuously in print until 1973. Philp's final book of this type was issued as late as 1875, and his final work appeared alongside an article by Karl Marx in 1881.

I shall reflect upon Philp's stubborn refusal to be the kind of decent Chartist autodidact that I thought he would (or should?) have been. Social ambition and a desire for fame impelled Philp to be a profligate author; but both he and his alter ego claimed to have systematised hitherto opaque, confusing and inaccessible fields of knowledge. Philp took significant risks legally, financially and with his own (and his family's) reputation and well-being. This contrasts sharply with the picture of domestic contentment assiduously promoted by Philp in books like Enquire Within. Yet ideals of self-improvement underpinned both Denman and Philp's careers.

Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Dr Tanya Cheadle, University of Glasgow

A 'wildly unconventional ... spinster lady': Jane Hume Clapperton, eugenic feminism and the late Victorian birth control campaigns

Jane Hume Clapperton was a eugenic feminist and New Woman writer from Edinburgh who in her fictional and non-fictional writing forwarded a radical vision of sexual relations, encompassing birth control, free love and sex education. A supporter of the Legitimation League, the Malthusian League, and the Men and Women's Club, she wielded significant influence on British feminist and socialist thought, a contemporary naming her, along with

Edward Carpenter and George Bernard Shaw, as one of the period's preeminent voices on the sex question. Her first book, Scientific Meliorism and the Evolution of Happiness (1885), caused her to be 'cut' by her nearest relatives, due to its defence of a woman's right to sexual pleasure and promotion of the use of contraception. Her subsequent work, the utopian novel Margaret Dunmore; A Socialist Home (1889), envisaged how progressive sexual relations might work in practice, depicting the emotional and sexual lives of the inhabitants of a socialist commune. To date, there has been no extended analysis of Clapperton's life and work, an omission this paper begins to rectify. Part of a wider study of sexually progressive lives and discourse in Scotland during the period 1880-1914, it focuses on Clapperton's writing on eugenics and birth control, tracing the connections between her work and her intimate life and situating both within wider understandings of radical feminism and birth control campaigns in late Victorian Britain.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Joe Chick, University of Warwick
Inclusion, Exclusion, and the Pursuit of Identity: Town-Abbey Relations in Late Medieval Reading

Traditionally characterised by their repressive lordship, medieval monastic towns were a challenging environment for residents to form a sense of community. Using Reading as a case study, this paper looks at the efforts of the town's merchant guild, the major institution of lay society, to achieve this goal. Identity was a central theme in the interactions between Reading Abbey and the guild. In negotiating with its monastic landlord, the guild forged a community identity through fostering the belief that the town had held ancient rights predating the monastery. In seeking concessions from the abbey, prestige and identity were as important to the guild as real political and economic powers. There was an equal and opposite reaction from the abbey, who used ceremony to emphasise lay society's subjugation.

The dissolution of the abbey in 1539 overturned the traditional identities of Reading society. When the merchant guild had governmental authority bestowed upon them, the efforts of their predecessors to form a sense of community identity proved to be a valuable support. The newly-instituted ruling elite turned to their historic identity to ensure stability during a time of dramatic change in government, religion, and society. With the traditional town-abbey social division gone, new dividing lines of inclusion and exclusion emerged. The medieval guild, which had once embraced wider town society, enforced an oligarchic social order with increasing intensity across the sixteenth century.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Dr Andrew Cohen, University of Kent
Navigating Nationalisation: American Metal Climax Inc. and the Zambian Copperbelt, c. 1968-1973

On 11 March 1968 Kenneth Kaunda, the Zambian President, rose to deliver a speech at the Ridgeway Hotel, Lusaka. Kaunda was the guest of honour at a luncheon hosted by the Roan Selection Trust Group (RST), one of the major mining companies on the Zambian

Copperbelt. Kaunda opened by welcoming those present from the United States noting that 'although thousands of miles away' their views affected his 'thinking and decisions' in relation to the copper mining industry. He assured those present from the American Metal Climax Company, RST's majority shareholder, that Zambia offered many prospects for investment and hoped they would find Zambia 'an oasis of peace and tranquillity', before suggesting that 'if political and economic stability as well as high rewards on capital are the factors which dictate the reaction of investors, I believe we have satisfied them completely'. This paper explores how RST's American majority shareholder attempted to navigate the choppy political and economic waters of Zambia in the late 1960s and early 1970s. In doing so it will shed light on how the tension between multinational business and nationalisation programmes shaped economic development in the region.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Dr Peter Collinge, Keele University
Seeds, spades and celery: the workhouse garden reconsidered 1780-1835

This paper draws on research completed for the AHRC-funded project 'Small bills and petty finance: co-creating the history of the Old Poor Law'. It identifies overseers' purchases of seeds and plants for workhouse gardens, and considers the implication of such investments for both workhouse functioning/layout and the diets of the institutional poor.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Sophie Cope, University of Birmingham
The Life and Times of Izaak Walton: Dated Material Culture and the Life-Cycle in Seventeenth-Century England

This paper explores how Izaak Walton and his family used material culture in the home to record key events in their life-cycles. Walton was the celebrated seventeenth-century author of The Compleat Angler whose literary circle included the likes of John Donne and Ben Jonson, yet this paper focuses on Walton at home. It considers two kinds of object – on the one hand, the monumental furniture that he commissioned to commemorate his two marriages, and on the other, the Walton family's prayer book which was used first by Izaak, and then by his descendants, to record extraordinary events in the family's history. By layering these two types of source, it considers the ways in which the inscription of dates on one's physical surroundings was used in the home to record, reflect upon, and memorialise major events in the life-cycle. Moreover, since these objects were clearly intended as inheritance items, this paper also explores how the life-cycle was commemorated across different generations. This is particularly true of the prayer book in which different hands used the recording of events like births and marriage to pinpoint themselves within place and time on an object that would ideally pass through multiple generations. This paper additionally uses a critical framework based on Jonathan Gil Harris's theory of the synchronic moment and the diachronic trajectory of objects in order to analyse the various kinds of time we can see interacting within these objects – the immediate moment and the eternal, the everyday and the everlasting.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Professor Pamela Cox, University of Essex
Social History and Social Justice

In the past decade, the term 'social justice' has come to dominate public discourse. In 2006, the UN adopted the pursuit of it as one of its goals. Governments around the world have since crafted commissions and strategies to advance it. Universities have created new chairs and degree courses linked to it. Alt-right commentators, by contrast, often dismiss their opponents as 'social justice warriors'. This paper explores the role of history as a discipline and that of historians as its practitioners within these and related developments. How can we trace the emergence of social justice as an historical concept from early modern to the postmodern eras? How have historians engaged (in)directly with social justice and allied concepts? How have historians – past and present - sought to address and/or redress historical injustices? Should social history today be defined –in part - through its connections with, and commitment to, social justice?
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Steven Daniels, University of Liverpool
Conservative governments and the Union of Democratic Mineworkers, c.1985-1992

The Conservative Party and trade unions have had a long and difficult history, and the Thatcher and Major years only further soured this relationship. Yet when it comes to Thatcherism and trade unions, scholars rarely venture outside of the 1984-5 Miners' Strike, in which the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), the 'tip of the spear' of the trade union movement, fought a bitter yearlong industrial dispute against the Thatcher Government and the taxpayer-owned National Coal Board (NCB), ending in crushing defeat for the NUM. This in turn crippled the trade union movement, now at the mercy of a resurgent Thatcher government. How did the trade union movement change and adapt to the new landscape?

By adopting Dorey's 1995 model of Thatcherism and trade unions (which separated 'moderate' membership from 'extremist' leadership), this paper will explore the changing landscape of unions within the coal industry, with a focus on the 1985-1992 period. In particular, it will explore how a new union, the Union of Democratic Mineworkers (UDM) emerged and thrived by actively co-operating with the Thatcher government and the NCB, and how it was rewarded for fitting this ideal. Comparatively, the NUM continued to be difficult and uncooperative, failing to accept they were no longer a power in British politics, and were in turn 'punished' by the Thatcherite model of trade unionism.

This paper will make use of new and underused archival material in exploring the changing landscape of industrial relations in the coal industry, and determine whether Dorey's Thatcherite model of trade unionism can be effectively applied to the UDM and NUM.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Dr Oskar Cox Jensen, Queen Mary, University of London
Music to some purpose: Samuel Bamford sings

In 1819, self-styled 'weaver boy' Samuel Bamford stood trial as one of the organisers of the St Peter's Field demonstration in Manchester, which was already acquiring the infamous

nickname ‘Peterloo’. The government’s reputation depended upon proving that the protest had been dangerous, even militant, therefore justifying the brutality with which it was suppressed. Music became central to the case. Bamford’s defence of his own use of music – suspected of carrying seditious and militaristic overtones – reveals the central place of music, especially song, in his political activity. To Bamford, as to many others, music was a functional means of achieving political action.

In this paper, I interrogate the three main purposes of Bamford’s music: the performance of political defiance; the engendering of sympathy with political opponents; and the strengthening of bonds within a group – that is, to defy, to reach out, and to unite. I examine numerous instances of this through Bamford’s own writings, considering both the described instances in their historical reality, and the rhetorical use of these narratives in Bamford’s subsequent publications. A consideration of Bamford’s upbringing reveals the links between various forms of singing in his past – sacred, secular, superstitious – in informing his use of music as a form of political action. The resultant paper demonstrates the widespread and acknowledged utility of music as an instrument deployed to work upon both the passions and the intellect, in a number of political environments, in the first third of the nineteenth century.

Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Dr Barbara Crosbie, Durham University

Siblinghood and the Life Cycle of the Family

Sibling bonds have often been overlooked by historians of the early modern family as attention has focused on parent/child relations or the relative importance of the nuclear unit, kinship networks, and the household. Yet, the relationships between brothers and sisters were often the most enduring of familial bonds and the connections between adult siblings underpinned many kinship relations. This paper follows a brood of siblings into adult life to reveal the ways in which they maintained strong supportive friendships despite long periods of spatial separation. It draws upon the unpublished diary of Ralph Jackson (1736-1790), a relatively well-do-to family man from North Yorkshire. Particular attention is paid to the ways in which Ralph and his siblings provided childcare for each other’s offspring, despite living some distance apart. Children regularly moved between households, only sometimes accompanied by their parents, and often staying with aunts and uncles for extended periods. The strength of this sibling support network was most evident once Ralph was widowed, when his sisters stepped in to provide both practical and emotional support; culminating in his five-year-old daughter going to live (temporarily, it transpired) with an aunt and uncle to ‘receive by their Instructions & the example of my Sisters and Nieces such information as her Feminacy and Age require’. When high levels of mortality regularly reshaped families, this sense of shared sibling responsibility for childcare highlights the extent to which biological bonds could be much more important than relationships formed in the ‘household family’ or neighbourhood.

Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Gábor Csikós, Hungarian Academy of Sciences Rural History Research Group
"My advena state may cause detrimentum to natives" The identity of a 18th century noble merchant in Hungary

This paper attempts to reveal the elements of a Hungarian merchant based on his diary published last year (Nemes Nagy György jászsági naplója 1759–1769 (1820). The father's participation in the War of Independence put the Nagy family at a disadvantage, so György decided to leave the ancestral home and in 1729 moved to Jászság. Including the lack of interest towards local events many signs show in his diary that despite his more than 40 years presence in Jászság he remained an outsider. He himself stressed the importance of his newcomer status; it is in fact the less possible factor due the high ratio of the outlanders at that time (around 50% of the total population). It is more possible that his profession (trader in a free peasant community), his erudition and above all: his self-image as a nobleman made difficult for him to fit in the local community. Although he gained respect in the local society – he was elected to City treasurer – he wanted to preserve his outsider status repeatedly. Microhistorical and interdisciplinary approaches are used to reveal the dynamics of his mentality.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Gary Daly, Teesside University
The N.M.E. – From the Bender Squad to the Gremlins: An abridged history of the football hooligan gangs of Newcastle

This paper will use a case study of the hooligan groups which have attached themselves to Newcastle United, as a vehicle to reassess the debates that have attempted to explain the increased incidence of football hooligan activity in England from the 1970s onwards. These studies have argued that lower-working class gang structures and early socialisation were key to understanding the patterns of aggression displayed by football hooligans. This paper will suggest that this explanation is flawed, as it views those who were engaged in acts of football hooliganism, as being homogeneous rump, rather than a loosely connected heterogeneous grouping. Furthermore, it will also suggest that the youths of Newcastle viewed football violence as a vehicle, via which they could utilise to express a collective sense of pride and their community. An example of this being one ex-hooligan's statement that 'This was our city and we were going to defend it against any attack from outsiders. We began to see it as our duty to keep our North East dignity. On top of the football casual movement, the miners' strike galvanised us into a feeling that no one liked us or cared about us which added fuel to our siege mentality'. This paper will show that the football hooligan gangs of Newcastle did not fit the stereotypes and typologies constructed over the last fifty years to explain away the phenomenon, but rather that they were a product of the socio-economic upheaval experienced in the North-East of England from the mid-1960s onwards.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Jessica Davidson, University of Oxford
'A moral pestilence' or 'great benefit to the town'?: the reputation of provincial fairs in the early nineteenth century

In 1838, following a series of public debates and corporation committee meetings a new spring fair was established in Hull. Its proponents hoped the livestock fair would improve the town's retail business and strengthen Hull's regional commercial ties, both of which had been flagging in the face of new urban development elsewhere. The fair's detractors, on the other hand, feared it would sanction vice, damage the moral standing of the populace and bring chaos into public space. Such debates echoed across England in the early nineteenth century, as communities sought either to suppress or create fairs in their locality. Across England, the number of these events grew until the 1850s, despite increasingly vocal concerns about their impact on moral and public order. Considerable tension existed in this period between the desire for a rationalised, ordered, and morally upstanding urban environment and a more pragmatic sense of what activities had to be tolerated to sustain day-to-day existence. Though based on the case study of Hull, this paper examines the ways in which debates about the future of fairs expose a wide set of competing concerns at the heart of civic governance, including how communities were to adapt to the changing economic landscape, how urban space should be used, how transgressions should be managed, and who had the responsibility to maintain the moral reputation of leaders and citizens.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Cara Dobbing, University of Leicester
The Family and Insanity: The Experience of the Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum, 1862-1902

Within the vast historiography of the Victorian lunatic asylum, the voice of the family of a pauper patient lies somewhat neglected. Their experience is confined to their role in committal, and predominantly with regard to that of juvenile lunatics. This paper will redress this imbalance through the experience of the pauper patients which came through the doors of the Cumberland and Westmorland Joint Lunatic Asylum – later known as Garlands – in its first forty years of operation. With the view to recount 'history from below', this paper will offer an insight into how the family coped with a mentally ill member in an era when a huge stigma was attached to the institution of the pauper asylum. Using the admission papers, case books, visitation registers and several more documents of the Garlands Asylum, along with census material and local newspapers, a comprehensive study will be created, detailing how family life was affected by a mentally ill relative through recounting several of the interesting cases of this neglected institution. The paper shall examine the behaviours which gave 'indications of insanity' as provided by the family members on a relative's admission papers, and explore the circumstances which led to families seeking the help of the asylum. In addition, the maintenance of family ties whilst a mentally afflicted relative was under treatment in the asylum, in the form of visits, frequent letters, and the continuing authority over how their family member was treated will be explored in detail.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Dr Sian Edwards, University of Winchester
Conservation, environmentalism and citizenship in the British Girl Guide Organisation during the long 1980s

This paper will explore the meaning and significance of environmentalism within the Girl Guide youth organisation in the latter years of the twentieth century. Utilising a variety of archival and organisational materials, ranging from magazines to reports and logbooks, this paper will consider the ways in which the Scouting organisations reconceptualised meanings of citizenship in the wake of increasing public concern surrounding the world environment, particularly in response to global warming. Elsewhere, I have argued for the importance of the English landscape in the construction of ideas of national citizenship and duty within youth movements. This research will explore the extent to which growing awareness of environmentalism in the latter half of the twentieth century saw a move towards global understandings of duty and the construction of an idea of a planetary citizenship. In doing so, I will explore the extent to which the 1980s can be convincingly understood as the period in which ideas of an international community of Guiding, which had been building since the interwar period, overtook national identity in significance, with the natural world at the forefront of this.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Professor Erik Eklund, Federation University Australia
The Atomic Age in the Outback: The uranium mining town of Mary Kathleen as a postwar palimpsest, 1954 to 1984

During the Cold War there was a rush to locate, mine, and process uranium. This led to the creation of uranium towns in Czechoslovakia, Canada, the Soviet Union, USA and Australia. Mary Kathleen was one such Australian town; a planned company town 800 kilometres from the coastal city of Townsville, and 40 kilometres from the mining town of Mount Isa which evinced the latest design philosophies and materials.

Mary Kathleen was a place where ideas, people and policies converged; a small place, heavy with the symbolism of the wider newly--atomic world. The 'atomic age' was bracingly modern, scientific and confident yet plagued by fears of contamination, and nuclear destruction. Mary Kathleen's corporate origins, idealised suburbanism, and role in the atomic world was a reassuring picture in the Cold War. But at times the town reflected the darker side of the atomic age as when two kilograms of uranium oxide was stolen from the mine in 1976. By this decade, peace and environmental activists were increasingly successful in presenting Mary Kathleen as a dangerous cog in the Australian nuclear fuel and weapons cycle. Residents experienced its rational organisation and its boom-bust cycles of production and closure, and now are confronted with the reality of its destruction as it was progressively dismantled from 1982.

This paper analyses the town as a palimpsest for postwar Australia; a unique and instructive way to chart a remarkable history across a fifty-year time frame connecting the intensely local with the national and the global.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Ariana Ellis, University of Toronto, Centre for Medieval Studies
Accessing Anna: A Sensory Reading of the Eighteenth Century Diary of Anna del Monte

The diary of Anna del Monte, a young Jewish woman from the eighteenth century, tells the story of her treatment during her removal from the Roman ghetto and her time in the Casa dei Catecumeni, the conversion house. Anna's voice is strong and visceral even at a distance of over three hundred years. Her account is particularly powerful, as it relates the experience of the individual, including her sensory reactions to her situation.

Crossing the boundaries of multiple disciplines, sensory history engages with all elements of the human experience. Using sensory close readings, I posit that during her thirteen-day captivity in the Roman Casa dei Catecumeni, the individuals with whom Anna interacts (referred to as inquisitors) use sensory manipulation – particularly aural – in order to create an increasing sense of chaos and disorder, generating an environment highly likely to induce panic, and thus persuade Anna to convert to Christianity. To explore this, I have combined a traditional paper with a digital audio experience, in keeping with the auditory emphasis reflected in Anna's text. This experience corresponds to particular sections of the analysis, and is an interpretation of Anna's environment, meant to generate individualized responses in the listener.

Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Dr Heather Ellis, University of Sheffield
Scholars and Gentlemen: Masculinity in British Science in the Early Nineteenth Century

Most cultural histories of science and natural knowledge in early nineteenth century Britain have tended to focus on the ways in which scientific discourse, practices and institutions were systematically used to exclude women from scientific culture. Relatively little attention has been paid to the masculine self-fashioning of male scientists. If referred to at all, the masculine identity of 'men of science' is often reduced to a fairly simple narrative of professionalization, where an eighteenth-century Enlightenment model of scientific culture, defined by a mixed-sex sociability, was systematically replaced by a male-dominated, specialized scientific profession over the course of the nineteenth century.

Drawing on research conducted during my recently completed project, 'Masculinity and Science in Britain, 1831-1914', this paper will question the extent to which the male scientist constituted a secure masculine identity in early nineteenth-century Britain. It will begin by examining the public representation of those conducting research on the natural world in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It will suggest that such individuals frequently encountered accusations of effeminacy, linked to traditional assumptions about the socially-isolated life of a scholar.

Moreover, it will argue that these accusations contributed materially to the perception that science itself was 'declining' in Britain during this period. In particular, the paper will focus on the foundation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS) in 1831, which was itself, in large part, a reaction and response to fears about the 'decline' of science in Britain. It will be suggested that the BAAS founders were keen to popularize a new masculine ideal of science based upon Francis Bacon's starkly gendered vision of inductive science presented in his New Atlantis (1627).

Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Dr Rob Ellis, University of Huddersfield
London County Council, its Mental Health Policy and the Politics of International Consultation
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Alexandra Esche, Technical University Berlin/ Queen Mary University London
East End for the English: Working Class Fear and Anxiety in the Anti-Alien Movement (1887-1905)

On 11th August 1905 Britain passed the Aliens Act, the first peacetime legislation restricting free ingress of immigrants into the country. The Act has typically been understood as a direct response to the immigration of Eastern European Jews. However, the fact that 24 years lay between the beginning of said immigration and its restriction suggests that this might be a point worth revisiting.

In this paper I suggest that Act must be understood in the context of a gradual, but fundamental shift in Victorian society's emotional management and the highly effective campaign of a group of anti-immigration activists riding the waves of said change: the anti-alien movement.

Anti-alienism thrived on a moral economy put forward by sections of London's East End working class as early as 1850 which called for restriction of foreign goods and workers to protect local industry. Though prominently featured in Henry Mayhew's writings, this particular expression of working class anxieties provoked only momentary stirs of pity. Forty years later, however, it re-emerged as the moral and emotional core of the middle class led anti-alien movement, signifying and encouraging an overall change in the management of said emotions in Victorian society.

On a local level, anti-alien agitation enabled the emergence and expression of fear, anger and a sense of local and national belonging amongst English-born East Enders. Through the shared experience of marches, concerts, demonstrations and – increasingly – acts of violence against Jewish immigrants, emotional communities were formed, overcoming the isolating competitiveness of nineteenth century working class neighbourhoods.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Dr Jennifer Evans, University of Hertfordshire
In Women's Hands: Mothers, Wives, and Widows Treating Early Modern Male Patients with Genitourinary Medical Conditions

Historians have often considered the relationship that existed between male medical practitioners and female patients. Attention has been devoted to the exposure of the female body and reproductive organs to the medical gaze and touch of male practitioners. The shame that women experienced in seeking medical attention and the ways in which male practitioners negotiated these difficulties have been examined. This paper considers the inverse relationship, and examines how men responded to the need to reveal their intimate bodily conditions to female medical practitioners. Male patients suffering from genitourinary conditions experienced moments of crisis where their conditions threatened physical manliness by causing hair loss, impotence or infertility. They were thus sensitive to

the need to maintain authority to reinforce their masculine status. This paper considers how men responded to female healers and how these responses changed depending upon the life-cycle role of the woman. Using published and unpublished physicians' and surgeons' case notes alongside letters this paper reveals that men readily accepted advice from their female relatives and sought their medical expertise. Some men allowed their wives to treat them for venereal disease. However, others were less comfortable in exposing their bodies to the women in their lives and sought to avoid the female gaze. The paper also illustrates how some female healers approached and treated the male body, avoiding direct contact with the afflicted part of the body. The paper will thus reveal how notions of gender and the life-cycle shaped some early modern medical interactions.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Dr Ginger Frost, Samford University
"Not Always Logical": British Law and Bi-national Marriages, 1900-40

British disapproval of mixed marriages was frequently tied to its fears of polygamy. A British-born woman who married a foreign Muslim might well be one of many wives, be confined to a harem, or be discarded by talak divorce. Much of the time, the racial concerns were coded as religious and tinged with gendered legal concerns, since a British woman lost her nationality once she married a foreign man.

At times, though, mixed marriages undermined British assumptions of racial and religious superiority. This paper will look at four such cases in the early twentieth century, divided into two groups. First, men who converted to Islam, lived in Islamic countries, and married Muslim brides entered potentially polygamous matches, yet they were also British subjects and, in theory, passed British nationality to their spouses and children. Civil servants nevertheless hesitated to give the wives passports, since in doing so they acknowledged the polygamous marriage. Second, a minority of Egyptian husbands were not Muslim, and the British found that the Christian church, too, sometimes failed to protect British-born wives in disputes with their husbands. Like the men who married "out," Coptic Egyptian husbands destablised the equation of "barbaric" with "polygamous," and the British consuls struggled to help British-born women who were, by their own laws, now Ottoman or Egyptian rather than British. Overall, these unions forced the British to acknowledge that British marriage law was "not always logical" when it interacted with nationality, domicile, and different religious traditions.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Lyndsay Galpin, Royal Holloway, University of London
Character on Trial: Speculation, Fraud, and the Suicide of John Sadleir

The suicide of the financial speculator or the swindling fraudster is a well-worn trope seen on the pages of nineteenth-century novels and newspapers. Yet, whilst white-collar crime has been the subject of growing historical interest in the past few decades, little attention has been paid to the suicides of white-collar criminals.

Drawing on newspaper reports of the suicide of John Sadleir – one of the most (in)famous swindlers of the nineteenth century – this paper will show how man's identity

and character were inextricably linked to money during the nineteenth century. Initial reports of Sadleir's suicide had been sympathetic, and whilst he was perceived to be a man of wealth he enjoyed a reputation of moral character. However, once his debt and frauds had been exposed so too was his lack of moral integrity and failure of character. In the absence of a criminal trial, the inquests on suicides of swindlers acted as a posthumous trial in which their character was evaluated, and juries dealt severely with those whose character was seen to be morally suspect. Furthermore, what suicides such as John Sadleir's suggest about the way in which character and credit were inextricably linked is how the physical body is tied into this. I will argue, then, that suicide became a physical manifestation of financial self-destruction.

In conclusion this paper will show how John Sadleir's inquest turned into a posthumous criminal trial in which his character was judged and he was found guilty for his crimes.

Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Dr Helen Glew, University of Westminster.
The discussion of married women's work in the writings of Winifred Holtby

This paper will consider the various ways in which the interwar writer, Winifred Holtby, portrayed married women's right, and need, to work. Taking into consideration Holtby's novels, journalism and her longer non-fiction writing such as Women and a Changing Civilisation, this paper will demonstrate Holtby's insistent and sympathetic engagement with the issue. The interwar years were both the height of so-called 'marriage bars' in Britain – which prevented married women from working in a range of sectors – and the height of feminist activism against them. Considering Holtby's contributions in this context, the paper will assess Holtby's use of her relatively more public platform and the significance of this for feminist activism in this period.

Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Sophie Greenway, University of Warwick
'A refuge from the wife': Gender and domesticity in mid-twentieth-century British gardens

During the mid-twentieth century, significant numbers of British people moved either to municipal estates or to privately owned suburban homes. By the end of the 1960s four fifths of British homes had gardens. A combination of the impact of the servant problem on the middle class and the increase in numbers of working class families living in suburban areas meant that more people than ever were managing houses with gardens themselves. The nature of this new domesticity in the garden has received little historical attention.

This paper will use magazines and advice books to show how, although men were increasingly involved in domestic tasks, portrayals of a gendered division of labour were remarkably consistent. Women were shown as responsible for the health and hygiene of the family in the home, whilst the husband either undertook DIY or gardening. Publications associated the more 'feminine' aspects of gardening, such as flower growing, with expertise, and increasingly growing for shows became associated with older male gardeners. Although post-war campaigners argued for space in gardens for children to play, this requirement was generally disregarded in gardening publications. This paper will consider the interplay of

age, gender and modernity in portrayals of domestic relations in the mid-twentieth-century garden and will argue that the patio and 'labour-saving gardening' represented a means by which the modern husband, through his skill in DIY, could provide an environment in which the housewife's responsibilities extended outside, at least in the summer months.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Felicity Hall, V&A/RCA
Nature and British contemporary floristry

Issues of sustainability and environmentalism are increasingly important with the contemporary context, and implicit within those issues are societal relationships to the concept of nature.

The consumption of cut flowers from their harvesting to their use within domestic and social interiors provides a valuable locus of enquiry with which to interrogate notions of luxury, sustainability and social standards within perceptions of 'nature'.

There has been little analysis of floriculture, with the exception of the work of Ziegler (2007), A N Hughes (2000), and Goody (1993). Ziegler and Hughes illustrate the complexity of global relationships of the cut flower trade, while Good explores the historical and global ubiquity of human engagement with flowers. However there has been no work done on the tension between 'the natural', and 'the unnatural' embodied within contemporary professional floristry.

My research looks at this tension, and the way in it is both ignored within British floristry, and challenged, particularly by florists looking back to the work of Constance Spry in the mid 20th century. My paper will look at specific contemporary florists such as Jay Archer, and Carly Rogers, and the post war standardisation of floral products enabled by floral foam technology.

The work of professional florists, rather than being 'off the radar' (Terence Conran 2004), creates objects and processes of consumption which embody contemporary confusion towards the natural world.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Dr Ryan Hanley, University College London
Adults and Children in the British Abolition Debates, 1828-1833

One of the most consistent themes in the British debates over the abolition of slavery was the mutual responsibilities of adults and children. During the last years of these debates, and as it became clear that neither an unreformed parliament nor the slavery infrastructure could withstand popular agitation for much longer, the figures of the child and the adult took on an even greater resonance in public discourse. West Indian planters and colonial policymakers felt that the 'mother country' was under an obligation to provide them financial, legal and military protections, and to protect their investment in slavery, in exchange for their colonies' filial loyalty. White abolitionists in Britain were keen to present Africans as child-like, in need of both protection from slavery and education to appreciate their impending emancipation. Meanwhile, metropolitan radicals such as Richard Oastler, Richard Carlile and William Cobbett increasingly compared the working conditions of

'factory' children in Britain to those of enslaved Africans in the West Indies, eventually turning their backs on abolitionism in favour of an ever-narrower definition of a 'deserving' British subject. Antislavery activists responded by sharing harrowing stories of separated families and abused children in the West Indies. This paper will explore how adults and children were used metaphorically and literally in framing the abolition debates in Britain. Drawing on radical periodicals, proslavery and abolitionist publications, and even home office spy reports, it argues that childhood and adulthood were deployed strategically by both sides to destabilize African claims to agency and self-governance.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Eve Hartley, University of Huddersfield
Mechanics' Institutes: Nineteenth Century Social Media Hubs

The primary objective of the Mechanics' Institute movement was to fuel the Industrial Revolution by supplying it with educated workers. However, the provision of a space for people to learn and share information, ideas and resources, led to Mechanics' Institutes performing many functions, comparable to those that social media provides in the digital age.

The Liverpool Mechanics' and Apprentice Library opened in 1823, following a donation of thirty books from several apprentice libraries in America. In 1841 Fredrick Schwann, a German merchant and immigrant founded the Huddersfield Young Men's Mental Improvement Society. This research analyses the international relationships between individuals and institutions that led to the formation of mechanics' institutes in Northern England. This will be followed by an exploration of how local and provincial Mechanics' Institutes connected its subscribers with the rest of the world in a way that had not previously been possible or accessible for the working classes.

Mechanics' Institutes provided a physical space for social activities and services to take place, which led to the creation of new cultural communities. In the Information Age these activities and services are now performed in the digital environments of social media platforms. In order to illustrate some of the ways in which subscribers shared information locally, nationally and globally, this paper will demonstrate how Mechanics Institutes performed the role of digital platforms such as Twitter, Instagram, Linked In and Spotify and can therefore be considered the earliest form of social media.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Dr Rebecca Hasler, University of St Andrews
'I have jested at abuse': Laughter and Social Commentary in Barnaby Rich's Irish Pamphlets, 1606–1617

This paper will explore Barnaby Rich's use of laughter as a rhetorical strategy for advocating Irish reform. An English soldier and pamphleteer, Rich spent much of his life in Ireland. His writings provided an English audience with accounts of the immorality, violence, and perverse Catholicism of Ireland. Historians of early modern Ireland have often used Rich's writings as evidence of English colonial attitudes, noting his consistently militaristic outlook. Indeed, scholars have described Rich as 'an especially violent Puritan' who was 'unforgiving,

prejudiced, self-serving, and quarrelsome'. What is less frequently remarked upon, however, is Rich's propensity for laughter. Rich adapted the comic style of contemporary satirists to his advocacy of military action in Ireland by constructing an 'everyman' persona characterised by his willingness to laugh. Working at the intersection of cultural history and literary criticism, this paper will explore Rich's use of laughter as a calculated rhetorical strategy. Through laughter, Rich presented his dogmatic accounts as entertaining in an attempt to secure readers. At the same time, he advocated violent reform. From this perspective, Rich's laughter can be seen as indicative of the combined feelings of superiority and fear with which early modern colonisers responded to Ireland. By examining Rich's laughter at Irish abuses, this paper will demonstrate the extent to which literary 'jests' convey the complex dynamics of early modern social, political, and religious relationships.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Dr Eureka Henrich, University of Hertfordshire
Assimilation as preventative medicine in post-war Australia

This paper brings together historical questions about the nature of assimilation and the medicalisation of migrants in the post-war era, with a focus on medical writings about migrant patients in Australia in the 1950s and 1960s. It argues that physicians adopted official assimilation ideologies to construct a "New Australian patient" whose beliefs and behaviours indicated a less sophisticated understanding of medicine, and who suffered particular psychosomatic illnesses and health risks linked to their migration, socio-economic status and linguistic isolation. By making assimilation medical, these doctors helped bridge the cultural gulf that existed between Australian doctors and their migrant patients, but they also perpetuated cultural stereotypes through which certain unassimilable groups were blamed for their own medical problems.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Dr. Sonsoles Hernández-Barbosa, University of the Balearic Islands
The department store in its origins: trading with sensory pleasure

In this paper I will approach the role of sensory experience in the origins of the construction of massive consumption marketplaces. The specialized store constitutes one of the icons of modernity, by introducing novelties like window displays, fixed price labelling products and new forms of credit. From the mid nineteenth-century, as an evolution of the specialized store, department stores ("grands magasins" in French) became innovative places by incorporating marketing techniques to increase sales. Catalogues, seasonal discounts and home-delivery have been some of the mechanisms used so far.

In this talk I will address different techniques which, in the area of department stores, mobilise the senses to encourage sales. On one hand, the creation of a favourable atmosphere, on the other, a new relationship –physio-sensorial– with the product, which treats the commercial space as a museum. I argue that in the second half of the nineteenth-century, inside the capitalist market, aesthetical criterion became a daily occurrence with the purpose of creating desires. That way, unlike rational criterion of discourse, appealing to the senses let sales fit with the transitory nature of the modern experience.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Tom Heritage, University of Southampton
The Life Course of the Elderly Population in England and Wales, 1851-1911

Although a life course approach to the study of ageing is appreciated in contemporary studies, this is neglected for nineteenth-century England and Wales. When older individuals (those aged 60 years and over) are examined in the snapshot nineteenth-century census enumerators' books (CEBs) for England and Wales, there is little reference to their past economic and social development as they approach their old age. It gives the impression that older people suddenly emerge in the CEBs as a newly created category without any stories that determine, for example, their familial ties or social standing. Furthermore, a specific life course analysis of elderly outdoor relief recipients and workhouse inmates explains why older people eventually relied on the New Poor Law. Therefore, this paper will provide a historical perspective on the life course of the aged. First, elderly individuals living in select communities in the 1901 CEBs are linked across past censuses to analyse their changing living arrangements across time. In this way, we can better understand why and how they maintained their links with their families in extended or nuclear family households, or indeed how they came to live as solitary residents. Second, individuals in the CEBs are nominally linked with their appearance in outdoor relief and workhouse registers. This would provide a unique opportunity to reassess the argument that, for older people, poor relief and familial support were complementary forms of support as part of the 'economy of makeshifts'.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Professor Chris Holligan, University of the West of Scotland
An Odyssey of Elite Moral Therapy

This paper is about patient involvement in the moral therapy practiced at the Edinburgh Royal Asylum (ERA) 1845-1882. That psychological medicine required various tasks to be undertaken by the patients, one of which offered the opportunity to write articles for the in-house periodical. A thematic analysis of patients' articles published in the 'Morningside Mirror' identified moral values reminiscent of those exhibited by literature with which the patients are likely to have been familiar. The literary personae they adopted reflected this intellectual connection. The Asylum patients' intellectual inclusion was entwined with the asylum management's aim of projecting an image of the Asylum as a community of judicious souls, in order to reduced societal stigma and associations with custodial regimes for criminals or the criminally insane. Periodical contributions appeared to represent dissociation from happenings outside the asylum in society. Despite this division the re-kindling of pre-asylum interests and self-esteem would contribute to patient happiness, a probable clinical indicator of moral therapy's success. Markets in paying patients, combined with insufficient public funding, may have encroached upon the integrity of editorial oversight of what merited publication; asylum censoring practices are known to have interfered with patient's letters beyond the legal norm.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Ben Holmes, University of Exeter
'Aliens by law but not in habits or sympathies': welfare and the wartime experiences of 'British-born enemy alien' families in First World War Britain

During the First World War the British government interned nearly 30,000 male 'enemy aliens' (civilians from nations at war with Britain). This gendered approach to internment had a clear impact on 'enemy alien' families living in Britain, separating husbands from their wives and children. Of these female 'aliens' who avoided internment, over half had in fact been born in Britain. According to pre-war legislation, British women who married foreigners automatically inherited their husband's nationality, meaning that such women were 'ethnically British', but 'technical aliens'.

The hostility which 'enemy aliens' faced in wartime society, according to many historians, demonstrates how the conflict sharpened distinctions in national identity: nationality and race, rather than other kinship ties, defined one's place in wartime society. 'British-born aliens', however, problematized straightforward distinctions between 'British' and 'alien'. Though technically eligible to state welfare and private charity, this mixed economy of welfare was a contested site in which the government, charities, and 'alien' families themselves made sense of citizenship and identity. Using the case papers of the Friends' Emergency Committee, a wartime charity for 'enemy aliens', this paper will study how the wartime relief for 'British-born aliens' featured in defining the identity of 'British-born aliens'. Reconstructing the dramatic history of one family in particular, the Heeles, it will contextualise their experiences of internment, poverty, familial separation, and repatriation against the wider challenges faced by mixed-marriage 'alien' families, the charities which assisted them, and the British state.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Dr Alexander Hutton, King's College London
"Does Everyone Want to Become a Citizen of Blobshire But Me?": Conservativism and Regional Identity in Local Government Reforms since 1945

During three successive rounds of local government reform instigated by the Conservative Party (1958-63, 1969-74, 1992-7), a number of English 'historic counties' such as Rutland, Huntingdonshire, or Westmorland were threatened with either being split up or merged into larger counties. This paper examines how local campaigns against these changes used conservative narratives of national identity, 'local patriotism', and opposition to bureaucracy with varying degrees to influence the government and general public. In England's smallest county, Rutland, considered unable to provide sufficient local services, a carefully orchestrated PR and lobbying campaign – at one point involving a lorry-based 'battleship' shooting fireworks at the 'enemies of the county' – succeeding in undermining government policy through evoking tropes of localism, tradition, and quasi-militaristic resistance to bureaucracy. After being abolished under Ted Heath, Rutland, and several other counties were revived under John Major, for whom local identity manifested in historic counties was a key part of a Conservatism rooted in ideas of 'Englishness'.

However, in a number of other counties alternate conservative ideas of efficiency and cost-saving, as well as popular aversion to change for its own sake prevented the recreation of other historic counties, notably Major's own constituency of Huntingdonshire. Thus,

whilst local identity – and appeals to an idealized, white, middle class 'middle England' – contrasted with an impersonal centralized bureaucracy remain an important part of modern Conservativism, and were deployed with great effect during the 2016 EU Referendum, people's sense of place and belonging rarely mapped onto existing political structures or ideologies.

Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Dr Hilary Ingram, Durham University
Commonwealth challenges to 'company chain pharmacy': Boots the Chemists in New Zealand and Australia, 1935-9

This paper will explore challenges to Boots' retail encroachment in New Zealand and Australia in the mid-to-late 1930s. The company faced Government inquiries in both countries when it proposed to extend its reach overseas by moving beyond pharmaceutical wholesale to establish retail shops in New Zealand and Australia. Existing self-employed pharmacists in both countries feared the threat of 'company chain pharmacy', raising legitimate concern that Boots would sell and dispense at lower prices, pushing any potential competitor out of business. The proposed paper is a result of extensive research undertaken at the Walgreens Boots Alliance Archive over the past year. The transcripts and testimonies from the cases against Boots' advance reveal how expert opinion was solicited across British colonies to support local pharmacists, with Pharmaceutical Associations called upon to share best practice and comparative experience from across the globe. The cases showcase ways in which local pharmacists worked together to protect their interests and build national and international support for their cause against Britain's largest pharmaceutical retailer.

Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Dr Henry Irving, Leeds Beckett University
'A Chance to Do Something': Recycling and the 'People's War', 1939-45

The social and cultural history of the 'Home Front' during the Second World War has long been viewed through the lens of the 'people's war'. The war is popularly remembered as one where the British pulled together to secure victory from the jaws of defeat. The extent of active citizenship, social coherence, and voluntary participation in the war effort has shaped academic debate since the 1960s. Recent scholarship has moved this away from a binary argument between myth and reality. Instead, the 'people's war' is increasingly understood as a form of cultural memory with its roots in a community imagined during the war itself. This paper will use the example of wartime recycling to argue that the links between local activity, national identity, and a global war need to be brought to the fore of this debate.

Sorting waste was an inherently dull task, but it was nevertheless an important component of the 'people's war'. Recycling was portrayed by the government as a tangible means of contributing to the war effort, providing an opportunity to analyse the impact of propaganda. With at least 128,000 volunteers helping organise collection at a local level, it also provides an opportunity to consider the relationship between different spaces. Using

overlooked source material (from local record offices, the Women's Voluntary Services, and the Norman Longmate collection), the paper will show that recycling was an important site of interaction between local and national government, as well as an imagined link between the 'Home' and 'Fighting' fronts.

Dr Andrew Jackson, Bishop Grosseteste University
A pre-First World War 'World we have lost': rural fiction, idyll and reality

Writers of popular fiction in the decades following the First World War have contributed to the construction of a particular impression of the impact of the conflict. The war represented a major cultural discontinuity, most evidently in the countryside and in rural society. The pre-Great War past became 'a foreign country', as LP Hartley's 'The Go-Between' opens. The rural England that existed before 1914 was not the same as that emerging in the war's aftermath, and nor could it be returned to. Losses from all ranks at the Front, the decline of life centred around 'The Big House', a struggling agrarian economy, the lure of opportunities to be found in the larger towns and cities, and the weakening of community structure and identity in the countryside are themes to be found in the novels of the likes of DH Lawrence, Henry Williamson and Isabel Colegate, the observations of rural sociologists, and in recent television dramas, such as 'Downton Abbey'. This paper explores the largely forgotten work of the Lincolnshire-born novelist, playwright, poet and commentator, Bernard Samuel Gilbert (1882-1927). During his last phase of writing, before his death at the age of 45, he produced the greater part of an intended dozen volumes entitled his 'Old England' series. In this he sought to preserve a fictionalised record of a rural world that was passing away, an imaginary district called 'Bly'.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Matt Jones, Keele University
Mass Observers, Britain's recent wars and World War Two

This paper is concerned with the social and cultural reception of Britain's recent military conflicts. It draws on responses from Mass Observers, written between 1982 and 2014, and considers how they have made sense of Britain's experience of, and identity within, the Falklands, Gulf, Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq wars. It suggests that while the specific circumstances of these crises informed what observers wrote about them, they were events that were – from the outset – framed by the invocation of popular memories of the past, and broader narratives of Britain's historical identity, linked most frequently to British experience in the Second World War.

While observers identified a range of circumstances across this period, and articulated various and shifting views on Britain's involvement in contemporary conflicts, what observers wrote about war was persistently clarified by discussion of and comparison with the past. Yet by extension, persistent involvement in military conflict since 1982 has prompted observers to invoke popular memories of the Second World War that retain an explanatory power over the present; a dynamic that helps to explain both why World War Two remains so significant in the post-Cold War era as it moves from living memory, and how uncomfortable and unpopular circumstances in the present – notably the controversial

war in Iraq in 2003 – induce individuals to recall a more 'authentic' and comfortable historical identity.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Dr David Kennerley, Queen Mary, University of London
Strikes and singing classes: the politics of sound in 1842 and after

Scholars have long understood that the drive to provide 'rational recreation' for the working classes in early Victorian Britain was, in part, a response to the political threat posed by Chartism. This connection is often made in rather general terms, but this paper contends that a sharper focus on the precise nature of the sonic challenge presented by Chartism can explain why efforts to provide rational recreation frequently took the form of massed singing classes. To this end, this paper examines one of the most politically—and sonically—disruptive events of the nineteenth century: the Chartist general strike of 1842. As striking crowds forcibly stopped mills and seized control of Manchester's streets, the thrum of industrial machinery was replaced by the noisy demands of radical protest. Traumatised by this loss of sonic control, Manchester's millowners and magistrates established the singing classes to tame this newly-liberated working-class voice. Yet such attempts at 'social control' were far from effective, since the classes' working-class participants proved adept at turning their newly-acquired musical skills towards serving their own ends, pleasures, and politics. In short, the secret of the classes' popularity rested on their flexible political meanings: where middle-class sponsors heard a reassuring containment of unruly working-class voices, participants heard a collective unity that might generate a more successful radical politics. In the sounds of the singing class the echoes of the general strike thus continued to resonate, as voices of anxiety, and of hope, contested the struggle for the nation's sonic and political future.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Beth Kitson, University of Oxford
The working lives of Irish women in late nineteenth-century England

This paper considers the working lives of Irish female migrants in England and Wales at the end of the nineteenth century. Moving away from the 'male lens' common in migration studies, this study uses census data -now available in electronic format - to provide a detailed analysis of the economic and social characteristics of the Irish-born women in England and Wales. Moreover, by focusing on two case studies –Merseyside and London- it analyses the experiences of migrant communities played out in different spaces. This analysis reveals two main findings. First, robust support for the contention that the labour market at the end of the nineteenth century was bifurcated by sex with women restricted to a narrow range of occupations in the formal labour market. Second, the labour market was further segmented by migrant status; there was a high concentration of Irish women in low-status and low-wage occupations: with a relatively high proportion who worked as chars and cleaners in domestic service and a relatively low proportion who worked as live-in domestic servants; there were also very high proportions who worked as street sellers and

in cognate trades. The 'double burden' (being female and Irish) reflected multiple factors including wide-scale discrimination.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Susanna Lahtinen, University of Turku, Finland
Terribly beautiful darkness - Emotions and sensory experiences of the night

We talk about the fear of the dark, but quite often we are not afraid of the darkness per se, but all the things there might be hidden in the dark. Nightly darkness evokes primitive emotions. It might get a bit scary when you can't see the surroundings after the night falls. The night obscures the landscape so the sensory hierarchy changes and you must rely upon other senses than the sight.

Night has always been a bit terrifying place to wander around but yet there have always been people who were on the move during the dark hours. In my paper I would discuss following questions: How did the British travellers in the 18th and beginning of the 19th century experienced the night? What sort of emotions they went through if they were travelling through nocturnal environment? Did they appreciate the night in its enigmatic beauty or were they frightened of it?

Some situations trigger more intense emotional reactions than others. Sometimes it depends on the situation where emotions were experienced. Also learned practices and standards of each period have had some impact to person's emotions and feelings.

The fear of darkness may have shaped the experience and could even influence the progress of the journey. However, travellers have sometimes exceeded their fears of nightly darkness and to others the night has turned out to be aesthetic experience. What sort of meanings did the travellers give to the nightly darkness?
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Dr Kate Law, University of Chichester
"Choice or Coercion? South Africa, the British Anti-Apartheid Movement and the debate over Depo-Provera c.1980-1987"

In 1987, as apartheid confidently entered its 39th year, South Africa was forced to resign from the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) over its widespread use of the controversial contraceptive injection Depo-Provera. A prominent group that lobbied the IPPF was the women's wing of the British Anti- Apartheid Movement, who argued that the state was practising social engineering as African women were often unwittingly given Depo-Provera, with the injection frequently being described by health professionals as a "vitamin". Yet, some women used Depo-Provera as a form of "silent contraception", which allowed them a semblance of autonomy over their reproductive labour. Therefore, although well-intentioned, in this paper I argue that the AAM campaign actually mirrored earlier missionary discourses, which saw white women enact a specialised form of colonial power, once again placing black women between the strictures of African patriarchy and "external" ideas regarding modernity and power. Based on archival work conducted with the papers of the AAM, this paper aims to shed further light on feminist health histories - particularly the way ideas travel across borders. Building on the work of Susanne M. Klausen (Klausen: 2004,

2015) the paper also analyses what Ann Laura Stoler (Stoler: 2004) has termed the 'intimate domains' of racialised rule.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Dr. Michael John Law, University of Westminster
Central High: Teenage American Witnesses to 1950s Britain

This paper considers the case of Central High, an American High School based in London for the children of United States Air Force (USAF) personnel. These 'military brats' or 'third culture kids' were required to join a new community, thousands of miles from home and friends and adapt to and live within a radically different culture. Their encounters provided them with insights into both their adopted and home cultures that would last a lifetime.

USAF personnel often found difficulty in adapting to Britain, finding the British cold and reserved. In turn, the locals found their new neighbours to be arrogant, loud and over-consumerist. The American children were different to their parents, quickly making friends with the local kids and sharing adventures with them. They were, though, subject to anti-American sentiments from adults. They were occasionally attacked by teddy boys despite their exemplifying a lifestyle much admired by that group.

This case deploys recent research on these students now mostly in their late seventies and early eighties, captured through a survey and correspondence. This data has been amplified by using material from the school's social media site, which contains reminiscences and insights of their time in London. It has been contextualized using contemporary primary sources on USAF engagement with Britain.

The paper argues that these children's memories provide a previously untapped resource for thinking about Britain in the 1950s as it moved from austerity into a society in the 1960s that began to more closely resemble American life.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Christopher Lawson, University of California, Berkeley
'Proud to be an Oldhamer': Minority Communities and Community Identity in Britain's Deindustrialised Cities, 1960s-90s

Of all the communities of Britain's industrial heartlands, few have gone through more difficult processes of deindustrialisation than Oldham and Coventry. Oldham, once the heart of the cotton textile industry, and Coventry, once Britain's motor city, have been left without any obvious role in the global capitalist system. Among all the residents of these communities, few have been more impacted by these macroeconomic shifts than those of West Indian and South Asian origin, many of whom came to Oldham and Coventry in the 1950s and 60s specifically because of plentiful employment opportunities in textiles and cars. They were often the first to be made unemployed, and faced increased racial prejudice as other residents blamed them for rising unemployment. Many social histories of deindustrialisation assume the existence of a singular (white) working class community that was then destroyed or remade by the process of industrial decline. My paper will act as a counterpoint to these studies by exploring the particular impact of deindustrialisation on two multi-racial communities. I will show how the unfolding of industrial decline in

Coventry and Oldham played a significant role in creating the geographies of residential segregation that continue to divide both cities. However, I will also explore the history of a new generation of community organisations founded by minority communities in direct response to the unparalleled economic dislocation they faced. These organisations would quickly become major players in a new local anti-neoliberal politics and help to remake community identity in post-industrial Oldham and Coventry.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Professor Janet Lee, Oregon State University, USA
Bravado and Moral Survival among First World Airmen

In An Intimate History of Killing, Joanna Bourke describes war as an 'imaginary arena packed with murderous potential', shaped by cultural practices producing seductive mixtures of excitement and lawlessness (18). I investigate Bourke's notion of 'joyful slaughter' (4), the pleasures of sanctioned killing, as represented in diaries and letters of World War I airmen in the British Royal Flying Corps (RFC). I suggest killing as only one, and potentially the least pleasurable, aspect of combat by examining its connection to 'regulating' and 'mobilising' emotional practices (Scheer 209, 215) centred in the geographies of chivalrous duty and exhilarating flight.

This paper employs a history of emotions approach to feminist historical geography in its exploration of gender, modernity, space, and affect. My goal is to follow McGeachan's call for scholarship that 'nuances' the ways historical subjects inhabit militarized spaces battered, bruised and sometimes broken, as well as empowered and energized (825). Such emotions emerge as bodily dispositions shaped by cultural politics and functioning as practical engagements with the world. I make the case for the affective triumph of joyful survival over slaughter as a consequence of the moral performance of killing rather than being killed. Through analysis of 'emotives' (Reddy 2001, p. 128), speech acts represented in airmen's narratives, I explore emotional performances of pugnacity and anxiety associated with the rhetoric of bravado. I suggest these represent the emotional struggles of men enculturated into the soldier hero trope at a moment in time when aerial technology heralded modernity's most acclaimed feat.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

David Lerer, Columbia University
Securing savings and convincing Capital: the paradoxes of financial Démarchage in France's Third Republic

My paper will present parts of a broader social and economic history of démarcheurs, door-to-door salesmen who traversed the countryside of interwar France, soliciting members of the lower classes to purchase a range of financial products. Démarcheurs could peddle highly speculative or fraudulent assets to unwitting workers and farmers, as revealed by archival reports of financial malfeasance that poured into the national ministry of the interior from the provinces. Yet by aggregating scattered bits of domestic capital for reputable corporate enterprises and new issuances of public debt, they also served an important social function as the Great Depression put pressure on a cash-strapped French

state and a capital-poor French economy. Though little remarked upon in economic histories of interwar France, the practice of démarchage attracted abundant and divisive comment in the 1920s and 1930s from politicians, economic experts, chambers of commerce, and the press which resulted in the piecemeal creation of a regulatory regime before the Second World War. I will explore the contours of these debates and probe its shifting conceptual underpinnings, particularly around the central concept of "savings." Paradoxically, démarchage both threatened to squander the wealth of the nation (by defrauding the savings of presumably honest folk) and promised to multiply it (by transforming bad "hoarding" into good "saving" which could circulate in the financial system). My paper investigates this ambivalence and asks how "savings" was shaped as a category of political, economic, and cultural knowledge within this historical context.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Dr Lena Liapi, Keele University
'To some wit, to others vertue': crime and laughter in early modern London

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, rogue pamphlets publicised stories about criminals, sometimes including taxonomies but also narratives of their life and death. Historians and literary scholars have analysed these pamphlets as discoveries of a criminal underworld in early modern London and read their use of laughter and inversion as a way to promote order and acceptable values. Revealingly, Linda Woodbridge has analysed how these pamphlets used elements from jest books in order to 'identify the lowliest poor as funny, worthy of contemptuous laughter rather than social concern'.

However, many theorists of laughter and humour have argued that laughter is ambiguous and impossible to pin down. Mary Douglas in particular has maintained that laughter and jokes 'attack classification and hierarchy' by showing that through the joke, hierarchy can be seen as subjective rather than absolute.

Instead of viewing these pamphlets as discoveries of a criminal underworld, this paper argues that they are engaging in a lively debate (performed in print and drama) about the nature and sins of London. In such works, the city itself was presented as witty, a place where cleverness and trickery were not just appreciated, but necessary for survival and success. By employing laughter and trickster tales, rogue pamphlets satirise London society, showing that its ability to deceive is shared with criminals, and thus puncturing its pretensions. Wit could be presented as a source of London's wealth, but the commonly-drawn distinction between wit and virtue showed how immoral London society could be.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Dr Robin Macdonald, University of York/The University of Western Australia
Funny things? Curious objects in seventeenth-century New France

This paper examines laughter in the printed Relations written by Jesuit missionaries in New France and published in Paris between 1632 and 1673. It will focus, in particular, on laughter and other emotional responses elicited as a result of – or as a result of responses to – new or strange things. Until recently, histories of object exchange have tended to focus on Indigenous objects in European settings, on 'curiosities' amassed in the vast

Wunderkammern of European collectors. This paper will focus on European objects in colonial contexts. Drawing on Silvia Spitta's work on 'misplaced objects' (that is, objects removed from their epistemological contexts), this paper will examine European objects 'out of place' in seventeenth-century New France. Through the examination of accounts in which the main protagonists (French Jesuits and Indigenous people) laughed, or accounts which sought to elicit the laughter of readers, this paper will argue that laughter had complex, multivalent meanings and purposes that were context-dependent. Reading objects in their local contexts, I will argue, complicates colonial narratives that stress the 'wonder' of Indigenous people at European practices and wares. The transformation of European objects by the people they came into contact with – and these objects' potentially transformative powers – will therefore be the subject of this paper.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Dr Anna Maguire, Kings College London
Interracial Intimacies in Post-War London

Mixed-race relationships in the post-war period have frequently been understood as one of the central battles of 'race relations', a societal problem with national significance, which was played out on the streets of the capital, from the 1958 Notting Hill 'Race' Riots to their filmic depiction in Flame In The Streets (1961). From reports of 'forbidden love' or 'love against the odds', to the problematisation of interracial marriage in documentaries and newspapers, mixed-race relationships were understood as newsworthy, but inevitably contributed to 'creeping multiculturalism' in already cosmopolitan London. By examining where these relationships developed and took place in the metropolis, this paper will explore how couples represented their experience of love, courtship, marriage and family life across ethnic lines. The paper will trace how 'respectability' and 'decency' enabled some mixed-race couples to become unremarkable in the increasingly multi-cultural city.

Mixed-race relationships in post-war London are positioned then as a form of intimate and everyday contact through which multiculturalism could be won and sustained, but which tested the limits of 'conviviality' and its cultures (to use Paul Gilroy's phrase), particularly through intersections of class. Drawing on the lived experience of those in such relationships, the paper investigates the spaces in the city where people of different races and ethnicities met and mingled, where love and intimacy grew. By mapping the locations where interracial intimacies flourished, thrived or were threatened, this paper will offer a spatial understanding of the everyday processes of racial mixing.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Dr Laura Mair, University of Edinburgh
A 'Transcript of their Mind'?: An Intimate History of Literacy in Ragged Schools

In January 1860 a ragged school emigrant, Charles Restieaux, wrote to his old teacher, Martin Ware, from New Zealand. On the tissue-like paper Restieaux echoed his teacher's words, writing: 'Mr Ware you said that I dont improve in my riting but I tring to by Keeping a Journal'. The following year the London Ragged School Union claimed to have over 52,000 children regularly attending its 573 schools. Ragged schools – hosted in barns, cellars, and

warehouses – provided a humble education to impoverished children across Britain in the mid-nineteenth century. Although the movement frequently features in histories of education or evangelicalism, little has been said regarding either the quality of education imparted or the scholars' attitudes towards learning. Scholarship on the literacy attained has drawn on the reports of government inspectors or the movement's own literature (Swift, 1996; Webster, 1973). Using a collection of 227 letters from former ragged school scholars, this paper shifts attention towards the children's own (misspelled) words and penmanship. It demonstrates the spectrum of abilities found within one classroom, contrasting those requiring amanuenses with those who composed poetry. The letters testify to the value placed on literacy and reveal the time invested in cultivating reading and writing skills. Furthermore, their content suggests that both pride and shame could be attached to literacy, with letter composition evoking anxiety for some. More broadly, this paper opens up new insights into working-class education by revealing young men's immediate and 'in the moment' attitudes towards literacy, inaccessible through autobiographies or memoirs.

Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Professor Andrea Major, University of Leeds

'If you would redeem Africa, you must regenerate India!': The British India Society, Transnational Networks of Colonial Philanthropy, and Global Anti-Slavery, 1838-1843

This paper explores the transnational networks of the British India Society and its chief spokesman, abolitionist orator George Thompson. With an established reputation as a prolific, if controversial agitator on a range of domestic and imperial issues, Thompson was a lynchpin in transnational reformist networks that spanned Britain, India and America, whose activities linked critiques of conditions in East India Company controlled India with the campaign against slavery in the U.S., and political aspirations of the Indian elite. Developing India to its full potential, Thompson argued, would improve the condition of Britain's 'eastern subjects', deliver a fatal blow to slavery in the American South, and provide gainful employment for the 'pale-faced factory child' of Britain's industrial cities. The intertwined commercial and philanthropic agenda allowed the British India Society to draw on diverse communities of support, and this paper explores the relationships and networks it fostered, which connected British and American abolitionists, evangelicals, dissenters (especially Quakers), East India traders, merchants and manufacturers, 'old India hands' and Indian merchants, ambassadors, and entrepreneurs. In doing so it explores the complex ways in which India was linked to wider global debates about slavery and abolitionism, metropolitan campaigns for colonial and domestic reform, and emerging Indian forms of political assertion and resistance in the decades before the Indian Uprising of 1857.

Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Dr Mary Clare Martin, University of Greenwich

Love, letters and activism: reclaiming Christian Socialist, suffragist life-stories, c.1885-1950

Despite the richness of the historiography of women's suffrage and political activism between about 1860 and 1950, little attention has been paid to female activists within the

Christian Socialist tradition of the Church of England. Yet this branch of Anglicanism has been considered as the most sympathetic to female equality. This paper will analyse the intersection of Christian belief with socialist convictions in the campaigning of Sarah Louise Donaldson (1861-1950), who the radical Anglo-Catholic priest Stewart Headlam claimed had done more than any other woman to promote Christian Socialism.

Donaldson became Honorary Vice-President of the Church League for Women's Suffrage in 1913, President of the Women's Labour League, in 1917, and was one of the first women magistrates in 1920. A prolific speaker, writer and newspaper correspondent, her position as a radical clergyman's wife gave her access to a range of networks across different social classes and political organisations. This paper will focus particularly on the intersection of religious, socialist and suffragist convictions with attitudes to women's paid work, child welfare, and criminal justice, considering cross-class relations throughout. Finally, in this anniversary year of the Representation of the People Act of 1918, the paper will reflect on why a woman who was respected in her own day rarely appears in any twentieth or twenty-first century historiography, and the continuing reasons why some women remain " hidden from history".

Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Dr Toby Martin, University of Huddersfield
Singing History: Song as testimony

While song lyrics are often used by historians to vividly illustrate particular themes or issues from the past, less attention has been paid to songs as historical sources in their own right. However, songs – both their sound and their words – have the potential to tell us things about the past that other more traditional sources don't (see Irving 2010; Springer 2006; White & White: 2005). This is particularly the case when dealing with communities who have been traditionally silenced by history – for example indigenous peoples, migrant communities, queer groups, prisoners, and women. Often the voices of minority groups absent from the written historical record are resurrected through oral history projects. Song has the potential to expand on and deepen such projects – to provide evidence of an emotional responses to historical phenomena, and to provide a record of those who have died, can no longer be interviewed, but have left behind recordings of songs. Often the voices of minority groups in song defy hegemonic power structures and suggest future directions for political action. This paper will consider in a general way the possibility of song to give voice to the past, however will include particular examples from Australian Aboriginal folk and country music that deals with traumatic colonial history and genocide, and examine some of the research being undertaken in that field (see Bracknell 2014; Walker 2015).

Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Rebecca Mason, University of Glasgow
Gender, Death and the Law of Property in Early Modern Scotland

Claims concerning the ownership and possession of property were in constant opposition, shifting and oscillating within a variety of legal contexts, namely, on the formation of

marriage and upon its dissolution through death. When a husband died, the marital estate had to be itemized, divided, and finally, claimed before the law. Women understood the relative worth of land and objects and their legal rights to claim a share of their assets when faced with the death of their spouse, and most importantly, they were readily prepared to defend their claims within a court of law. While historians have often focused on wills and testaments as evidence for the distribution of property upon death, there is little understanding of the legal procedures and loop-holes when attempting to retrieve land and goods from uncooperative widows, children, kin, and executors. This paper will focus on litigation concerning the division of property in the burgh (town) and commissary courts of Glasgow during the seventeenth-century, uncovering the complex rivalries and gender-informed conflicts to be found within family disputes following the death of the patriarch. By focusing on the division and distribution of land and goods upon the natural dissolution of the marital economy, this paper will uncover the emotional and financial ties to property during the early modern period in Scotland, with special focus on how the legal system interacted and reacted to bitter disputes involving widows suing their children, and step-children petitioning their step-mothers; all in defence of property.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Theresa McKeon, University of Bristol
Bristol's 'Big Society': the Society of Merchant Venturers and the rise of modern philanthropy, 1975-2016

How has an elite, exclusive philanthropic organisation founded in 1552 and comprised mainly of businesspeople contributed to state-maintained education in modern England? The Society of Merchant Venturers (SMV) and its extraordinary rise in Bristol's third sector is examined through archival research and oral history detailing the challenges it faced as a sponsor of two secondary academies. The SMV worked to shift public attention away from its contentious history -over the values and morals of previous members- to its contemporary and extensive contribution to public services in Bristol. Yet even within a modernising organisation, tradition remained strong. The personal and professional backgrounds and experiences of the mostly male, privileged SMV members influenced the delivery of public services, with the result that private sector values became entangled in the SMV's two state-maintained academies.

Central government, the local authority and the SMV played pivotal roles in the development of academies in Bristol. A complex and not always conflict-free relationship arose between them as the SMV took over a failing school and converted a private school into an academy. Using the case study of one of Bristol's oldest philanthropic organisations, this paper charts the development of social entrepreneurialism in modern England on a small, but significant scale. The effect a philanthropic organisation had on the values, ethos and performance outcomes of state-maintained schools demonstrated the influence the third sector had on public services and the importance of understanding providers like the SMV as policy relating to the third sector shows no sign of changing.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Dr Catherine McMillan, independent
Fellow Feeling and Christian Duty: Early Modern Scotland's Charitable Support of Europe's Reformed Protestants

As one of the last national Protestant reformations, the Scottish Reformation of 1560 had a distinct international character. It was forged in exile by religious refugees who had fled Catholic Scotland to advance Protestantism in its various forms in England, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Germany. Upon their homecoming, they helped to overthrow the Catholic Church in Scotland and, drawing upon their international experience, shaped and guided the kingdom's practical and ideological transition to Reformed Protestantism. As Scotland developed into a securely Protestant kingdom, its Reformed Protestant brethren on the Continent experienced waves of religious and political instability, persecution, war, and exile. These communities in need now looked to the Scottish people for spiritual and financial support. Between 1560 and 1650, Scotland responded by holding a series of local and national voluntary financial collections to aid their foreign Reformed brethren and the Reformed Protestant cause.

This paper will investigate the language of collection: what reasons and motivations did the European and Scottish ecclesiastical and political leaders give in their appeals for donations and how did the Scottish people respond? In evaluating this language and assessing its effectiveness, this paper will address fundamental questions about the development of early modern Scottish religious identity and the temporal, spiritual, and emotional ties between Scots and continental Reformed Protestants. More broadly, it will consider the role of religion in humanitarian aid in early modern Europe.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Grace Elizabeth Antonia Di Méo, University of Bristol
Violent women and the administration of summary justice: transformations in magisterial attitudes towards assault in Cheltenham and Exeter, 1880-1910

This paper will engage in discussions on the relationship between gender, violent crime and justice in modern England. Recent studies of the treatment of lethal violence at the Assizes have demonstrated two shifts in judicial policies over the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: firstly, judges and jurors became increasingly harsh in the verdicts and sentences they delivered to male defendants; secondly, women were acquitted at a higher rate as the period progressed, indicating that they received greater leniency than their male counterparts. It is yet to be determined whether similar attitudinal changes were apparent in the treatment of non-lethal violent crime. Studies of acts such as assault – then handled almost solely by magistrates – have indicated that women typically received lighter treatment than men, but have failed to consider whether conviction rates and sentencing policies towards women shifted over time. Given this shortcoming, this paper will examine assault charges heard at two magistrates' courts in the south-west of England and identify trends in the verdicts and punishments issued to defendants during the years 1880-1910. It will argue that magistrates started to adopt harsher policies towards women accused of assault as the period progressed and will provide insight into why this transformation in magisterial policy occurred.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Jonah Miller, King's College London
The limits of office holding in early-modern England

The early modern state is often described as a participatory one. In the absence of professional police officers and bureaucrats, central governments relied on the willingness of the population to bring their grievances to court and to serve without pay in a variety of local offices. The boundary between state and society, if it existed at all, was far from clear.

By examining the practice of officeholding, as revealed in the records of law courts in London, Norwich and Kent, this paper interrogates the orthodox account in several ways. First, it looks at how the blurring of state and society played out on the ground, how constables and other officers tried to distinguish themselves as wielders of state authority rather than private busybodies. Without uniforms or official insignia, symbolic staves and performative verbal statements were key. But these tools of authority were easily accessible to non-officeholders, and a second section shows that the distinction was often impossible to sustain in practice; many people who held no office did the same things officeholders were supposed to do. This leads to a reconsideration of the meaning of 'office' in a society saturated by ideas of status and obligation, but also draws attention to exactly who could and could not claim to act on behalf of the state – while the boundaries of office were unclear, those of age, class and gender were much less so. The early modern state was participatory, but that participation was exclusive to middle-aged, middling sort men.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Florence Mok, University of York
Covert colonialism: public opinion polling in Hong Kong, c. 1975-1980

This article examines colonial statecraft and state-society relations for a pivotal period for Hong Kong using historical methods. Employing archival evidence, it overcomes the limitations in most existing research, which is often theoretically-driven and relies on published sources. It reveals that the mass was structurally invisible in the bureaucracy. The Movement of Opinion Direction (MOOD) was a polling exercise introduced by the reformist colonial state. It was invisible to the public, who were unaware that their views were disseminated to policy makers— they were involved indirectly in policy formulation: this was covert colonialism. This article investigates these confidential MOOD reports generated by the Home Affairs Department from 1975 to 1980, demonstrating why and how the colonial administration constructed public opinions. By disclosing what these secret files reveal about changing public attitudes the colonial government, the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China, it also provides new insights into public receptions of the state's reforms and potential threats to the colonial regime in the 1970s.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Dr Jonathan Moss, University of Sussex
'Liberated in our own way': women and workplace protest in Britain, c. 1968-1985

This paper explores the narratives of women who fought for equal pay, skill recognition and the right to work between 1968 and 1985. Industrial disputes involving working-class women have frequently been cited as evidence of women's growing participation in the

labour movement, and as evidence of the influence of second-wave feminism upon working-class women's political consciousness during the 1970s. However, the voices and experiences of female workers who engaged in workplace protest remain largely unexplored. Drawing upon a combination of oral history and contemporary interview material, this paper identifies the values and beliefs of women involved in disputes at Ford, Dagenham; Trico-Folberth wiper blade factory in Brentford; and Fakenham Enterprises in Norfolk. It explains how women connected their involvement in these disputes to their broader experiences of paid work and trade unionism, and explores the impact of deindustrialisation upon their memory and political identity. In doing so, the paper aims to develop a better understanding of the relationship between feminism, workplace activism and trade unionism during the years 1968-1985.

Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Ellie Murray, University of Leeds

Childhood, Parenting and Psychology: Children's conceptions of psychological childcare advice in mid-twentieth-century Britain

This paper explores children's encounters with psychological ideas around childcare and parenting. Guidance offered by childcare experts shifted from Frederick Truby King's routine-led advice in the inter-war era to a more child-centred approach, as psychologists such as John Bowlby, Donald Winnicott and Benjamin Spock emphasised the importance of the mother-child bond, following maternal instincts and meeting a child's individual needs.

Previous studies have explored how changing conceptions of childhood development affected parents' and teachers' attitudes towards childcare (Davis: 2014; Tisdall: 2017). This paper will assess how children themselves conceptualised infant care by drawing upon children's essays written between the 1930s and late 1960s, in which they envisaged their futures as nurses, nannies or parents. It will explore how far children understood infant care in psychological terms, even if they were not consciously aware of advice literature, and the extent to which children espoused the key principals of childcare experts.

This will shed light on the way popular psychological thought affected children's subjectivities. By placing children's writings alongside developing psychological ideas, this paper will analyse children's perceptions of parenting and childcare, explore the way their ideas supported or deviated from those of their parents and psychologists of the period, and consider the mediums through which children may have learnt about such concepts. This perspective will show how changes in the way individuals thought about parenthood and family life happened across generations, and illuminate what children felt were appropriate childcare practices, long before having children of their own.

Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Frances Myers, University of Manchester

How the Left was won? Media re-positioning of the 'moderate' during the 1984-5 Miners Strike

Current research follows contemporary accounts that recognise the Coal Dispute of 1984-5 as a material, political and cultural struggle (Adeney and Lloyd, 1986) and part of a group of

visible domestic ideological oppositions (Fairclough 1994) characterising this period of British history. The complexity of the dispute and subsequent impact on the "balance of power between capital and labour" (Benyon, 2014) has provided a rich vein for academics studying media perspectives, presentation and audience receptions accompanying journalistic memoirs and biographical accounts of key actors. However, the continuing persistence of powerful myths around the strike and the role of the media in mythmaking has been less reported.

Conceptual frames of conflict as key to the rhetoric of the Thatcher administration through speechmaking and policy documents has rendered visible connections between persuasion, metaphor, ideology and myth (Charteris-Black, 2005). Whilst equivocality and complexity in the immediate conditions as the strike broke out offered both a threat and an opportunity to government legitimacy and the post-war consensus, this paper considers how the Conservative government were able to mobilise the press to signify and consolidate their position during the early weeks of the strike, promoting their strategy by proxy.

Three aspects of legitimisation myths, and presentation of striking miners as 'other' were provided via the media; identification and stigmatisation of militant ideas and behaviour (as opposed to moderate), demonization of key individuals, particularly Arthur Scargill as the epitome of distilled otherness and myth of a new Britannia and accompanying taboo of a lawless Marxist/ Soviet threat.

Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Professor Sean Nixon, University of Essex
From Decoy Screen to Bird Hide: Design and an Observational Culture of Nature c.1947-75

This paper explores the educational, promotional and recreational ambitions of bird conservation organizations and naturalist's trusts, focusing upon the ways in which nature reserve management and design were central to their attempts to shape recreational natural history practices from the 1940s. I focus, in particular, on the reconfiguration of nature reserves and bird sanctuaries into modern spaces of encounter with wild birds.

The designed environment was central to this process. Hides and screens, together with interpretative signage and nature trails, formed 'instructive landscapes' (Matless, Merchant, Watkins, 2005) that linked people and birds and managed landscapes. They constituted an assemblage of technologies that were part of a post-war observational culture of nature: ways of seeing produced from bird hide to field guide to television screen. This shaped a new attention to wild birds that included practices of looking and recording that forged distinctive bird-human relations. These were increasingly ethically distinct from the configuring of wild bird-human relations within associated cultures of nature like wildfowling. The paper deploys Michel Callon's idea of socio-technical devices developed in relation to markets and 'market lures' to understand the designing of nature reserves and their technologies of observation as devices that structured particular kinds of human agency in relation to non-human nature.

Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Dr Jane O'Neill, University of Edinburgh
Acceptable abortion narratives?: Perception, stigma, and the instrumentalisation of women's abortion experiences, 1967-2017.

Personal narratives of individual women's abortion experiences have long been utilised by pro-choice campaigners as a means of nuancing popular understandings of abortion. These case studies provide context to the debate through offering insight into women's circumstances and their decision-making process, and have been effective in challenging abortion stigma. However, not all narratives of abortion have been viewed or presented as equally 'acceptable' or empathetic. For much of the period since the 1967 Abortion Act was passed, certain narratives - namely those which detail particularly difficult and tragic circumstances - have been prioritised in debates and campaigns, in order to maximise potential sympathy for the plight of women seeking to access abortion services and alienate as few people as possible. However, highlighting these particular stories, which may not represent a majority of service users' experiences, arguably risks reinforcing a hierarchy of cases which are deemed acceptable and deserving. This paper will consider what 'types' of women and what circumstances the Abortion Act was designed to help, and how this construction of service users has developed across the decades in the numerous parliamentary debates on abortion that have followed. Undeniably, abortion has become more accepted, and as the confidence of the pro-choice movement has increased, space for a more diverse range of abortion stories and experiences has opened up. This paper will consider how far popular campaigns and the public mood in the UK has changed, reflecting on commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the Act.

Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Naomi Oppenheim, University College London and the British Library

Putting Down Roots: African-Caribbean place-making in post-war Brixton

On the Lambeth Council website Brixton is described as a place that is 'well known for its vibrant, multicultural communities'. Although contestable given current processes of gentrification, this desire to promote and suggest local government ownership of Brixton's multicultural character is problematic. 'Putting Down Roots' explores this often taken-for-granted process of African-Caribbean communities going from being in Brixton to being of Brixton, in the post-war period. By tracing the actions of local African-Caribbean residents, this research illustrates how Brixton's transformation into a hub of a Black London was a ground-up process. For marginalised groups, who are often excluded from mainstream political engagement, the building of communities through place-making represents a form of localised power. In this paper, place-making energies are particularly focused on the market, street corners, bookshops and squats. The places that form the body of this work were not inevitable, they did not arise naturally or without struggle, they represent living and dead monuments of place-making. Based on a Lefebvrian understanding of space, this paper uses my concept of "appropriated and transient spaces" as a nuanced means to establish where black people assembled, performed and relaxed in Brixton. Those African-Caribbean places which re-made existing ones incorporated diverse realities; by looking beyond the materiality of spatial appropriation, one can recognise it as a source of empowerment. This spatialised study of Brixton makes critical intervention into understandings of post-war London and black geographies more broadly – an intersection that has been largely ignored.

Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Dr Helen Parr, Keele University
Class, violence and masculinities in the life histories of 1970s and 1980s British infantry soldiers

This paper examines the social backgrounds of men choosing to join the ranks of the Parachute Regiment in the 1970s and early 1980s. It highlights the histories of boys who grew up in what would have been termed an 'underclass' – boys from children's homes, borstals or from families experiencing domestic violence – as well as boys from respectable working class homes who joined the Army because they were looking for something more than repetitive industrial labour. Their histories enable us to examine how 1960s counter-culture influenced young men even if they did not agree with it; and how educational cultures and changing patterns of employment could circumscribe individual choice. It also shows the lingering influence of conscription, and highlights connections between ideas of family, regiment, masculinity and wartime service. The paper discusses how these lives illuminate the uneven patterns of social change in Britain; and it brings to light the appeal to these men of masculinities centred upon endurance, physical strength, aggression and patriarchal ideas of the family. The paper suggests that the idea of the infantry soldier embodied masculinities of respectability and honour, as well as masculinities that were rebellious, violent and even deviant.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Dr Simon Peplow, University of Exeter
'Boycott the Scarman Inquiry': anti-racist and black community groups after the 1981 'riots'

Following anti-police 'riots' that spread around England in 1981, many local community groups and Defence Committees were established to provide support and legal aid for those arrested. This paper examines the divergent responses from anti-racist and black community groups in Brixton and Manchester, areas where Defence Committees clashed with state-established public inquiries. The distrust of such mechanisms is evident, with the Brixton Defence Campaign dubbing Lord Scarman's public inquiry 'a grave danger to the black community' and decrying those providing evidence to it as 'enemies inside the community'. Seeking to involve the Brixton youth that had taken to the streets, this group's militancy was highlighted through repeated assertions that its members must be representatives of black organisations and black individuals only; even black people representing 'white organisations' were banned.Utilising understudied and recently-released records, this paper argues that a clear distinction can be viewed between moderate groups (community workers and older black people) who desired the societal legitimisation of a public inquiry to follow norms in British society, as opposed to younger generations – more likely to have been involved in disorders – generally believing such measures were a diversion or waste of time. I also argue that these divisions suggest a distinction between older groups, who desired this indication of their inclusion within British society, and younger generations – born and raised in Britain – that rejected such symbolic measures and 'blandishments of the state'. Throughout, this paper addresses ideas of exclusion, racial discrimination, and civil society: issues undeniably remaining of great relevance.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Professor Mark Philp, University of Warwick
Singing politics in the 1790s: words, music and emotions

This paper explores the ways in which music both formed part of the unquestioned background of people's lives, and also provided moments of heightened emotion, physical activity and excitement. Thinking about the way in which people's bodies, social exchanges, and aural lives were embedded in a range of musical events and performances helps us to get a better sense of its importance to the politics of the period, and to the reinforcement of a sense of order and discipline that was a central part of the loyalist response to the French Revolution and the rise of British popular radicalism. I explore the ways in which loyalist messages and readings of historical events become encoded in people's activities—not just cognitively, but by their embeddedness in practices of bodily movement and forms of semi-conscious expression—whistling, humming, foot-tapping, etc. A more reflective history that draws on the history of the body and the emotions and thinks about music, dance, and song against that background, should recognise that these phenomena are not so much things a person does as they are media in which the individual comes to develop capacities, movements, emotions in an inseparable mix of the physical, affective, mental, and memorial, which plays a formative role in identity and locks that identity into a range of signifiers and prompts that evoke a wider identification of the self with the established order.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Dr Teresa Phipps, Swansea University
Disorderly daughters and family feuds: gender, household and litigation in late medieval English towns

Residents of England's medieval towns brought a large number of wide-ranging civil complaints to their local borough courts. Pleas of trespass enabled both men and women to air their grievances about the misbehaviour of others before officials and other residents, allowing for punishment of misbehaviour, the restoring of personal and household honour, and the payment of damages. They complained about physical and verbal assaults, the theft of property, damage to their homes or land, and even the misbehaviour of animals. This paper draws on litigation from late medieval Nottingham to offer a new perspective on the nature of family and household ties within the urban community, as well as how these ties were understood in the context of the laws that governed misbehaviour. It also examines these legal actions through the gendered hierarchy of the household. Some family groups acted together in these offences, such as Robert Spondon, his wife Hawise, and daughter Alice, who assaulted and defamed Margery Dod in the market place in 1324. We see other families pitched against each other in family feuds related over multiple lawsuits. In other cases, individual litigants - such as Emma and Juliana, daughters of Henry le Meirman - were defined via their familial relationships and household status, though they acted alone. By exploring misbehaviour in the context of family relationships, the paper demonstrates the importance of these ties in defining the status of members of the urban community, and in determining the course of legal action.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Rhiannon Pickin, Leeds Beckett University
'From Barbarity to Humanity': The Effect of Prison Museums on Public Perceptions of Crime and Penal Heritage

Prison museums are sites of dark tourism because they are places associated with death and suffering. Many are housed within historic prisons that are simultaneously entertaining and serious in their historical interpretations (Stone and Sharpley, 2008). This is because the experiences presented are those of criminals who are seen to be deserving or undeserving of their punishments. These spaces naturally provide opportunities for visitors to confront and discuss issues concerning historical and contemporary crime and punishment. These museums have a responsibility to deal with these difficult topics, which often have modern-day relevance, because they have the potential to influence visitor views of this history. Despite this, commonplace narratives at these sites often go unchallenged in an attempt to increase visitor accessibility (Barton and Brown, 2012). This paper will examine two case study museums that interpret historical crime and punishment to the public, these are the National Justice Museum in Nottingham, and York Castle Museum. It will argue that the ways in which the museums decide to present this history has a significant effect on visitor views about crime and punishment in the past and present. Site observation notes, as well as museum staff and visitor interviews will be referred to throughout this paper to support this statement. This paper will make a case for social historians, and public historians, to be further involved in the researching, designing and construction of future displays within museums such as these.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Silvia Pizzirani, Independent
A Backdoor to Production. Consumption Policies of the Electrical Association for Women, between Domestic Emancipation and Conservative Modernity

The aim of this paper is to analyse how consumption strategies, gender issues and political emancipation intertwined with each other in England, between the Twenties and the Fifties of the twentieth century. After the First World War, women were dismissed from factories; some of them created, in January 1919, the Women's Engineering Society, whose aims were to «promote the study and practice of engineering among women; and, secondly, to enable technical women to meet and to facilitate the exchange of ideas respecting the interests, training and employment of technical women and the publication and communication of information on such subject». It was during a WES meeting in 1924 that Mabel L. Matthews was able to present her essay "On a scheme for popularizing the domestic use of electricity", and she explained her idea about the foundation of an all-female organization, with the task of spreading the electrical message among women. Caroline Haslett, member of the WES, appreciated the project and she became the first President of this new organization: the Electrical Association for Women. Through this association she wanted to give women new possibilities in the engineering and productive world. Caroline Haslett and the EAW created a consumption strategy as a substitute for political activism tout court: I would like to analyse this strategy, its gains and its contradictions, as a parallel way for women to obtain more labour and social rights, after the Great War.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Michał Podsędek, University of Wrocław
Three shades of fear: the emotional history of seventeenth-century peasant

Historians have been interested in emotions of people in the past at least since the 19th century. However, most research has focused on theory and methodology or have answered the question what were emotional standards and how they change throughout centuries. Little studies have been devoted to discovering and describing a subjective emotional experience of individuals. Even less have been dedicated to unprivileged social groups. The goal of this paper is to take a try to fill this gap.

The author carries out a case study of events which happened in 17th century Lesser Poland to a peasant Grzegorz Sapinos. Sapinos's moving testimony, which survived in Village Judicial Books of Jazowsko, enabled deep analysis of his emotional experience. In order to describe, explain, and understand Sapinos's emotions, the author combines achievements of psychology and history. The author provides a brief characteristic of early-modern polish peasants' emotional community. Subsequently, he adapts modern psychological theories to previously defined historical contexts and investigates Sapinos's experience. Additionally, he tries to reconstruct and revive Sapinos's emotions via a short literary-like narration. As a result, the paper demonstrates similarities and differences in experiencing emotions between the present and the past, shows limitations in past feelings inquiry, and, last but not least, brings closer to the emotional life of the relatively little known social group.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

John Porter, Trinity College Dublin/Irish Research Council
Green flags or red flags: class rhetoric in inter-war Irish election posters

Political divisions in Ireland have usually been seen as unrelated to social class. Historians have normally viewed the split between the two major political parties, Fine Gael (previously Cumann na nGaedheal 1922-1933) and Fianna Fáil, as based primarily on constitutional questions raised at the time of the Civil War (1922-1923). The Civil War then served to perpetuate this division, as violence helped to entrench and strengthen the separation. Few Irish historians have given much credence to social class as even partial explanation of the initial split or the continuation of the division. Recent research by Gavin Foster has reinterpreted the Civil War split by placing greater emphasis on the issues of social status and respectability. This paper aims to follow from Foster's analysis of class and status discourses at the time of the Civil War by considering the subsequent period of electoral contest between the two parties. It will consider election posters in the period 1927 to 1933, with a particular focus on the most heated election in 1932. The paper will argue that the election material frequently conveyed explicit and implicit class and status discourses. Both major parties, at this time Cumann na nGaedheal and Fianna Fáil, sought to convey overt and coded messages about social hierarchy in Ireland. Cumann na nGaedheal's message frequently relied on fear mongering around the issues of law and order, communism and anarchy, while Fianna Fáil politicians sought to emphasise their image as 'Men of No Property' and paint Cumann na nGaedheal as British puppets. This analysis of election material suggests further reasons to re-examine the current narrative on political divisions in Ireland.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Dr Kim Price & Professor Barry Godfrey, University of Liverpool
Medical encounters: negotiating sickness in the convict prison

Convicts in the nineteenth century were comprised of the serious offenders or habitual criminals. On committal to prison, convicts were subject to a thorough medical examination, creating a unique record of biometric measures and individual health history. We have transcribed and digitised thousands of these extant records of London-based convictions as part of the AHRC funded Digital Panopticon project. We will use those as the basis for examining the medical encounter between prison doctor and convict patient. Doctors in the prison medical service were the gatekeepers to a range of benefits that were only available to the sick or unhealthy prisoner, including specialised treatment, nutritious diets, relief from hard labour, mental health care or early release on medical grounds. Their medical gaze had the power to recognise or negate the experience of being ill (as a 'malingerer'). Digital methods have allowed us to link-up hundreds of personal health histories with other important quantitative details, such as petitions and punishments, in order to better understand the interactions between medical professionals and their incarcerated 'deviant' patients. In the Nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, prison medical officers straddled the dual roles of treating patients and disciplining prisoners. Distinguishing the sick from the malingerer was an onerous but key aspect of their job. Sickness was a negotiable experience in the convict prison, just as it is today. This paper will therefore provide compelling digitised methods to better understand the processes of managing health and locating 'malingering' in the history of the British prison system.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Simon A. Purdue, Northeastern University
"Beaten, Kicked, Dragged, Abused": Race, Gender and Police Violence in the Roxbury Riots, June 1967

"Get them, beat them, use clubs if you have to, but get them out of here". The words of Boston Police Department Deputy Superintendent Joseph V. Saia could easily refer to a gang of violent armed men, hostage takers or even bank robbers. The reality however, was that Saia was referring to a group of around fifty African American mothers and children campaigning for a more fairer welfare system; unarmed, non-violent, some even pregnant. Saia's commands were taken very literally by the officers policing the protest, and their resultant use of force against the women infuriated the 700 strong crowd that had gathered outside the office and sparked the worst rioting the city had seen in a generation. The early days of June 1967 saw decades of racial tensions and anger at social injustices boil over and resulted in violent clashes which led one fire chief to claim that Boston's firefighters were 'safer in a burning building than in Roxbury'. This paper tells the story of the Roxbury riots, examining the major social and political factors which contributed to the rising racial tensions in Boston and asking how issues such as inequality, disenfranchisement and a long-fostered mistrust of authorities created the environment in which large scale racial violence could occur in the city. I also examine the reaction of police to the protest and the rioting that ensued, interrogating the BPD's use of force and asking how the events that transpired on Blue Hills Avenue further affected community relationships with police, and contributed to the further alienation of the city's black community.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Dr Michał Rauszer, University of Warsaw
Plough-shaped skulls: Gentry's discourses and class distinction

The economic system called grange-serfdom was dominant in Poland between the 16th and 19th century. The use of the unfree peasants' labour was its dominant characteristics. This system emerged in the 16th century when Polish gentry took over political, economic, and symbolic power, which was accompanied by the deprecation of the royal power (the phantom king's body). The gentry introduced a number of distinctive practices that were to create an unbreakable class boundary. These practices were used to maintain a monopoly on the use of unfree peasant labour. They include, among others, the creation of its own separate genealogy (the myth of the Sarmatians) and the use of symbolic techniques to justify the subordinate position of the peasants (the myth of descent from Biblical Ham, peasant as a slave). As early as in the 16th century, within this discourse, it was argued that the peasant has no soul. In the 18th century, there were published medical texts claiming that peasants have plough-shaped sculls, so they are destined to work in farms from their birth. In my presentation, I would like to focus on the symbolic techniques elaborated and employed by the Polish gentry to maintain the subordination of peasants. I would like both to pinpoint them and analyse within a larger framework.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Grace Redhead, University College London
'It hurts like hell': Pain, race and citizenship in Britain, 1981-1988

Recent scholarship on the politics of immigration in postcolonial Britain has turned away from the notion that ideas of race and citizenship were formed exclusively by a policymaking elite. Kenyetta Hammond Perry and Camilla Schofield, among others, have shown how migrants' everyday experiences of discrimination, and their articulation of their experiences, shaped ideas of what it meant to be Black and British in postcolonial Britain. This paper will examine how Black Britons expressed their British citizenship, and entitlement to the care of the Welfare State, in the spaces of English hospital wards and Accident and Emergency rooms. It takes as a case study those who suffered from the inherited condition sickle cell anaemia, found most commonly in Britain among those of African descent. The 'painful crisis', a characteristic of the disease, produced a charged encounter between 'sicklers' and healthcare professionals. Pain relief, given at the discretion of the doctor, could be dependent upon the sickler expressing and performing their pain quietly and deferentially. This paper will examine how sickle cell sufferers understood this treatment as evidence of their exclusion from an institutionally racist British state, and challenged this by demanding recognition (and relief) for their pain. It will draw upon the patient surveys undertaken in Brent and Newham by branches of the Sickle Cell Society from 1981 to 1988 to explore how sicklers negotiated access to healthcare in their everyday encounters with the Welfare State.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Michael Reeve, University of Hull
'Destruction had in a moment fashioned out of itself a nobler edifice': First World War material culture, urban heritage and the commemoration of civilian bombardment

This paper will explore an aspect of my doctoral research into the experience of civilians under aerial and naval bombardment during the First World War. Taking the north-east coast of England as its primary case study – including both port cities and seaside resorts – the wartime and post-war commemoration of specific enemy attacks upon British soil will be traced. Other towns and cities will provide a point of comparison, particularly inland conurbations and places unaffected by bombardment during the conflict.

Port towns such as Hartlepool were severely affected by naval bombardment during the span of the war. Indeed, prior to the Gotha aeroplane raids of 1917 upon London, the civilian death toll wrought by naval vessels and Zeppelin airships was the highest for Hartlepool and the north-east coast of England. Popular Victorian 'watering-places' and seaside resorts such as Whitby and Scarborough were also affected, leading to international outrage at the actions of the enemy in 'unfortified' coastal towns seemingly without military or strategic importance. Despite the level of involvement of civilians in the First World War – both as victims of attack and as non-combatant volunteers – the material and cultural stock of commemoration is scant. While Hartlepool history groups and the Royal British Legion hold annual remembrance ceremonies directly related to the 16 December 1914 bombardment, the commemorative process has been much weaker for Hull, Scarborough and Whitby, as in other places across Britain (including London). Even in the 2014-18 centenary period, there has been very little national activity related to civilian experience on the home front.

Fundamentally, this paper will seek to provide possible reasons for the lack of post-war commemoration of civilian bombardment and non-combatant loss of life, from a local and regional perspective, though framed by a broader national context. By analysing newspaper accounts, oral histories and local council documents, the potential decay over time of remembrance/commemorative efforts (or even total absence) will be traced up to the present day, while the paper's conclusion will ruminate upon the future possibilities of academics working with the heritage of modern war, and the ways we may be able to enrich popular heritage narratives about the home front.

Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Dr Claire Marie Rennie, Leeds Beckett University
Children as Experiments: The Development of 'Paediatrics' in Eighteenth-Century England

The eighteenth century was a period of great change in the medical world. Domestic medicine was the main way in which families treated their sick. However, the development of Dispensaries, Voluntary Infirmaries, Workhouse Infirmaries and institutions such as the Foundling Hospital, ensured that medical care could be undertaken outside of the home, by trained professionals.

Although medical care for children was well understood in the early modern period, this paper will argue that paediatrics, as a medical specialty, has its roots in the eighteenth century. Whilst before this, physicians treated children differently from adults, it was the

eighteenth century which saw children become the focus of some medical men – thus making them the first paediatricians.

Using experimentation records from the Foundling Hospital and the Dispensary for the Infant Poor, both in London, this paper will show that these children were an important part of the development paediatrics in the eighteenth century. Children at the Foundling Hospital and Dispensary were attended to almost exclusively, placing the child at the centre of the medical consultation. Dr William Watson experimented with smallpox inoculation on Foundling children, Apothecary Robert McClellan experimented with the treatment of skin conditions using Powis Wells Water, whilst Dr George Armstrong experimented with the use of hemlock to treat whooping cough at the Dispensary. Poor and abandoned children were used in experiments largely due to their station in life, yet they played an important role in the development of paediatrics in the eighteenth century.

Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Joshua Rhodes, University of Exeter

Farming families and the life cycle in eighteenth-century England

Existing scholarship has typically considered the relationship between land and life cycle either in terms of peasant land strategies in a medieval context, or has employed census data to address the question in the nineteenth century. Comparatively little research has been conducted on the early modern period, owing largely to the absence of longitudinal farm size data from which to reconstruct individuals' landholding histories.

Addressing this lacuna, this paper employs an innovative methodology to produce longitudinal data on landholding over the course of cultivators' lives. Parish registers, probate inventories, and wills are used to situate these landholding histories within the context of cultivators and their families' life cycles. The paper identifies two groups of cultivators: those who adjusted the size of their holding in response to life-cycle processes, and those who increased the size of their farm irrespective of life-cycle stage. For many, there were clear periods of expansion when they married and started a family, and contraction when they grew too old or infirm to work. This often resulted in an ebb and flow of land between cultivators at different life-cycle stages. However, a small group of people acquired land throughout their lives, expanding at points when others typically contracted, suggesting a markedly different attitude to farming. By incorporating family dynamics and responses to life-cycle processes into our understanding of early modern landholding, we can discern differences in people's interaction with the market and perhaps begin to infer differences in mentalité.

Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Beatrice Robic, Sorbonne Université

'A subject of special appeal': women factory inspectors and the protection of child workers in England, 1893-1914

In 1893, sixty years after the creation of the British Factory Inspectorate, two women were appointed as inspectors. By 1914 they accounted for only one tenth of the staff but were the recipients of nearly one third of the complaints. In 1922 Adelaide Anderson, having just

retired from the position of Principal Lady Inspector of Factories, gave a celebratory account of the achievements of the women's branch in Women in the Factory; an Administrative Adventure, 1893 to 1921. In particular, she claimed that child labour had been "a subject of special appeal" to women inspectors. This paper will discuss the extent to which the plight of the children employed in industrial work in England was therefore alleviated by their endeavours. Did women inspectors question prevalent standards of humanitarianism regarding child labour? Were they instrumental in widening the scope of social action in that field ? If yes, how far and with what results? Is there such a thing as a female perspective on child labour? To answer these questions, I will rely on the systematic examination of the annual reports of the inspectors of factories from the late 1860s to the eve of the Great War, focusing on the ways in which they addressed the issue of child labour, both before and after 1893. Furthermore, the insight contained in these reports as well as the language used to refer to child workers will be analysed in the light of the contemporary developments of the child labour debate and legislation.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Dr Emily Robinson and Dr Jake Watts, University of Sussex
Progressive Identities, Delaying Powers and Institutional Lags: The Temporal Politics of the Labour Lords

The label 'progressive' has been attached to a wide variety of contradictory political projects, but is most consistently associated with a social democratic 'progressive tradition'. This carries ideological commitments to redistribution and social justice, but also to parliamentary politics, and a pragmatic attitude to 'getting things done'. This paper explores the tensions within this position through interviews with a group of politicians - Labour Peers – who strongly self-identify as progressive politicians, but who operate within a House that traditionally has been viewed as anything but.

Most active Labour Peers were appointed either during or immediately after the New Labour years. This 'superstructural lag' (in the words of one interviewee), places them at odds with current trends in the party. Yet, they also tend to be long-standing activists, whose self-understanding is framed around Labour and its traditions. The place of the Lords within that tradition is ambiguous, at best. But since 2015 it has, for the first time, provided an alternative legislative power base for the party.

The social democratic desire to pull any available levers of power is, however, complicated by the role of the Lords as a revising chamber. This disrupts Labour peers' claim to the pragmatic notion of 'getting things done' -- even where they have a clear claim to be 'making a difference' (e.g. working tax credits, child refugees), they carefully couch this as supporting, rather than defeating the Commons. We suggest that their rather laboured explanations here underline the ambiguities of Labour's relationship to the State.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Dr Sarah Roddy, University of Manchester
Making transnational markets: diaspora fundraising by the nineteenth-century Irish Catholic Church

Charity entrepreneurship, as this paper will set out, was often a question of co-opting existing practices from the business world. In some respects, charities' use of branding follows that pattern, but further analysis indicates the degree to which charity enterprises could also anticipate and prefigure developments in the commercial world. This paper examines the processes by which charitable organisations created a brand that was unique, asking how names, symbols, and slogans were developed and deployed in a competitive context that helped them to raise funds.

But the paper also argues that charity brands explicitly and implicitly encompassed what business historians have identified as 'brand personality' far earlier than commercial brands did. In the vital quest to communicate their particular values to potential donors, charity entrepreneurs inscribed coherent and sophisticated messages in their marketing and branding material. The paper will also examine charities' efforts to protect their brand identities from infringement by competitors, a sometimes difficult process that nonetheless indicates the vitality of the charity market in this period.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Professor Michael Rosen, Goldsmiths, University of London
"So They Call You Pisher!' - a study in minority attitudes and behaviour in a 1950s and 60s London suburb

In my memoir, 'So They Call You Pisher!' I explore how my Jewish East End Communist parents responded to finding themselves in the London suburb of Pinner from 1946-1966. At the same time, they were bringing up my brother and me who approached the matter from a different angle. These were lives full of self-aware hybridity, humour, and deliberate dissidence and ironic encounters with an educational culture that saw itself as the 'norm'. As a consequence of my parents' self-exile from Judaism, and of the events of the Holocaust, behind all this lay the shadow of inexplicably missing relatives.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Alexander Rowe, University of Plymouth
The 'Poldark Effect': Media Consumption and the Management of Mining Heritage Sites in Cornwall

This paper will consider the influences of media consumption on the management of Cornish mining heritage sites and how the subsequent fictional narratives portrayed at these sites affect Cornish identity. Poldark was a series of 12 historical novels written by Winston Graham between 1945 and 2002. It traced the fortunes and misfortunes of the Cornish mining industry during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Graham's novels have also spawned two successful BBC television adaptations (1975-1977) and (2015-), and a one-off, ill-received and less renowned Harlem Television (HTV) adaptation (1996). The widespread consumptions of media have become omnipresent in our society and have

prompted the rebranding of spaces and distortion of local heritage identities. In 2015, the (re)imagination of Poldark was quickly identified as a rewarding prospect for Cornish mining heritage attractions with tangible links to the stories and period portrayed in Poldark. This paper draws upon semi-structured interviews with heritage practitioners and locals and a detailed analysis of heritage marketing in order to shed light on the various questions concerning the authenticity of the heritage portrayed, the sustainability of an increase in visitors to the heritage sites and the ramifications for Cornish people who are attached to the local heritage. Furthermore, it will also consider the importance of this phenomenon, which has the capabilities of increasing site revenues, in relation to the ongoing uncertainty surrounding Brexit and the almost certain prospect of Cornish mining heritage sites losing funds available to invest in conservation and maintenance.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Louise Ryland-Epton, Open University
'The indefatigable and honourable executions of Mr Gilbert': the impact of individuals in the development of social policy in the eighteenth century

In the late eighteenth century certain individuals became synonymous with particular social reforms, John Howard with penal improvements and William Wilberforce with slavery abolition. These men became the focal points of campaigns to transform society at a time when central government was pre-occupied with executing wars and developing tax structures rather than ameliorating social problems. This paper explores how this political change depended on the mobilization of networks across local and national groups. It will do so through the study of a lesser-known figure, Thomas Gilbert.

In his life-time Thomas Gilbert, became associated with efforts to reform welfare or 'poor law.' In twenty-five years of campaigning in parliament and outside, he was successful only once with Gilbert's Act of 1782, nonetheless it deserves our consideration if only for the fact, it was only the second general reform of the poor law passed that century.

The paper employs a biographical-historical approach to illuminate what has been described as the 'profoundly obscure' way social policy bills became law in the eighteenth century. It demonstrates how individual backbenchers utilising correspondence and emerging print culture could create an effective campaign which used local interests to drive reform. Tracing this process through Gilbert's life shows the obstacles to change that effected all social reformers. It also illustrates that his influences and aspirations were less humanitarian and more operational seeking to professionalise staff and create larger government structures, aspects which looked forward to the solutions used by the next generation to deal with burgeoning social problems.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Iker Saitua, University of California, Riverside & University of the Basque Country
The Whitening of the Basques in the United States: Or, How Basque Immigrants Became White in the American West

This paper analyses the image of Basque immigrants in the American West between the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries, and how this image

influenced on the integration process of this collectivity which was largely linked to sheep grazing. The main purpose of this paper is to show how the ethnic label of Basques came to be equated with the racial category of “white” in the United States, specially after the passage of the immigration law of 1924, and how Basque immigrants entering the sheep industry benefited from these perceptions of a white identity. It examines the historical, sociological, and anthropological studies about the Basque immigrants in the American West of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by American scholars, and it shows how these works, influenced by the contemporary racist ideology, established a racial stereotype about the Basques, embodied in the “good sheepherder” image, which finally was echoed by the American popular press.

Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Abigail Sage, University of Cambridge

Print media, authorship, and the aspiring writer in the late nineteenth century

“What am I to do to be an author?” asked one reader of The Young Man in 1895. It was not the first time the magazine had been asked the question. The aspiring writer was an increasingly common figure in the late nineteenth century. An expanding literary marketplace had created new opportunities for writing, while a new literary advice industry gave the impression that fiction writing could be learned, and that services were available to help one succeed at it. Print media played an interesting role in the world of aspirant writing. Newspapers carried an array of pieces on the subject of authorship, from reports of lectures on fiction writing, to articles dealing with the business side of authorship and the psychological aspects of attempting to write. Magazines and journals, meanwhile, offered places where amateur work could be published. Some publications, such as The Young Man, also had correspondence sections, enabling aspirants to seek feedback about their work, and advice about the writing profession. Examining the relationship between print media and aspiring writers, this paper will explore what print media reveals about the writing community, and what the treatment of authorship can tell us about publications themselves and their attitudes towards their audiences. At a wider level, it aims to prompt considerations about the interaction of new social groups with the cultural world in this period, and the redefinition of boundaries in terms of who was producing and consuming literary material.

Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Nailya Shamgunova, University of Cambridge

Anglo-Ottoman encounter and the 'Age of the Beloveds'

This paper explores the relationship between the emotional ecologies of early modern England and the Ottoman Empire. It focuses on establishing two distinct ways of conceptualising male to male affection and love in these societies and explores parallels and direct connections between them. The emotional ecology of early modern male English friendship is an under-explored topic. Focusing on friendship manuals published in England between the 1580s and the 1670s, I argue that early modern friendship, far from merely giving a language of expression for hidden male to male love, was the very centre and focus

for that love. Extensive debates about the possibility of male to female friendship, the importance of friendship in marriage and the competition between conjugal marriage and male to male friendship, 'the marriage of souls', all point to the central emotional importance of friendship between men, a category which encompassed far more than 'being just friends' does nowadays. Equally, the culture of the beloveds in early modern Ottoman Empire, explored by Walter Andrews and Mehmed Kalpaklı, was a distinct emotional ecology of male to male relationships. Andrews and Kalpaklı drew parallels between early modern Ottoman Empire and Renaissance England, showing that both cultures included a relationship between an older and a younger male. I want to take that a step further and draw connections rather than parallels, and to try to answer the question of why early modern English observers of the Ottoman Empire seemed incapable to capturing the relationship between Ottoman men despite the complete acceptability of close male to male bonds in English culture at the time. Using the example of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines, lifelong companions bonded in 'holy matrimony' (according to their Cambridge mentor) who lived in the Ottoman Empire for more than ten years, I will explore the role of religion and cultural prejudice in constructing early modern Anglo-Ottoman encounters in relation to emotions and sexuality.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Alexandra Shepard, University of Glasgow
Worthless Witnesses: Marginal Voices and Women's Legal Agency in Early Modern England

This essay explores the distribution of women witnesses in a selection of English church courts between the mid-sixteenth and early-eighteenth centuries, in order to assess the extent to which women's participation as witnesses in these jurisdictions might be characterised as a form of legal agency. It shows that women's participation was highly contingent—in relation to their marital status, and between places and over time—and shaped by the matters in dispute as well as the gender of the litigants for whom they testified. Although poverty did not exclude women witnesses (higher proportions of whom than male witnesses claimed to be poor or of limited means), women were more vulnerable than men to discrediting strategies that cast doubt on their authority in court. Such findings show that the incorporative dimensions of state formation did not deliver new forms of agency to women but heavily depended upon patriarchal norms and constraints.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Tiffany Shumaker, University of Oxford
From Spinning to Knitting and Back Again: Regulating Poor Women's Work in Early Modern England

This paper's themes and arguments stem from a detailed analysis of the changing employment patterns of early modern poor women and their most common types of work, namely spinning and knitting. Specifically, it focuses on the mobility and employment patterns of poor urban women and the regulation of their work in two neighbouring East Anglian towns: Norwich in 1570, and Ipswich in 1597. By analysing the occupational data found for poor women in the censuses of the poor taken in these urban centres in those

respective years, it shows how on the eve of the Elizabethan poor laws, which were enacted by parliament in the statutes of 1598 and 1601 and directed local authorities to provide the poor with work, some local authorities became interested in regulating poor women's work in those specific crafts. Moreover it suggests some possible reasons why this regulation occurred and posits the overall efficacy of those authorities' efforts.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Dr Robert Snape, University of Bolton
Establishing the social value of leisure: John Hobson, Cecil Delisle Burns and social reconstruction in the early twentieth century

The assimilation of leisure within social policy discourse as a primary or social good essential to individual and community well-being has been little explored. This paper explores the process through which new social understandings of leisure developed between c.1880 and 1939, initially in the context of social work and after 1914 in terms of post-war social reconstruction. Building upon the critiques of leisure by John Ruskin and William Morris, ethical arguments for a more equal distribution of leisure formed with socialism and social liberalism. The publication in 1899 of Thorstein Veblen's Theory of the Leisure Class further exposed the socio-economic basis of inequality in leisure. By the close of the Edwardian period leisure had become part of workers' demands; after 1914 it became an integral element of social reconstruction and central to the envisioned good society of a post-war Britain.Leisure was discussed in social policy circles and debates on citizenship and became a major sphere of interest to the National Council of Social Service. This paper evaluates the contribution to the debate on leisure of the economist John Hobson and Cecil Delisle Burns, Stevenson Lecture in Citizenship at Glasgow University, both of whom argued the social case for a democratic and modern leisure as essential to a reformed society. By the close of the inter-war period Victorian notions of rational recreation and moral intervention had become largely superseded by one of leisure as a sphere of associational culture and active citizenship.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Esben Bøgh Sørensen, Aarhus University
A 'new kind of husbandry': work, household and farming in sixteenth century English agricultural manuals

This paper studies how the growth of early agrarian capitalism in the 16th and 17th century England affected attitudes to agricultural work. The paper approaches the question by looking at how contemporary husbandry manuals and agrarian literature responded to this development by creating new ways of valorising different types of farming.

For the early 16th century agrarian literature, 'the household' was the main principle of organising agricultural work, and the principal aim was to advise the gentry and nobility on how to maintain their estates by managing their traditional sources of income in a better way. By the end of the century, husbandry manuals had started to dissociate 'householding' from 'husbandry', and separating them into two gendered spheres. Some did not even

mention the household, which had ceased to be the overarching frame within all activities were to be subsumed and judged.

Focus shifted to bettering ways of farming, and the key concept of the 17th century agrarian writers became improvement. Agrarian writers created a new idea of work as improvement by inventing a wide range of strategies that mobilized ideas of efficiency, thriftiness, specialisation, and practical and experimental knowledge. Work as improvement focused on the responsiveness of different types of work to market pressure, and it emphasized the need continually to raise labor productivity, and to develop new techniques and methods of different types of agricultural production. By the end of the 17th century, a distinctive English culture of improvement had emerged.

Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Elizabeth Spencer, University of York

Sentimental Consumers? Women and their clothing in eighteenth-century England

In 1982, Neil McKendrick claimed that there was a "consumer revolution" in eighteenth-century England, which he explained in terms of "emulative spending". In the years since, a thorough rejection of this "trickle down" theory has left scholars with a conundrum: if consumption was not about emulation, then what was it about? And what did it mean to the consumers themselves? One key answer which has emerged from a growing body of scholarship on women and consumption is that women were instead "emotional" or "sentimental" consumers. And clothing, perhaps more so than any other possession, has been interpreted as a potent tool for this. These arguments first appeared in the early 1990s, but have remained virtually unchallenged (and oft repeated) ever since.

In this paper, I revisit the evidence for these claims. Though the scholarship has turned most recently to objects to explore emotion, I argue that we still need to revise our methodologies for textual sources. I therefore look first at the description of clothing in women's wills, which has been interpreted as confirmation of sentimental attachments both to people and to things. I then explore the description of clothing in women's account books, which has been interpreted as "careful" or "meticulous" – and therefore as meaningful. By doing so, I demonstrate that the description of clothing in these two sources cannot be used as evidence of emotion. This has important implications for arguments about "sentimental" consumption, and suggests that we must begin to look elsewhere for evidence of women's agency.

Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Dr Stephen Spencer, Institute of Historical Research, University of London

Between Zealous Wrath and Destructive Fury: The Legitimacy of Anger in a Crusading Context

This paper addresses two interlocking questions: Did crusading provide a fertile breeding-ground for the concept of righteous wrath, or 'anger through zeal' (ira per zelum)? And what impact, if any, did the crusades have on contemporary attitudes towards anger? Applying a social constructionist approach to the twelfth- and thirteenth-century narratives and preaching documents pertaining to the crusades, this paper first gauges the frequency

of anger terms in both sets of sources, before assessing whether contemporary writers considered it automatically permissible for Latin Christian participants to unleash ire against their Muslim adversaries. Descriptions of zealous wrath will be examined, drawing attention to the challenges posed by specific Latin terms, the supposedly reactive nature of angry displays, the emphasis on physical, rather than religious, stimuli, and the extent to which the chroniclers conformed to established conventions that were prevalent outside a crusade setting. The paper then identifies and analyses a persistent ideology of anger control in the narratives, whereby anger was depicted as a socially dangerous and destructive passion which threatened to sow discord among participants and jeopardise crusading expeditions. On the basis of these findings, it is argued that few crusade commentators fully embraced the newer theological concept of 'anger through zeal' and that the cultural impact of crusading on conceptions of anger was marginal, at best.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Ellis Lynn Spicer, University of Kent
All Holocausted out?' Or taking pride in their heritage - The Second Generation Holocaust Survivor and the Jewish Community

The second generation British-Jewish Holocaust survivor, or the sons and daughters of survivors, are becoming increasingly involved in the commemorative activities of Holocaust survivor associations and education more broadly. Seen to be 'picking up the mantle' of their parents stories, they perform a crucial role in how the Holocaust is communicated to this very day. This paper will explore the role of the second generation in the Jewish community more broadly and the pressures of this role as explored in groups such as the '45 Aid Society and the Association of Jewish Refugees (AJR). Historiographically, the attention has mainly been focused upon the psychological impact of being a second generation child. Less nuance has been given to the children of survivors embracing their heritage and seeking to pass on a crucial message as their parents age and grow frailer. A contextual factor to note here is the influence of the third generation on a familial sense of composure as the temporal and generational gap between the Holocaust and today grows larger. This paper will dwell on interviews with the second generation to refute a wide claim that the impact of the Holocaust on these children's identities are widely negative. More nuance is required to explore the individual and the importance of individual identities rather than generalising into a broad framework, and this can also be said for representations of survivors themselves. The second generation are often thought to carry a heavy burden on their lives and identities, and this paper seeks to redress a historiography fraught with imbalance, where the prospect of honouring their heritage and their parents' memories become a small after-thought.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Professor Julie-Marie Strange, University of Manchester
Consuming Charity in late-nineteenth century Britain

A central concern of each of the papers on this panel is the extent to which a new breed of voluntary, fundraising charities adapted to the modern world by adopting new technologies from the commercial sector. Thus, this paper goes beyond traditional anthropological

conceptions of the 'gift' relationship in charitable life, to show the extent to which tangible exchange became a vital part of fundraising from the mid-Victorian period. Innovations including 'purchase-triggered donations', the creation of charity calendars, and an 'experience economy' represented a genuine engagement by charity entrepreneurs with emerging forms of consumer capitalism. The paper will also show how religious sentiment, while remaining the bedrock of much charitable activity in this period, was used to promote an early incarnation of 'ethical consumption'.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Tim Stretton, Saint Mary's University
Private Marital Separations in England 1600-1750

Between the 16th and the mid 19th century Parliament slowly encroached upon the English church's jurisdiction over marriage, separation and divorce. This well known history encompasses statutes concerning bigamy (1604), clandestine marriage (1753) and divorce (1857) and the emergence of parliamentary divorces after 1660. What is less well understood is the evolution of popular understandings of ecclesiastical authority and available responses to unhappy or intolerable marriages. This paper examines the growing numbers of couples who arranged private agreements that set down the terms of marital separations. Lawrence Stone and others have studied high profile examples of separations by private deed, but little is known about their broader nature and extent. Such arrangements were often secret, leaving few traces, but some that went sour ended up in Chancery. This paper examines those unpublished cases and reveals that what began as a trickle of references to separation clauses in the seventeenth century became a small but steady stream in the early eighteenth century. Deeds of separation could be difficult to enforce, but their very existence suggests the emergence of an increasingly secular and contractual view of marriage that has implications for the history of women's rights and the rules of coverture as well as the history of the church's control over marriage.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Nicola Sugden, University of Manchester
"No one could be found to undertake the onerous task of daily taking the child to and fro": mobility and the development of child psychoanalysis in mid-century Britain

Psychoanalysis in its traditional form requires patient and analyst to meet every weekday for a fifty-minute session. Early forays into child psychoanalysis attempted similarly intensive methods, but this model was often impractical for younger patients. Despite a strong interest in the analysis of children amongst psychoanalysts in interwar and mid-century Britain - including fiercely fought disagreements over theory - a 1945 report on the Child Department at the Institute of Psychoanalysis lamented that 'very little child analysis is actually done'. Significant among the reasons for this absence of practice were the logistics of psychoanalytical treatment: children were rarely able to travel to attend regular sessions.

The author of the report was psychoanalyst and paediatrician Donald Winnicott. Through discussion of Winnicott's work in hospital and private practice this paper explores the

manner in which geographic and economic factors intersected not only to dictate the accessibility of psychoanalysis as a treatment for children, but also to shape the development of child analysis as a field and to determine the form that psychoanalytic treatment took. I argue that the practice of 'therapeutic consultation', a method developed by Winnicott as an alternative to traditional psychoanalysis, can be understood as a response to children's lack of mobility in relation to fixed sites of medical practice.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Professor Carol Summers, University of Richmond
Thrift and stakeholder citizenship in the late British Empire

An energetic savings campaign that reached deep into the empire was part of how Britain funded World War II. Savings campaigners, both in Britain and in locations such as Uganda, promoted savings and thrift as paths for individuals, communities, and organizations to be knowledgeable, involved and patriotic. Campaigners' propaganda was explicit about war's costs, down to pricing bullets. Paying those costs, savings advocates emphasized, required Britain's people and subjects to invest in the war, and postpone consumerist pleasures. Thrift, investment, and planning, rather than consumption, made a good, patriotic subject. When individual savings became a sign of investment in patriotic nationbuilding, citizenship became available not simply to men, government, and those who soldiered and voted, but to women, elders, and children who accumulated wartime savings, solicited others to save, and in doing so held their neighbors accountable collectively and individually as participants in the war. Research in the national archives of Uganda and Great Britain, alongside wide-ranging research on patriotism and activism in late colonial Uganda, provides the basis for this paper.

Through formal sector savings, thrifty and patient consumers became—at least in the propaganda of the time—newly invested citizens and part of an educated and mobilized mass public quite distinct from classic ideas of patriotism or national identity rooted in land, blood, social contracts, or labor.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Dr Alex Sutton, University of Chichester
Building Better Workers: Capital, Empire and the Groundnut Scheme

This paper revisits the Groundnut Scheme, a postwar colonial development project in East Africa infamous and ridiculed for its catastrophic failure, and considers it in terms of the ideology that drove one part of the Scheme: transforming Africans into the 'right kind' of workers for the Scheme to be a success. While previous work on the Groundnut Scheme considers the significance of transforming Tanganyika's labour market in general, this work proposes to examine the planned transformation of the colonial subject. The objective of the paper is to consider the role played by both the United Africa Company and the British state's Overseas Food Corporation in planning to transform colonial subjects in Tanganyika into model workers – a process the Scheme's planners believed would take 25 years. The paper seeks to place this transformative goal, the ideology that sought to justify it and the

nature of imperial rule in the context of the contradictory nature of capitalist social relations.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Professor Naomi Tadmor, University of Lancaster
The Poor Law and the fiscal-military state, c.1660-1780

The poor relief system which developed in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century England is much studied. So is Britain's rise to power as a 'fiscal-military state'. But the relationships between these two processes are little explored. The paper will demonstrate how provision for relief emerged – and was transformed – alongside the needs of peace and war. Detailed findings explain state legislation and demonstrate implementation, mainly in two different and distant corners of England, in the south-east and the north-west.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Charlie Taverner, Birkbeck, University of London
'Three-pence a peck at Bridewell dock!': Oyster sellers, sex and the London food chain, c. 1600-1750

Oyster women, according to the early modern archetype, were sirens who used aphrodisiac wares to lure men into sex. But many women – and many men – made a good living by selling oysters on London's streets, where they ran substantial businesses and fed hungry customers. Historians have typically drawn such wandering sellers as poor nuisances, dishing out awful food, on society's fringes. But recent work, inspired by the social sciences, has demonstrated the spread and significance of urban hawking, throughout human history. In this paper, I argue street food sellers were, at once, denigrated and accepted, in a period when London transformed from medieval city to sprawling, tangled metropolis. To do this, I contrast the idealised representations and working reality of one particular trader: the oyster woman. First, I will analyse the archetype, by using examples of the Cries, the multimedia artistic genre dedicated to street folk. In these works, the ubiquitous oyster woman was a mirror for fears about changing urban space and female independence. Then, I present incidental evidence of oyster-selling, from archival sources such as church and criminal court depositions. This activity-focused approach lets us reconstruct working routes, retail tactics and personal biographies. Street sellers were evocative symbols of urban life. But they were also industrious, sophisticated members of the city's complex food system.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Dr Hillary Taylor, Jesus College, Cambridge
Social Relations and the Economics of Deposing for One's 'Betters' in Early Modern England

In early modern England, it was widely assumed that socio-economically dependent and subordinated individuals would give dubious legal evidence for their 'betters' in exchange for material compensation. As one late sixteenth-century legal commentary put it: 'Yf it be true that guiftes and bribes will perverte the judgment even of the wisest, then how can it

be otherwise, but that the comune man shalbe drawen asyde and corrupted thereby?' Or, in the estimation of a seventeenth-century manual for Justices of the Peace: 'Their poverty will expose them to great Temptations of Bribery.'

Drawing on depositions from a number of courts, this paper suggests that material rewards in fact played a negligible role in securing subordinates' testimony. While they were given money, such payments were often made in return for wages they lost on the day(s) that they testified. This paper then considers the extra-economic processes by which subordinated individuals came to depose, as well as and the degree to which the content of their depositions was dictated by the superiors on whose behalf they spoke. After suggesting that many subordinated individuals found it stressful and onerous to depose for their 'betters,' it maps a typology of the circumstances which might enable them to avoid doing and preserve a degree of their moral autonomy in the process. Finally, this paper analyzes the pressures which could undermine these efforts and their role in reproducing structures of social domination and subordination in early modern England.

Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Stephen Temitope David, Stellenbosch University, South Africa

'My Biafra is not yours': mapping the politics of remembrance in Chinua Achebe's 'There Was A Country' and Diliorah Chuckwurah's 'Last Train to Biafra'

Hegemonic remembrance of Biafra frame the defunct country as a bucolic space where everyone belonged. These popular narratives of Biafra have been canonized in secessionist discourse as indisputable facts. However, these grand accounts are often too removed from the quotidian experiences of ordinary Biafrans within Biafra. Ultimately, the voices of those who might have had a different experience of Biafra are erased or silenced in popular narratives of the war.

To create a space where these silenced voices can irrupt and be counted, I read Chinua Achebe's There was a Country against Diliorah Chukwurah's Last Train to Biafra. Achebe's account is positioned as a prototype of hegemonic remembrance of Biafra while Diliorah's account is subaltern in focus since it was written by a 'Biafran baby.' To mine remembrances of Biafra, I rely on Jay Winter's idea of historical remembrance, particularly, his argument on the need to ask who, why and when questions regarding collective memories/ remembrances.

The paper concludes that the Biafra remembered in hegemonic narratives is many shades removed from the experiences of ordinary Biafrans within the enclave. Although Chinua Achebe seeks insertion into the comity of those that bore the brunt of the traumatic war the most, his account doesn't achieve the intimate closeness of Diliorah's shocking tale. Consequently, if we are to have a deep insight into the lived experiences of Biafrans during the traumatic war, more attention should be paid to these ordinary stories of Biafra.

Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Natalie Thomlinson, University of Reading
The activist as expert: feminism, the miners' strike and working-class women

This paper examines the idea of feminism as a form of expertise about gender as a way of exploring dis-identification with feminism in the UK in the 1970s and 1980s. Feminism did not just reflect and critically examine systems of understanding about gender, but also produced knowledge about gender itself. Despite feminism's emancipatory claims, however, such knowledge could ironically also be experienced as a form of power and control – of white, middle-class women 'experts' telling black and working class women how to live. This paper will explore these tensions through examining encounters between working-class women and feminists during the miners' strike. Whilst accounts of women's support groups during the strike have largely portrayed them as sympathetic to the feminist movement, there is plenty of evidence that significant tensions between the two existed. As Bev Skeggs has argued of working-class women, 'resisting being an object of surveillance and judgment is one of their major daily struggles', with feminism 'operating as yet another standard that cannot be achieved.' I will suggest that it is imperative for historians to be alive to these sorts of contradictions and ironies within emancipatory politics if we are to understand better the popular reception of radical ideologies such as feminism, and the relationship between working-class women, community activism and claims for gender equality and individual rights.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Professor Penny Tinkler, University of Manchester
'Going places' or 'out of place'? Representations of mobile teenage girls in Britain in the 1950s and 1960s

Mobility is a pivotal dimension of the history of teenagers in postwar Britain. However, its significance, particularly for girls, has typically been overlooked or underplayed. In this paper I argue that by the 1960s mobility had become integral to what it meant to be a teenage girl. Girls' mobilities were not new in the 1960s; they were features of transitions that typically characterised youth earlier in the C20th, eg starting full-time work, leaving home. But the postwar decades witnessed an expansion of opportunities for girls to be mobile. Moreover, mobility was increasingly significant in the cultural construction of being young - everyday life, leisure and identity - and of becoming or transitioning into adulthood. Mobility was not exclusive to young women in this period, young men were going places too, but the dominant representation of mobile youth was a feminine one. Drawing on newspapers, magazines and film, I explore representations of teenage girls' mobilities. I begin by addressing the heightened visibility and significance of girls 'going places' from the mid-1950s and into the 1960s and how this differed from an earlier emphasis on girls 'being in place'. I then explore representations of the risks that confronted mobile girls and signs of ambivalence about their capacity to cope; in these contexts, girls 'going places' increasingly morphed into girls 'out of place'. These findings emerge from the first stage of an ESRC-funded project to engage substantively and conceptually with the significance of spatial mobilities in the history of girls and young women.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Valentina Tomassetti, University of Warwick
The Construction of Female Shame in Early Modern Italy

The way in which men and women experienced shame in early modern Italy was dramatically different: for women, shame was a preventative attitude, which had to be performed in the practices of everyday life, through a constant exercise of the body and the mind. Described by authors of conduct literature as the only adornment to be considered appropriate for a woman, shame soon became a powerful and scary instrument used by men to contain women's sexuality and freedom. Leaded by the prejudice that women's nature was corrupted and vicious, early modern men constructed a strict regime of shame with the intent to mend and correct this fallacious aspect of femininity. Books, clothes and art were just some of the cultural tools used to impose shame, chastity and modesty on women.

This paper explores the gendered dimensions of shame in early modern Italy and, particularly, addresses the body as the instrument par excellance used to teach, preach and perform feminine shame in Renaissance society. I will identify which bodily features were considered characteristic of an ashamed behaviour and how shame comportments found their legitimization in the tradition and mentality of the time.

Bringing together disciplines like literature, history and art, this paper aims to demonstrate how is possible to reconstruct an history of emotions with the use of more unconventional sources, retracing at the same time the cultural origins of gender discrimination in Italian society.

Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Dr Alison Twells, Sheffield Hallam
Gender Justice in the Classroom: Using Historical Diaries and Letters in PSHE Teaching on Sex and Safety

This paper focuses on the use of historical sources in the development of a secondary school Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) resource concerned with child sexual exploitation and sexual grooming. The sources are a collection of sexually-explicit letters written during WW2 by a Royal Navy seaman to a young English woman, after she knitted a pair of seaboot socks for the Royal Navy Comfort Fund. The letters piqued the interest of a secondary school PSHE Advisor and together we have developed a resource which has been well received by teachers and students in the North Derbyshire schools where it has been trialled.

This paper addresses three broad concerns. Firstly, I explore the dynamic between a predatory male and a sexually alive but innocent young woman in wartime Britain, and ask how historical research, with particular attention to concepts of competing masculinities and patriotic femininity, might inform social action to address sexual grooming today. Secondly, I consider the development of a language through which to name grooming and related activities in relation to issues raised by the feedback from school teachers and Y9 students (13-14 years old) about encountering historical material via PSHE pedagogies. Thirdly, I ask what we as academic historians and teachers can learn from paying attention to how history 'works' in extra-academic contexts. In this instance, I am particularly

interested in pedagogies from PSHE and their potential role in enabling history students to confront (so-called) 'real-world' problems.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Professor David Vincent, The Open University
Solitude I'll Walk With Thee

This paper is based on two propositions. The first is that the emotion of being alone, of solitude, was most easily experienced in the nineteenth century by the act of walking. For the bulk of the population, ranging from farm labourers enjoying the fields and lanes around their homes, to urban professionals taking determined marches through neighbourhood streets or the countryside surrounding towns and cities, pedestrian locomotion was an accessible and widely practised means of escaping company. Whilst literary walkers have been examined by critics and social historians, there remains little treatment (other than Maurice Marple's sixty year-old Shanks's Pony) of what was probably the largest single category of working class leisure in the period.

The second proposition is that walking was valued as a means of alerting the senses to the worlds that were encountered. The speed of movement on foot was ideally suited to reflection on both the natural and the man-made environment. It offered the combination of a constantly changing perspective and a capacity to bring into focus what was felt, discovered and seen. The undistracted, mobile gaze permitted immersion without capture whether the walker was exploring fields and woods, or pacing the streets of the rapidly expanding urban communities. The paper will work out from the writings of John Clare, who embraced solitary walking as both a literary and a commonplace practice, and examine the responses to multiple forms of strolling and rambling in the remainder of the century.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 14:30-16:30

Dr Andrew Walker, Rose Bruford College
Articulations of local and regional identity? Theatre building in the East Midlands and South Yorkshire, c. 1950-1980

During the third quarter of the twentieth century a spate of theatre building took place in England, in part encouraged by the Arts Council and central government policy and made possible by local government support. By the early 1970s, some 25 years after the Arts Council had been formed, there were more than 60 subsidised regional producing theatres in Britain.

In the cities of Sheffield, Nottingham and Leicester, significant new potential cultural powerhouses were constructed in the shape of theatres such as the Crucible (opened in 1971), the Playhouse (1963) and the Haymarket (1973) respectively. Elsewhere, in cities such as Lincoln, advanced plans were devised for the provision of such new cultural spaces but that were not ultimately built.

This paper plots the debates surrounding the planning and, in many cases the construction, of such buildings. It examines the motivations behind the development of these projects and the opposing voices that were not always successfully silenced, such as in the case of Lincoln. In particular, the extent to which local pride, civic boosterism and place

promotion played a part in the perceived initial success or failure of these local grand designs will be examined, together with a consideration of the sometimes uneasy relationship between local and central government in the implementation of cultural policy and the associated allocation of resources.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 11:30-13:00

Ajmal Waqif, independent
'Well calculated for any nation under the heavens': Spenceanism and the transnational experience of dispossession and revolt

Spenceanism – the political tendency founded by the London ultra-radical Thomas Spence in the concluding years of the 18th century in London and propagated by his followers in the next two decades – always had an ambit much wider than Britain. The Spencean agitator and child of a Caribbean slave Robert Wedderburn believed "the great majority in every nation are dispossessed of their right to the soil throughout the world", identifying an apparently universal process of dispossession, and extending the Spencean argument for putting all lands and resources in common (or the Plan as it was often called) to the entire world. This view was consistent with Thomas Spence himself who believed the Plan "should suit all Nations of the Earth".

The colonised and enslaved periphery was central to the Plan. The resistance of indigenous Americans to European colonisation, the great upheaval of the Irish Rebellion, and slave revolts in the Caribbean – chief among them the Haitian Revolution, all served as rich vectors of inspiration, keeping the hope of liberation alive at home during the years of repression. I will attempt to demonstrate that the Spenceans understood the transnational process of dispossession as comparable processes, producing populations of disinherited and oppressed people who underwent comparable experiences of resistance and revolt, and I will discuss how the Spenceans understood, assessed, and synthesised these experiences; incorporating them into their Plan.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Dr Tosh Warwick, University of Glasgow/University of Huddersfield
Local identity on the global stage: Northernness, Steel City and the 1966 World Cup

During summer 1966 global attention turned to the manufacturing centre of Sheffield as "Steel City" played host to a number of FIFA World Cup matches. The tournament has been romanticised by the press as a key national triumph following England's victory, whilst sport historians have critiqued the event's cultural, economic, political and social impact. This paper contends that this major sporting event served as a platform for articulating and experiencing the provincial north of England by highlighting how post-war Sheffield utilised the 1966 World Cup to promote multiple identities spanning that of a traditional, northern industrial centre to one of a modern, forward-thinking city.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Dr Rob Waters, University of Sussex
Multicultural leadership before and after the Race Relations Acts

Not until the Race Relations Acts of the later 1960s did the British government act directly to combat racism and support multicultural community, and then with notoriously patchy provision. The Race Relations Board struggled with little power and limited remit, while community relations councils depended on a mixture of central and local government funding and charitable donation. Prior to this, a patchwork of voluntary associations and political organisations had met the challenge of combatting racism, providing migrant welfare, and fostering conviviality. This was the ad hoc multiculturalism that those New Commonwealth migrants who travelled to Britain under the terms of the 1948 Nationality Act struggled to settle within, and it continued to define the politics of multiculturalism after limited central government provision began. Tracing the frustrated relationships between the leaders of multicultural projects and those they sought to lead, this paper argues that concentrating on this dynamic of early multiculturalism shows us the beginnings of some of the fault lines that came to trouble later projects. While they claimed citizenship against racism, many multicultural projects nonetheless exposed unresolved race and class tensions, as would-be leaders set out the terms on which citizenship was owned. Revising our understanding of the history of race and citizenship, the paper shows how the terms of citizenship and belonging often divided along the moral inheritances of Victorian philanthropy and the nation-building projects of West Indian decolonisation, setting up contradictions that continued to fracture the politics of multiculturalism well into the late twentieth century.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Emma Watkins, University of Liverpool
Nineteenth-Century Juvenile Convicts and their Experience of Punishment

This research has traced male and female juveniles who were transported to Van Diemen's Land (now known as Tasmania) in the early nineteenth-century. While this group may have been written about collectively by contemporaries, it is largely because this group were convicts that we can find information about their individual lives today.

By using the method of nominal data-linkage, of digital records, a picture of the lives of juvenile offenders caught up in the criminal justice system can be built up. While such juveniles will inevitably be tied to the criminal records in which they are found, it is possible to use these records - along with newspapers, birth, death and marriage records - to uncover the rounded lives of these individuals. This research goes beyond the circumstances of juvenile offending through to their period of punishment, to their lives upon release. This paper will specifically look at the different punishments. From flogging and hard labour, to confinement in the cells, what did these juvenile convicts experience? And how did this compare with other convicts transported to Van Diemen's Land.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 9:00-11:30

Bethany White, University of Oxford
Why go to university? The experiences of working-class women in higher education in Britain, 1965-1975

The 1960s saw an unprecedented expansion of British higher education. Historians have focussed largely on the political, ideological, and legislative changes underpinning this expansion, particularly the impact of the Education Act (1944) and the Robbins Report (1963). Others have traced the trajectories of women graduates and the changing contexts of women's education. However, relatively little attention has been paid to the subjective experiences of students in higher education. In particular, we know little about the experiences of students who had no family history of higher education attendance, particularly working-class women.

Using a set of thirty-seven oral history interviews, and taking a life-history approach, this paper reflects on the motivations and experiences of working-class women who attended British higher education institutions in the decade between 1965-1975. It examines women's family backgrounds, secondary education, and class identities in order to explore how and why these women came to higher education. In doing so, it contributes to wider discussions about the relationship between class, gender, and education historically.

This paper argues that, in this period, working-class women were liberated from many of the difficult educational decisions that had faced previous generations. Due to the availability of universal free secondary education, the expansion of higher education in the 1960s, the introduction of full grants in 1962, and changing social and cultural expectations, working-class women experienced unprecedented autonomy. Nevertheless, class and gender remain intricately tied to their experiences, and we must remain cautious when discussing this period as a 'golden age'.

Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Dr Ben Wilcock and Kate Picker, National Trust/University of Manchester
Move, Teach and Inspire: The National Trust and Academic Research

The National Trust has recently committed to a new 10-year strategy, part of which is to rethink the way in which we respond to our buildings, collections and outdoor spaces. One of the primary aims of this strategy is to offer visitors an experience that ‘moves, teaches and inspires’. The Trust has developed a Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) project with the University of Manchester which will enhance the way in which the National Trust engages with academic researchers at universities across the north. This project aims to evaluate existing collaborations with universities, and to develop the way that the Trust interprets academic research for the public to feed into the new strategy.

This paper will give an overview of the KTP project and the National Trust’s recent drive to embed academic research into its programming at national, regional and property level. It will summarise existing partnerships with the Trust and universities, including the successful AHRC-funded project on Early Modern sleep at Little Moreton Hall. It will examine the benefits and potential blockers to collaborative projects, and will detail the steps that the National Trust is taking to ensure that academic research – particularly research on social and cultural history – underpins all future programmes and exhibitions.

Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Dr Charlotte Wildman, University of Manchester
Deviant Domesticity: Gender, Crime and the Home in Britain, 1918-1960

What was it like to grow up in a home where criminal activity took place? How did it shape relationships between children and their parents and in what ways did it influence parenting strategies and experiences of familial domesticity? These questions offer an alternative perspective to much historical scholarship, which tends to associate crime with the external world, particularly streets, nightclubs, and shops (Walkowitz; Whitlock). Contributing to current scholarship on family networks and criminal communities (Shore; Davies), this paper investigates the implications of domestic criminal activity, focusing especially on gambling and the handling of stolen goods, on familial life in working-class households in Manchester, Liverpool and London. By drawing on case files and depositions, this paper analyses the role of the home in shaping criminal practices and explores experiences of children growing up where crime was commonplace. On the one hand, it suggests parents, particularly mothers, believed that engaging children's assistance in criminal enterprise taught important strategies for material improvement, as well as giving them status locally. However, the risks involved also brought danger and scrutiny to these homes as the criminal permeated the everyday and undermined twentieth-century ideals of domesticity, with notable consequences for children's notion of 'home.' I suggest that we need to rethink what was considered 'criminal' in comparison to strategies of survival and improvement. I ask questions about the relationship between gender, crime and domesticity whilst showing the important ways that criminal activity shaped familial relationships and interpersonal dynamics, especially between parents and their children.
Date and Time: Monday 11 June 11:00-13:00

Dr Guy Woolnough, Keele University
Women imprisoned for killing their children: petitions for early release, 1868- 1900

When the evidence was unambiguous, mothers who killed a young child were convicted of murder, for which the only penalty available to the judge was death. However, most of these cases were respited to life imprisonment. These unfortunate women could expect to face 20 years in a convict prison, but they were able to petition for early release. This paper uses their petitions to examine how they presented their crimes and argued for a remission of sentence, and considers the criteria by which the Home Office evaluated these cases. It will be shown that these women were seen as a distinct category of offender, and in the later 19th century their cases were viewed with increasing sympathy. The petitions enable the historian to hear the voices of working class, female convicts, which allows this paper to address the issues of class, respectability and gender explored by Ballinger, Seal, Conley et al.
Date and Time: Wednesday 13 June 9:00-11:00

Matthew Woodward, Independent
The 'Argentine May' of 1969: Student radicalisation and mobilisation in Córdoba and the centrality of the local

Much of the historiography of the student unrest of the sixties link the group's heightened politicisation across borders in a wave of international insurrection, with the definitive spark for action being found in the dramatic eruption in Paris in May, 1968. Strikingly similar events twelve months later in the provincial city of Córdoba, Argentina, certainly appear to bolster this domino-falling conception. However, despite parallels, a closer inspection of the local factors that contributed to the politicisation of the city's student body, reveal the centrality of these parochial elements.

To this end, the study posits the vital influence of the city's workers in mobilising the students. The root of this phenomenon is traced to the distinct nature of the Cordoban unions, whose basis in foreign car manufacturing allowed unprecedented independence from national union bosses. The resulting autonomy both permitted and encouraged closer cooperation between the city's union leaders and the rank and file, resulting in a more pronounced and fervent embrace of left-wing political thought, and increased propensity for direct action. That these influential union leaders actively sought out the city's students to shape the group's political development and encourage protest, provides a distinct route to radicalisation.

Thus, this study inherently counters dominant transnational and national conceptions of the '1968' phenomenon, in its exposing of the individuality of the Cordobés students' route to radicalisation. Consequently, the work highlights the danger of over-generalising the transnational nature of these ideological journeys witnessed across the globe, encouraging instead, the elevation of the distinct.

Date and Time: Monday 11 June 14:00-16:00

Dr Hannah Young, Victoria and Albert Research Institute (VARI)
Building the V&A: absentee slave-owners as collectors

Absentee slave-owners played an important role in shaping nineteenth-century Britain. Found across the length and breadth of the country, they were aristocrats and MPs, clergymen and aged widows. This paper will focus on absentees, including the likes of Ralph Bernal, William Beckford and Joseph Marryat, who used their slave-based wealth to invest in extensive collections in the metropole. It will examine the displays, functions and usage of these collections, as well as working to uncover the ways that they came to underpin one of Britain's most eminent museums.

The ownership of such collections could serve many purposes. It allowed their compilers to indulge their interests in art, history and natural history, it confirmed their reputation as gentlemen of culture and taste and it built up an inheritance which could be passed on to future generations or cashed in during times of financial need. The paper will explore the displays, functions and usage of collections by absentees. How and why were these collections composed? How were they received? To what extent did collecting serve as a way for absentees to construct identities for themselves that were far removed from that of plantation- or slave-owner?

The paper will focus on those whose collections are now held in the V&A. Objects that came from these collections are now dotted throughout the museum, found in almost every gallery. It will thus also raise the question of how, in a twenty-first century museum, we can confront and engage with this difficult, contentious and uncomfortable history.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Professor Deborah Youngs, Swansea University
Maintenance, lewd behaviour and abandonment: why wives took their husbands to court in early Tudor Star Chamber

The use of Star Chamber, particularly following its reconfiguration under Wolsey, grew increasingly in the early sixteenth century and women comprised a small, but significant group of plaintiffs. Their complaints addressed a number of issues relating to breaches of the peace, trespass, and assault, to name but a few matters that we would normally expect to appear in this court. However, we also find instances of wives who elected to take their husbands to court over disputes directly relating to their marriage. These might concern the contract and its fulfilment – usually connected with a wife's access to goods and property – and the general treatment of the wife by her husband. As such these cases overlapped with ecclesiastical jurisdiction and in several examples the spiritual and moral sides of the dispute had already been considered by one or more church courts. The purpose of this paper is to look at those 'marriage' cases coming to Star Chamber during the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII and the reasons why they did so. It will focus on a selection of case studies, particularly those which referenced earlier legal actions. This will enable an exploration of what female plaintiffs had attempted or achieved in those previous suits, and what specific outcomes were desired from the prerogative court of Star Chamber.
Date and Time: Tuesday 12 June 11:00-12:30

Posters

Amy Clarke, University of Southampton
Scandal, dishonour and female celebrity in eighteenth-century England 1750-1790

The research presented in this poster examines the role of deviant femininity in the burgeoning celebrity culture of eighteenth-century England. This century saw an increase in purchasable materials whose market value was built upon a cross-class desire for information relating to notorious individuals. Significantly, these were not necessarily landed, titled people or men in notable careers. Audience desire was generated by the relatable, titillating and moral stories that were published as part of the public challenge to individual women's honour. Their lives then took on broader significance: they could be used to explore societal expectations of femininity, to understand the boundaries of female reputation, and to develop personal understandings of desirable female conduct and character. These understandings are built from analysis of the trial records and public

discourse about 3 women during the second half of the eighteenth century, Elizabeth Canning, Margaret Rudd and Jane Butterfield. Each of these women gained notoriety, supporters and decriers once she came to public attention for dishonourable (and illegal) behaviour. Their cases challenged legal and social judgements, resulting in conflicted debates about female character and trustworthiness in court, newspapers, pamphlets and biographical texts. By examining the reactions they inspired in their consumers, the way their threat to feminine ideals was handled to reassert societal boundaries by the conclusion of their cases, and their own modes of defense, this research aims to gain new insights about how real eighteenth century women's lives could be packaged into a tool for the reinforcement of societal values.

Mads Linnet Perner, University of Copenhagen/Lancaster University
Segregation behind the walls: residential patterns in pre-industrial Copenhagen

In the middle of the 17th century Copenhagen's ramparts were expanded and, for military purposes, any major buildings in the hinterland were prohibited. For the next 200 years, while spatial expansion was virtually impossible, the city's population more than doubled in size. This poster examines how the residential settlement patterns changed throughout this period. Social topography, as originally coined by town planner Gaston Bardet, distinguishes between the night topography, perceived through census information, and day topography, tracing the functions of and attitudes toward the city's spaces (gates and markets, alleys and avenues) through detailed mapping. I have employed a GIS (Geographical Information Systems) approach, combining census records and digital cadastral maps to study social zoning at a high spatial resolution. The census data was coded with the HISCO and HISCLASS schemes to estimate socio-economic status. This has been studied at three spatial levels: street, block and borough, in order to examine the scale and extent of socio-economic zoning. I sought to include information on the perception of the city, in order to study how this was connected to the socio-economic geography. The periodical Politivennen (ca. 1790-1840) was a forum where the better-off families of the city could complain about 'disturbances' such as muddy sidewalks, street-corner prostitution or foul-smelling meat vendors. Parts of it has been digitized and the articles georeferenced in a interactive map. This textual data was automatically analyzed for both general sentiment and certain keywords to compare the socio-economic geography with a 'discursive' geography.

Helen Innes, Anglia Ruskin University
A licensed dealer in legs: John Hollingshead and the 'principal boys' of the Gaiety Theatre

John Hollingshead, a Victorian theatrical impresario, described himself as a 'licensed dealer in legs, short skirts, French adaptations, Shakespeare, taste and musical glasses'. This research involved looking at the Gaiety Theatre, London during the period of his management (1868 – 1886) and the question of what sort of cultural project Hollingshead was creating. Contemporary press accounts showed that the Gaiety was known primarily as a burlesque house during his stewardship, and that the role of the 'principal boy' (played by a woman, often in tights) contributed to this. Hollingshead made use of images of the actresses from the Gaiety company in costume as 'principal boys' on both postcards and

programmes to promote the Gaiety. He claimed that he was keeping alive 'the sacred lamp of burlesque', which was depicted in illustrations as a scantily clad woman and appeared to suggest that burlesque was principally associated with the female form, and possibly male appreciation of it.

The most famous burlesque actress at the Gaiety during this period was Nellie Farren, who specialised in 'naughty but nice' principal boy roles. She noted that burlesque acting, which was often dismissed by the critics and her fellow actors, required much more work than other forms of acting as the performer was required to have both singing and dancing skills as well as acting ability. This paper argues that the 'principal boy' role was integral to the Gaiety's 'brand' in spite of the fact that other performances such as drama and comedy outnumbered those of burlesque.

Kerrie McGiveron, University of Liverpool
"Notes on a Community Struggle," Big Flame and the 1972-73 Kirkby Rent Strike

This poster explores the involvement of New Left organisation Big Flame (1970-84) in the Kirkby Rent Strike (1972-73). Utilising internal leaflets and bulletins, as well as two oral history interviews, it will claim a valid place in New Left historiography for a socialist and feminist organisation using the case study of the Kirkby Rent Strike. The rent strike lasted 14 months and involved 3,000 tenants on the working-class estate of Tower Hill. Angered by The Housing Finance Act, which raised rents on already sub-standard housing, and inspired by Big Flame, residents organised collectively in their refusal to pay.

Contrary to existing literature which points to the New Left's neglect of feminism, Big Flame were unique, embracing the feminist challenge to New Left activism. Big Flame worked alongside women in Kirkby to situate the empowered working-class housewife as central to community struggle. In seeking to redefine their identity, Big Flame encouraged housewives to identify as 'working class.' This enabled them to relate their exploitation to their role as housewives, equal to that of the male industrial worker. Their commitment to both socialism and feminism marks them as a unique New Left movement of the time, leaving a lasting legacy for Kirkby.