socialhistorysociety

43rd Annual Conference

University of Lincoln
10-12 June 2019

UNIVERSITY OF
LINCOLN

2019 Conference Committee Team

Christine Grandy	CGrandy@lincoln.ac.uk
Kate Hill	KHill@lincoln.ac.uk
Georgina Brewis	g.brewis@ucl.ac.uk
Henry Irving	Henry.Irving@leedsbeckett.ac.uk
Philip Booth (SHS admin)	socialhistorysoc@gmail.com

Strand Co-ordinators

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion

Rachel Bright	r.k.bright@keele.ac.uk
Daniel Grey	daniel.grey@plymouth.ac.uk
Janet Weston	janetlweston@hotmail.com

Economies, Culture and Consumption

Donna Loftus	d.loftus@open.ac.uk
Klaus Nathaus	Klaus.nathaus@iakh.uio.no
Sean Nixon	snixon@essex.ac.uk

Global, Local and Transnational

Niki Alsford	njpalsford@uclan.ac.uk
Tosh Warwick	t.warwick@hud.ac.uk

Life Cycles, Families and Communities

Leticia Fernándes-Fontecha Rumeu	mf3136@columbia.edu
Beatriz Pichel	beatriz.pichel@dmu.ac.uk

Politics, Policy and Citizenship

Emily Robinson	e.a.robinson@sussex.ac.uk
Andrew Walker	Andrew.walker@bruford.ac.uk

Self, Senses and Emotions

Elena Carrera	e.carrera@qmul.ac.uk
M. Champion	m.champion@bbk.ac.uk
Laura Kounine	l.kounine@sussex.ac.uk
Stephanie Olsen	Stephanie.olsen@mcgill.ca

Diversity, Minorities, Others.

Jodi Burkett	Jodi.burkett@port.ac.uk
Katy Gibbons	katy.gibbons@port.ac.uk
Daniel Grey	Daniel.grey@plymouth.ac.uk

Social Action, Social Justice, and Humanitarianism

Georgina Brewis	g.brewis@ucl.ac.uk
Pam Cox	pamcox@essex.ac.uk

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 2019
University of Lincoln, 10-12 June 2019

Day 1 – Monday 10 June

9.00-11.00 – Arrival and registration, Stephen Langton Building Foyer (SLB Foyer)

9:30-10.45 – SHS committee meeting, Minerva Building (MB1017)

Panel 1 – Monday 10 June 11.00-13.00

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion	Conceptualising Deviance: explorations of theory and method	MB1019
Chair:		
Dr Katherine Roscoe, University of Liverpool	*"Criminals incapable of Reform?": The inmates of Sydney's prison island, 1839-69*	
Dr David Churchill, University of Leeds	*From the social history of deviance to historical criminology: broadening horizons for historical research on crime and justice*	
Dr Catherine Beck, Institute of Historical Research	*Madness, Mobility and Ships at Sea: Mental Disorder in the Royal Navy 1740-1820*	
Katharina Simon, Philipps University of Marburg	*Narratives of Conflict in Early Modern Diaries*	

Panel 1 – Monday 10 June

Diversity, Minorities and "Others"	Black Britain on Screen: A Research-Based Screening	SLB0006
Chair: Dr Kennetta Hammond Perry, De Montfort University		
Dr Kieran Connell, Queen's University, Belfast	*Urban Landscapes: the multicultural inner city in post-war Britain*	
Dr Christine Grandy, University of Lincoln	*Black Agency in the Media Archive: MACE and ATV Midlands in the 1960s and 1980s*	
Film Screening		

Life Cycles, Families and Communities	Love and marriage in the Mother City: gender and family histories in early twentieth-century Cape Town	MB1010
Chair: Dr Anna Maguire, King's College London		
Amy Rommelspacher, Stellenbosch University	*"Every woman has a great responsibility when she marries": Marriage in Cape Town, 1910-1950*	
Laura Richardson, Stellenbosch University	*"Wandering girls": Narratives of Illegitimacy in early 20th century Cape Town*	
Prof. Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University	*Interracial marriages in early twentieth-century Cape Town: Evidence from Anglican marriage records*	
*************		
Hannah Froom and Dr Tracey Loughran, University of Essex	*Femininity, Modernity, and Generation in 1960s Menstrual Advertising*	

Life Cycles, Families and Communities II	Spies, Secrets & Society: Social history approaches to Second World War intelligence history	MB1020
Chair: Dr Craig Spence, Bishop Grosseteste University		
Dr Chris Smith, Coventry University	*A Social History of Treachery: Re-examining the motivations of John Cairncross*	
Dr Claire Hubbard-Hall, Bishop Grosseteste University	*Wives of Secret Agents: Spyscapes of the Second World War and Female Agency*	
Dr Louise Fenton, University of Wolverhampton	*Cecil H. Williamson: War and Witchcraft*	

Panel 1 – Monday 10 June

Politics, Policy & Citizenship	Varied Experiences of Citizenship in Early Modern England	MB1017
Chair: Dr Andrew Walker, Rose Bruford College		
Esther Brot, King's College London	*The Unique Opportunity of Prison: Prisoners' Place in the Governing of City of London Prisons in the Early Eighteenth Century*	
Dominic Simon Birch, King's College London	*"Gett the home and let this matter be taken up by your neighbours": Informal Dispute Resolution as Political Participation in the Early Modern English Parish*	
Emily Vine, Queen Mary, University of London	*On the margins of the City: religious minorities and making a home for the living and the dead*	
Mabel June Winter, University of Sheffield	*The Collapse of the Bank of Thompson & Company: Finance, banking, and politics in seventeenth century London*	

Senses, Self and Emotions	Gendered Emotions in History: Emotional Norms and Emotional Selves in Congruence and Conflict	MB1009
Chair:		
Josh Doble, Institute of Historical Research	*'Africans smell different': Sensory Knowledge and the Gendering of Belonging amongst 'white Africans' in Kenya and Zambia*	
Dr Hannah Parker, University of Sheffield	*"My old eyes weep, but I am proud of my children': Grief, Motherhood and Revolution in Letters to the Interwar Soviet State*	
Dr Lucy Brown, University of Sheffield	*Men, Marriage and "Emotional Modernity" in Britain, 1950s-1970s*	
Mairi Hamilton, University of Glasgow	*Lived Experience of Abusive Behaviour in the Nineteenth-Century Scottish Household*	

Panel 1 – Monday 10 June

Spaces and Places	Heritage	MB1013
Chair: Smion Briercliffe, University of Birmingham		
Alison Fisher, University of Greenwich	*Greenwich, a tale of two churches: locating memorialization within the town and parish*	
Richard White, Bath Spa University	*Affect aliens and reluctant heritage: 'walking-with' in spaces racialised as white*	
L. Bruce Keith, Independent Author	*Bridgescapes: a journey through Scotland's bridge-building heritage*	
Dr Tosh Warwick, Manchester Metropolitan University	*When Middlesbrough fell in love with North Korea: The 1966 FIFA World Cup and an unlikely international legacy*	

Social Action, Social Justice & Humanitarianism	*Youth, Citizenship and Internationalism after 1918*	MB1012
Chair: Lara Green, Northumbria University		
Dr Georgina Brewis, UCL	*British Universities, Ex-service Students and Internationalism after the Great War*	
Dr Sarah Hellawell, University of Sunderland	*Young Women, Education and International Citizenship between the Wars*	
Dr Susannah Wright, Oxford Brookes University	*Creating Internationalists in English Secondary Schools: League of Nations Union Junior Branches 1919-39*	
Dr Daniel Laqua, Northumbria University	*Student Internationalism in a Cold War World*	

13.00-14.00 – Lunch, Minerva Building Atrium

Panel 2 – Monday 10 June 14.00-16.00

| Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion | *Roundtable—*
Rebellious Writing: Marginalised Edwardians and the Struggle for Symbolic Power
Chair: Professor Steven King, University of Leicester
Participants:
Dr Lauren O'Hagan, University of Cardiff
Dr Cara Dobbing, University of Leicester
Fanny Louvier, Oxford University
Dr Ann Wilson, Cork Institute of Technology | SLB0006 |

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion II	*Post-War Society in the US, UK and Ireland*	MB1019
Chair:		
Anne Stokes, University of Manchester	*Revolutionary Black Power in Public Memorialization*	
Dr Marcus Collins, Loughborough University	*The Other Sixties: Public Opinion on Permissiveness in Postwar Britain*	
Dr Oisín Wall, University College Dublin	*The Trials of Karl Crawley: Social exclusion and the politics of self-harm in late-twentieth Irish prisons*	

Diversity, Minorities and "Others"	Representations of the 'other'	MB1020
Chair: Dr Christine Grandy, University of Lincoln		
Lewis Brennen, University of Southampton	*Witchcraft and Anti-Catholic Rhetoric in the Work of Bishop John Jewel*	
Dr Jack Daniel Webb, University of Manchester	*Haiti in the British Imagination, 1880-1900*	
Timothy Ellis, Teesside University	*"Jews, Freemasons and Bolsheviks": Ethnic 'others' in Irish political cartoons, 1922-39*	
Dr Shirin Hirsch, Manchester Metropolitan University and People's History Museum	*Narrowly selective transparency: Photojournalism and the Moss Side riots of 1981*	

Panel 2 – Monday 10 June

Economies, Culture and Consumption	Place-making	MB1012
Chair: Dr Andrew Jackson, Bishop Grosseteste University		
Dr Andrew Walker, Rose Bruford College	*"Beflagged and beflowered": Staging the Lincolnshire Show and articulations of local identity, 1869-1959*	
Dr Abigail Hunt, University of Lincoln	*Made in Lincoln: Retaining the narratives of a city's industrial past in the remaking of a deindustrialised landscape*	
Anne Caldwell, University of Kent	*Oranges, Zionism, and a Barren Land: The Legitimization of Zionist Agriculture in the British Media During the First Decade of the Mandate*	
Dr Claudia Sima, University of Lincoln	*The perception and consumption of communist heritage in Bucharest, Romania*	

Life Cycles, Families and Communities	Thinking Intergenerationally: New Approaches to the History of Education in Britain, 1945 to 1979	MB1017
Chair:		
Dr Laura Tisdall, Queen Mary, University of London	*Adolescent pupils, psychological language and ideas about age in 1960s English schools*	
Dr Chris Jeppesen, University of Cambridge	*Locating "parent power" in the history of post-1945 British secondary education*	
Richard Hall, University of Cambridge	*Intergenerational experiences of post-war education in families: father-son relationships between 1945 and 1974*	

Senses, Self and Emotions	*Writing Mobile Lives in Early Modern Culture*	MB1013
Chair: Dr David Churchill, University of Leeds		
Dr Eva Johanna Holmberg, University of Helsinki	*'Remembering a mobile youth in Richard Norwood's journal'*	
Dr Richard Blakemore, University of Reading	*'Writing the world: two seventeenth-century seafarers and their autobiographies'*	
Giada Pizzoni, University of Warwick	*Re-imagining the Mediterranean: Anxiety, Fear and Sexual Abuse, 1570-1780*	

Panel 2 – Monday 10 June

Spaces & Places	Mobility and negotiating space	MB1009
Chair: Dr Tosh Warwick, Manchester Metropolitan University		
Prof. Colin Pooley, Lancaster University	*The pedestrian and the city: on the street in nineteenth-century London*	
Bob Pierik, University of Amsterdam	*Gendered everyday mobility and street use in 18th century Amsterdam*	
Katie McDonough, Stanford University/The Alan Turing Institute	*Reconceiving Space on Eighteenth Century Roads*	
Martin Ottovay Jorgensen, Aalborg University and Ghent University	*Negotiating Everyday Life in Conflicted Lands: Palestinian Children and Youth in the Gaza Strip, 1957-1967*	

Politics, Policy & Citizenship	Space and the Politics of Citizenship	MB1010
Chair: Dr Emily Robinson, University of Sussex		
Helen Sunderland, University of Cambridge	*"We were armed with an 'Open Sesame' for the Ladies' Gallery": schoolgirls' visits to the Houses of Parliament, 1880-1918*	
Amy Galvin-Elliott, University of Warwick	*Petticoats in Parliament: female experiences of citizenship and policy-making in nineteenth-century British politics.*	
Prof. Deborah Sugg Ryan, University of Portsmouth	*Feeding minds as well as bodies: The design, decoration and material culture of British Restaurants in the Second World War*	
Grace Owen, University of Birmingham	*Space and Peasant-exerted Authority*	

Social Action, Social Justice & Humanitarianism	*Children born of war: continuity and change over time and place*	MB1008
Chair: Pamela Cox, University of Essex		
Kanako Kuramitsu, University of Birmingham	*Sino-Japanese children born during and in the aftermath of the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945): Processes of marginalization and their identities*	
Eleanor Seymour, University of Birmingham	*Difficult Pasts and Complex Futures: Children Born of War in Northern Uganda and the Social Justice Challenges they Encounter*	
Kirstin Wagner, University of Birmingham	*Social Justice Challenges for Peace-Babies in DRC*	
Prof. Sabine Lee, University of Birmingham	*Discussant*	

16.00-16.30 – Coffee in Minerva Building Atrium

16:30-18:00 – Access Denied? Challenging Barriers to Historical Research, Stephen Langton Building Lecture Theatre (SLB0006)

Chair: Professor Pamela Cox, University of Essex

Panel: Jessamy Carlson, University of Essex

Dr Kennetta Perry, Director of Stephen Lawrence Research Centre, De Montfort University

Dr Mark Roodhouse, University of York

18:00 Routledge Drinks Reception and Presentation of the SHS Book Prize, Stephen Langton Building Foyer

19:00 Dinner Buffet, Minerva Building Atrium

Day 2 - Tuesday 11 June

Panel 3 – 09.00-10.30 Tuesday 11 June

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion	Connected Histories: Using Big data to document the lives of criminals and victims in modern history	MB1009
Chair:		
Prof. Robert Shoemaker, University of Sheffield	*Data Mining and Visualising Tattoos and the Issue of Convict Defiance*	
Dr Zoe Alker, University of Liverpool	*Identities in Ink: Tattoos, Convict Women and the Politics of the Body*	
Prof. Heather Shore, Leeds Beckett University & Prof. Pamela Cox, University of Essex	*Victims in English Criminal Courts, 1675 to the Present*	
Tahaney Alghrani, University of Liverpool	*Girl incarcerated: The discipline, reform and pathways of female delinquents in nineteenth century Port locations of Liverpool, Manchester and Bristol*	

Diversity, Minorities and "Others"	Mental health, (dis)ability and medical 'othering'	MB1010
Chair: Dr Steffan Blayney, University of Sheffield		
Dr Janet Weston, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	*Lunacy Office patients and archives, 1900-1960s*	
Dr William John Lyons, University of Bristol	*On becoming (Paid) Deaf Missionaries in 1870s London: The Life and Times of Samuel W. North and John P. Gloyn*	
Frances Osis, University of Glasgow	*The Afterlife of 18th Century Jewish Criminal Bodies*	

Panel 3 – Tuesday 11 June

Economies, Culture and Consumption	Consumption and Identities	MB1012
Chair: Prof Sean Nixon, University of Essex		
Dr Leanne Blaney, Independent Scholar	*Celtic Car Culture*	
Dr Andrew Jackson, Bishop Grosseteste University	*The rise and fall of women's football in Lincoln, 1880s-1920s: the 'great betrayal' of the munitionette worker teams*	
Eleanor Murray, University of Leeds	*Children's Conceptions of Careers, Parenting and the Future in Mid-Twentieth Century Britain*	

Politics, Policy & Citizenship	Discursive and Cultural Constructions of Citizenship	MB1017
Chair:		
Mohammad Imran, London South Bank University	*Provincial Press and Appeasement: Lincolnshire, Peace Movements and the Kindertransport*	
Aislinn McCabe, University College Cork	*Political agendas in literature: assessing the political career of Albertino Mussato in his writing*	
Prof. Pippa Catterall, University of Westminster	*Britain and the "Islamic World", 1921-1989*	

Senses, Self and Emotions	*Negotiating Family Bonds: Affection, tension and the self in familial correspondence*	MB1019
Chair:		
Dr Maria Cannon, University of Portsmouth	*Individual subjectivities and emotional practices in the correspondence of a sixteenth-century English stepfamily*	
Laura Charles, Nottingham Trent University	*Duty, Dowries and Defiance: An examination into the emotions involved in Early Modern Elite Marriage Arrangements*	
Dr Sarah Fox, University of Manchester	*"PS. do not show this to my Papa": negotiating sibling relationships by letter in Georgian England*	
Dr Linda Maynard, Independent researcher	*"When I found his arm thrown round me as if protecting, imagine my feelings": Fraternal narratives of touch during the First World War*	

Panel 3 – Tuesday 11 June

Spaces & Places	Interactions between industry and space	MB1020
Chair: Prof. Colin Pooley, Lancaster University		
Dr Dan Quine, Independent Researcher	*The Warp and the Weft: the impact of English industrialists on rural mid-Wales, between 1856 and 1914*	
Leena Enbom, University of Helsinki	*Urban nomads. Explorations on the geography of casual labour in Helsinki, 1890-1970*	
Martin Brown, Staffordshire University	*One Place, Six Towns: From the Brown Betty to Brexit in the Potteries*	
Isabelle Carter, University of Sheffield	*"Sometimes it gets me down…but sometimes it's great": space, emotions and the lived experiences of multi-storey council tenants in Sheffield and Manchester, c. 1960-1990*	

10:30-11:00 Coffee and Pastries, Minerva Building Atrium

Panel 4 – 11:00-12:30 Tuesday 11 June

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion	Storytelling, Child Sex Abuse, and Infantacide	MB1008
Chair:		
Claire Cunnington, University of Sheffield	*Mary Jeffries and the 'myth' of Aristocratic Seduction*	
Prof. John Ruston Pagan, University of Richmond	*English Infanticide Law in Early Virginia*	

Diversity, Minorities and "Others"	Activism from the margins	MB1010
Chair: Dr Kieran Connell, Queen's University, Belfast		
Dr Steffan Blayney, University of Sheffield	*Mental health acts: survivor movements and the radical left in Britain after 1956*	
Theo Williams, King's College London	*Socialism and Black Radicalism in Interwar Britain*	
Dr Caroline Watkinson, University of Birmingham	*Putting God on Grindr: Radical LGBTQ Narratives and Religion in Britain (c.1950-present)*	
Dr Kerry Pimblott, University of Manchester	*"China has a lot to teach us not only in the Third World but all oppressed peoples": African Diaspora Feminists and Activist Travel to the People's Republic of China during the Black Power Era, 1966-1978*	

Economies, Culture and Consumption	Histories of markets	MB1019
Chair: Prof Sean Nixon, University of Essex		
Maddalena Alvi, University of Cambridge	*The Land of Cockaigne: The German Art Market and the Great War (1910-1918)*	
Christopher Whittell, University of Cambridge	*The crisis of bullion supplies in England during the English Revolution, 1642-1660*	
Dr Barbara Crosbie, Durham University	*Spatial Hierarchies: Life-Cycle Employment and the Early-Modern Households*	

Life Cycles, Families and Communities	The Working Class at "Home"	MB1009
Chair:		
Dr Vicky Holmes, QMUL	*Makeshift Motherhood: Making up baby's cot in the working-class home, 1850-1914*	
Rebecca Ball, University of Wolverhampton	*"I dearly loved my mother but somehow, I never got within miles of Father": An insight into the good, the bad and the unconventional lives of fifty English working-class families between 1900 and 1945*	
Dr Olwen Purdue, Queen's University Belfast	*Belfast Child: child welfare and social surveillance in the Irish industrial city 1850-1900*	
Adam McKie, Royal Holloway, University of London	*Hegemony, Resistance and Agency in Two 'Utopian' Company Villages, 1926-39*	

Panel 4 – Tuesday 11 June

Politics, Policy & Citizenship	Political Subjectivities	MB1017
Chair: Dr Andrew Walker, Rose Bruford College		
Dr David Kennerley, Queen Mary, University of London	*Chartist soundscapes and radical listening in the 1830s and '40s*	
Dr Emily Robinson, Dr Jonathan Moss, Dr Jake Watts, University of Sussex	*"It was very tempting to feel torrents of rage": An Emotional History of Brexit*	
Yawei Han, University of Exeter	*Tools Rather than Belief: the Webbs' Usage of Religion as Political Metaphor*	

Social Action, Social Justice & Humanitarianism	Rights, welfare and voluntary action	MB1012
Chair: Dr Georgina Brewis, UCL		
Dr Kate Bradley, University of Kent	*Connecting the disconnected? Technology, advice, welfare and civil rights in Britain, 1950-1980*	
Dr Ruth Davidson, King's College London	*Whose family? Women's rights and family policy in the 1980s*	
Eleanor Munro, University of Birmingham	*Independence narratives: the National Council for Voluntary Services and the Home Office in the 1990s*	

Senses, Self and Emotions	Emotions and World War One	MB1020
Chair: Dr Henry Irving, Leeds Beckett University		
Jane Clarke, University of Manchester and the Imperial War Museum	*"We all loved our time in the Service": mapping the emotional legacy of the First World War for ex-servicewomen, 1919-1939*	
Dr Eleanor O'Keeffe and Dr Megan Gooch, Historic Royal Palaces (IRO)	*The 'Emotional Habitus' of Commemoration in 21st-Century Britain: Remembering the First World War at the Tower of London, 2014-2018*	
Louise Bell, Independent Researcher	*What the Tommy Did Next: Rehabilitation for Limbless Men During and After the First World War*	

Panel 4 – Tuesday 11 June

Spaces & Places	The country, nature and social history	MB1013
Chair:		
Thomas McGrath, Manchester Metropolitan University	*"I believe the garden will be a great delight": The Suburban Gardens of Plymouth Grove in Elizabeth Gaskell's Manchester*	
Dr Anneleen Arnout, Radboud University	*A Tale of Two Cities: Senses, Emotions and the Experience of Urban Space in London and Amsterdam*	

12.30-14.30 – Lunch in Minerva Building Atrium

13.00 – Meeting of SHS BME Network, MB1010

13.15-14.15 – Social History Society AGM, Stephen Langton Building, Stephen Langton Lecture Theatre (SLB0006)

13.15-14.15 – Manchester University Press: From Thesis to Book Workshop, MB1009

14.30-16.30 - *Journal of Cultural and Social History* Editorial Board meeting, MB1017

Panel 5 – 14.30-16.30 Tuesday 11 June

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion	Outcasts and Deviants	MB1010
Chair:		
Marian Lorrison, Macquarie University, Sydney	*The Criminal Adulteress as an Enemy of Society*	
Léa Leboissetier, École Normale Supérieure de Lyon	*"Pedlars and mad dogs are the two great curses of this country" : Hawking in late-modern Britain, a declining occupation? (1871-1970s)*	
Jasper Heeks, King's College London	*British world reaction to deviant and delinquent Australian youth, 1870-1930*	
Lewis Ryder, University of Manchester	*John Hilditch as "Mandarin John": Eccentricity and Challenging Britishness*	

Diversity, Minorities and "Others"	Colonial encounters, immigration and marginalisation	MB1009
Chair:		
Dr Anirban Ghosh, Shiv Nadar University	*The Circus and the making of secular spectacle(s) in Colonial India*	
Jack Crangle, Queen's University Belfast	*British, Irish or "other"? Immigrant identities in Northern Ireland's divided society*	
Weiao Xing, University of Cambridge	*Learning Languages in Early Modern Transatlantic Contacts: The Case of English-Algonquian Linguistic Encounters*	

Economies, Culture and Consumption	Observing, writing and reporting: Science and the media	MB1017
Chair: Dr Abigail Hunt, University of Lincoln		
Prof. Sean Nixon, University of Essex	*Why do you Watch Birds? Mass Observation, the 'New Ornithology' and Recreational Cultures of Nature*	
Dr Thorsten Ries, University of Sussex	*The digital transformation of everyday and professional writing in the UK: born-digital archives*	
Jim Rogers, University of Lincoln	*100 years of gambling machines: from the Liberty Bell to the Fixed Odds Betting Terminal*	

Panel 5 – Tuesday 11 June

Life Cycles, Families and Communities	The Great War and its aftermath	MB1020
Chair:		
Dr Mary Fraser, University of Glasgow	*Police family poverty in The Great War*	
Dr Alex Mayhew, London School of Economics	*Imagining the Nation: English Infantrymen's Visions of Communities and Landscapes during the First World War*	
Eilis Boyle, University of Leeds	*Gender, rights and visibility: conceptualising the care of war-wounded women in interwar Britain*	

Politics, Policy & Citizenship	Social Policy	MB1019
Chair: Dr Andrew Walker, Rose Bruford College		
Nicole Gipson, University of Manchester	*The Lonely Tale of Yetta Adams: From the War on Poverty to the War on Homelessness in Washington, D.C.*	
Louise Ryland-Epton, Open University	*"The source of all local authority": The impact of magistrates in the implementation of social policy 1800-1834*	
Maureen Royce, Liverpool John Moores University	*Memories of education in 1940s and 50s Liverpool*	

Senses, Self and Emotions	Sensing Emotions: Bodies, Curious and Spectral	MB1012
Chair:		
Amie Bolissian McRae, University of Reading	*'A little rubbing': The ageing body and touch therapies in early modern England*	
Katrina-Louise Moseley, University of Cambridge	*"It leaves a horrible taste in my mouth": Making Sense of gustatory feeling in post-war Britain*	
Cora Šalkovskis, Birkbeck, University of London	*"Strange Guests": The Self, the Doctor, and the "Curious, Unexplained Cases" of the Girls Who Swallowed Needles in the Nineteenth Century*	

Panel 5 – Tuesday 11 June

Spaces & Places	Connecting space and place	MB1013
Chair: Dr Henry Irving, Leeds Beckett University		
Anh-Dao Bui Tran, Sorbonne University	*"They worked as British workmen lone can work." The Men Who Built a Bridge Between Europe and British North America (Montreal, 1854-1859)*	
Katrina Jan, Newman University	*Artistic Portrayals of the Female Railway Passenger*	
Dr Catherine Feely, University of Derby	*"Certainly nothing half so revealing exists in documentary form": The Newsagent's Shop in Interwar Britain*	

16.30-17.00 – Coffee in Atrium, Minerva Building

17.30-19.00 – Keynote lecture: Professor Olivette Otele, University of Bath Spa

Stephen Langton Building Lecture Theatre (SLB0006)

20.00 – Conference Dinner at the Charlotte House, Union Road (The Lawn), Lincoln, LN1 3BJ

Day 3 - Wednesday 12 June

Panel 6 – Wednesday 12 June 09.00-11.00

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion	Institutions	MB1009
Chair:		
Stephen Daughton, Queenswood School, Hertfordshire	*Rehabilitating the 'Steel - reconsidering the reputation of Coldbath Fields Prison*	
Jessamy Carlson, University of Essex	*"That sort of girl?" Approaches to teenage girls in trouble 1933-1969*	
Moritz Kaiser, University of Aberdeen	*Anglican Magdalen Laundries and the British State, 1850-1914*	
Prof. Alyson Brown, Edge Hill University	*Power in a smoke*	

Economies, Culture and Consumption	The labouring poor and the modern state	MB1010
Chair: Dr Donna Loftus, The Open University		
Amal Shahid, Graduate Institute, Geneva	*"The Poor Man's Burden": Wages, Famines and Welfare in 19th Century Colonial India*	
Joe Stanley, Sheffield Hallam University	*Agency, Resistance, and Popular Protest during the 1819 West Riding Miners' Strike*	
Başak Akgül, Özyeğin University	*Beyond Resistance and Compliance: Adaptation Strategies of the Hill Communities in the Ottoman Empire, 1870-1910*	

Life Cycles, Families and Communities	Portrait of a Family	MB1017
Chair:		
Dr Rosemary Keep, Independent Scholar	*'To look like those that are bred up to be the sons and daughters of the most high'. Early modern portraits of grandparents and grandchildren: social change and social stability*	
Nel Whiting, University of Dundee	*'With what pleasure do we look upon a family': Eighteenth Century Scottish Family Group Portraits*	

Panel 6 – Wednesday 12 June

Politics, Policy & Citizenship	History, Memory and Justice	MB1020
Chair: Dr Emily Robinson, University of Sussex		
Dr Tom Hulme, Queen's University Belfast	*"Historical Culture" and the Long Afterlife of the Mayflower Voyage in Britain*	
Cira Palli-Aspero, Ulster University	*Social reconciliation and the role the historical method as tool within transitional justice*	

Senses, Self and Emotions	Narratives of the Self and Emotions	MB1019
Chair:		
Dr Anna Field, King's College London	*Between the Social and Emotional: Intimacy in the Early Modern Criminal Record*	
Violeta Ruiz, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	*The narrative cure: Illness, emotional practice, and the identity of the Spanish public servant in Justo María Zavala's memoir, c.1860-1900*	
Dr Lena Liapi, Keele University	*Gone but not Forgotten: Shaping Reputation In Early Modern England*	
Natalie Hanley-Smith, University of Warwick	*"Tenderness for you may just now make me a little afraid of exhibiting tenderness too much…": Expressing Emotions in Illicit Relationships in the Early Nineteenth Century*	

Social Action, Social Justice & Humanitarianism	Social justice, language, image and advocacy	MB1012
Chair: Dr Georgina Brewis, UCL		
Lucy Wray, Queen's University Belfast	*Photography on the margins: A.R. Hogg and the urban poor in early twentieth-century Belfast*	
Dr Rebecca Tipton and Dr Annabelle Wilkins, University of Manchester	*Translating humanitarianism: the forgotten role of language in humanitarian action*	

Panel 6 – Wednesday 12 June

Spaces & Places	Authority, discrimination and protest	MB1013
Chair: Michala Hulme, Manchester Metropolitan University		
Leonard Baker, University of Bristol	*"Fire Demons", "Savages from Africa" and "Sepoy Scoundrels": Imperial Symbols, Local Spaces and Protest at the Bridgwater Carnival, 1850-1870*	
Purba Hossain, University of Leeds	*The Vocal City: Calcutta City Spaces and "Post-Slavery" Debates*	
Simon Briercliffe, University of Birmingham	*Black '47 in the Black Country: constructing Irish spaces in early Victorian Wolverhampton*	

Coffee Break 11:00-11:30, Minerva Building Atrium

Panel 7 – Wednesday 12 June 11.30-13:30

Deviance, Inclusion and Exclusion	Deviant Bodies	MB1017
Chair: Susan Woodall, Royal Holloway, University of London		
Dr Chiara Beccalossi, University of Lincoln	*Normalising Hormone Treatments across the "Latin Atlantic", c.1919-1950*	
Kristof Smeyers, University of Antwerp	*Blood ties. The marginalisation of the modern mystic in Britain*	
Dr Maria Isabel Romero-Ruiz, University of Málaga	*Cambridge Female Refuge Rules (1838-1844): An Institution for "Females Who Have Been Leading a Sinful Course of Life"*	

Economies, Culture and Consumption	Wealth, class and crime	MB1019
Chair: Dr Donna Loftus, The Open University		
Dr Julien Morton and Dr Matthew Bond, London South Bank University	*Patterns of Aristocratic Wealth: The Case of the Peerage 1858-2018*	
Roger Baxter, University of Sheffield	*"Oh, John Bull is a Rich Buffoon" Railway Financial Crime and Developing News Media in England, 1830-1900*	
Dr Peter Anthony Clark, University of Birmingham	*Middling Time Disciplines in Humber Shires 1780s-1880s*	

Life Cycles, Families and Communities	Death	MB1012
Chair: Dr Vicky Holmes, QMUL		
Ella Sbaraini, University of Cambridge	*"He asked her if she wd. put an end to him": The Experience of Suicide among the Elderly in England, 1700-1815*	
Michala Hulme, Manchester Metropolitan University	*Revisiting the Public Grave in the Municipal Cemetery*	

Senses, Self and Emotions	Emotions, Class and Society	MB1020
Chair: Dr Henry Irving, Leeds Beckett University		
Prof. Marc Mulholland, Oxford University	*The Psychology of Class Consciousness in Early Industrial Britain*	
Dr David Hitchcock, Canterbury Christ Church University	*Where poverty is commonplace: poetry, begging, and sentiment in early modern personal manuscripts*	
Dr Hera Cook, University of Otago	*The role of emotion in the Erosion of Deference in Edwardian England*	

Social Action, Social Justice & Humanitarianism	Social protections, obligations and empowerment	MB1010
Chair:		
Hazel Perry, De Montfort University	*The Celta Mill Strike of 1928*	
Edda Nicolson, University of Wolverhampton	*Wages Fit For Heroes: How The General Federation Of Trade Unions Won Pay Increases For WW1 Soldiers*	

13:30-14.30 Packed Lunch, Minerva Building Atrium

14:30 End of Conference

Posters (Stephen Langton Building Foyer):

1. Elizabeth Evens, University College London, *Invasive Procedures: Female undercover police investigations of abortion in New York in the 1910s and 1920s*

2. Tali Kot-Ofek, University of York, *The Shabby Civil Servant: Clothes Rationing and Middle-Class Masculinity in Britain, 1941-1949*

3. Tony Milne, Independent Research, *The Tax Man*

4. Catherine Wignall, University of Central Lancashire, *Collective Identity and Action in London: Whiteboys and the Coal Heavers Strike of 1768*

5. Yihuan Xu, Tianjin Normal University, China, *Discovering Modern England in the Bank of England: Shareholders as a community of the Bank of England in 1694*

Abstracts

Roundtables

Dr Cara Dobbing, University of Leicester
Fanny Louvier, Oxford University
Dr Lauren O'Hagan, University of Cardiff
Dr Ann Wilson, Cork Institute of Technology

This is a round table panel proposal consisting of 4 speakers and a chair.

The Edwardian era (1901-1914) was a highly turbulent period of intense social conflict marked by a heightened awareness of class consciousness, inequality and poverty. The increasing mobilisation of the lower classes and women was often countered with violent meanwhile anybody considered the 'other' – Catholics, Jews, gypsies, homosexuals, the poor – became the target of widespread discrimination. For many of these groups, the only way to fight back was through writing, which they used to voice resistance and obtain symbolic forms of power.

This panel, which will take place as a round table discussion, aims to bring attention to the importance of 'ordinary writing' – that is 'writing that is typically unseen or ignored and is primarily defined by its status as discardable' – as a form of rebellion for marginalised Edwardians. Often dismissed as insignificant, these examples can unearth voices that have been silent throughout history, transmitting new narratives on such important issues as suffragism, Irish nationalism, the working-class movement and pauper insanity.

The round table will be made up of four contributors from four different disciplines to the forthcoming volume 'Rebellious Writing', which addresses the topic of ordinary writing by marginalised Edwardians.

Dr Lauren O'Hagan's research explores Edwardian book inscriptions and how they were used by the working classes to challenge institutional powers and hierarchical structures.

Dr Cara Dobbing's work centres on the transitory lives of the pauper patients who received treatment in the Garlands Lunatic Asylum, Carlisle.

Fanny Louvier is a fourth-year DPhil student at Oxford University. She uses French and British female servants' autobiographies to compare personal experiences of domestic service between 1900 and 1939, with a focus on dress, food and leisure and the role these three themes play in the negotiation of authority, privacy and identity.

Dr Ann Wilson's research focuses on popular mass-produced picture postcards in Edwardian Ireland and their use by some as tools of resistance.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Papers

Başak Akgül, Özyeğin University
Beyond Resistance and Compliance: Adaptation Strategies of the Hill Communities in the Ottoman Empire, 1870-1910

This paper explores how the highlanders of Mediterranean Anatolia responded to modern state policies and the commercialization of agriculture and forestry after 1870. Most scholars have tended to describe hill people as either passive victims of state policies or self-marginalized communities resisting these policies by their "nature". Focusing on the subsistence strategies of the Tahtacas, a semi-nomadic community specialized in lumbering in the Taurus Mountains, this paper instead argues that highlanders employed a much wider range of tactics, which were highly flexible and complicated. Being a community constantly "in touch" with other communities via their products and networks throughout centuries, the Tahtacas were not disconnected from the economic developments in the world and adapted themselves according to changing conditions. In the second half of the nineteenth century, the Tahtacas not only became more impoverished and dependent on the local notables as a result of the rise of commercial forestry, but were also overwhelmed by new liabilities imposed by the central authority. In this process, the Tahtacas adopted a diverse set of survival strategies. On the one hand, they intentionally descended to lower altitudes and became more deeply involved in market relations. On the other hand, they developed sophisticated strategies to avoid the demands of the modern state.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Tahaney Alghrani, University of Liverpool
Girl incarcerated: The discipline, reform and pathways of female delinquents in nineteenth century Port locations of Liverpool, Manchester and Bristol

Delinquent juveniles and solutions on how best to deal with them has been an area of contention since the inception of the first juvenile institutions in the nineteenth century. The establishment of reformatory schools in 1854 marked a watershed moment in the history of the treatment of juveniles and was a means of forging criminal young people into useful citizens. In particular young, vagrant, unsupervised girls were deemed as wayward and potential prostitutes (Cale, 1993). The benevolent mission to save "at risk" girls from "moral danger" and sexual immorality was a central element in the establishment of female reformatories. Girls were given religious education and domestic training to reform them and to instil in them respectable feminine virtues and morality. Fundamentally, I will assess these institutions from their inception in 1855, in terms of the forms of discipline, surveillance and regulation used within the institutions through to 1918. My focus will be girls incarcerated in reformatory schools in Victorian port cities, namely Liverpool and Bristol offering an original scope of research to the literature. Using archival records, I will analyse how the girls negotiated the gendered spaces and how they navigated in port locations post- incarceration, probing whether the institutions were successful in reforming the girls. This research offers a unique glimpse into the past of juvenile girls who entered the criminal justice system and how they navigated back in Victorian port cities. The findings of this research will contribute to and enhance current debates around issues of juvenile incarceration and probationary aftercare.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Dr Zoe Alker, University of Liverpool
Identities in Ink: Tattoos, Convict Women and the Politics of the Body

Tattoos, as a largely voluntary practice, provide a lens to examine convict agency and working men and women's expressions of their identities. While convict tattoos have received some scholarly attention (Breathnach, 2015; Maxwell-Stewart, 2000; Bradley, 1997), current studies of convict tattoos have neglected to study the significance of tattooing amongst convict women. Female convicts placed tattoos on parts of the body that conformed to gendered expectations of respectability, but also bore tattoos that were not easily visible to the authorities and subverted the official- and moral- gaze. This paper shifts attention from branding as a tool for state control and official surveillance to examine the female convict body as a site upon which gender, ethnicity and class were symbolically marked by the convicts themselves. By exploiting the additional evidence in Digital Panopticon life archives, this paper will link tattoo designs to convict women's broader identities, relationships and experiences: their age, religion, birthplace, networks, crimes and punishments. And by examining the significance of body placement, the paper will explore convict women's personal choices of tattoo art, and centralise the body as a site for working women to articulate their struggles with gender norms, employment, social discrimination and family separation to inscribe their identities in ink.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Maddalena Alvi, University of Cambridge
The Land of Cockaigne: The German Art Market and the Great War (1910-1918)

This paper reconstructs the development of the German art market during the First World War building on a new art price index for the years 1910-1918 based on the records of the art journal Der Kunstmarkt. The history of the art market during the Great War is closely tied to the deterioration of the German economy, which undermined trust in the value of paper money. The development of the market from 1916 onwards suggests that art came to be growingly regarded as an asset in which the public could safely invest, implying that the pattern of expenditure in tangible assets more commonly associated with post-war hyperinflation had taken off already during the conflict.
The war had laid bare the commodity character of art. In doing so, it had given a blow to the notion of collecting characteristic of the German bourgeois world, which revolved around stripping art objects of their monetary value. The reports published in Der Kunstmarkt offer an insight into the reaction of insiders of the Wilhelmine art world to the transformation of the market. The more visible the monetary value of art became, the bigger the contempt of art world insiders for newcomers, guilty of overthrowing the rules of the old market. The depiction of parvenus, war profiteers and speculators was a means through which art world insiders could define their socio-cultural standing in the midst of crisis, according to a pattern that would characterise many post-war intellectual debates.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Dr Anneleen Arnout, Radboud University
A Tale of Two Cities: Senses, Emotions and the Experience of Urban Space in London and Amsterdam

This paper uses a history of emotions perspective to reflect upon the commonplace notion that the modern metropolis (19 th - early 20 th -century) was a place of heightened emotionality. To substantiate this notion, scholars usually refer to contemporary intellectuals, such as Charles Baudelaire or Georg Simmel. Broader empirical research is rare. This is especially the case with regard to the question of changes to the physical environment. For some cities, like Amsterdam (Vroom 2000), scholars have laid bare the way intellectuals protested against sweeping projects of urban renewal and undertook action to protect historic buildings and landscapes. Scholars interested in the introduction of new technologies have likewise stressed the bewilderment felt by contemporaries. Both strands of scholarship have based themselves on rather specialized sources (intellectual/technical journals) and/or very specific moments in time (e.g. the first train journey). We are therefore left to wonder how widespread and long-lasting these feelings were.

Using the example of the introduction of asphalt paving, this paper seeks to understand how more varied groups of urban dwellers felt about their changing environments. Newspapers are used as a main source. Not only are they the main medium urban dwellers used to make sense of their urban lives, they also hold a large amount of articles of varying size and character. By using a large sample of articles from the period between 1850 and 1930, this paper will demonstrate that small, concrete interventions in urban space elicited an array of emotional responses over a long period of time. An analysis of these emotional responses reveals the urban environment of Amsterdam to have been more hospitable and its urban dwellers as far better equipped to cope with change than often presumed in current scholarship.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Leonard Baker, University of Bristol
"Fire Demons", "Savages from Africa" and "Sepoy Scoundrels": Imperial Symbols, Local Spaces and Protest at the Bridgwater Carnival, 1850-1870

Celebrated annually on 5 November, the Bridgwater Carnival was a major event in the social calendar of the West Country. Yet despite its continued presence to this day, this riotous celebration has been overlooked by historians of both protest and customary culture. Traditional examinations of Bonfire Night, such as those by Robert Storch, place the impetus for these events on the "carnivalesque"

overturning of authority or the vilification of local hate figures. This study, however, will note the growing importance and influence of national and Imperial symbols to these customs during the mid-nineteenth century. During these decades both authorities and protestors began incorporating the Imperial "other" into their ritual performances on Carnival Night. From the Mayor burning "mutinous Sepoys" to "cannibals from the Dark Continent" scaring unpopular landlords in country lanes, it will be shown how rural customary culture reflexively adopted these symbols during battles over contested spaces within Bridgwater. Rather than merely being tools for enforcing loyalty, protestors adopted the Imperial imagery of rebellious Indians or "savage" Africans and instead use these stereotypes to aid their protests. The Bridgwater Carnival, therefore, served to both inform the local rural population of major international events and provide symbols and repertoires through which they could modify their own protests and customs. Consequently, this paper will demonstrate how rural popular culture, far from being inward-facing, could serve to connect the agricultural poor with the rest of the British Empire through local spaces and performances whilst simultaneously providing protestors with new rituals of resistance.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Rebecca Ball, University of Wolverhampton
"I dearly loved my mother but somehow, I never got within miles of Father": An insight into the good, the bad and the unconventional lives of fifty English working-class families between 1900 and 1945

Marion Owen, whose quote forms part of the title, is one of the fifty individuals whose unpublished autobiographies this paper will draw upon. This sample, taken from the John Burnett working-class autobiography archive, offers an insight into the everyday lives of English working-class families between the years 1900 -1945. The aim of this paper is to link a demographic approach to family history with an analysis of emotions using autobiographical memory to explore how working-class British families changed across this period. This paper will begin by analysing this sample's childhood relationship with their parents to shed light on the good, bad and unconventional working-class family relationships which existed at the start of the twentieth century. Their childhood family size will also be analysed in the context of English demographic trends in the early 1900s. It will then discuss how attitudes towards respectability and the taboo subject of sexual activity, limited the transmission of knowledge regarding sex, pregnancy, birth and puberty by family members during their adolescence. However, despite limited knowledge about procreation, this sample's family size dramatically decreased when they themselves

had children. This paper will explore the other factors which influenced their decisions concerning marriage and childbirth in adulthood. Again the good, bad and unconventional relationships they formed will be placed in the context of the English fertility decline, the move towards companionate marriages and the trend towards smaller intimate families which occurred by the mid twentieth century.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Roger Baxter, University of Sheffield
"Oh, John Bull is a Rich Buffoon" Railway Financial Crime and Developing News Media in England, 1830-1900

Financial crimes surrounding the railways, particularly those associated with the "Railway Mania" of 1845-6, have received a great deal of critical attention. However, the relationship between such offences and news media of the period is less well understood. Railway companies were the first truly influential joint-stock companies to directly affect daily life in Britain. Railway financial crime led to a level of public outcry that placed the railways, financial crime, and the financial criminal in a new light. These crimes ranged from the straightforward, such as sales of stock in non-existent companies, to the complex, such as large-scale fraudulent systems or corrupt sales of land. Advertisements placed in newspapers and periodicals by railway prospectors, including those for fraudulent companies, fuelled such investment. Furthermore, income from advertisements encouraged the growth of both local and national news media titles, while the "speculative frenzy" of railway investment comment and opinion pieces furthered, criticised, and satirised. By examining a range of news media content and advertisements for railway investment, as well as the networks connecting the two, this paper will demonstrate the influence of railway financial crime upon the accelerated growth of nineteenth-century news media in England. In doing so, it will evaluate the extent to which railway investment resulted in news media reporting that was more national in outlook, and how railway-related financial crime was crucial to this development.
Date and Time: Wednesday 11:30-13:30

Dr Chiara Beccalossi, University of Lincoln
Normalising Hormone Treatments across the "Latin Atlantic", c.1919-1950

During the first half of the twentieth century, there was a circuit of sexual knowledge joining Southern Europe and Latin America. Institutes were set up across the "Latin Atlantic" to practise biotypology, a new brand of medical science based on endocrinological research and conceived and led by the Italian Nicola Pende. Well

known to historians as a eugenicist and as one of the most important representatives of so-called Latin eugenics, Pende was a pioneer in hormone research, recognised as such in his own time by the international medical community, even though this aspect of his career has regularly been overlooked by historians. In the 20th century hormone research promoted an understanding of the body in which hermaphroditism, homosexuality, and other "sexual perversions" such as masochism and sadism were attributed to anomalies in the internal secretions produced by the testes or the ovaries. While biotypology provided a scientific foundation for judging that a person did not match the ideal or normal type, endocrinological research provided the practical tools for normalising individuals who did not match the standard. By focussing on hormone "treatments" for homosexuals, this paper explores how exponents of biotypology in Southern Europe and Latin America could set about "correcting" sexual deviances especially in adolescents.
Date and Time: Wednesday 11:30-13:30

Dr Catherine Beck, Institute of Historical Research
Madness, Mobility and Ships at Sea: Mental Disorder in the Royal Navy 1740-1820

Experiences of mental disorder at sea were fundamentally shaped by the contingencies of sea-service. Sailors were globally mobile but also paradoxically confined to the tight space of the ship and the systems of social control required to safely sail it. To some extent, mental disturbance was an accepted part of life at sea and surgeons widely attributed episodes of derangement to factors caused by the ship's mobility, such as the movement between hot and cold climates, or the exposure to sunstroke, scurvy and nostalgia. The close-knit community produced by the confined living space of the ship provided sailors suffering from mental disorder with the informal care which their mobility prevented them accessing from their kinship networks, and many sufferers were cared for by their messmates for sometimes extended periods of time before the intervention of the ship's surgeon or officers. However, the tight confines of the ship also prompted many surgeons to restrain or remove sailors they considered to be insane because they feared that their deviant behaviour would upset the usual running of the ship or risked the safety of the crew.

This paper uses surgeons' logs, courts martial and hospital records from across the global extent of the Royal Navy to explore how the physical environment of the ship and the mobility of sailors' service intersected with their location, position and

ethnicity in the treatment, social cohesion and perceived deviancy of those suffering from mental disorder at sea.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Louise Bell, Independent Researcher
What the Tommy Did Next: Rehabilitation for Limbless Men During and After the First World War

Over 1 million British men were disabled by disease or injury during the First World War. Around 41,000 British servicemen returned from the war missing one or more limbs. This equated to 11,600 cases of lost arms, and 29,400 cases of lost legs. With hospitals opening solely with the task of helping these limbless men, it was important that workshops for the production of artificial limbs were set up in Britain, in increasing numbers than there had been previously.

Linked to these hospitals and production workshops were rehabilitative workshops. These workshops took the form of training men in new jobs, whilst helping them get used to undertaking employment with their prostheses. Hospitals such as the Princess Louise Scottish Hospital for Limbless Sailors and Soldiers, and the Queen Mary Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital were well known for their work in this area, with employment bureaux and workshops set up on site. Smaller hospitals, such as the South African Military Hospital in Richmond, also had vocational training schemes. The implementation of the Kings Roll Scheme also offered further opportunities for these men to gain employment. The adaptation of prostheses for certain labour played a huge role in this, also.

This paper will look at the workshops and training available in this period and give some insight into how successful these schemes were deemed to be.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Dominic Simon Birch, King's College London
"Gett the home and let this matter be taken up by your neighbours": Informal Dispute Resolution as Political Participation in the Early Modern English Parish

Early modern historians have generally understood "political participation" to involve activity that was explicitly Political: action taken with or against the state. This paper uses church court depositions to focus on a more localized, informal, type of political participation: the resolution of interpersonal disputes between neighbours.

I argue that this informal dispute resolution was a crucial part of the "politics of the parish". First, informal dispute resolution drew on existing parish hierarchies. Clergy, gentry and "the better sort" of the parish were called upon to help mediate disputes between individuals. Second, the records of informal dispute resolution make consistent references to the need to keep the neighbourly "quiet" - exposing the ways in which ideologies of peace and neighbourliness were thought of, and put into place, by those living in early modern English parishes. Finally, processes of mediation and arbitration often included women arbitrators who have often been left out of analyses of parish governance. Taking arbitration as its focus, this paper shows that women had a crucial place in maintaining parochial peace and leading the parish outside of its government structures.

This paper, therefore, argues for an alternative type of political opportunity within early modern England. I show that the parish polity was defended not only by those with "official power" but by ordinary early modern people, especially women, defending a common idea of what a peaceful, quiet, parish should look like.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Dr Richard Blakemore, University of Reading
'*Writing the world: two seventeenth-century seafarers and their autobiographies'*

Not only were seafarers among the most mobile people of the early modern period, it was largely through their labour that travel and exchange between disparate regions became more frequent in that period. They were essential in building an increasingly connected world; they also reflected on and recorded that world, through the regular writing practices that were a daily part of navigation and trade. Two seafarers of the later seventeenth century, Edward Barlow and Edward Coxere, went even further, writing detailed manuscript autobiographies which describe their oceanic travels and provide a detailed picture of their activities and experiences. Yet these texts are more complex than just a series of picaresque episodes and entertaining anecdotes: these two men chose to present their travels, and themselves, in specific and revealing ways. In this paper I will examine what we can learn of these seafarers and their mobile lives from their autobiographies, not just as a source of biographical detail but as carefully crafted narratives. I will discuss the maritime culture of writing, and the thorny question of audience, both of which shaped these two texts, and consider how these two seafarers' writings (both the action and the texts it produced) can help us to understand them and the worlds they inhabited.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Dr Leanne Blaney, Independent Scholar
Celtic Car Culture
The invention of the motorcar in 1885 transformed the world. Few other inventions shaped the economic, social and political developments of the 20th century as much as the motorcar. The vehicle has travelled distances; scaled heights and allowed its passengers to complete feats with ease and speed that previously would have been scarcely imaginable.

Global geography has been modified and amended through the building of roads and highways such as the Vanderbilt Motor Parkway opened in 1911 and the M1 in 1959 to ease motoring practices. While societies have developed and evolved ideals, customs and practices around the prevailing car culture.

This paper examines the evolution of 20th century Celtic car culture. Drawing upon transnational comparisons with America, India and Australia amongst others, the paper charts how the motorcar in Ireland and Scotland overcame its initial perception of being merely a rich man's sporting toy to playing a key role as both medic and mercenary in the hands of both genders during international 20th century conflicts. Enjoying a reputation as the ultimate status symbol for consumers despite being responsible for the countless deaths of millions of people, car culture become so influential that life without the motorcar seemed at worst impossible and at best undesirable.

As this paper explores, while this was a prevalent feature of car culture across the Western world in Ireland and Scotland the phenomenon was unusual given the economic difficulties and religious morality opposition which the motoring community encountered during the 20th century.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Dr Steffan Blayney, University of Sheffield
Mental health acts: survivor movements and the radical left in Britain after 1956

This paper explores the emergence of a radical mental health activism in within the twin contexts of psychiatric deinstitutionalisation (in the wake of the 1959 Mental Health Act) and the emergence post-1956 of a vibrant new left exploring new areas of political contestation. These twin conditions created the possibility for a series of radical experiments in patient self-organisation and political action: therapeutic communities, mental patients' unions, support and advocacy networks, and direct-action and single-issue campaigns. In these varied but interlinked contexts, I argue,

activists sought to transform psychological distress from a private, individualised pathology to an expression of alienated rooted in the pathological social relations of an unjust capitalist system.

In telling a story that has been overlooked both by historians of survivor movements and by historians of the British left, I aim to sketch out the parameters of a new political history of mental health. This needs to be a history which both takes seriously the politics of the survivor movement's more radical elements and interrogates the relationships "sometimes productive, sometimes antagonistic" between these movements and a broader organised left. It is only by doing so, I argue, that we can begin to think seriously about how mental health might be usefully politicised by the contemporary left.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Dr Matthew Bond, London South Bank University (with Dr Julien Morton)
Patterns of Aristocratic Wealth: The Case of the Peerage 1858-2018

In this paper we examine changes and continuities in the personal wealth of the peerage over the period 1858-2018. Many historians, for example, Cannadine (1990) have argued for uniform decline in aristocrat's social, political and economic power over the course of the Twentieth Century. At the same time social scientists such as Piketty (2014) have argued that capitalist societies are witnessing the growth of rentier capitalism which could enable the consolidation and growth of aristocratic fortunes.   To examine these possibilities probate records for all members of the peerage over the period 1858-2018 are used to measure aristocratic wealth at death. The paper provides findings on the extent to which there has been decline, continuity or resurgence in aristocratic wealth.   The paper also looks at correlates to these patterns by testing whether they are associated with title and aristocratic social cohesion. Its findings assist evaluation of how accommodating modern capitalism is to rentiers and whether the British hereditary aristocracy has truly fallen.
Date and Time: Wednesday 11:30-13:30

Eilis Boyle, University of Leeds
Gender, rights and visibility: conceptualising the care of war-wounded women in interwar Britain

In 1919 Florence Cattell was discharged from the Territorial Force Nursing Service and awarded a disability pension for neurasthenia. Her pension lapsed in 1921 and

the record falls silent for nearly a decade until financial hardship prompted Cattell's attempt to renew her claim to state support.

These records, and the silences they contain, raise intriguing questions about the visibility of women's war-wounds and their care in post-war Britain. In the interim years of Cattell's claims, from what spaces and resources did she draw support, and to what extent was this underscored by normative conceptions of gender?

Using pension records, letters from nurses, their relatives and local community members, this paper explores the fraught interplay between state provision and domestic care, interrogating the ways in which nurses negotiated gendered roles in the dual arenas of the state and home, conceptualising their domestic roles and their rights and cultural status as wounded veterans.

Drawing on discourses concerning women's domestic obligations and the "breadwinner" logic applied to their male counterparts, nurses navigated, and imagined their own position within, the complex web of veteran-care which excited at local and domestic levels. Here, the care of female "veterans" was not necessarily a one-way transaction, but rather, a multifaceted landscape in which financial, physical, and emotional care were interchangeably exchanged depending on the needs of its members.

As such, this paper sheds light on the interaction between standardised public policy and complex private experience, investigating the visibility and imagined legitimacy of nurses' lived experiences of care.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Dr Kate Bradley, University of Kent
Connecting the disconnected? Technology, advice, welfare and civil rights in Britain, 1950-1980

This paper considers the relationship between technology and social action, through looking at the adoption of telephone services by charities and activism groups in the post-war period. Prior to the late 1950s, advice seekers either had to go in person or write for help, be that to a charity or, by the interwar period, a newspaper's agony aunt or advice service. Yet these methods were not well-suited to emergencies, could not guarantee confidentiality, and did not offer immediate advice. Technological improvements in distance-calling, call diversion and management from the 1950s gave charities and social action groups the opportunity to make their advice and guidance available to people in new ways: for people to be able to reach

them instantly, regardless of distance or time. One of the first groups to harness this was the Samaritans, who established a "999 for the suicidal" in the early 1950s, with a national network by the end of that decade. By the end of the 1960s, a number of innovative projects made use of developments in technology, from phone-in information services such as Richard Branson's Student Advisory Centre and BIT, to ADVISE: Immigrant Advice Centre, GLAD and the London Gay Switchboard, who offered advice but also practical support to callers who had been arrested, for example. Technology here appeared to offer solutions to problems with individuals' wellbeing, but also a means of creating communities of people who were isolated geographically and/or through stigma and prejudice.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Lewis Brennen, University of Southampton
Witchcraft and Anti-Catholic Rhetoric in the Work of Bishop John Jewel

This paper seeks to explore how the issue of witchcraft was used to demonise Catholics and castigate their religion in the work of the Elizabethan Protestant Bishop of Salisbury, John Jewel (b. 1522, d. 1571). In doing so, it seeks to realign the discussion of Jewel's relation to the issue of witchcraft from one in which Jewel's role is seen as legal and political, inspiring the 1563 Witchcraft Act, to one in which Jewel's role is seen more in terms of cultural politics, both drawing on and strengthening the burgeoning tradition of associating, even equating, witchcraft with Catholicism. This paper, therefore, will begin by briefly assessing, and ultimately rejecting, the traditional role assigned to Bishop Jewel in witchcraft historiography. It will then examine the early development of rhetorical links between witchcraft and anti-Catholic polemic in the years leading up to Bishop Jewel's episcopate. Finally, it will analyse in some depth how the theme of witchcraft was used as an anti-Catholic polemical device throughout Jewel's work. This paper speaks to a number of the conference strands: it speaks to how one of early modern society's "others", the witch figure, was used to further push Catholic recusants into minority and "other" status; it explores how the popular image of one group of "deviants" was used to demonise and exclude another; and it shows how anti-witchcraft and anti-Catholic rhetoric formed part of the same political culture.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Dr Georgina Brewis, UCL
British Universities, Ex-service Students and Internationalism after the Great War

After the Armistice, the intake of universities in Britain and Ireland was given a temporary boost by large numbers of ex-servicemen, many of whom were funded through an innovative government grant scheme. The paper will briefly outline the significance of this scholarship scheme for broadening access to higher education and rethinking student financing in the interwar period, before showing how this post-war generation helped forged a student movement with a focus on student-to-student aid, promotion of international friendship, and intellectual exchange. A key achievement at home was the foundation of the National Union of Student for England and Wales in 1922, which facilitated participation in the emergent international student movement. The paper seeks to shed new light on our understanding of the First World War's impact by highlighting the importance of the ex-service generation, both in reconstructing higher education and in furthering the cause of internationalism.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Simon Briercliffe, University of Birmingham
Black '47 in the Black Country: constructing Irish spaces in early Victorian Wolverhampton

1847 acted as a fulcrum for the racialisation of urban space in Britain, marking a trajectory towards stigmatisation and control of areas inhabited by the Irish. To analyse this change, this paper focuses on Carribee Island, the putative "Irish quarter" of the Black Country town of Wolverhampton, to address how the spatial nature of anti-Irish sentiment drew on existing spatialised narratives of poverty, public health and crime. By focussing on one year, 1847, it traces the decline in the expression of public feeling towards the Irish: from sympathy for famine-struck Ireland at the start of the year, via press stereotyping, police targeting, and racialised medical interventions by its end. The paper traces the production of space through newspaper reporting on crime, interventions from medical men, and town commissioners records.

Historians have done much to challenge the outdated view of ghettoised, isolated immigrant communities, and have complicated the contemporary narrative of the Irish as a "race" apart. I argue however that Irish spaces were indeed racialised. "Imagined" Irish slums became a lived reality precisely because of how they were spatialised in the popular imagination: both the Irish and their spaces were considered unhealthy and criminal, an important part of the construction in public consciousness of both the "imagined slums" and the Irish in Britain. The Irish famine and British response fuelled economic and political debates on poverty and race in 1847. This paper focuses on how racism, stereotyping and discrimination filtered down from national discourse to manifest on an everyday level.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Esther Brot, King's College London
The Unique Opportunity of Prison: Prisoners' Place in the Governing of City of London Prisons in the Early Eighteenth Century

Historians have written about prisons in the eighteenth century as sites of oppression and agency. Recently Robert Shoemaker and Tim Hitchcock have shown how prisoners amongst other plebeian Londoners contributed to the development of the prison system, focusing on how prisoners helped create change and reform. But how prisoners impacted and contributed to local government's normal operation of prisons has not been largely explored. This paper argues that prisoners had an opportunity to be involved in governing in the City of London that other British people did not. Incarceration allowed for prisoners' requests to the City of London to be heard in a timely manner and for those requests to be integrated into the internal administration that ran prisons. Many other British people petitioned and made requests to local and national government, but government often perceived these as external requests and opinions, which it would address, but which remained separate from the normal operations of governance. Without information from prisoners the City would not have been able to govern its prisons as effectively as it did. Prisoners had a unique opportunity for their information and requests to be essential pieces of the regular administration of prisons.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Prof. Alyson Brown, Edge Hill University
Power in a smoke

As controversies over banning smoking in prisons continue, criminological interest in the issue has increased. However, there has been little historical research on this subject. In part, this is due to the hidden and illicit nature of much of the trade in tobacco in historical prisons as smoking was either not permitted or was a privilege to be earned. Prison authorities made use of smoking within a spectrum of punishment and deprivation at one end and reward and behavioural control on the other. Only recently has this been disrupted. In the early twenty first century

national prison administrations endeavour to impose smoking bans not explicitly and primarily for disciplinary or control objectives. Rather this has been undertaken for reasons of prisoner and staff health and concerns about legal action over the harmful effects of second-hand smoking. The financial burden on the state of the associated insurance costs has also been included in the discussion. This paper considers tobacco smoking, it's regulation and supply in English prisons during the interwar years when smoking was a widespread public and social practice. The relationship between tobacco use/regulation and power relations within and outside of the prison will be examined. The extent to which smoking reveals the tension between prisoner rights and public perceptions will also be considered. Smoking was one of the coping mechanisms utilised by prisoners in an institution which placed pressures on the incarcerated yet access to it was restricted and controlled as a luxury to deserving prisoners. **Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00**

Dr Lucy Brown, University of Sheffield
Men, Marriage and "Emotional Modernity" in Britain, 1950s-1970s

Part of a panel which reflects upon and explores insights from the 2018 "Gendered Emotions" conference, examining the ways in which emotional norms are constructed and gendered in different social, political and cultural contexts. Analysis focuses on the Twentieth Century, with examples from Britain, the USSR, Kenya and Zambia, and interrogates how emotional norms are established, interpreted and articulated in relation to broader emotional landscapes.

This paper, examines a new language of male emotional expressiveness in personal relationships in Britain between the 1950s and 1970s. It explores marriage as the key site for emotion change, with men cast by psychologists, marriage counsellors and agony aunts as "pioneers" of a new "emotional modernity" embracing honesty, openness and authenticity. The paper examines both the public discussion of men's emotional liberation, and attempts by men to negotiate these shifting emotional norms.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Martin Brown, Staffordshire University
One Place, Six Towns: From the Brown Betty to Brexit in the Potteries

Space and place is so distinctive in the Potteries that it deserves a microhistory, not least to show how applying "standard" models of space and place for its regeneration have signally failed.

In the 1920s some half a million "Brown Betty" ceramic teapots a week were being produced in the Potteries. By the end of the 20th century coal mining and steel production had gone, and the ceramic industry was struggling. In 2016 Stoke recorded a 70% vote in favour of Brexit.

Using materials that I have collected over the last 20 years on regeneration efforts in the Potteries, the paper presents the complexity of six towns that were only federated in 1910, and the interplay of these and the attempt to make one of the towns a functioning "city centre".

A case study is made of post-industrial uses of the former Spode Ceramic Factory site, whose future oscillated between another supermarket and currently a site for creative crafts, the British Ceramics Biennial, and ceramic heritage.

With the visionary architect Cedric Price's proposal in the 1960s for a "Potteries Thinkbelt" for the wider conurbation, the 1986 National Garden Festival, and at least making the shortlist for the 2021 "City of Culture" initiative that was awarded to Coventry, does rethinking the history of place and space in the Potteries hold some of the answers to its problems?
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Anne Caldwell, University of Kent
Oranges, Zionism, and a Barren Land: The Legitimization of Zionist Agriculture in the British Media During the First Decade of the Mandate

In the mid-19th century, two things happened that would affect Palestinian agriculture: Jaffa oranges began to be cultivated, becoming a major Ottoman Arab export prior to the First World War; and the first Aliyah created a progressive wave of Zionist agricultural settlements. By the 1920's, these two things would begin to become synonymous in the British media, further promoting the "desolate land myth" and Zionist ingenuity - the belief that British and Zionist agricultural efforts transformed a desert into an agriculturally viable land. It also Europeanized an otherwise othered religious population in European society. The way in which Zionist agriculture was represented in British media offered a form of legitimacy to both the burgeoning nationalist movement and British involvement in the region. Through it, we can better understand how media bias helped shape opinions and understanding of the divisive conflict in present day Israel/Palestine; how the land and the peoples who claim it were (and still are) perceived. This talk offers a brief survey of the British media's representation of Zionist orange cultivation in particular, and how

colonialism, Orientalism, and anti-Semitism, played a role in perpetuating the desolate land myth and religious strife in the first decade of the British Mandate for Palestine.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Dr Maria Cannon, University of Portsmouth
Individual subjectivities and emotional practices in the correspondence of a sixteenth-century English stepfamily

This paper analyses a selection of letters between the children of Margaret, Countess of Bath's three marriages, born between 1530-1550. Correspondence was the vehicle through which the half-siblings continued to manage their relationships well after their mother's death in 1561. It explores how status, gender and age impacted on the emotional strategies they used to negotiate authority in their blended family network. These sources are analysed as examples of how individuals developed emotional practices to create and negotiate familial bonds throughout the life course. This case study is presented as part of broader research looking at how families managed the process of family reconstitution by creating emotional hierarchies of affection and obligation. Blended families were composed of individuals of different ages, genders and social ranks who did not always share ties of blood or name, however, were regarded by society as part of the same family network. This meant that developing emotional connections to manage their shared responsibilities and reputations was crucial. A focus on the negotiation of family bonds within blended family structures can shed light on how emotions were managed in practice. By considering personal correspondence, this paper will engage with the problem of how far historians can claim to understand individual subjectivities through narrative sources that had a performative element and were often intended to regulate and influence the behaviour of others. It asks how far did individual subjectivities and emotional practices form part of familial strategies in early modern England? The paper will explore an under-researched but widely experienced aspect of family life and demonstrate the value of family correspondence to the field of the history of emotions.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Jessamy Carlson, University of Essex
"That sort of girl?" Approaches to teenage girls in trouble 1933-1969

Between 1933-1969 in England and Wales, children determined to be "in need of care and protection" could be referred to the Magistrates Courts by a wide variety of agencies (or their own parents) and end up in Approved Schools. These institutions replaced the Industrial and Reformatory schools which had existed prior to 1933. Concerns about a girl's "moral development" were often at the heart of a care and protection order, concerns identified by parents and figures of authority, and dealt with by staff at the Approved Schools. These concerns are closely linked to perceived or actual behaviour by the girls.

One of the reforms set out in The Children & Young Persons Act (1933) was intended to take the "care & protection" order system away from the Magistrates Courts, where "at-risk" children had previously been dealt with. The Approved Schools Gazette, the newsletter of the staff who worked in Approved Schools reveals that this did not materialise. Despite the original intentions of the 1933 Act, "care and protection" orders continued to be used until the next Children & Young Persons Act (1969).

This paper will explore the concepts of care and protection in Approved Schools for Girls, and how ideas about caring for and protecting girls changed and developed in this period. It will examine how those who worked in the schools dealt with the change in legislation and how they dealt with girls who had come into the schools through this mechanism, rather than through jurisdictional process.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Isabelle Carter, University of Sheffield
"Sometimes it gets me down…but sometimes it's great": space, emotions and the lived experiences of multi-storey council tenants in Sheffield and Manchester, c. 1960-1990.

This paper outlines a comparative case study analysis of mass, multi-storey council housing in inner-city Sheffield and Manchester from the 1960s to the late 1980s. It situates residents' lived experiences in a broader framework of political and cultural narratives of these places, building on recent work in the fields of emotions and spatial history to explore how far the intersection of these discourses contributed to the formation of different "emotional landscapes" for tenants of post-war multi-storey council housing.

Throughout the post-war period, multi-storey estates were sites of significant physical and social transition in Britain's inner cities. Initially offering a higher standard of living to former slum dwellers, the optimism of their early years was soon succeeded by the realities of multiple deprivation in the 1970s and 1980s.

Emotions were integral to representations of these estates, which came to be described by the government and the press alike as places of fear, depression and loneliness. Yet while these feelings were reinforced by some residents, others asserted a sense of belonging to their homes. Using community publications and oral histories alongside local government reports, this paper suggests that residents' conflicting accounts of multi-storey housing in Sheffield and Manchester reveal the ways in which their everyday lives were shaped by the emotional connotations of different spaces. It looks to housing allocation policies, the use of local facilities, and residents' understandings of wider perceptions of their estates to explain discrepancies between tenants' lived experiences of these places.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Prof. Pippa Catterall, University of Westminster
Britain and the "Islamic World", 1921-1989

Religio, the Latin root of the term "religion", connoted both social bonds and responsibilities to divine authority. Historically, therefore, religion has been understood as fundamental to both the cohesion of a society and to obligations due to authority within society. The object of this paper is to explore these relationships in two ways. First, it seeks to go beyond the classic formulation of the role of religion in society of Weber, Durkheim and others by also hypothesising a typology of the relationship between religion and the authority structures of the state. Second, this will be carried out using a case study of the role of religion in the legitimation and articulation of the British state to its citizens since the eighteenth century. Through exploring this via the prism of religion as a system of social meanings it also in the process seeks to posit a new way of understanding the shifting relationship between religion and the rise of nationalism at the onset of modernity.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Laura Charles, Nottingham Trent University
Duty, Dowries and Defiance: An examination into the emotions involved in Early Modern Elite Marriage Arrangements

During the Seventeenth Century couples were theoretically able to marry without the permission of their parents, and this remained unchanged until Lord Hardwicke's Act in 1753. However, this did not mean that parents were not involved with the marital arrangements of their children, especially at an elite level. From selecting potential partners to negotiating terms and settling dowries, parents were often heavily invested in marriage arrangements (Gillis, 1985).

Earlier suggestions from scholars painted this process as an emotionally distant affair, arranged by parents with minimal consultation with the couple to be married (Stone, 1977). More recent assessments however highlight the presence of affection within Early Modern marriage (Fletcher, 1999) and suggest that parents continued to be "emotionally committed" to their married children (Foyster, 2002). Such arguments open up the possibility that marriage arrangements at this time were perhaps not as unfeelingly mercenary as previously suggested, but could be emotionally motivated and in turn elicit strong emotional responses. Personal source material from elite families also provides evidence that individuals to be married had more awareness of proceedings than previously suggested, and often expressed opinions and emotions on proposed matches.

Through a case study approach focusing on the Cavendish family of Nottingham, this paper will examine the emotions concerned with elite marriage arrangements, both for the couple themselves and others involved. This will be achieved by examining the private correspondence of the family in conjunction with prescriptive literature in order to gauge the emotional conventions of the period (Matt and Stearns; 2014).
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30
Dr David Churchill, University of Leeds
From the social history of deviance to historical criminology: broadening horizons for historical research on crime and justice

This paper offers a broad overview of the development of historical studies on crime and justice in Britain since the 1970s. From early work on the social history of deviance to more mature research in criminal justice history, this particular sub-field of social history has developed considerably in topical scope and methodological sophistication. Thus, historical research on crime and justice has gone from strength to strength, continually forging new connections with emerging themes in social history at large, and indeed beyond. This paper advocates broadening the terms of historical scholarship on crime and justice further still, especially in interdisciplinary contexts, embracing the term "historical criminology". The crucial move entailed here is a shift of focus from research on crime and justice in the past, to research on crime and justice in historical time. Such a move would further broaden the horizons of historical research on crime and justice, while also impressing upon social historians how much of their basic conceptual and methodological apparatus is shared by scholars in other disciplines.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Nadine Chambers, University of Central Lancashire
A methodology of accountability: moving from the realm of researched to the Researcher while attending to Indigenous and Black relations in Canada

This presentation is based on my slow scholarship within a Canadian context working to create an ethical blueprint from which to examine the complicated social history between Black and Indigenous peoples in unceded lands shadowed by white colonial disciplinarity. I call this work a methodology of accountability as a form of reparative scholarship to deal with the afterlife of introductions forged by a colonial commitment to enslavement, territorial dispossession and various kinds of genocides.

The work is two-fold: first to understand the colonial rules and histories that set up the context of Black and Indigenous subjectivities and social positionings within the Canadian settler-state apparatus; secondly to understand how white colonial thought works to discipline the racialized researcher in access to primary sources and most importantly the production of scholarship.

"Citation as colonization", "identity tourism" and responsibility vs "rights and freedoms" are things I consider as a scholar in the act of researching a differently positioned racialized community. I argue that ethics need to account for the trap of assumed sameness based on facing racism; the erasure of difference shaped by state-sponsored multiculturalism and lack of recognition of multiple definitions of the term decolonization. I argue it is necessary to create scholarship that productively engages with Indigenous writing on Black and Indigenous relations across time, space and hierarchies of race in uneven realities whether labelled as the `past-colonial' or the 'colonial-present' to move beyond social historical scholarship produced by others about Black and Indigenous realities.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Lu Chen, University of York
No Better Choice: The Certification of Smallpox Eradication in China, 1973-1985
International and global health initiatives are at their most effective when policies are adapted to the political, social, economic, and cultural diversities within nations where individual programmes are introduced. Carefully and critically researched historical assessments of the recent past can provide such important background material, which can help representatives of international agencies negotiate work at all levels of governance. The history of the global Smallpox Eradication Programme (SEP) is widely considered to be a successful example. The success of the smallpox

eradication has been widely documented and analyzed, and the important roles of the WHO and the big players such as the U.S. and USSR. The WHO encountered some challenges on the certification of smallpox eradication when it comes to the countries with political sensitivity, such as China. China was not a member of the WHO when the global SEP delivered, but it was necessary for the WHO to certify China as smallpox free in 1970s in order to announce this great achievement to the world. Although it was known by the WHO that the rigor of the evaluation process decided the credibility of the certification of smallpox eradication, the approaches used in the certification of China had to be subjected to the political tensions. The process of certification of smallpox eradication in China suggested that the success of implementation of an international programme was not only decided by the collaboration strategies made in the national level, but also relied on the thoroughly implementation from the local level.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Dr Peter Anthony Clark, University of Birmingham
Middling Time Disciplines in Humber Shires 1780s-1880s

My research focus is upon is upon the temporal and emotional agency of thirty members from six middling family stems over several generations, 1720s to 1990s [Hunt L&M,de Vries, Popp, Loftus, French]. They were situated in their living-working contexts experiencing the flow of glo-cal capitalist processes and divergent temporalities (Le Goff/Gurvitch). The specific focus is father and son in the Harrison stem who consciously initiated, constructed and preserved an extensive private archive. The Harrison occupations were in trades such as tailoring with apprentices, farming, continental commercial travelling in chandlery, mid wives and local government. The trades varied in their gender composition. My specific focus compares the time reckoning (Clark), urban time packing (Thrift, Glennie) and work-time discipline (EPThompson) of Benjamin (1789/1862) and his son Skill Benjamin (1828/1876). Each were deeply embedded and embroiled in the pursuit of their careers, civilities and family events. Benjamin farmed 196 acres near Lincoln until 1828. He migrated to Kingston Upon Hull during its zenith decades of shipping. KUH was religiously divided. Skill, born in 1828 eventually became a continental commercial traveller until his death in Antwerp in 1876. My paper employs depth level analysis (Annales/Gurvitch) to examine the person, region and state levels. The study is an archival inflected addition to existing studies of the middling sort in which the Harrison world was increasingly stamped (Elias) by capitalist corporations and products from the USA (Clark). The global-micro temporalities (Brewer, Berg) of the

Harrisons interestingly contrasts with Alison Little's extensive, thorough and imaginative book length account of her families.
Date and Time: Wednesday 11:30-13:30

Jane Clarke, University of Manchester and the Imperial War Museum
"We all loved our time in the Service": mapping the emotional legacy of the First World War for ex-servicewomen, 1919-1939

This paper will explore the emotional legacy of the First World War for women through an analysis of the Old Comrades Associations (OCAs). The OCAs were formed after 1918 for former members of the women's auxiliary forces during the First World War. The material published in the journals of these associations offers an unprecedented insight into the complex ways ex-servicewomen negotiated the post-war landscape, yet they have been overlooked in many studies looking at the impact of the First World War upon women. The paper will use the letters, articles and reports published in the OCA journals to map the emotional responses of ex-servicewomen to the war and its aftermath. For many women, wartime service had been a positive experience defined by excitement, friendship and a sense of comradeship. The OCA journals allowed women to engage in nostalgic reminiscence whilst also articulating a sense of disappointment in the realities of civilian life. By mapping these common emotional expressions, the paper will argue that the "veteran" identity appropriated by ex-servicewomen through the OCAs was underpinned by a common emotional experience of wartime service that was elevated within the journals. As the paper will argue, comradeship and friendship carried important emotional weight for members who consistently articulated the enduring importance of their relationships with each other and their military corps. Overall, the paper will show how the emotions articulated by ex-servicewomen within the OCA journals can offer new perspectives on the impact of military service on women's identities after 1918.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Dr Marcus Collins, Loughborough University
The Other Sixties: Public Opinion on Permissiveness in Postwar Britain

When (if ever) did Britain become a "permissive society"? Were the "cultural revolution" confined to the young, the middle class and the metropolitan? These questions have been a matter of debate within academic and popular circles ever since the 1960s, but remain fundamentally unresolved due to the source materials deployed. Those who identify a "cultural revolution" largely base their arguments on canonical cultural artefacts of the period (music, films, writings, fashions). Revisionists either point to a series of other cultural artefacts that provide a more conservative view of the sixties or else contrast a minority permissive "culture" with a broader "society" displaying stronger continuities with the earlier twentieth century.

This paper addresses these issues by examining the attitudes and beliefs exhibited by representative samples of the British population in opinion polls. Drawing upon polls conducted by Gallup, NOP and the BBC Audience Research Unit covering the period from 1945 to 1975, it argues that public attitudes towards permissiveness (broadly defined as a libertarian stance towards social and cultural norms) were bound up with perceptions of moral decline. A consensus emerged that a permissive society was coming into being in the postwar period, but most people were opposed to most of its manifestations during the 1960s and for decades thereafter. Anti-permissive attitudes were most pronounced among the elderly, manual workers, the less educated, women and those living far from London. Opinion polls suggest that people in postwar Britain tended to believe that Britain became a permissive society in spite of itself.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Dr Kieran Connell, Queen's University, Belfast
Urban Landscapes: the multicultural inner city in post-war Britain

In recent years, sociologists have called attention to the everyday dynamics of "lived multiculture" the "local negotiations" and "processes of cohabitation" that have, it has been argued, made ethnic diversity an "ordinary feature" of urban life in contemporary Britain. In this paper, I explore how we might interrogate the historical dimensions of these themes. As part of a wider project to examine the multicultural inner-city across the post-war period through a focus on Balsall Heath, an inner-city area of Birmingham, I make the case for the importance of space within the process Stuart Hall described as Britain's multicultural "drift". In this respect, I argue, sources such as photography and film offer a particularly useful way of getting at the topographical changes to the inner-city landscape brought about in the context of mass migration from Britain's colonies and former colonies.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Dr Hera Cook, University of Otago
The role of emotion in the Erosion of Deference in Edwardian England

This paper analyses the emotions involved in resistance to deference and in the rejection of deferential relations. The legitimacy of traditional authority in British society was based upon and maintained by deferential relations that came under increasing challenge throughout the twentieth century. Sociologist Howard Newby argued in the 1970s that the meaning of deference to the actor was crucial. Deference implied a commitment on the part of the actor - it was more than quiescence or "the necessary pose of the powerless." Deference was a "form of social interaction," that involved an affective relationship between the person deferring and the person to whom they deferred. This paper focuses on an Edwardian agricultural labourer born in 1893. In a series of interviews in 1969, he described how, as a young person, he set himself outside the emotional community within which he lived. He rejected his parent's Christianity, began refusing to tip his hat to his superiors, with the exception of the schoolmaster and his wife. This rejection of deference was part of the experience of this generation. The contrast between this man's deferential, respectful parents and his resistance is repeated in other interviews with agricultural labourers and other workers of his Edwardian generation. This was a radical break with existing relations of power. What are the emotions involved in the affective relationships that constitute deference and what are the emotions involved in the rejection of deference? How does emotion interrelate with new ideas, values and meanings?
Date and Time: Wednesday 11:30-13:30

Prof. Pamela Cox, Leeds Beckett University (with Professor Heather Shore)
Victims in English Criminal Courts, 1675 to the Present

This paper offers an overview of a new interdisciplinary ESRC project (esrcvictims.org) involving historians, criminologists and socio-legal scholars and addressing three research objectives:

1. to profile victims who engaged in criminal trials in England, 1675 to the present
2. to track changing combinations of the rights, resources and services available to these victims
3. to use this new data to recommend ways of understanding and reducing "justice gaps" today and in the future

In this paper, we will share the team's early findings around the socio-economic profiles of, resources available to, and outcomes for, over 200,000 victims of a range of crimes prosecuted over the last three centuries in one of the nation's most important courts: the Old Bailey (London's Central Criminal Court). Prior to the introduction of the police in the 1830s and public prosecution practices in the 1880s, victims "more typically referred to as 'complainants', 'plaintiffs', 'injured parties' or 'witnesses'" played a very active part in shaping court business. After that time, their role in prosecutions became secondary to that of the state. Current campaigns to restore and re-imagine contemporary victims' "rights" need to be understood in this broader context. The paper will close by offering a brief genealogy of the term "victim" and use this to highlight how concepts of, and policies around, victimhood have changed over time.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Jack Crangle, Queen's University Belfast
British, Irish or "other"? Immigrant identities in Northern Ireland's divided society

Since World War Two, the arrival of hundreds of thousands of black and Asian Commonwealth migrants has challenged and undermined the hegemonic whiteness that previously dominated British national identity. For those on the right, this demographic shift elicited anxiety, prompting hostility and vitriol towards settlers. Conversely, Britain's transformation into a diverse, multicultural society has been celebrated, evidenced by the abundant commemorations of the 1948 arrival of Empire Windrush. Scholars have grappled to understand the implications of these changes. Demographic shifts replaced the straightforward dichotomy between British "native" and "alien" settler with more complex and layered conceptions of identity. The emergence of a second and third generation of migrants has spawned a multitude of hyphenated national identities such as "black-British" or "British-Asian".

However, this process was considerably more complex in Northern Ireland, a region where the idea of Britishness has been repeatedly contested, often violently. Migrant numbers in twentieth-century Northern Ireland were relatively small. However, their presence provides a unique insight into how conceptions of culture, nationality and ethnicity have intersected to affect the UK immigrant experience. This paper centers on oral history interviews with participants from three Northern Irish migrant communities: the Italian, Indian and Chinese communities. The paper asks "in a place where residents could not agree on whether they were British, Irish, or Northern Irish" how did long-term settlers and their families see themselves? It also considers how the complex sensitivities that characterised the Northern Ireland

conflict affected discourse and attitudes towards newcomers. **Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30**

Dr Barbara Crosbie, Durham University
Spatial Hierarchies: Life-Cycle Employment and the Early-Modern Household

This paper draws upon the unpublished journal of an apprentice named Ralph Jackson, focusing upon the use of space within his master's house and what this reveals about power relations in the early-modern household. Ralph was the second surviving son of a moderately well-to-do family from Richmond in the county of York. He kept a daily record of his life from the age of thirteen, beginning in 1749 when he embarked upon a seven-year apprenticeship in Newcastle upon Tyne. The copious and often mundane entries in his journal make it possible to retrace his use of domestic space; in which rooms he spent time, with which members of his household family, and at what times of the day. Some rooms, cupboards, and draws were locked and the possession of keys made spatial hierarchies explicit. But access to space could also be controlled by social position without the need for a lock and key, and considering the spatial restrictions experienced by Ralph highlights his liminal status as neither a relative nor a servant. This provides a unique insight into live-in apprenticeships and the dynamic nature of household power relations that were shaped by gender, rank, and age.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Claire Cunnington, University of Sheffield
Mary Jeffries and the 'myth' of Aristocratic Seduction

In 1885 WT Stead published the "Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon", aiming to ensure that parliament passed the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and protect girls from sexual exploitation. No longer, Stead argued, should "the daughters of the people...[be]..served up as dainty morsels to minister to the passions of the rich". However, Stead's proclamations are now largely regarded as a part of a wider "myth of aristocratic seduction", not reflecting the real epidemiology of child abuse during the Victorian era. This paper will seek to further develop this debate by examining the role of a key, but often under-developed figure in the narrative: a madam by the name of Mrs Mary Jeffries. Drawing on a range of archival data including the census, Hansard, and newspaper sources, the paper will explore how the scandal around Mrs Jeffries' "brothels for the nobility" helped to provide the context for WT Stead to articulate his concerns. Whilst the melodramatic portrayals of shadowy aristocratic seducers and innocent virgins within the Maiden Tribute may not reflect the majority of cases of child abuse in Victorian England, the focus on aristocratic abuse may have actually had a more defined purpose than mere titillation. Indeed, there is some evidence that it was a thinly veiled threat to expose the complicity of Members of Parliament in child abuse, and a calculated attempt to force a recalcitrant government to pass the Bill.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Stephen Daughton, Queenswood School, Hertfordshire
Rehabilitating the 'Steel - reconsidering the reputation of Coldbath Fields Prison

Coldbath Fields Prison opened on the edge on London, in what is now Clerkenwell, in 1794. It was the largest new prison built in an age of reform and nothing like it (in terms of size) would be built for 30 years after its completion. Yet within 10 years of its opening, its reputation was ruined and sealed, through a combination of misinformation, media manipulation and scaremongering. Its sheer size made it a focal point for the predicaments of the age: corruption, suspension of Habeas Corpus and the threat of revolution. It was derided until its close almost 100 years later in 1899 and its name became a byword for repression. What began as an expression of perfection in prison architecture quickly became a problematic embarrassment.

The notoriety of Coldbath Fields is undeserved and due largely to the "fake news" and whipping up of public opinion, to his own ends, by Sir Francis Burdett in the fiercely contested elections of 1802 and 1804. Conditions in the prison; relatively low death rates; and inspections by ministers, a parliamentary Commission and the Prime Minister himself suggested otherwise.

This misrepresentation has led to the Coldbath Fields being largely ignored in prison history and development. Not only does the manipulation of the public opinion of the age deserve review, but the design of the prison itself deserves greater recognition as a turning point in penal reform.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Dr Ruth Davidson, King's College London
Whose family? Women's rights and family policy in the 1980s

From the late 1970s "family policy" was a key political challenge as evidenced by the 1979 election manifestos. But, as Jean Coussins and Anna Coote have pointed out, the definition of the family envisaged by both Conservative and Labour was narrow and traditionalist. Furthermore, this interpretation had meant a lack of interest from

the women's movement in family policy for "the 'family' of the politician's debate has been used as a tactical weapon to undermine the ideas and demands of those committed to feminism and women's rights".

This paper will argue that during the 1980s feminists were deeply engaged in redefining the idea of the family and challenging orthodox views from both the left and the right. The Maternity Alliance (MA), launched in 1980, drew in poverty pressure groups, medical organisations, feminist and grassroots campaigners. The MA defended maternity rights and benefits in the face of cuts under the Conservative administrations alongside arguing for more comprehensive services for mothers. The work of the MA belies the view that feminism went into retreat during the 1980s and underscores the importance of a feminist approach to the family within the welfare state. It will conclude that we need to recognise the contribution of feminists during the 1980s to welfare policy debates and to acknowledge how these earlier campaigns became mainstream policy practice under New Labour.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Josh Doble, Institute of Historical Research
'Africans smell different': Sensory Knowledge and the Gendering of Belonging amongst 'white Africans' in Kenya and Zambia

Part of a panel which reflects upon and explores insights from the 2018 "Gendered Emotions" conference, examining the ways in which emotional norms are constructed and gendered in different social, political and cultural contexts. Analysis focuses on the Twentieth Century, with examples from Britain, the USSR, Kenya and Zambia, and interrogates how emotional norms are established, interpreted and articulated in relation to broader emotional landscapes.

This paper explores white settlers' use of a shared gendered language of "sensory knowledge" to construct white indigeneity in postcolonial Africa. The paper argues that this lexicon of belonging relied upon emotional response to sensory stimuli associated with knowledge of the African environment which affirmed settlers' sense of self and security. However this language was pointedly gendered and still reliant upon the frontier masculinity which defined twentieth century settler colonialism.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Timothy Ellis, Teesside University
"Jews, Freemasons and Bolsheviks": Ethnic 'others' in Irish political cartoons, 1922-39

This paper will explore how and why ethnic "others" were used in Irish political cartoons between 1922-39. Whilst scholars such as L. P. Curtis have explored the significance of visual representations of race and Ireland in the nineteenth century, less attention has been devoted to the period immediately after independence. Nonetheless, postcolonial theorists such as Frantz Fanon and Edward Said argue that colonised peoples continue to internalise colonial discourses even after de-colonisation. Naturally, Irish cartoonists used a similar racial language in their work as British cartoonists had a generation before.

Representing politicians as ethnic "others" undermined their legitimacy to govern. Opposition publications frequently utilised anti-Semitic tropes to denigrate Éamon de Valera (Ireland's Head of Government from 1932 onwards). This depiction fed not only on scurrilous rumours about de Valera's parentage, but also on perceptions of de Valera as a crypto-Communist, with Jews (and other nationalities) often being subtly linked to "Bolshevism". Nor were de Valera's opponents immune to be depicted as "ethnic others". William Cosgrave, often appeared in the stereotypically "Protestant" clothing of top hat and tails in the (de Valera-owned) Irish Press newspaper.

Cartoons allowed artists to make controversial assertions about politicians, at a time when "scurrilous" political discourse in both writing and speech was widely condemned. The racial language of these cartoons was also strongly intersectional: in cartoons, de Valera often appeared effeminate, whilst depictions of Cosgrave, alongside wealthy Irish Unionists, drew on a class-based critique of British capitalism and imperialism.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Leena Enbom, University of Helsinki
Urban nomads. Explorations on the geography of casual labour in Helsinki, 1890-1970

Early 20th century Helsinki was a young and rapidly growing city whose labour market pulled in large numbers of unskilled migrants from the countryside. In 1910, one third of city's labour force worked as general labourers. Casual labourers were extremely nomadic in their job seeking methods and work performances but also in their moves from a tenement to another.

Inspired by the methodologies of historical mapping, this study addresses the spaces and places that were strongholds of general labour in urban environment - notably ports, construction sites and factory gates. The analysis operates on two levels: firstly, it explores the survival strategies of families that lived of general labour earnings - primarily, how they used urban space for making a living; secondly the study observes the strategies of the state and the local government to regulate labour market relations in the fields that relied mainly on unskilled and casual labour force. The exploited sources include a sample of the poor relief case files as well as annual accounts and reports of the City Council and various administrative boards. The aim of this paper is to indicate the global and local processes that affected the supply and demand for general labour in a way that classical arenas of the job seeking and the recruitment of unskilled labour disappeared from urban space.

Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Dr Anna Field, King's College London
Between the Social and Emotional: Intimacy in the Early Modern Criminal Record

This paper argues that the concept of intimacy can be used as a framework to link together the social relationships and emotional worlds of ordinary people in early modern England and Wales. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the criminal record. This is because intimacy was essential to criminal activity in the early modern period. Its uses and abuses - in physical, spatial, and emotional contexts - can be recovered from the legal record of prosecutions for violent homicides and offences against property and the state. Historians of crime, gender, social relations, emotion, sexuality, and the body have illustrated the wider social and cultural contexts in which intimacy would have been understood and transacted, yet their questions have not explicitly addressed intimacy as a way of bringing together the social and emotional dynamic of particular relationships.

The paper will therefore provide a working definition of intimacy in its early modern criminal context through several case studies of violent homicides that occurred in Wales in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Each case study has a victim-perpetrator dynamic that can be categorised as "intimate" in nature - family or friendship, for example - and through an exploration of these extraordinary violations of intimacy, we can seek to understand its ordinary expectations. It is then possible to contextualise these historical moments in terms of both contemporary systems of social hierarchy (such as patriarchy) and common understandings of emotional experience.

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

Alison Fisher, University of Greenwich
Greenwich, a tale of two churches: locating memorialization within the town and parish

My paper will explore the spatial and social relationship between St Alfege Church, the 18th century parish church of Greenwich, and St Mary's Church, its 19th century chapel of ease. Both churches were built under the aegis of an Act of Parliament, following the cessation of a lengthy international war. However, the earlier church was emphatically a government project, while the second church was a Parish driven construction.

The two churches were of a similar size, seating 1700 people, and their position within the town of Greenwich (merely 250 metres apart) formed key nodes for the development of the town layout. I will show how the division of the congregation between the two churches effected the parish, suggesting that St Mary's Church was associated with the wealthy inhabitants and the vestry elite.
In 1936 St Mary's Church was demolished, although the 357 bodies interred in the crypt were left in situ. A memorial garden was created on the site; the debate concerning the memorialization of these graves was recorded in contemporary letters and will be discussed. The connection between St Mary's Church and this site was erased in 2010 when the memorial garden was incorporated into the National Maritime Museum extension. In contrast, St Alfege Church still thrives.
I will use maps, contemporary prints, architectural drawings and photographs to explain my research. I am a third year PhD student and my research is connected to a current renewal project at St Alfege Church, which is part funded by the HLF.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Prof. Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University
Interracial marriages in early twentieth-century Cape Town: Evidence from Anglican marriage records

One of the most controversial laws promulgated by the National Party as part of South Africa's mid-twentieth century apartheid policies, was the 1949 Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act. This Act stipulated that 'a marriage between a European and non-European may not be solemnized, and any such marriage solemnized in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be void and of null effect'. We use more than 33,000 newly-transcribed Anglican marriage records of Cape Town, a city with a rich `melting pot of cultures', to show that, somewhat surprisingly, the Act had mostly followed, and not lead, changing interracial marriage practices. In the

years before the Act's promulgation, interracial marriages were rare and on the decline, despite the fact that apartheid-era policies had not yet been institutionalized. Our results suggests that marriage behaviour in Cape Town, and probably in South Africa more generally, was shaped by racial stratification early in the twentieth century. The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949, although devastating to those affected, was the consequence rather than the cause of changing marriage behaviour.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Dr Sarah Fox, University of Manchester
"PS. do not show this to my Papa": negotiating sibling relationships by letter in Georgian England

This paper uses the letters written between two sisters at the end of the eighteenth century to explore the impact of the lifecycle on notions of sense, self and emotion in sibling relationships. Having been raised in what appears to be an emotionally and physically close non-conformist family, Rebekah and Elizabeth Clegg began an extensive correspondence when Elizabeth married a silk merchant and moved to London, while Rebekah remained near her parents in Manchester. Their correspondence covers many topics that formed Rebekah and Elizabeth's sense of self and the way in which this affected their emotional state including religion, family relationships and their domestic roles. This paper explores the many ways in which the lifecycle changed this sibling relationship; through marriage, illness, birth and the death of family members. It examines the many subtle ways in which individual and family roles and relationships were negotiated and renegotiated as women went from maid, to mother, to matron. It looks at the shifting emotional language and focus of these women's letters, and their changing depictions of bodily experiences and sensations. Whilst women's lifecycle roles - particularly as wives and mothers - have been studied in great depth, less attention has been paid to the way in which these lifecycle roles impacted upon sibling relationships which had the potential to encompass a shared lifetime. As such, this paper adds to the body of scholarship tracing the personal, social, financial, and emotional importance of sibling relationships in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Dr Mary Fraser, University of Glasgow
Police family poverty in The Great War

World War One increased pressure on the incorporated police wife to adopt police values; their success determined the family's lifestyle. She aligned herself with other police wives and was informed by the Wives' Column in the police weekly journal The Police Review. Wartime brought increasing hardship for police families, as the good wife could not work outside the home and police pay didn't keep pace with spiralling inflation of staple foods. While many women took employment, police families were amongst those suffering the most privation.

By 1915 the police struggled to feed their families as food prices rose twice as fast as the war bonus. From October 1915 their journal published costed menus and recipes and from 1916 recommended booklets of cut-price and vegetarian menus to economise; but meat was portrayed as essential for the policeman's strenuous work on the beat, so his wife went without in support. 1916's poor harvest worldwide and unrestricted submarine attacks sank ships bringing grain to Britain causing further steep inflation. Police wives keep livestock to supplement the family income. Potatoes were unavailable during 1917 and the Food Controller advised eating less bread. Swedes and mangold-wurzels (cattle feed) were plentiful and inexpensive and suggested substitutes.

From 1917 home food production increased availability, while rationing controlled supply and distribution. Despite increased arable crops, by Spring 1918 prices had risen 108% from July 1914. Policemen grew vegetables on Britain's burgeoning allotments. Food pressures were a major factor in police discontent, culminating in the 1918 Metropolitan Police Strike.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Dr Catherine Feely, University of Derby
"Certainly nothing half so revealing exists in documentary form": The Newsagent's Shop in Interwar Britain

Between the launch of the Daily Mail in 1896 and the mid-twentieth century, reading the newspaper became a daily habit for the vast majority of the British population. By the early 1950s, 85% of people regularly read a newspaper and per capita consumption was the highest in the world. As the industry grew, a new type of business was born: the retail newsagent. These businesses became integral to urban, suburban and rural high streets alike, connecting local populations with national and

international concerns. Recent work has firmly established that the history of the popular press is central to understanding modern British cultural and social history (Bingham 2009; Bingham 2012; Bingham and Conboy, 2015). Indeed, throughout the twentieth century, popular newspapers exerted an "enormous impact" on "mass politics as a component of everyday life" (Mort 2011). Yet there has been very little historical attention paid to the places in which these newspapers were bought and sold and to the people who sold them.

This paper uses a variety of sources, including the trade press, retail design guides, architectural plans and photographs to explore the emergence of the newsagent shop as a space of "common culture" in interwar Britain and argues that they played an important role in the creation of an increasingly commercial urban and suburban landscape. Relatively neglected by historians in favour of the opulent spaces of the picture palace and dancehall, this research suggests that this "everyday" space became a key site of commercial and communal culture.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Dr Louise Fenton, University of Wolverhampton
Cecil H. Williamson: War and Witchcraft

Cecil H. Williamson was the founder of the Museum of Witchcraft in Cornwall and had a lifelong relationship with the occult. His career evolved in the film industry before his interest developed in Witchcraft and he opened the Museum of Witchcraft on the Isle of Man with Gerald Gardner in 1951. It was just before this time that Mr Williamson also worked for MI5 and MI6, leading to his involvement in the Occult Research Centre.

During the Second World War it became apparent that Adolf Hitler and his Nazi party had an interest in the occult. Rumours were rife that they were exploring magical practices and so it soon became an area to explore, and potentially exploit, within the UK intelligence services. As Cecil Williamson was already working for MI5 and MI6 it was inevitable that the intelligence services would utilise his knowledge and connection with Witchcraft.

This paper will introduce the Occult Research Centre and how it developed, and how Cecil H Williamson was involved and incorporated Witchcraft into the war effort. There were a number of missions to thwart German plans of invasion, rumours of Williamson's involvement into the capture of Rudolf Hess and mock woodland

ceremonies in the New Forest. A fascinating insight into the occult practices during World War Two told from Cecil's own letters and archival research.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Hannah Froom, University of Essex (with Dr Tracey Loughran),
Femininity, Modernity, and Generation in 1960s Menstrual Advertising

A Tampax ad printed in Jackie in November 1969 stated, "It seems only yesterday you were a child. Now you're a woman. So get with it. Don't waste another minute. Get with the modern internally worn sanitary protection 'Tampax tampons'". This ad, appealing to young girls' nascent sense of maturity as well as desire to be up to date with all the latest fashions, seems clearly targeted at the youth market. Yet advertising for menstrual products in magazines targeted at adult women often drew on similar tropes, suggesting the existence of a shared discourse of femininity and modernity that crossed generational boundaries. This paper compares advertising for menstrual products in 1960s teen magazines and adult women's magazines. It analyses similarities and differences in discourses of femininity and modernity in these ads, and places these in the context of historical debates on women's social roles, youth culture, and "permissiveness". It briefly considers continuities in advertising for menstrual products before and after the 1960s, and draws on oral history material to situate advertising within broader strategies of communication about menstruation between women - especially mothers and daughters. In this way, we hope to illuminate how cross-generational discourses around menstruation were created and perpetuated, and the influence of changing attitudes to sex, reproduction, and female roles on these discourses in the 1960s.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Amy Galvin-Elliott, University of Warwick
Petticoats in Parliament: female experiences of citizenship and policy-making in nineteenth-century British politics.

"This building is intimidating. It reeks of establishment and power! And it was built at a time when my class and my sex would have been denied a place within it because we are deemed unworthy." When MP Laura Pidcock gave her maiden speech on 27th June 2017, her analysis of the Houses of Parliament resonated with many women. For the women of the nineteenth-century, her speech would have been an impossibility. Inherently patriarchal in every way, Parliament was a building with language, manners, and practices which reserved the political sphere for men. Much scholarship on British female emancipation focuses on the brave and radical acts of

the suffragettes and the organised and dedicated mass demonstrations of the suffragists in the early-twentieth centuries. Their depositions and demonstrations within Parliament have been particularly celebrated as having broken down the barriers that excluded women from Westminster. However, there were similarly brave and dedicated women negotiating parliamentary spaces of policy making and performing acts of political citizenship in the early to mid-nineteenth century whose stories have been less widely acknowledged. This paper proposes to explore how prominent social activists Elizabeth Fry and Josephine Butler worked to enter the space of Select Committees to demonstrate their political agency and influence legislative changes in this earlier period. Furthermore, both women introduced working class women, female prisoners, and female sex workers into the space of Parliament in a manner than truly radically challenged the patriarchal boundaries described by Pidcock. By telling their stories, this paper proposes to explore how some women were able to navigate the male space of Parliament to perform an influential political role.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Dr Anirban Ghosh, Shiv Nadar University
The Circus and the making of secular spectacle(s) in Colonial India

Scholarship around the history of the circus in South Asia and its impact on shaping of cultural imagination is largely non-existent. This despite the importance and popularity of circus in South Asia and its lasting impact on different genres of cultural performance.
Circus in Colonial India transformed the framing of public performances from primarily religious to the secular through new ides of space, time and aesthetics. In doing so, it appropriated and decontextualized ritual gestures, objects and subject-hood. For example, the "mad" or "pious man/woman" had legitimacy within the society when inscribed within a ritual space and framed as the "holy mad man/woman". Their gestures and appearances were conceived as religiously sanctioned visual markers. However, within the circus tent, the yogi, emerged as a decontextualized symbol, performing in hyperanimated gestures for simply entertainment, his presence legitimized only within the tent. From being a religiously sanctified symbol, the yogi emerged as a secular spectacle. Circus also decontextualized the morbidly mundane. For example, Aghori Sadhus who regularly consumed raw flesh from deceased bodies or drank blood, a custom which was historically and religiously sanctioned by certain Hindu sects, became a secular spectacle to be consumed by the paying audience of the Circus.

Circus also initiated the shifting of temporalities. Whereas earlier, fairgrounds and public spaces hosting fairs primarily followed the religious calendar, with circuses, the fairground time table shifted to the colonial clock time and industrial order. In conclusion, this paper will try to investigate the lenses of space, time and aesthetics in the context of the Circus and how it sheds light on an alternative genealogy of public performance in colonial India.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Nicole Gipson, University of Manchester
The Lonely Tale of Yetta Adams: From the War on Poverty to the War on Homelessness in Washington, D.C.

This paper examines the nexus of public housing and homelessness in the context of the War on Drugs in Washington, D.C. The election of George H.W. Bush in 1988 ushered in a new phase in the War on Drugs which led to dire consequences on poverty programs for families in public housing and the growing institution of the emergency homeless shelter complex. Drastically underfunded public housing programs, inadequate homeless assistance, and the failing anti-drug initiative "Operation Clean Sweep" fueled the homeless crisis. Increasing need for affordable housing, expanded homeless assistance, and resources to fight against the crack epidemic, strained the city budget and diminished the quality of life for many Washingtonians. In response, many middle class blacks followed whites, who had begun leaving the city in the mid-1950s, in their flight to the suburbs. This exodus left a diminished tax base for a city already facing worsening conditions for the poor and an increase in the number of persistent and concentrated pockets of poverty. Lacking resources to address these issues, self-help solutions resurfaced in government initiatives for public housing residents and the homeless. In the wake of this policy shift, marginalization of the urban poor continued and compassion for the homeless diminished. Yet again, the District of Columbia became the national "test case" for the War on Drugs. The focus of this study is to examine the role of this self-help ideology and its connection to housing precarity in local public housing projects and the emergency shelter system.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Dr Megan Gooch, Historic Royal Palaces (IRO) with Dr Eleanor O'Keeffe, Historic Royal Palaces (IRO)
The 'Emotional Habitus' of Commemoration in 21st-Century Britain: Remembering the First World War at the Tower of London, 2014-2018

During the 20th century, practices of collective remembrance, all with strong affective imperatives, were created to meet pressing governmental, social and personal needs arising from war. Recently, the British state repurposed war remembrance for the cementing of community relations and national bonds, devolving commemoration of the First World War's centenary to a myriad of arts and cultural institutions. Whilst the high levels of engagement have been noted, little attention has been given to affective experiences inspired within these contemporary commemorative spaces – how much did these inherit historical emotional templates or fit contemporary purpose? Did the centenary create a true moment of national feeling?

This paper examines the 'emotional habitus' of contemporary commemoration through two installations at the Tower of London in 2014 and 2018 that became focal points of a diverse centenary programme: *Blood Swept Lands & Seas of Red* ('poppies') and *Beyond the Deepening Shadow* ('flames'). It juxtaposes organisational and ethnographic research into their creation and audience reception. 'Poppies' and 'flames' drew on commemorative traditions, and activated an 'emotional habitus', established by cultural practice, and the recent 'memory boom': people were asked to 'feel' and 'feel' they did. However, our research suggests that the installations inspired multidirectional affective trajectories, for HRP's staff, volunteers, and visitors. Analysing these via their articulation, allows us to dissect the political and generational dynamics of modern remembrance culture, and how heritage as a new space of remembrance has re-shaped the feelings invested in commemoration.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Dr Christine Grandy, University of Lincoln
Black Agency in the Media Archive: MACE and ATV Midlands in the 1960s and 1980s

The Media Archive for Central England (MACE) houses a range of material from ITV's Midlands broadcaster, ATV. Dating from the 1950s through to the 1990s, this material captures the activities of Birmingham-based journalists as they experimented with interviewing on streets across the Midlands, developed studio-based segments, and fostered a range of approaches to framing regional issues in the region. This paper/screening examines various moments in MACE's archives from the 1960s and 1980s when regional television reporting attempted to examine both immigration and immigrants. In these exchanges over topics such as housing, citizenship, and multiculturalism, Black Britons can be seen working to assert control over a medium clearly aimed at white audiences. Black voices pushed back within the frame at assumptions and practices that persistently tried to limit this ability. These efforts increasingly worked to highlight both the experiences of Black subjects in Britain, but also the white framing of these experiences in the medium of television.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Richard Hall, University of Cambridge
Intergenerational experiences of post-war education in families: father-son relationships between 1945 and 1974

Social histories of secondary education in the immediate post-war period have mostly been concerned with the effects of the "tripartite" system on processes of social mobility. However, as the papers by my co-panellists illustrate, both parents and children were active agents in response to both to systemic changes and shifts in pedagogical-psychological approaches. This paper complements theirs by tracing the intergenerational and intersubjective journeys of fathers and sons through education between 1945 and the early 1970s. Drawing on my own intimate analysis of oral history interviews with father-son "pairs", my concern is less with the effects of family life on educational outcomes and more the effects of post-war education on emotional lives in families.

Tripartism was one of the most profound markers of intergenerational difference between parents who had come of age before the 1944 Education Act and their children, the majority of whom were required to take the notorious 11-plus examination (which determined their chances of going to grammar school). Fathers and sons at this time were locked into the intergenerational succession of male breadwinning; codes of masculine provision flexed after the war, but remained intact. Levels of educational choice and opportunity on a mass scale were moored to job role and career success, prompting a range of filial emotional dynamics, including pride, regret, hope, bitterness and disappointment.

This paper will illuminate the emotionality of father-son experiences of post-war education, and assess its legacies for men's adult selves from the perspectives of oral history interviews in the mid-2010s. Post-war education required fathers' aspirations to be flexible and open-ended as their sons set out on individualised lives, which were often beyond their sphere of understanding. I will illuminate the particular

intersubjective dynamics at play in these processes with reference to a particular pair of siblings, who both failed the 11-plus yet revealed quite contrasting emotional outcomes. Such examples, I argue, help nuance historiographical tendencies to generalise according to experiences of academic selection.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Mairi Hamilton, University of Glasgow
Lived Experience of Abusive Behaviour in the Nineteenth-Century Scottish Household

A number of significant studies have historicised sexual violence in specific social and cultural contexts. Violence against women in the past has been considered as a feature of marital conflict, a judicial matter, a discursive motif, and a cause for reform. Where there is scope for further research that takes an alternative perspective from existing historiography concerns the lived experience of abused women. The historical record captures the speech and action of women who suffered habitual abuse at home. Examining this evidence may lead to a better understanding of sexual violence from the "victim's" perspective, advancing beyond a societal or cultural level. Traces of women's visceral reactions to long-term patterns of abusive behaviour are opportunities to try to explicate the reality of the material and psychic impact of abuse on individuals in historical context. A gendered analytical approach recognises how the toll of abuse on women's bodies, livelihoods and outlook shapes their social identities and their sense of self as women.

Examples of the various forms of abusive behaviour women faced are preserved in narrative accounts in historical cases of judicial separation on grounds of cruelty. The records of the Edinburgh Commissary Court describe in immense detail the abuse Scottish women experienced within the household and its impact during the early nineteenth century. This paper will present extracts from these court records that illustrate the sensory dimension of certain acts of abuse perpetrated against women and the emotional, corporeal responses they elicited.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Yawei Han, University of Exeter
Tools Rather than Belief: the Webbs' Usage of Religion as Political Metaphor

The religious development of the 20th century Britain has been heatedly discussed in the past decades in general. However, it seemed not fully looked into down to the individual level. Sidney and Beatrice Webb were influential Socialists and Political activists in the late 19th and early 20th century Britain. This paper looks into the spiritual development of Sidney and Beatrice Webb. Beatrice, due to her unique personal experience Beatrice showed a more complex attitudes towards religion/spirituality than Sidney. Sidney meanwhile was convinced by the scientific ideas. Then it moves to discuss how the they used religion in their writings not for religious purposes. The first case is their views on Soviet Communist Party, which the Webbs compared it with religion. The Webbs explained its hierarchy in the terms of religious orders that makes it more understandable for the western audience. A second case is their attitude towards Judaism. They were cordial to the Jewish people but against Zionism as a political activity. It is believed that the Webbs regarded the religion more as a political tool rather than a belief.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Natalie Hanley-Smith, University of Warwick
"Tenderness for you may just now make me a little afraid of exhibiting tenderness too much…": Expressing Emotions in Illicit Relationships in the Early Nineteenth Century

In the 1810s and 20s, the relationship between James Henry Leigh Hunt - poet, and radical editor of the Examiner newspaper - and his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Kent, was very intense. The two shared common interests in literature and politics, which often left Hunt's wife, Marianne, feeling excluded. At various times in their lives, Hunt and Kent's close relationship caused controversy: rumours of affinal incest were circulated by the press, and friends and family suggested that their behaviour was inappropriate. Kent lived with the couple for several years during the first decade of their marriage, but, to her dismay, she was left behind when they embarked to Italy to join the Shelleys in 1822. A lengthy and impassioned correspondence ensued between brother and sister-in-law, where they discussed the pain of their separation alongside their romantic feelings for one another. This paper will focus on this correspondence, alongside examples from two other cases, to examine how individuals who participated in illicit relationships used emotions to negotiate their relationships and its boundaries. These letters were carefully crafted to allow the writers to present themselves as dutiful and faithful husbands and wives, whilst simultaneously constructing complex discussions of illicit love and jealousy that did not fit cultural norms. This paper will also reflect on the challenge of trying to interpret complex relationships by analysing the emotions individuals expressed - especially when these individuals lived in cultures far removed from our own, like that of the Romantic period. **Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00**

Jasper Heeks, King's College London
British world reaction to deviant and delinquent Australian youth, 1870-1930

First acknowledged in 1870, Australian larrikin youth performed a code of language, symbols and rituals and favoured values and behaviour contradictory to respectable bourgeois society, generating intense and sustained social commentary. The discourse stimulated was far from exclusive to Australia, and penetrated other British colonies as well as Britain itself. Contemporary concern over growing cities and the prospects of working-class urban youth was an international phenomenon. A global circulation of people and communications within the British empire helped to collapse geographical and cultural space, and build collective imaginations. Journalists travelled and news reports were directly extracted and reprinted between publications, forming channels for the depiction of events, peoples and circumstances elsewhere.

This paper will illustrate and evaluate how larrikins figured in the bigger international picture and how reaction to deviant and delinquent Australian youth spoke to both local and imperial concerns across the British world. Firstly, the paper examines how "larrikin" became a popular label and category of youth outside Australia, and how newspapers and travel writing helped establish a word with colonial connotations as a new addition to the glossary of terms for the children of the poor. Secondly, the paper explores the transnational discussions engendered by the topic of larrikins, which reveal the hopes and fears of, links and differences between, and place of young people in communities. The paper adopts a transnational approach to highlight the influence of connections and interactions across borders and how categories of youth were constructed and understood within and through such encounters.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Dr Sarah Hellawell, University of Sunderland
Young Women, Education and International Citizenship between the Wars

In the aftermath of the Great War, students at British universities took a particular interest in the development of schemes aimed at promoting international understanding. Although female students only made up around a quarter of the overall student population, they had sustained university societies during the Great War and continued to play an active role in extra-curricular activities in the 1920s. Although women under thirty remained excluded from the franchise after 1918, young women also contributed to a wider discussion around active citizenship. This paper will consider how female university students discussed and promoted internationalism, education and citizenship after 1918, in part through the newly established National Union of Students, university branches of the League of Nations Union and debating societies. A focus on women studying at university will provide a lens on young women's engagement with discussions about citizenship and internationalism during the inter-war years.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Dr Shirin Hirsch, Manchester Metropolitan University and People's History Museum
Narrowly selective transparency: Photojournalism and the Moss Side riots of 1981

In the summer of 1981 a series of riots broke out across the UK including in the Moss Side area of Manchester. Here we look at the contemporary photojournalism of the Moss Side riots in the local newspaper, the Manchester Evening News (MEN), in order to better understand the riots, and media representation of riots more generally. We begin by exploring the contradictory nature of photography, and news photography in particular, what Sontag refers to as photography's narrowly selective transparency. We then outline a brief history of the riots, before turning to the MEN's photographs of the time. We analyse the images both collectively and individually on the basis of what has been selected to be shown and why. We also discuss what was intended to be excluded, yet which is nevertheless revealed within the photographs. Our systematic analysis of these photographs allows us to see within the photographs themselves what was intended to be excluded, primarily the causes of the riots- poverty, racism and oppressive policing; and the humanity of those who took part.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Dr David Hitchcock, Canterbury Christ Church University
Where poverty is commonplace: poetry, begging, and sentiment in early modern personal manuscripts

"War begets poverty, Poverty, peace, / Then people will traffick and Riches increase, / Riches Produceth Pride, Pride is War's ground, / War begets poverty, So we go round." These lines were penned in English and Latin by Francis Daniel Pastorius, in his justly famous manuscript commonplace book, or "beehive", at some point after emigrating to the Americas in the seventeenth century. In doing so Pastorius was participating in several early modern literary and cultural developments simultaneously. Heidi Brayman Hackel has suggested that commonplacing did not reflect any particular variety of "goal-oriented" reading and engagement, but rather

a multi-faceted collation of musings on diverse topics of interest to the commonplace author. One topic clearly of interest to a range of authors was poverty, as evidenced by a rich seam of epigrams and other short thoughts and observations which took it as a subject. In this paper I will chart a course through these musings and observations to show how unfortunate individual paupers, and indeed how poverty itself, served as contemplative aids for contemporaries. I will argue that the growth of such "poor commonplacing" across the 17th and 18th centuries both prefigures literary sentimentality and how it suggests one of the myriad affective "ends" or utilities which the idea of poverty could service, as a tool with which to contemplate one's own fortunate conditions; a tool in this instance for early modern elites.
Date and Time: Wednesday 11:30-13:30

Dr Sarah Holland, University of Nottingham
The Healthy Countryside? Farming and Mental Health 1850-1918

The countryside has long had a reputation for being a healthy space with health-giving properties, and in the eyes of many constituted a rural idyll. Whilst the realities of this notion have been challenged, particularly with research on living and working conditions in rural communities, little consideration has been given to mental health in this environment. This paper examines the relationship between farming and mental health in England 1850-1918. It focuses on case studies that identify occupational triggers to mental ill health and instances of suicide and admission to asylums and hospitals amongst farmers and farm workers. It also considers understanding of and reactions to such instances in a space commonly associated with health. Finally, the paper considers hidden histories of mental ill health in the countryside and farming occupations. The paper's chronological framework is positioned within the wider context of the research project from which it is derived, taking into consideration developments and challenges of the late twentieth century and early twenty first century. Based on original research the paper draws primarily on the analysis of asylum and hospital records, newspapers and the farming and press.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Dr Eva Johanna Holmberg, University of Helsinki
'Remembering a mobile youth in Richard Norwood's journal'

Richard Norwood's manuscript journal and travel autobiography is a fascinating source for studies of early modern travel, life writing, and history of childhood

experiences, in addition to being a personal account of conversion and the many spiritual and bodily trials this included. Born about 1590, Norwood had a complex history of seafaring and maritime employment already behind him when he wrote his journal around 1639-40, having been employed as a sailor, diver, and a surveyor of Bermuda. This paper investigates the way in which the journal retrospectively reconstructs Norwood's experiences of his travels and seafaring in his youth, and the way in which the account is shaped on the one hand by the cross-currents of his spirituality and the tropes and cultural master narratives of travel accounting on the other hand. Norwood's writings have been mined for many fascinating details about his emotional, bodily, and spiritual life, but less has been said about the way in which the author carefully edited and curated his text, or the motivations behind his self-presentation. This paper hopes to uncover the many ways in which Norwood's text marries the forms and genres of travel writing and retrospective spiritual autobiography, influencing the ways in which we can read this source as a testimony and reconstruction of a mobile life.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Dr Vicky Holmes, QMUL
Makeshift Motherhood: Making up baby's cot in the working-class home, 1850-1914

We have long been led to believe, as Maud Pember Reeves stated in 1914, that a working-class "baby [took] its share of risks in the family bed". However, as one working-class mother stated at an 1897 coroners' inquest, "I have a bassinette". The bassinettes and cots present in the working-class bedroom, however, may not quite take the form we would expect. The practice of repurposing was ubiquitous in the working-class home. Poorer mothers, struggling to afford the most basic of domestic furniture, would often improvise the items they required. In lieu of such objects surviving for the period, my paper draws on an array of documentary evidence including coroners' inquests to reveal the wide range of domestic items (chest of drawers, clothes baskets, kitchen chairs) and non-domestic items (egg boxes, orange and banana crates) that were, with a little work, repurposed into cots. The findings of this paper counteract the prevailing view of the sparse working-class interior and provide greater insight as to how they actually "lived" within this space. Moreover, it also illuminates contemporary understandings of working-class motherhood, suggesting that these women were not as "careless" or "ignorant" as was alleged at the time when it came to where baby slept.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Purba Hossain, University of Leeds
The Vocal City: Calcutta City Spaces and "Post-Slavery" Debates

The colonial city was a site for several voices: the colonising officials, the vocal citizens living under colonial rule, and the non-vocal sections of the public that are twice-removed from decision-making powers. This paper explores the voices of citizens in Calcutta - the colonial capital of British India - with reference to the trans-imperial debates on the use of Indian indentured (contractual) labour in British sugar plantations.

The Abolition of slave labour in the British Empire in 1833 had led to an immediate need for alternate sources of sugar plantation workers, the most longstanding of which was use of Indian indentured migrants. As the site of embarkation and disembarkation, the colonial capital of Calcutta occupied a unique position in the global indentured networks' one where local personages and periodicals participated in global discussions on indenture. The resultant vocal public sphere was a combination of colonial officials, non-official Britons and Indian merchants and educationists who held a leadership role in urban society. Operating in a tier midway between the colonial lawmakers and the oppressed labourers, they were marginalised within the colonial hierarchy but empowered in local non-official hierarchy.

Elite citizens of Calcutta used city spaces - both physical (town hall, committee meetings) and non-physical (newspapers) - to vocalise their concerns with this trade in labourers. Inaccessible to labourer themselves, these spaces facilitated a hierarchy of voices, where only certain sections of Calcutta society could be vocal through their access to public spaces, newspapers, education, and ruling class. This paper discusses questions of access, vocalisation and social power of citizens to explore indenture debates in colonial Calcutta.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Dr Claire Hubbard-Hall, Bishop Grosseteste University
Wives of Secret Agents: Spyscapes of the Second World War and Female Agency

The experience of women married to spies during the Second World War has routinely been omitted from wartime operational intelligence narratives or in most cases relegated to a mere footnote. Intelligence historians currently find themselves at a turning point, where new approaches to the writing of intelligence history have been called for that transcend the study of operations and policy, whilst drawing when necessary upon the methodologies of such adjacent disciplines as social history.

Spy wives dwelled within the covert space that existed (and still exists) between the "spyscape" or secret world and the manifest world, the wartime home front. Defined by marital status, their lives were shaped, knowingly or unknowingly, by their husbands' wartime espionage and counterintelligence work, yet they were still expected to uphold feminine constructions of being a wife and mother. Many wives experienced separation from family and friends; poor mental wellbeing and low resilience during prolonged periods of operational absence; family (in)stability; moral laxity; the inevitable element of risk and danger; and for some, a crisis of identity. In some cases, the clandestine convergence of such factors influenced their husband's decisions and behaviour, which in turn, had an impact upon wartime intelligence operations. Through an examination of several case studies of individual wives of intelligence operatives, constructed on the basis of information gathered from scattered evidence, it is possible to assemble and analyse a wide, highly differentiated range of gender relationships at the intersection of the manifest and secret worlds.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Michala Hulme, Manchester Metropolitan University
Revisiting the Public Grave in the Municipal Cemetery

Over the past forty years, scholars have debated what the experience of death was like for the inhabitants of the nineteenth-century city. Their work has tended to focus on two main areas; a narrative framework of the history of burial provision - loosely based on the European model which states that burial provision shifted from churchyards to cemeteries - and the experience of extremes - the wealthy and the pauper.

The pauper burial has often been regarded as something that was actively avoided by the lower classes in society, as it was seen as one's final failure in life. Synonymous with the pauper burial was the public grave, which is often referred to as the 'pauper grave'.

For the first time in burial provision history, a study of 1500 grave receipts have been analysed from Manchester's Philip Park Cemetery. The results have proved that a large proportion of the people interred in a public grave, were buried at the expense of a family member or burial club and not the state. Buried in this type of burial plot

was a mixture of professions such as engineers, policemen and labourers. This new contribution to knowledge using empirical evidence to argue that the public grave and the paupers grave can not share the same interpretation.

This type of investigation is new to the field of burial provision research and the results will challenge the current historiography, which has so far failed to adequately distinguish between the pauper grave and the public grave.
Date and Time: Wednesday 11:30-13:30

Dr Tom Hulme, Queen's University Belfast
"Historical Culture" and the Long Afterlife of the Mayflower Voyage in Britain

In 2020 the Anglo-American world will mark the 400th anniversary of the trans-Atlantic Mayflower voyage. A range of celebratory activities are being planned through a 'Mayflower400' network, from the construction of a sea-going replica of the ship to parades, festivals, and performances. Intensive and focused interest in the story of the Mayflower is not a new phenomenon, however - especially in the United States, where it is the bedrock of the nation's 'origin story'. But the tale of the Pilgrim's has historically also captured the British imagination.

This paper outlines a chronology for understanding the cultural importance in Britain of this voyage, from its emergence in the Victorian "age of heroes" to its cinematic and popular reinvention in the 1950s and 1960s and continuing importance today. It also offers a thematic analysis of the different interest groups that could utilise the story in their constructions of morality and identity, such as Romanticists, abolitionists, religious nonconformists, Anglo-American diplomats, and civic boosters.

Understanding the afterlife of the voyage in this long perspective, we argue, provides us with a more nuanced understanding of how ideas of history develop and evolve within the broader arenas of politics, civil society and popular culture. We utilise the concept of "historical culture": an approach that is attuned to the interplay between memory, "public history" and heritage, and across different forms of media (novels, plays, film) and spaces of interaction (cities, politics, movements). As the vogue for commemoration continues to exert power in Britain and beyond, we thus develop a critical framework that understands the powerful draw of "history" - both past and present.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Dr Abigail Hunt, University of Lincoln
Made in Lincoln: Retaining the narratives of a city's industrial past in the remaking of a deindustrialised landscape

As cities in Europe have faced changes in economic activity due to the deindustrialisation of urban areas (Martin et al, 2011), whether that be by a decline in industry or demands for land for new uses (Ferm and Jones 2015), many have had to reinvent themselves to find "A new economic role" (Martin et al, 2011: 6). Lincoln is a prime example of one of these cities whose economy from the Industrial Revolution to the late twentieth century was solely built on engineering, manufacturing, and supply chain networks (www.lincoln.gov.uk, 2018), however relative decline of some aspects these industries and the shift to a more retail and education based economy have resulted in changes in land use that have transformed parts of the city (www.heritageconnectlincoln.com, 2018). The development of the University of Lincoln over the last 22 years has converted an abandoned industrial landscape into a vibrant educational zone (www.lincoln.ac.uk, 2018), but this has been done in partnership with those industries that once dominated, and are still part of, the local landscape and industrial features are retained or emulated in the architecture within this landscape. This chapter charts the history of this part of Lincoln and seeks to demonstrate that whilst economic shifts can result in the transformation of industrial landscapes, a deindustrialised landscape does not equate to a non-industrialised landscape and whilst narratives about a place may change as its use does, the past can continue to be part of that narrative (Tewdwr-Jones, 2011), using the University of Lincoln development as a case study.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Mohammad Imran, London South Bank University
Provincial Press and Appeasement: Lincolnshire, Peace Movements and the Kindertransport

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the importance of the local newspapers on a national historical stage. The goal is to show how local newspapers reacted to the Appeasement Policy, from the remilitarisation of Rhineland in 1936 to the evacuation of thousands of predominantly Jewish children from the Third Reich to the United Kingdom in 1939. This paper will focus on the local newspapers of Lincolnshire and the evolution of their opinions regarding the Appeasement Policy from 1936-1939. Through an examination of the articles published by local newspapers in regards to the Appeasement Policy. Upon analysis of the local

newspapers, it becomes clear that certain prominent newspapers in Lincolnshire area, such as the Lincolnshire Echo and Scunthorpe Evening Telegraph, changed the tone of their articles on the Appeasement Policy, from supportive to critical as the years went on. By analysing the articles related to the important events of the Appeasement era, between the remilitarisation of Rhineland and the Kindertransport, this paper will showcases when the regional press in Lincolnshire started to shift from supporting the foreign policy to being critical of the policy and the British government. In addition, the paper will analyse how the peace movements in Lincolnshire attributed contributed? to this change in newspaper articles. By analysing the local newspapers, this paper will highlights the importance of the local and regional press in regards to key national historical events on local level.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Katrina Jan, Newman University
Artistic Portrayals of the Female Railway Passenger

The invention of the railway saw the rise of a separate world in relation to traditional expectations of Victorian gender roles, one in which there were chance encounters, elopements and sexual danger. The Victorian railway enabled women to be independent and to travel by themselves, as this new mode of transport offered a great reduction in time and money. Women did not need to take up overnight accommodation and nor did they require chaperonage as their journeys were much quicker, and thought to be considerably safer in the confined compartment of the railway carriage. However, as female travellers became more frequent, there was a rise in sexual attacks on the railways, which created a moral panic and threatened women's newfound freedom. I will examine the cultural representations of women on the railways through the art of the period and how this was a result of patriarchal expectations of vulnerable femininity, which attempted to frighten women back into the gendered, feminised place of the Victorian home.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Dr Andrew Jackson, Bishop Grosseteste University
The rise and fall of women's football in Lincoln, 1880s-1920s: the 'great betrayal' of the munitionette worker teams
This research was conducted as a strand of a larger exploration of life on the Lincolnshire Home Front during the First World War. The project would inform the production of a community play on the wartime and post-war fortunes of a Lincoln

factory worker's team, and would also form the content of a public exhibition hosted up to and following Armistice Day, 2018.

The research investigated evidence for the emergence of women's football in Lincolnshire from the 1880s. A particular focus was the rapid expansion of the women's game through the First World War, a phenomenon encouraged within female war worker contexts for its positive benefits, and more widely for its charitable-fund raising function. The story, subsequently, is traced through to the Football Association's controversial ban of women's football in 1921, and attempts to sustain or revive it through to the present. Resonance for the project today was sought through the involvement of current and recent players, managers and supporter organisations.
The main primary source utilised for the research was the local newspaper. The provincial press expanded considerably during the later nineteenth century and into the early twentieth, with sports reporting being an attractive and profitable. Analysis of this media reveals much about the contrasting discourse in favour of, or critical of, the female game. The investigation was conducted soon after the completion of another local project, on the campaign for women's suffrage in Lincolnshire. This also explored changing roles for, and perceptions of, women at this time.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Dr Chris Jeppesen, University of Cambridge
Locating "parent power" in the history of post-1945 British secondary education

Writing in the late 1950s, sociologist Jean Floud observed that "there has undoubtedly been a post-war revolution in parents' attitudes towards their children's education, especially at the bottom of the social scale". This observation, marginalized by policy makers and schools at the time and underplayed in the secondary literature since, is crucial to understanding the shape and pace of educational reform after 1945. Across all social classes parents expressed rising expectations for their children's educational prospects, often pushing hard against the limitations imposed by the structures of the tripartite and comprehensive systems. Historians of education have tended to attribute the rise of "parent power" in education to the introduction of neo-liberal, market-led reforms after 1979, however. This paper recovers earlier demands by parents for greater influence over their children's education and situates this within the context of growing parent activism during the 1960s and 70s. Drawing on sociological research from this period, alongside the papers of the Confederation (later Campaign) for the Advancement of State Education [CASE], it explores how parents operated

simultaneously as individuals guarding the interests of their children but also came to understand themselves as part of wider constituencies with the capacity to initiate (or inhibit) change through collective action. Inevitably, these alliances splintered along lines of class, gender, ethnicity, and locality: those with the greatest cultural and economic resources were most likely to realise their demands in a system seemingly designed to meet their needs. Nonetheless, ongoing inequality of outcome should not blind us to the multifaceted ways in which parents sought to influence their children's education across this period. By charting how contradictory and competing individualist and social democratic traditions were mobilized by parents, we gain fresh insight into how this diverse group contributed to the formation of new modes of democratic citizenship in postwar Britain.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Martin Ottovay Jorgensen, Aalborg University and Ghent University
Negotiating Everyday Life in Conflicted Lands: Palestinian Children and Youth in the Gaza Strip, 1957-1967

Often invisible in much historiography on the Middle East, conflict and also some social histories, this paper centres on children and youth. Specifically, it explores how Palestinian children and youth in Palestinian refugee camps and villages within the militarised Gaza Strip navigated everyday life and the presence of United Nations military forces from 1957-1967, thus linking the themes of spaces and places, families and communities and also social action.

Theoretically, the paper builds on the work of both geographer Rachel Woodward's work on the militarisation of space on the one hand and the sociologist Paul Higate and the gender scholar Marsha Henry in relation to how peacekeeping operations may engender both spaces and experiences of insecurity on the other. Empirically, the paper draws upon unpublished and published records from the United Nations and research literature on Palestinian children and youth, nationalism and militancy.

The paper may be seen as exploring a marginal period in the context of the Gaza Strip. However, the changes in the Gaza Strip in the period were anything but marginal, as the area experienced an emergence of Palestinian youth gangs, Fatah and the Palestinian Liberation Army with scores of increasingly militant adolescents and young men.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Moritz Kaiser, University of Aberdeen
Anglican Magdalen Laundries and the British State, 1850-1914

In 1907 there were over 200 Magdalen Homes in Great Britain. While much research has focused on Irish Catholic Magdalen Homes, most were actually in England and Anglican. This paper charts the relationship between Anglican English religious penitentiaries, colloquially known as Magdalene Homes, and the British State between ca. 1850-1914. The Homes examined were all connected to the Church Penitentiary Association (C.P.A.), the Church of England "rescue industry" umbrella organisation. While the Council Members and Trustees of the institutions and the C.P.A. had always been recruited from the influential, pious, and wealthy, the Homes initially had only tentative contact with the State. At most, inmates were enlisted from workhouses and prisons. However, the relationship grew in complexity and became ambiguous. From the 1870's onwards, police and magistrate's courts began to send women to the institutions, thus using them the as probationary and remand Homes. By the turn of the century the Homes came under the purview of expanding welfare legislation, such as the 1907 Factory Act and the 1911 National Insurance Act. The institutions viewed these as impinging on their ability to carry out their "reformative" and charitable work. The twin changes in the criminal justice system and the emergence of the welfare state altered the nature of the institutions. They became sites intimately linked to judicial punishment as well as with comparatively detrimental working conditions.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Dr Rosemary Keep, Independent Scholar
'To look like those that are bred up to be the sons and daughters of the most high'. Early modern portraits of grandparents and grandchildren: social change and social stability

This paper introduces new research into the long-neglected portraits of grandparents and their grandchildren from the period between about 1550 and 1700. It will draw attention to the potential of these portraits as source material for social historians, arguing that they were key elements in the process of collective self-fashioning by gentry and aristocratic families being both expressions of family virtue and longevity as well as mechanisms through which to effect social change and legitimize power through time. Portraits of grandparents were also important elements in the period's culture of memorialisation taking their place alongside sculpted funerary monuments and genealogical rolls as material evidence of status.

Both these portraits and their supporting textual sources reflect the huge investment which early-modern grandparents made in the physical, economic, spiritual and emotional well-being of their grandchildren; subject matter which has received little scholarly attention to date. The paper will be illustrated with a number of examples of portraits of grandparents and grandchildren but will focus in particular on a close reading of a single case study, the little-known portrait of Sir Edward Pytts and his grandson of 1612 by an unknown artist. It will be argued that this portrait was a key element in charting the Pytts family's progress from the ranks of yeoman farmers on the remote borders of Herefordshire and Worcestershire through the acquisition of great wealth, to the ranks of the gentry.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

L. Bruce Keith, Independent Author
Bridgescapes: a journey through Scotland's bridge-building heritage

Scotland boasts a rich and varied heritage. Its landscape and history combine to provide a legacy of human endeavour, ingenuity and endurance. The diversity of landform has heavily influenced the evolution of Scotland's communication network, be it to military ends or a product of socio-economic development and industrial expansion. Within that heritage lies a tangible and functional element of Man's Creation -the bridge - linking lands and communities while providing a structural artefact and landscape element that reaches beyond its primary purpose.

As author John Buchan said: "The bridge…is a symbol of man's conquest of nature….History - social, economic and military - clusters more thickly about bridges than about towns and citadels".
Speaking in 1931, Franklin D. Roosevelt, soon to become 32nd President of the United States, said:
"There can be little doubt that in many ways the story of bridge-building is the story of civilisation. By it, we can readily measure an important part of a people's progress."

"Bridgescapes" is an illustrated talk aimed at demonstrating that both quotations resonate with the Scottish experience, with examples from the 14th Century through to the present day, capturing the legacy of bridge-building by Scottish engineers, both at home and around the globe. Bruce Keith authored "Bridgescapes" in 2017, which is a journey through history celebrating this heritage, finding voice in the

challenges of the traveller and the achievements of the engineers and architects in creating solutions as part of the country's road, rail and canal networks.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Dr David Kennerley, Queen Mary, University of London
Chartist soundscapes and radical listening in the 1830s and '40s

In recent years, the experience of listening and the phenomenon of the soundscape have been gaining ground in historical studies. Soundscapes are far from neutral entities: as Murray Schafer has argued, they convey distinctive messages about the human relationships at work in an environment. Moreover, those messages vary with a person's subjective experience - the same sounds mean different things to different people. We have also become aware of the ways in which listening practices are mutable and shaped by culture: while hearing is a natural attribute of most human beings, we have to learn to listen. With these ideas in mind, it becomes possible to learn much about the experiences of particular social groups by asking which sounds stood out for them as unusual or distinctive, pleasant or threatening. This paper tackles this question in relation to the Chartists. In particular, it asks how the Chartists connected sounds to their understandings of the power relationships and oppressions they were seeking to challenge. It seeks to probe what this might tell us about the nature of Chartist identity and the character of the movement as a whole, arguing that sound can offer significant new insights into some of the most crucial questions posed by Chartist scholars, and social historians more generally, regarding mid-nineteenth-century radicals' understandings of class, the economy and the state.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Kanako Kuramitsu, University of Birmingham
Sino-Japanese children born during and in the aftermath of the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945): Processes of marginalization and their identities

While children born of war—children born of local women fathered by enemy soldiers, occupation forces and peacekeepers, in various locales and historical contexts—have received academic and media attention in recent decades, children born of Chinese mothers and Japanese fathers in China during and in the aftermath of the Second Sino-Japanese War (Sino-Japanese CBOW) have long been marginalized and forgotten in both China and Japan. It is likely that more than a few thousand Sino-Japanese CBOW were born of marriage as a result of intimate encounters and consensual relationships during the war. They were born in a state

of legal limbo and were profoundly affected by repatriation measures, a series of political campaigns under Mao as well as post-war geopolitical conditions. These individuals developed a strong attachment to their absent father's memories and country. Some eventually acquired Japanese nationality and—in their own words—'returned to their ancestral homeland' after the normalization of the Sino-Japanese relations in 1972. After migrating to Japan, they were yet again marginalized as they slipped through the cracks of national memories of war and meanwhile formed their identities without having a group of their own. This paper, which is primarily based on in-depth interviews and unpublished legal documents, investigates the processes of marginalization of Sino-Japanese CBOW and on how such marginalization impacted on their identity formation.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Dr Daniel Laqua, Northumbria University
Student Internationalism in a Cold War World

During the interwar years, national unions of students had collaborated across borders through an international body, the International Confederation of Students. This organisation exemplified the wider momentum for internationalism; yet, like many products of interwar internationalism, it ended up a victim of war and nationalism. This paper traces the ways in which student activists sought to rebuild international cooperation in the wake of the Second World War, and the extent to which these efforts reflected growing Cold War tensions. The paper draws on the accounts of British and American student activists who visited the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia; in the latter instance witnessing the consolidation of communist rule and its impact. The paper traces the Cold War's implications for students' attempts to organise at an international level, notably the emergence of two rival, 'student internationals'.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Léa Leboissetier, École Normale Supérieure de Lyon
"Pedlars and mad dogs are the two great curses of this country" : Hawking in late-modern Britain, a declining occupation? (1871-1970s)

As Laurence Fontaine showed, not much has been written about peddling, especially in regard to the late modern period, when door-to-door selling progressively lost its status of recognised occupation, inherited from one's family, to become the preserve of the unemployed, the poor and the newly arrived migrants. While specialized pedlars, selling luxury goods, exotic or rare items were sometimes able to maintain a good reputation, such as the "Onion Johnnies" from Brittany, itinerant sellers often met criticism formulated in the language of class, gender and race. The mistrust pedlars inspired is also visible in the legislation surrounding the trade, that gradually evolved during the period. In 1871, the Pedlars' Act was passed: it stated that door-to-door sellers had to register to the Chief constable of their police district in order to get a licence. Authorities sought to monitor the sellers, seen as outcasts in a wage society, while encouraging the unemployed to become "penny capitalists" (John Benson). Indeed, the number of pedlars and hawkers kept growing in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, especially in times of economic hardship, as hawking often became the last resort of individuals trying to avoid the workhouse. Despite the symbolic downfall of the occupation, it did not disappear in late-modern Britain, and its decline as to be questioned.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Dr Lena Liapi, Keele University
Gone but not Forgotten: Shaping Reputation In Early Modern England

This paper will explore the ways in which fame was produced and circulated through words, texts, and images, and the ability of individuals to manage their reputation. The issue of "reputation" in early modern England has been explored recently through the practice of defamation in church courts (Gowing, Hindle, Ingram), the ways in which credit was measured in close-knit communities (Muldrew) or the creation of celebrity status in eighteenth-century society (Luckhurst, Moody). Such scholarship downplays the extent to which by the end of the seventeenth century more people lived their lives in public print than in 1600, a process under way throughout the century. This paper brings together these strands of historiography in order to unpack the social construction of fame and reputation.

It will do so by focusing on the case study of William Chaloner, a coiner who became famous for his activities in crime but also for discovering Jacobites in the late seventeenth century. The paper will focus not only on the ways in which news about Chaloner circulated and were discussed, but also on his attempts to shape his own reputation. By examining the ways in which Chaloner attempted to defend his reputation through print and in his trial and execution, I will explore the opportunities individuals had to shape their own fame. If self-fashioning, as has been suggested by Goffman, is about performing an identity, to what extent did such scripted performances allow individuals to control how they were remembered?
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Marian Lorrison, Macquarie University, Sydney
The Criminal Adulteress as an Enemy of Society

Using an interpretive case study approach to explore changing feminine subjectivity, my doctoral research investigates a number of women who appeared in the Divorce Court of New South Wales charged with adultery between 1880 and 1914. In this paper, I present four of my subjects, considering the consequences of their moral transgressions and the penalties meted out for their perceived failure to conform to strict gender ideals. Using a Foucauldian approach, I investigate the widespread community surveillance to which the adulterous individual was subject and consider how this differed according to gender and social class. As an object of marked community fascination, the adulterous woman was subject to severe social censure and forced to endure a lengthy courtroom trial which received extensive press coverage. In the courtroom, trial process functioned as a means to "reactivate" power, so that witness testimonies and press reports expose its inculcation within and throughout the social body. With the "criminal" adulteress identified as a "common enemy" via this process, those around her aided the state in its efforts to highlight her transgressions. A guilty verdict resulted in the loss of an adulterous woman's reputation and social standing, and often saw her lose custody of her children. Throughout my discussion I seek to deconstruct discourses of power and understand the specific form of patriarchy that subordinated women in colonial society.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Dr Tracey Loughran, University of Essex (with Hannah Froom)
Femininity, Modernity, and Generation in 1960s Menstrual Advertising

A Tampax ad printed in Jackie in November 1969 stated, "It seems only yesterday you were a child. Now you're a woman. So get with it. Don't waste another minute. Get with the modern internally worn sanitary protection 'Tampax tampons'". This ad, appealing to young girls' nascent sense of maturity as well as desire to be up to date with all the latest fashions, seems clearly targeted at the youth market. Yet advertising for menstrual products in magazines targeted at adult women often drew on similar tropes, suggesting the existence of a shared discourse of femininity and modernity that crossed generational boundaries. This paper compares advertising for menstrual products in 1960s teen magazines and adult women's magazines. It analyses similarities and differences in discourses of femininity and modernity in these ads, and places these in the context of historical debates on women's social roles, youth culture, and "permissiveness". It briefly considers

continuities in advertising for menstrual products before and after the 1960s, and draws on oral history material to situate advertising within broader strategies of communication about menstruation between women - especially mothers and daughters. In this way, we hope to illuminate how cross-generational discourses around menstruation were created and perpetuated, and the influence of changing attitudes to sex, reproduction, and female roles on these discourses in the 1960s.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Dr William John Lyons, University of Bristol
On becoming (Paid) Deaf Missionaries in 1870s London: The Life and Times of Samuel W. North and John P. Gloyn

Following the opening of the London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in 1792, a network of educated deaf people spread across the city. By 1840, philanthropically-minded people, deaf and hearing, had realised that communicating with signs and written English was no guarantee of gaining successful employment in hearing society. Their response "training in an industrial school" failed, but religious services delivered on their behalf by Matthew Burns, a deaf man, successfully gathered deaf people together.

Though he soon left their employ, running religious services on a shoestring before retiring in the 1860s, his methods provided the key to a new charity, 'The Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb', founded in 1854. The Association took advantage of a question about deafness in the 1851 Census, employing hearing missionaries fluent in sign language to uncover London's deaf network, to visit deaf people in their homes, to help deaf adults into work and to keep it, and to deliver Anglican services in sign language.

The Association's emphasis on "employer negotiations" and its success in providing a way for philanthropists to securely deliver financial support to deaf people meant that its hearing missionaries dominated deaf provision within London. Nevertheless, two deaf missionaries, Samuel North and John Gloyn, were appointed by the charity, the former in 1869 and the latter in 1878. This paper will examine the circumstances that led to their appointments against hearing protests and to the deaf-spaces which subsequently sprang up around their work in West and North London.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Dr Alex Mayhew, London School of Economics
Imagining the Nation: English Infantrymen's Visions of Communities and Landscapes during the First World War

This paper will explore how historical actors imagined the nation, its communities, and its landscapes. Specifically, it will analyse the imaginary world of English soldiers serving during the First World War. In doing so, it will contribute to the cultural history of the Britain and its army during the Great War, and to discussions about the nature of Englishness and Britishness in the early twentieth century. Drawing primarily on a variety of ego-documents produced by the men themselves, the presentation will reconstruct what soldiers saw when they thought of home, exploring their dreams and fantasies as they described them in diaries, letters, soldiers' newspapers, and postcards. It will reveal what sparked men's imaginations, the common features of these fantasy spaces, and the impact of their widespread investment in this internal world. It will focus on the physical form that these hallucinations took and in doing so it will show just how specific and subjective English infantrymen's visions of the patrie were in 1914-18. In fact, these were almost entirely stripped of any reference to the state. Soldiers' parochial visions of home reflect how strong regional and local identities remained during this period. However, these supported (rather than undermined) men's allegiance to broader national and, perhaps, imperial identities. Next, the paper will use interdisciplinary theories of imagination to explain how combatant's own psychological resources helped them to combat, overcome, and even justify the horrors that confronted them during the Great War.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Dr Linda Maynard, Independent researcher
"When I found his arm thrown round me as if protecting, imagine my feelings": Fraternal narratives of touch during the First World War

Deep affection for brothers is a commonplace in personal narratives of the Great War. The relative youth of fighting men intensified the emotional salience of sibling relationships. Despite this, brothers are "an absent present" in the historiography of war, displaced by the language of military brotherhood.

This paper explores fraternal bonds in wartime through narratives of touch. This sense, as Santanu Das highlights, possesses an intimate and elusive quality. Percy Cearn's evocation of the comfort derived by his older brother's shielding presence as the siblings slept together during one of their frontline meetings, shows how the depth of fraternal bonds can be rendered via descriptions of bodily contact. Discussions of non-genital tactile tenderness have focused on camaraderie or eroticism, overlooking pre-existing patterns of familial bodily contact. Examining instances of brotherly tactility at distinct points in the chronology of men's wartime experiences presents a more complex picture.

Experiential narratives provide accounts of fraternal embraces, handshakes and other bodily contact at different stages of the war: departures and homecomings, visits on leave and at the front, before and after combat, and when brothers were wounded or killed. At these times of heightened emotions, men used touch to convey or deflect feelings of anxiety, relief, nostalgia, and grief. In the absence of an explicit language of love, accounts of fraternal bodily contact provided combatants with a means of expressing both their affection for their brothers and their profound emotional responses to their wartime experiences.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Aislinn McCabe, University College Cork
Political agendas in literature: assessing the political career of Albertino Mussato in his writing

This paper discusses the fourteenth-century Paduan poet and historian Albertino Mussato. Mussato was engaged with writing in the classical styles of antiquity and was active in the turbulent political scene of Padua at the time. The central goal of this paper is to examine how his political agendas can be seen in his writing, and how he used his writings to promote his political goals within Paduan politics. His writings reflect his own tumultuous relationship with the city of Padua itself, being exiled on more than one occasion due to his political beliefs. They also reflect his political outlook with regard to Padua's external political threats. Mussato acted as ambassador for Padua in the courts of Emperor Henry VII and was a soldier in the war between Padua and Verona. He was imprisoned by Cangrande della Scala, the ruler of Verona in 1314. The following year he released a classical-style tragic drama which was read aloud in Padua's town square and warned his fellow-citizens of the dangers of tyranny from rulers such as Cangrande. The paper will demonstrate how the contemporary political climate of Padua was a massive theme is Mussato's works. Thus this paper is designed to analyse the role which Mussato and his writing played in the Paduan politics. Through the use of his own scholarly work, Mussato became a prominent figure in Paduan politics.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Katie McDonough, Stanford University/The Alan Turing Institute
Reconceiving Space on Eighteenth Century Roads

The corvée des grands chemins was the forced labor regime used in eighteenth-century France to provide workers on highway construction sites. Branded an unjust, feudal obligation during the French Revolution, its history has been neglected despite the fact that millions of French people participated between about 1730-1790. In Brittany, corvée exploited rural labor and introduced conditions in which peasant communities could advocate for local economic and social interests while making use of the new discourse of provincial utility. Participating in the corvée meant reconceiving space. Peasants walked back and forth to highway work sites. Engineers taught the administrators to use maps. All of them sent furious correspondence generating and manipulating a discourse of provincial public works.

This spatial history project is the first attempt to study the effects of the corvée by digitally re-constructing and cross-referencing representations of this labor. Using computational methods from geographic information science, I capture patterns of spatial practices and critically engage with maps that idealized the highway construction project.

I will share my digitized version of an eighteenth-century geographical dictionary of Brittany. The gazetteer stores structured information from each entry as well as a "spatial profile" built of an entry's topics and all place entities extracted using a custom geographic text analysis program. I compare this data to the Breton engineers' maps drawn as aids to manage the corvée. Triangulating villages with particular highway segments, I visualize archival evidence about policy, taxation, and demographics among 1500 communities along sections of roads.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Thomas McGrath, Manchester Metropolitan University
"I believe the garden will be a great delight": The Suburban Gardens of Plymouth Grove in Elizabeth Gaskell's Manchester

When Elizabeth Gaskell moved to Plymouth Grove in 1850, she was living on the periphery of the expanding metropolis of Manchester. The industrial heart of the city was surrounded by a fringe of suburban middle-class communities in the north and the south. The semi-rural aspect of these suburbs resulted in clearly defined residential streets marked by spacious villas and large gardens. In terms of space, material objects and cultural use, the suburban villa is well-documented. However, the gardens and outdoors spaces of these properties have often been over-looked.

The purpose of this paper is to identify the ways in which the suburban garden enabled social mobility and influenced the urban development of Manchester. The garden increasingly became encompassed within the domestic sphere, as an extension of the home.

This paper draws upon a comprehensive range of archival sources such as historical maps, letters, and newspaper advertisements which trace the evolution of outside space from the congested city centre to the semi-rural suburbs, such as Plymouth Grove. This paper uses Elizabeth Gaskell's former home and garden as a case study in this paper.

Furthermore, Gaskell's private correspondence and her novels reveal a personal relationship between the residents of the home and their outdoor space. Both demonstrate how the garden was multi-functional and used by all the members of the household. The various ways in which the suburban garden was deliberately designed for the comfort and convenience of the family are assessed in this paper.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Adam McKie, Royal Holloway, University of London
Hegemony, Resistance and Agency in Two 'Utopian' Company Villages, 1926-39
My paper will explore the development of two self-titled "utopian" company villages built in Essex between the wars - Silver End (1926-39, Crittall Manufacturing Company) and East Tilbury (1932-9, Bata Shoe Company). Unlike forerunners such as Bournville, Port Sunlight and Saltaire, these isolated garden villages have received very little attention from academics but were, in many ways, far more ambitious than these earlier attempts. Intended to be self-contained, the companies built, owned and/or operated their own factories, housing, newspapers, utilities, farms, shops, restaurants, churches, educational programmes, financial investment schemes, welfare and recreational facilities. Their business philosophies were reflected in the villages' modernist architecture: they were the only interwar working-class modernist estates.

While dominant narratives praise the villages for being workers' paradises, they were also monopolising and undemocratic experiments in social engineering where capitalists harnessed incredible ideological and cultural control over their residents. Consequently, my paper will explore how hegemony was attempted via both "hard"

power (employment, governance) and "soft" cultural control. It will argue welfare capitalism and paternalism were used to enmesh workers' lives to the company in an effort to establish a corporate consciousness among their residents. However, in both villages this collective identity was challenged, sometimes violently, with an alternative, socialist and democratic vision of communal life. I will conclude by arguing hegemony is still a useful term for historians despite the decline of Marxism but should be interpreted as an ideological paradigm, rather than a reified reality, which acknowledges agency and resistance.

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

Amie Bolissian McRae, University of Reading
'A little rubbing': The ageing body and touch therapies in early modern England

On 5th February 1676, the 60-year-old Essex vicar Ralph Josselin described in his diary how, with 'a litle rubbing' his swollen and painful leg 'bled exceedingly', and his long-standing infirmity was 'assuaged'. He evidently considered the bleeding, promoted by rubbing, as a major factor in the amelioration of his symptoms. Drawing on vernacular English published medical texts, doctors' casebooks, and personal documents, this paper will reveal, for the first time, the vital role of touch in the treatment of older people's infirmities. Doctors and laypeople attributed the various "decays" and illnesses of older men and women to a combination of factors, including the "natural" cooling and drying process of ageing, the accumulation of putrid "humours", the loss of what were known as the "spirits", as well as certain sins and poor life-style choices. The effects of some of these changes could be mitigated by rubbing the skin, either with oils or linens: these forms of tactile contact were thought to enliven the spirits, draw unhealthy humours away from suffering parts of the body, while promoting healthy evacuations, such as perspiration, or even bleeding in Josselin's case. While scholars have begun to investigate the role of some of the other senses in the treatment of disease - such as music therapy and aromatherapy - much less has been written on touch. The paper will thus enhance our knowledge of the scope of sensory treatment in early modern England, while shedding fresh light on perceptions and experiences of old age in this period.

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

Dr Julien Morton, London South Bank University (with Dr Matthew Bond)
Patterns of Aristocratic Wealth: The Case of the Peerage 1858-2018

In this paper we examine changes and continuities in the personal wealth of the peerage over the period 1858-2018. Many historians, for example, Cannadine (1990) have argued for uniform decline in aristocrat's social, political and economic power over the course of the Twentieth Century. At the same time social scientists such as Piketty (2014) have argued that capitalist societies are witnessing the growth of rentier capitalism which could enable the consolidation and growth of aristocratic fortunes. To examine these possibilities probate records for all members of the peerage over the period 1858-2018 are used to measure aristocratic wealth at death. The paper provides findings on the extent to which there has been decline, continuity or resurgence in aristocratic wealth. The paper also looks at correlates to these patterns by testing whether they are associated with title and aristocratic social cohesion. Its findings assist evaluation of how accommodating modern capitalism is to rentiers and whether the British hereditary aristocracy has truly fallen.

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

Katrina-Louise Moseley, University of Cambridge
"It leaves a horrible taste in my mouth": Making Sense of gustatory feeling in post-war Britain

Ideas about taste are often difficult to articulate; an "underneath" taste or "artificial" flavour is frequently said to derive from modern manufactured foods, yet research has shown that physiological sensations can easily become caught up with social ideas about appropriate models of consumption. Food preferences may be personal, collective, or 'foreign', and as such taste is also a mechanism for distinguishing self from others. It is highly oppositional in nature (pleasure from some foods facilitating feelings of revulsion towards others) and it is embedded in relationships and emotions. Indeed, feelings of fear, anxiety, and disgust may all be linked to food consumption, while tastes forgotten and then remembered may arouse warm feelings of nostalgia and belonging.

Mass Observation's "directive" on food, a lengthy questionnaire issued to a panel of volunteer writers in 1982, is an invaluable resource for examining how the sensory, the social, and the emotional collide through food behaviour. Drawing on autobiographical responses to this directive, this paper considers how writers attempt (often with great difficulty) to explain their own tastes and preferences - why, that is, they feel a certain way about certain foods. In doing so, it considers how changing food preferences are used to narrate a transition through the life course, and how new foods and flavours developed across the post-war decades. Conceived of as both social and sensory tools, the tastebuds emerge as a complex mechanism

for the negotiation of bodily "difference", and a primary instrument of self-knowledge in past and present.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Prof. Marc Mulholland, Oxford University
The Psychology of Class Consciousness in Early Industrial Britain

To date the results of experimental social psychology have been little used in historical writing, psychoanalysis being generally preferred. The body of results built up by mainstream experimental psychology, however, can allow us to relate historical actions to plausible human motivations. Psychological analysis, premised on a relatively coherent "human nature", provides an alternative to the constructionism of the cultural turn and its variants which remains hegemonic in social history.

In light of psychological findings, this paper examines the early industrial working class in Britain. This has been an area of historiographical controversy since the Hammonds, E. P. Thompson and Stedman Jones. The article seeks to reinvestigate the problem of "class consciousness" by rooting its analysis in robust psychological theories such as "attribution", "prospect", "social identity", "reactance", "inoculation", and "compliance".

I briefly consider previous use made of psychology in relevant historiography (or lack thereof) and the problems with existing paradigms before considering the psychological profile of the emerging wage-earning class: its typical attitude to ownership (particularly of "labour" as property), the economic psychology of workers at variance with "expected utility theory", the extent to which the working class was a coherent "group", the radicalising impact of the Great Reform Act, the nature of Chartism and the reasons for its eclipse.

The paper concludes by proposing a one-to-many model of class-based politics. While the paper draws a wide range of psychological theory, it is primarily built upon a thorough engagement with primary source material.
Date and Time: Wednesday 11:30-13:30

Eleanor Munro, University of Birmingham
Independence narratives: the National Council for Voluntary Services and the Home Office in the 1990s

Debates about the "independence" of voluntary action and voluntary organisations often accompany scrutinies of the role of such organisations, particularly in relation to the state. Appeals are made to interlinked concepts of independence of action, of funding and of voice. Such appeals can be seen within voluntary sector discourses as part of strategies of "distinction", positioning organisations as "unique" and with inherent value (Macmillan, 2012; Coule and Bennett, 2018), but also as precarious, at different times under threat from changing policy and government encroachment (Deakin, 1995; Centre for Social Justice, 2006; Baring Foundation, 2012).

Historical and contemporary analysis discusses perceived threats to independence as part of broad policy and practice developments. There are fewer analyses of how individual organisations experience these threats. Using archival material, this paper will use a case example of a government-commissioned review of sector umbrella body the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO) in 1992 to consider this, and its impact on the organisation, in more depth. The review was instigated by the Voluntary Services Unit, situated in the Home Office, in the context of wider drives for government "efficiency", and considerations by the Treasury and Home Office of how it can best make "profit from partnership" (Home Office, 1990). Thus the paper will situate the review in the discourses of voluntary action of this period, as well as historical debates around independence. It will suggest that government involvement in the organisation's operations was a trade-off for core funding, but that this wasn't experienced without resistance.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Eleanor Murray, University of Leeds
Children's Conceptions of Careers, Parenting and the Future in Mid-Twentieth Century Britain

This paper examines three collections of schoolchildren's essays, spanning from the 1930s to the 1960s, to explore the way children conceptualised their futures. In writing about their imagined lives, most children described the occupations that they hoped or felt they would do. These writings reveal the way children understood their social worlds (Steedman: 1982). Barron and Langhamer show that boys who envisaged their future careers in inter-war Bolton prioritised finding financial and domestic security (Barron and Langhamer: 2017). This paper uses children's career

essays from across the mid-century to assess children's shifting notions of the balance between work and parenting, maternal and paternal responsibilities, and the dynamics of parent-child relationships.

Children's aspirations illuminate the skills and values they deemed important. Schoolgirls hoped to be teachers, nurses and dressmakers, which some felt would offer practical skills for motherhood. Over the mid-century, boys imagined lives in which time spent with future children was considered increasingly important. These essays will be analysed alongside children's accounts of family life, children's comics and educational experiences, to explore how their imaginations were influenced by ideas about maternal and paternal caregiving and their understandings of different career paths. This perspective is important for examining the inter-generational transmission of parenthood and considering how family life changed. These essays illuminate the ways in which gender, class, children's relationships with their parents and social ideals shaped children's beliefs about the role that work and parenthood would play in their future lives.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Edda Nicolson, University of Wolverhampton
Wages Fit For Heroes: How The General Federation Of Trade Unions Won Pay Increases For WW1 Soldiers

Despite far-ranging research on the armed services during the first world war and the following period of reconstruction, little is known about the role that the General Federation of Trade Unions (GFTU) played in obtaining increased rates of pay for the armed services. Furthermore, their efforts to highlight the need for education and training opportunities for those men that were unable to return to their previous jobs once the war had ended has also failed to come under any notable historical spotlight. This is likely due to the GFTU being eclipsed by the indomitable TUC by the early 1920's; however, it is notable that the GFTU represented nearly one million trade unionists during WWI, and used its position to play an integral role in liaising with government in order to further the interests of trade unionists. Through an exploration of GFTU records, trade union publications and newspaper articles, this paper will consider how much influence the GFTU had in ensuring that British servicemen were paid on par with their Australian and New Zealander counterparts, and how this in turn led to their little-known but nevertheless successful campaign for instigating and improving government-sponsored unemployment benefits and education programmes throughout the reconstruction period. Particular attention will be paid to the conferences held by the GFTU at the House of Commons, and the

resulting correspondence, which will bring to light that the legacy of their efforts with regards to soldiers pay was the foundation of their successful scholarship and further education program. This research is part of a larger project investigating the activities of the GFTU in the early part of the 20th century, and as such contributes to the growing body of knowledge concerning the dramatic effect of the first world war on the changing world of work.
Date and Time: Wednesday 11:30-13:30

Prof. Sean Nixon, University of Essex
Why do you Watch Birds? Mass Observation, the 'New Ornithology' and Recreational Cultures of Nature

In his forward to Madge and Harrison's manifesto for Mass Observation, Julian Huxley, the eminent zoologist, birdwatcher and director of London Zoo, had noted the connection between the new bird-watching and mass-observing. As he pointed out, both practices offered "room for the untrained 'amateur' just as readily as the trained scientist" (Huxley, in Madge & Harrison, Mass Observation, 1937, 6). In the same publication, Madge & Harrison identified the question of "why do you watch birds?" as one of a number of questions - including the intriguing "what is on your mantelpiece?" and "what do you mean by Freedom?" - that would be dealt with in a series of projected pamphlets (Madge & Harrsion, ibid, 41).

M-O never did undertake its survey on birdwatching, but the paper explores the links between the "new ornithology" forged in the inter-war years and M-O. Drawing on the work of Helen Macdonald and Mark Toogood, together with new archival research, the paper shows how the building of a national network of modern observers and the wider movement for democratic science was central to the vision of both the "new ornithology" and M-O. The paper details the strong personal and organisational links between these two movements, explores the formation of the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) in the early 1930s and traces how the BTO sought to promote a new bird watcher trained in the art of mass observation. The paper concludes by reflecting on how this new bird science transformed popular natural history through the 1940s to the late 1970s, in both Britain and the wider North Atlantic world.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Dr Eleanor O'Keeffe, Historic Royal Palaces (IRO) with Dr Megan Gooch,
The 'Emotional Habitus' of Commemoration in 21st-Century Britain: Remembering the First World War at the Tower of London, 2014-2018

During the 20th century, practices of collective remembrance, all with strong affective imperatives, were created to meet pressing governmental, social and personal needs arising from war. Recently, the British state repurposed war remembrance for the cementing of community relations and national bonds, devolving commemoration of the First World War's centenary to a myriad of arts and cultural institutions. Whilst the high levels of engagement have been noted, little attention has been given to affective experiences inspired within these contemporary commemorative spaces – how much did these inherit historical emotional templates or fit contemporary purpose? Did the centenary create a true moment of national feeling?

This paper examines the 'emotional habitus' of contemporary commemoration through two installations at the Tower of London in 2014 and 2018 that became focal points of a diverse centenary programme: *Blood Swept Lands & Seas of Red* ('poppies') and *Beyond the Deepening Shadow* ('flames'). It juxtaposes organisational and ethnographic research into their creation and audience reception. 'Poppies' and 'flames' drew on commemorative traditions, and activated an 'emotional habitus', established by cultural practice, and the recent 'memory boom': people were asked to 'feel' and 'feel' they did. However, our research suggests that the installations inspired multidirectional affective trajectories, for HRP's staff, volunteers, and visitors. Analysing these via their articulation, allows us to dissect the political and generational dynamics of modern remembrance culture, and how heritage as a new space of remembrance has re-shaped the feelings invested in commemoration.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Frances Osis, University of Glasgow
The Afterlife of 18th Century Jewish Criminal Bodies

In June 1771, Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchins of Chelsea had her house broken into by a group of men. While searching for valuables, her man-servant was shot by a member of the gang, and died shortly afterwards. The case resulted in a nation-wide search for the allegedly Jewish criminals, with an unprecedented £50 reward offered for information. By the end of the year, they were captured and brought to trial. Four of them - Levi and Asher Weil, Solomon Porter and Hyam Lazarus - were convicted of murder, and sentenced to execution followed by dissection. Newspapers claimed they were the first Jews dissected in England.

The criminal case and the reactions it prompted from both the public and the Great Synagogue are well explored in historiography. Todd Endelman places it in the broader context of Jewish crime, while other historians have explored the antisemitic public backlash it resulted in. However, less attention has been paid to how the four bodies were used after the execution. This research identifies the objects that were produced from the cadavers: false teeth, an anatomical specimen, several skeletons, an écorché and a death mask. As the products of dissection, many of these were incorporated into medical collections. By contextualising them within these collections, I show how their value as objects was intrinsically linked to their status as Jews, and how they demonstrate a medical othering of the Jewish body.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Grace Owen, University of Birmingham
Space and Peasant-exerted Authority

The fourteenth century feudal system of medieval England was dominated by the manorial holdings of both ecclesiastic and lay lords. Manorial estates were frequently extensive geographic regions, including villages, demesne land, tenant land, and mills. These estates also granted the lord of the manor legal jurisdiction and economic controls over their resident peasantry. Glastonbury Abbey owned over fifty manors of varied sizes, populations, and degrees of rural or urban character. Effective management of these numerous manors necessitated a nuanced system of delegated administration. This took the form of a hierarchy of officials, many of whom were elected from the unfree tenantry who exercised specific domains of authority over their fellow peasants. These roles offered significant rewards and remunerations in the form of perks, including quittances of rent and tax, however, they also contained allegiant requirements, which compelled peasants to enforce the will of the lord upon their neighbours, and financial culpability for any failings in the execution of their duties. Peasant officials, being the primary mechanisms for the exercise of seigniorial control over specific regions and populations, established hierarchies within the peasantry that were closely linked to the lands under their authority.

This paper will examine how peasant officials interacted with the physical spaces of the manor; focusing upon the impact of these geographic and administrative domains upon these communities. This analysis will also examine the interplay of land, status, and the perks of office, discussing how spaces, such as manors, buildings, and fields, represented different extensions of seigniorial authority.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Prof. John Ruston Pagan, University of Richmond
English Infanticide Law in Early Virginia

In 1624 Parliament passed "An Acte to prevent the Murthering of Bastard Children" (21 Jac. 1, c. 27). This measure was intended to deter women from killing their children in order to avoid the stigma and penalties associated with giving birth outside of marriage. If a woman concealed the death of her nonmarital child, the statute created a rebuttable resumption that the baby had been born alive and murdered by the mother. The woman faced the death penalty unless she could prove by at least one witness that the child had been stillborn. As Sir William Blackstone put it, the statute made "the concealment of the death almost conclusive evidence of the child's being murdered by the mother," a rule that "savours pretty strongly of severity."

Virginia, which was a possession of the crown from 1607 to 1776, acquired the 1624 infanticide act as part of the transatlantic transfer of legal culture that accompanied English colonization in North America. During the seventeenth century, Virginia courts tried women under the act of Parliament even though it did not state explicitly that the law applied in the colonies. When doubts arose about this practice, the Virginia General Assembly enacted its own infanticide statute in 1710, incorporating "the Very terms of the Act of Parliament with some small variation adopting it to the Circumstances of this Country." Despite intense criticism and a reform effort led by Thomas Jefferson, Virginia's version of the Jacobean infanticide act remained on the books until 1819.

My paper will examine the history of infanticide legislation in colonial and early national Virginia. I particularly wish to explore the social assumptions and gender stereotypes underlying that legislation. Why were English and colonial lawmakers so suspicious of unwed mothers? Why did they assume that shame avoidance played a much larger role than maternal love in determining whether a woman allowed her child to live? "If shame be a powerful affection of the mind," Jefferson asked in 1784, "is not paternal love also? Is it not the strongest affection known? Is it not greater than even that of self-preservation?" If the law draws adverse presumptions from a woman's desire to avoid shame, Jefferson argued, "should we not give some weight to presumptions from paternal love, an affection" at least as strong as her wish to maintain a respectable reputation in the neighborhood? Jefferson's proposal to repeal the infanticide statute and treat child killing like other forms of murder failed to pass the Virginia General Assembly until three decades later. My paper will

attempt to analyze the social, economic, and political factors that contributed to the persistence of the Jacobean act.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Cira Palli-Aspero, Ulster University
Social reconciliation and the role the historical method as tool within transitional justice

In the aftermath of repressive political systems or periods of extreme violence, societies are often rooted in a complex ground of competing narratives about what happened and who is to be hold responsible for the crimes committed, transforming the past in a much-contested space. Which might represent an obstacle for social and political reconciliation, and, thus, maintaining peace and ensuring guarantees for non-repetition.

There is an increasing belief amongst scholars and practitioners that historical analysis of the conflict can contribute to the clarification of misconceived past events and provide recognition of the past atrocities. This fits into a wider debate around the growing field of historical dialogue, which in conflict/post-conflict contexts is seen as a tool to understand the formation of historical narratives and their influence on the political and social structures (Barkan 2015; Strämbom 2017).

The study is to investigate what is the role of the historical method within the truth-seeking mechanisms in transitional justice. The research method is based on interpretative document analysis through hermeneutic approach, and the creation of a database that compiles 41 cases which illustrate different experiences in which historical analysis has been used as a method of inquiry. This is complemented with expert interviews to gain a more detail insight on the potential of the historical method as a tool for social reconciliation within transitional justice.

I will present the results extracted from the cases analysed in the database and the perceptions to the potential role of HCC within the transitional justice strategy.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Dr Hannah Parker, University of Sheffield
"My old eyes weep, but I am proud of my children': Grief, Motherhood and Revolution in Letters to the Interwar Soviet State

Part of a panel which reflects upon and explores insights from the 2018 "Gendered Emotions" conference, examining the ways in which emotional norms are constructed and gendered in different social, political and cultural contexts. Analysis focuses on the Twentieth Century, with examples from Britain, the USSR, Kenya and Zambia, and interrogates how emotional norms are established, interpreted and articulated in relation to broader emotional landscapes.

Addressing an alternative model of "belonging", this paper examines women's discussions of grief over their children's suicides in letters to Soviet authorities in the interwar period: a problematically personal feeling about an action politically taboo to Soviet collectivism. This paper argues that women reproduced and adapted discursive norms surrounding revolutionary maternity and its emotional components to express ideologically problematic feelings in an acceptable "gendered language" of grief.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Hazel Perry, De Montfort University
The Celta Mill Strike of 1928

People do not associate the city of Peterborough, with the textile industry. However, in 1925, the Celta Artificial Silk Mill opened in Fletton, an area south of the River Nene in that area. Peterborough, a small provincial market town was predominantly an engineering and railway hub on the Eastern border of Northamptonshire at this time, seventy miles north of London. Without the famous Norman Cathedral and the railway links between London and Scotland, it was the kind of place that people just passed through. However, my research leaves me to believe that several events happened there that have been important in the history of the British labour movement, including the Celta Mill Strike of 1928.

Messrs. Kemil Ltd., the firm that set up the artificial silk mill, employed hundreds of local women and some men and in October 1928, they walked out on a sympathy strike when a worker was suspended from his duties. These Employees stayed out on strike for over a month. During this time, the Workers' Union uncovered more grievances and the strike turned into a campaign for trade union recognition. Obviously, strikes were not unusual in 1920s Britain, however, this specific strike

attracted the attention of the Workers' Union, the TUC Secretary Walter Citrine, and national newspapers. It was even discussed in Parliament. In this paper, I will analyse the strike, what happened, and examine the artificial silk industry and the part that the firm played in prolonging the problems.
Date and Time: Wednesday 11:30-13:30

Bob Pierik, University of Amsterdam
Gendered everyday mobility and street use in 18th century Amsterdam

This paper discusses the intra-urban mobility of inhabitants of Amsterdam in the 18th century. The daily routines of ordinary people and their practices on the street are reconstructed through the analysis of testimonies written down in notarial depositions. These provide fragmented microhistories that can be studied as a form of historical urban ethnography. By employing a spatial database of such observations of street life, digital mapping of everyday practices and routines becomes possible. This approach towards a street history "from below" provides insight in everyday engagement with the city as both social and material environment for a substantial number of people.

As the largest city of the Dutch Republic, Amsterdam had a diverse economy and population, of which women formed a large majority. Yet, we currently only have limited information on the different gendered daily mobility regimes. Instead of looking at the daily mobilities of men and women in general, this paper proposes a systematized approach that takes both gender and socio-economic position in account. By building and expanding on earlier work on intra-urban mobility, such as Robert Shoemaker's analysis of both gender and social class in London in the 18th century, a more intersectional analysis of daily routines becomes possible. Such work has shown convincingly that when studying mobility, instead of turning to either gender or socio-economic position, these factors can be taken together to help us better understand the more specific socio-historic situations that shape everyday routines. **Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00**

Dr Kerry Pimblott, University of Manchester
"China has a lot to teach us not only in the Third World but all oppressed peoples": African Diaspora Feminists and Activist Travel to the People's Republic of China during the Black Power Era, 1966-1978

The past decade has witnessed an exponential growth in literature on Black Power, challenging conventional interpretations of the movement's origins, character, and

legacy. A key hallmark of this revisionist work is the spatial turn toward, what Nico Slate calls, a "global history of Black Power". Moving beyond the United States, scholars emphasise the global terrain on which Black Power operated as well as how international networks of activists and ideas informed localised struggles. Moreover, recent scholarship attends more closely to the movement's gendered dynamics, including Black women's involvement and contributions. This paper builds upon this scholarship by exploring the transformative role of international travel by Black women activists during the 1960s and 1970s. During these pivotal decades, African American political figures, including Stokely Carmichael, Robert F. Williams, and Malcolm X, undertook sojourns in the Global South. Less familiar are the journeys of African diaspora women who also sought refuge and inspiration through travel, particularly to the People's Republic of China. Using a combination of oral history, correspondence, and travel journals, this paper examines the journeys of a cohort of Black women activists from the U.S. and U.K., demonstrating the impact of activist travel upon their political visions and networks.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Giada Pizzoni, University of Warwick
Re-imagining the Mediterranean: Anxiety, Fear and Sexual Abuse, 1570-1780

What did merchants experience while working and living abroad in the early modern times? What did port communities endure behind the hustle and bustle of trade? Livorno, Naples, Malta, Palermo all hosted international communities and fostered global exchanges. It was here that Britons chose to work, disrupting the Venetian monopoly between the north of Europe and the Levant in an attempt to establish global networks. They succeeded in their quest to achieve global dominance; but what history has left out are the stories of the impact of different religious belief, habits, and sexual abuse, all of which I will put back into the story.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Prof. Colin Pooley, Lancaster University
The pedestrian and the city: on the street in nineteenth-century London

Histories of transport and mobility have largely focused on the diverse forms of mechanised transportation that moved people from place to place: especially trains, buses, trams, bicycles and cars. Walking as a form of transport has been largely neglected, even though for most of the past it has been by far the most important means of moving from place to place, at least over short and moderate distances. Where walking has been studied it is most frequently in the context of its

performative elements or in relation to safety on the street, especially for women. This paper focuses attention on the everyday practices of walking in London in the nineteenth century. It examines who was on the street at different times of the day and why they were there. It demonstrates that the pedestrian population was diverse: men and women of all ages and from all social groups shared the same urban spaces. Furthermore, people were to be found walking at most times of the day and night and in most parts of the city. Data are drawn from statements made to London's Central Criminal Court (The Old Bailey) by victims and witnesses of street crime. These were people simply going about their everyday business who were involuntarily involved with a criminal activity that was reported to the police. This novel use of data most usually used to study criminality reveals new information about the extent and nature of pedestrianism in nineteenth-century cities.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Dr Olwen Purdue, Queen's University Belfast
Belfast Child: child welfare and social surveillance in the Irish industrial city 1850-1900

Late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century Belfast had grown rapidly to become Ireland's largest city, a major player in the British industrial landscape and part of a trade network that spanned the globe. As it grew, so did its young population leading to major issues of child welfare, and to ongoing societal efforts to monitor, control, and provide for the children of the poor.

These children were visible in the city's public spaces and became very visible to authorities when they entered the city's education, welfare and penal institutions. But the spaces which presented the greatest challenges for welfare authorities were the domestic spaces occupied by the children of the poor law - those children who had been boarded out or fostered to families in return for cash. This practice of boarding out poor law children was seen as better for children than the workhouse but presented major challenges in finding homes that were deemed "suitable", and in effectively monitoring the wellbeing of the children once they had left the workhouse.

This paper will explore the domestic spaces in which welfare authorities encountered and engaged with the children of the poor. It will look at the challenges faced by urban welfare authorities as they sought to develop a robust system of welfare for orphaned and abandoned children in the growing city, and will explore

the ways in which the system of boarding out increasingly facilitated the exercise of social and moral control over the city's poor families.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Dr Dan Quine, Independent Researcher
The Warp and the Weft: the impact of English industrialists on rural mid-Wales, between 1856 and 1914

In the 19th. Century, mid-Wales dramatically transformed from an agrarian society to an industrial one. This was led by the development of slate mining and the industries supporting it.

This transformation was driven by a group of mill owners from Manchester. A generation of English industrialists built the cotton and silk industries, accumulating immense wealth as a result. They purchased land, power, and influence in Wales, taking control through remnant feudal power structures, and bringing with them the ambition and methods of the industrial revolution.

The area around the Dyfi and Mawddach rivers experienced a sudden influx of wealth and new ideas. The English incomers developed the burgeoning slate industry and used it to drive profound social change. They created industrial centers in the mountains, opening mines, building railways and creating model towns for their workers.

This paper explores the complex relationship between the English and the Welsh. Formal and informal power, private land ownership and common lands, culture, language, education, and religion are the threads that form this rich tapestry. The impact of this change was often determined by the personalities of the people involved. As the English tried to impose new models, the ever-adaptable Welsh sometimes fought against them and sometimes co-opted their ideas.
This examination of a specific time and place illustrates the broader mechanisms of social change in the face of imposed pressures. It draws on the research conducted for the author's definitive new industrial history of the area, due for publication in 2019.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Laura Richardson, Stellenbosch University
"Wandering girls": Narratives of Illegitimacy in early 20th century Cape Town

In South Africa the early twentieth century witnessed not only the enfranchisement of white women and the entry of an increasing number of women into the labour market, but also the emergence of welfare and health services designed specifically to cater to the maternity needs of the female population. While from a contemporary perspective these changes were mostly positive, at the time they were a source of major anxiety regarding the future of the family unit. The aim of this paper is to examine the debates that emerged between reform era feminists, medical professionals and moral conservatives about how best to understand illicit sexuality at this time, looking particularly at notions of female deviancy and how these shifted to reflect different moral and political agendas. In addition, individual-level hostel records are used to contrast these narratives with the actual courtship experiences of unmarried mothers in Cape Town. Significantly, these records suggest that attitudes towards premarital sexuality tended to be more ambiguous and courtship experiences more diverse than has previously been supposed.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Dr Thorsten Ries, University of Sussex
The digital transformation of everyday and professional writing in the UK: born-digital archives

Studying web archives, internet and social media histories have become increasingly important in current Social and Cultural History (Brügger 2017, Milligan 2015, Procter et al. 2013), yet historians still struggle with recognising born-digital records as historical documents in their own right (Winters 2018, 2019). Archivists and historians are still developing methodologies for sustainable, authentic archiving and critical appraisal of institutional, personal and web-based born-digital archives (Blanchette 2012, Baker 2018, 2019).

This talk will describe findings of my investigation into the UK's digital transformation, more specifically: of everyday and professional writing, using born-digital records archived in the Mass Observation Project Archive (The Keep, Sussex University) and the personal born-digital archive of the tech journalist and writer Glyn Moody (London). My interest is to scope the historical digital forensic materiality of born-digital records and archives, their critical appraisal and their relevance for the social and cultural history of the digital transformation of private and professional writing. Drawing on exemplary records from these archives, I will

sketch social and cultural historical lines of inquiry into the development of writing practices and professions during the digital transformation. I will base my argument not only on individual examples and data mining, but also on digital forensic features of the records that reveal aspects of this social, cultural process (Kirschenbaum 2008, 2013, John 2012, Ries 2017, 2018). I will situate the findings in the broader research context, reflect aspects of terminology, critical appraisal and authenticity of born-digital records and archives learning to deal with born-digital.

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

Dr Emily Robinson, University of Sussex
"It was very tempting to feel torrents of rage": An Emotional History of Brexit

Throughout the 2016 EU referendum campaign, commentators frequently depicted voters as having to choose between their "heads" and their "hearts"; in its aftermath, a growing political science literature has sought to show how particular emotions (anger, anxiety, fear, enthusiasm) contributed to voters' decision-making processes. As historians, we want to get beyond explaining the outcome of the referendum and instead explore how citizens themselves experienced, understood and constructed it as a peculiarly emotive national moment. We have based our paper on a close reading of Mass Observation directives, in which respondents were asked to reflect on their feelings before, during, and a year after the referendum.

We show that citizens on all sides of the debate were intensely aware of the currency of their own emotions and those of others, and outline how they weighed, deployed, disavowed and rejected emotion as a source of moral and political legitimacy. We demonstrate that Brexit was experienced as an exceptionally emotional moment, in which some citizens felt more justified than usual in expressing emotion, while others felt a responsibility to suppress theirs. Many observers described being emotionally drained from the weeks of heightened public and private discourse, and frightened by the emotions it unleashed. If we are to understand this experience and its legacy, then we need to uncover the specific ways in which the idea of "emotion" circulated and functioned in relation to Brexit, as well as how the relationship between "thinking" and "feeling" was understood by those living through it.

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

Jim Rogers, University of Lincoln
100 years of gambling machines: from the Liberty Bell to the Fixed Odds Betting Terminal

Fixed Odds Betting Terminals, a form of high stakes gambling machine, have been very much in the news in 2018. Parliament has been persuaded that such machines, dubbed as the 'crack cocaine of gambling' need tighter regulation. The debate about gambling machines is, however, not new. Coin operated machines have existed for over 2000 years, but the development of technology led to over 1000 applications to the UK patent office in the 1890s for rights on gambling machines.

This paper will show how concerns about gambling machines have peaked at certain times over the last 100 years. Using data from mass observation archives from the 1940s and 1980s, published studies about fruit machine gambling in the 1970s, published social histories of gambling, and recent ethnographic work conducted by the author, the specific place of machines in discourses about gambling and in the lives of individuals, will be highlighted. The place of the UK seaside arcade culture in introducing generations of children to gambling machines will be considered.

Actor Network Theory (ANT) will be used as a theoretical framework. This can help to make sense of the ways in which non human objects, such as gambling machines and gambling premises, and also documents, can be 'actors' and have agency. Such non human actors can inscribe reality, and have agency to influence contemporary networks but also have agency across time.

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

Dr Maria Isabel Romero-Ruiz, University of Málaga
Cambridge Female Refuge Rules (1838-1844): An Institution for "Females Who Have Been Leading a Sinful Course of Life"

The Cambridge Female Refuge was an institution established in Cambridge Church Street in 1838 as a House of Mercy for the moral rescue of fallen women. Prostitution was a serious preoccupation at the time for both town and gown authorities. The University of Cambridge had its own regulations and female prison -- the Spinning House -- to avoid promiscuity among students and the spread of venereal disease. The town authorities were also involved in the control of the trade in the areas under their jurisdiction. In this setting, this place was conceived as a refuge for women to return to the path of virtue and to be provided with proper

employment at the beginning of the Victorian period. The aim was to instruct them religiously and morally to return them to their families and friends.

In this sense, the aim of this paper is to demonstrate how the rules of the Cambridge Female Refuge reflect the ideology of containment and control of working-class women and the role of the local prominent classes and University authorities in philanthropy work that would mainly serve their interests. At the same time and following Judith Butler's and Sarah Bracke's theories, issues of vulnerability as well as of resilience and resistance concerning the inmates of the institution will be discussed in the light of archival sources.
Date and Time: Wednesday 11:30-13:30

Amy Rommelspacher, Stellenbosch University
"Every woman has a great responsibility when she marries": Marriage in Cape Town, 1910-1950

Despite marriage being central to understanding society, surprisingly little has been written on the topic in South Africa. Media sources for the first half of the twentieth century indicate a panic about the nature of marriage and divorce caused by dropping marriage rates and changes to divorces laws. Marrying would sentence women to the position of legal minors. Many questions arise. What were the reasons for marriage? How did the process of finding marriage partners unfold? What affected their marriageability? Did these factors change over time?
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Dr Katherine Roscoe, University of Liverpool
"Criminals incapable of Reform?": The inmates of Sydney's prison island, 1839-69

The detailed records of 168,000 British, Irish and other convicts transported from across the British Empire to Australia 1787 and 1868, have been the basis of "big data" analysis. Much less has been said about those punished within the criminal justice system that arose after the transition from penal to "free" colony. Cockatoo Island prison opened in 1839, a year before convict transportation to New South Wales ceased and was intended to punish the most recidivist and violent of the transported convicts. This archetype has prevailed in historical discourse. They have been described as "criminal lunatics [and] criminals incapable of reform" (Parker, 1977: 61); "the most desperate and abandoned characters" (O'Carrigan, 1994: 64); and people of "doubtful character" (NSW Government Architect's Office, 2009: 29). This paper uses quantitative "life-course" analysis to show that Cockatoo Island's

inmates were overwhelming tried for minor property crimes at lower courts. They were also far more diverse population than commonly recognised, including Aboriginal Australian, Chinese and black convicts, alongside majority white British and Irish men. This uses Cockatoo Island's inmate population as a lens into the changing demography, economy and policies of Sydney as the colonial government took control of their local criminal justice system, in the wake of convict transportation.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Maureen Royce, Liverpool John Moores University
Memories of education in 1940s and 50s Liverpool

The paper will explore the local impact of the 1944 Education Act and subsequent education policy on children living in the Everton district of Liverpool, attending school in the area between 1944 and 1960. This was a period of rapid change in education policy when universal secondary education was introduced and a selection process was established which categorised children as academic or not at the age of eleven. While the context in which these voices exist has been informed by historical, political, social and educational sources, the main primary source is oral testimony, specifically in-depth interviews with respondents who experienced the impact of the Act first hand.

The positioning of the research in a working class neighbourhood, Everton, tests the intentions of the Act through personal narratives, which show the lived experiences of the education policy of the period. Geographically, Everton sits just to the north of the Liverpool and has faced significant economic and social challenges due to the decline of the industrial base. Alongside unemployment, the residents of Everton faced displacement through blitz damage and local housing policy, which had the effect of fracturing old neighbourhoods, loosening family and community connections. The hierarchical nature of British society was mirrored in educational policy and there was little attempt to understand the context in which the impact of school structure, curriculum or culture was understood. The relationship of the participants to the school authorities and teachers reflected the hierarchical positioning of the times.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Violeta Ruiz, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
The narrative cure: Illness, emotional practice, and the identity of the Spanish public servant in Justo María Zavala's memoir, c.1860-1900

In July 1893, Justo María Zavala, the longest-serving medical-director of baths in Spain opened the official Spanish newspaper of government affairs to discover he had been fired from his position due to his old age. The decision came as an unexpected shock to Zavala, who experienced it as an act of disloyalty on behalf of his colleagues and the state. Shortly after, his health began to deteriorate, and he developed a serious case of neurasthenia, a condition of nervous exhaustion caused by emotional shock. Despite trying a variety of treatments, it was not until several years later, when he published his memoirs presenting his version of events that he was finally able to find relief for his symptoms. Writing about the "evil deeds" of other men, he claimed, had helped him "rejoice" and offered a "moral resource to overcome the illness".

Drawing on the work of Michael Roper (2001), Walter Ong (1982) and Monique Scheer (2012), I will focus on Zavala's publication in order to explore how he consolidated his sense of self through the emotional practice of writing. I will show that Zavala's memoir presents an example of tension, in which his sense of identity as an altruistic public servant was contested by his subjective belief that he was effectively owed his job. I argue that Zavala used a set of rhetorical strategies to present his version of events as objective fact (including the definition of neurasthenia that he used) that formed part of the common script shared by public servants in late nineteenth-century Spain: the altruistic individual who acted in representation of the state.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Lewis Ryder, University of Manchester
John Hilditch as "Mandarin John": Eccentricity and Challenging Britishness

Following the death of Chinese art collector John Hilditch in March 1930, close friends described him as "affected in various ways by his pursuit of things Oriental", and recounted his claims to be Chinese "in everything but birth". Hilditch, who called his house "Minglands", conducted Buddhist ceremonies in a temple (previously a garage), and referred to himself as "Mandarin John", was seemingly aptly labeled an "eccentric" by the local press. This paper uses Sophie Aymes-Stokes and Laurent Mellet's (2012) definition of eccentricity as resisting "the homogenizing influence of social conventions", to explore Hilditch's self-Orientalising as a tool through which to

bypass British social norms. To do so, I frame Hilditch's performance of Chineseness around his bitter relationship with the Art Galleries Committee, who represented traditional British authority. Doing so, this paper uses "Mandarin John" as a case study to explore interwar British national identity and imperial anxiety, discussing how the multiple and changing understandings of Eastern culture affected Hilditch's attempts to undermine Britishness. I contrast "Mandarin John" with D.W. Griffith's more gentle Chineseness portrayed in Broken Blossoms, with Sax Rohmer's arch villain Fu Manchu, demonstrating how his performance relied on careful management and moderation. I explore how Hilditch regulated his performance, but also the ways in which his friends and the press used the language of eccentricity to subdue his menace. Eccentricity, it will be argued, provided Hilditch with resistance, as well as an approved, non-threatening way of questioning Britishness.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Louise Ryland-Epton, Open University
"The source of all local authority": The impact of magistrates in the implementation of social policy 1800-1834

In the Georgian period, social policy was devolved to the English localities to administer under the supervision of local magistrates. Unfortunately, whilst judicial practice of magistrates has been extensively examined, magisterial responsibility for welfare has not been adequately explored. And, "recent scholars have paid little attention to the justices' role, mentioning it in passing but not evaluating it in detail whilst at the same time remaining extremely ambivalent about its potential impact." This paper seeks to redress this imbalance. It employs a micro-political survey of Gloucestershire parishes who implemented one specific welfare reform, Gilbert's Act 1782, and focuses on the interplay between parochial bodies and particular local magistrates to illuminate the diverse impact justices had on welfare practice.

This approach shows how the input of magistrates was highly variable and individualised. Magisterial support did not ensure strict compliance to statute but rather application of relief reflected their "discretion" in the application of poor-law, where they deigned to participate with it. At one extreme, magistrates used this piece of "humanitarian" welfare legislation as a mechanism of social control across a number of parishes and were drawn into the routine administration of poor relief at parochial level, well beyond their legislative responsibilities. At another, magistrates were only ready to offer legal advice or sanction decisions made by parish vestries.

By demonstrating magisterial influence was applied strategically and operationally,

this paper suggests the impact of justices was more pervasive than previously acknowledged and highlights the need to reappraise our understanding of their role.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Cora Šalkovskis, Birkbeck, University of London
"Strange Guests": The Self, the Doctor, and the "Curious, Unexplained Cases" of the Girls Who Swallowed Needles in the Nineteenth Century

In the 1850 and 1851 issues of The Lancet, a lively debate preoccupied the correspondence pages over "the mania of thrusting needles into the flesh." Patients (almost invariably women) presented with symptoms of acute pain, vomiting blood, and often, upon examination by a physician, with "hard and resisting bodies" which could be felt just under the surface of the skin. These cases occurred with such frequency up to the early decades of the twentieth century and with so marked a pathology that when George Gould and Walter Pyle published their Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine in 1897, they included a section on what they termed the "Needle Girls". Using articles published by their doctors in medical periodicals, this paper will consider how selfhood and subjectivity was constructed, negotiated, and debated in these cases. These "hysterical" women who swallowed or inserted needles into their bodies were made into nameless, faceless and voiceless figures: objects of medical curiosity and living flesh with apparently incomprehensible motivations and impulses. This paper deconstructs how this was done and for what purpose, asking why these women presented such a challenge for the medical profession in this period. These cases are treated as "pain events" which both reasserted and tested the boundaries of the self and the feeling or unfeeling body in the context of gender ideology and psychiatric and medical care.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Ella Sbaraini, University of Cambridge
"He asked her if she wd. put an end to him": The Experience of Suicide among the Elderly in England, 1700-1815

We know that the elderly were "unusually suicidal" in early modern England (Macdonald and Murphy, 1990, p. 256). We know very little, however, about why this was, and about how suicide interacted with the lifecycle during this period. Indeed, bar Murphy's brief 1986 article on child suicide, no study has examined the complex relationship between life-stage and the motives for self-murder. However, as this paper will show, an awareness of the lifecycle is essential to understanding the experience of suicide among the elderly in eighteenth-century England. Using

hundreds of coroners' inquests - many of which, such as the rich series in Ipswich, Canterbury and Bath, have never been used by historians - this paper explores the struggles of the elderly suicidal, examining both how they expressed their emotional anguish, and how this anguish related to the problems of physical infirmity, memory-loss, confusion, poverty and the erosion of occupational identity. Indeed, because of the legal practice of holding inquests, English historians have been left with an invaluable resource for examining the mental and emotional experiences of this often overlooked group, even if, of course, they are related "second-hand". This paper will propose that suicide among the elderly must be considered within the social, economic and medical context of the ageing body, and will argue that the lifecycle is an essential framework for understanding eighteenth-century suicide.
Date and Time: Wednesday 11:30-13:30

Amal Shahid, Graduate Institute, Geneva
"The Poor Man's Burden": Wages, Famines and Welfare in 19th Century Colonial India

Infrastructures such as railways, roads and irrigation canals, were a pillar of the political economy of British colonialism, occupying a central role in shaping the state's attempt to establish control over resources, develop new systems of extraction, and legitimize its presence in the colonies. These colonial projects employed a large number of casual labourers, especially during famines. This paper explores the organization and nature of work in construction of railways, roads and canals from c.1840 onwards until the end of the century, a period marked by about ten famines and severe scarcities. In particular, the paper discusses analyses wage allocation, wage rates and forms of wage distribution and payment. Through this, the paper will examine how remuneration and organization of work for famine labour reflected colonial aims towards transforming the colonial economy and commodifying peasant labour. The paper argues that the aim was to make labour dependent on colonial relief, and, consequently, coerce labour towards more convenient mobilization for state projects. Control of wages hence became a tool to control labour, which further fed into colonial trade objectives. The paper draws upon private correspondences, published reports and newspapers from 19th century colonial India. The paper concentrates on the North-Western Provinces in North India, the area which had the highest investment in public works and, paradoxically, the most famines. Through this case, the paper speaks to broader debates on colonial policies regarding welfare, labour and trade.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Eleanor Seymour, University of Birmingham
Difficult Pasts and Complex Futures: Children Born of War in Northern Uganda and the Social Justice Challenges they Encounter

From 1987 until 2006, more than 20 000 children were abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army in Northern Uganda. All abductees were trained as fighters, but girls were predominantly used as domestic labourers and forced wives for the commanders. As a result of these forced marriages, women returned with children born of war (CBOW) after the conflict. These CBOW presented unique challenges to re-integration for the women, and a number of social justice challenges have since emerged. Both the women and their CBOW face prolonged stigma which has severe repercussions for their lives. Northern Uganda is a patriarchal society, which creates further tensions for the CBOW who typically do not have contact with their LRA fathers (if the fathers are alive). These issues are compounded by the pursuit of an amnesty policy for the former LRA members, which left many people feeling as though they have not received any form of justice for the suffering they experienced during the civil war. The lack of accountability for perpetrators has also raised contentious issues such as; who exactly are the perpetrators in the LRA, an army mainly composed of abducted children? These questions remain unresolved but the CBOW continue to feel the effects of a society that has not reconciled itself to the conflict and by extension; their existence. This paper will explore the gendered experiences of CBOW and their mothers in Northern Uganda with a particular focus on the additional barriers that male CBOW encounter. The difficulties that mothers of CBOW experience when attempting to marry in their home communities will also be examined.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Prof. Robert Shoemaker, University of Sheffield
Data Mining and Visualising Tattoos and the Issue of Convict Defiance

The remarkable increase in tattooing among British convicts in the nineteenth century is poorly understood. It is unclear why convicts marked their bodies in ways which facilitated official surveillance, nor do we understand the complex mixture of sentiments expressed. Building on existing case studies, this panel presents the results of a British Academy funded digital analysis of written descriptions of tattoos on 60,700 British convicts between 1788 and 1925, examining these descriptions alongside evidence of the convicts' personal histories.

The first paper on this panel will explain the digital humanities methodologies used to extract this information from the wide-ranging descriptions of convicts' bodies held in the large database of information found in the Digital Panopticon web resource (www.digitalpanoption.org), and then outline the key patterns identified. Visualisations will demonstrate chronological patterns, explain differences in tattooing practices depending on convicts' gender, age, place of origin, occupation, religion, offending and punishment history, and types of sentiments expressed, including love, faith, identity, and personal history. The paper will then drill down to focus on one specific group of sentiments, expressions of convict defiance, including tattoos indicating solidarity with other convicts; records of punishments experienced; and subversive images and texts. It will consider whether such expressions are evidence of collective criminal groupings such as gangs, and, by tracing individual convict histories, whether they are associated with longer-term criminal behaviour. While we lack any evidence of life writing for the vast majority of convicts, these sentiments inscribed on their bodies provide valuable evidence of convict attitudes.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Prof. Heather Shore, Leeds Beckett University (with Professor Pamela Cox)
Victims in English Criminal Courts, 1675 to the Present

This paper offers an overview of a new interdisciplinary ESRC project (esrcvictims.org) involving historians, criminologists and socio-legal scholars and addressing three research objectives:

1. to profile victims who engaged in criminal trials in England, 1675 to the present
2. to track changing combinations of the rights, resources and services available to these victims
3. to use this new data to recommend ways of understanding and reducing "justice gaps" today and in the future

In this paper, we will share the team's early findings around the socio-economic profiles of, resources available to, and outcomes for, over 200,000 victims of a range of crimes prosecuted over the last three centuries in one of the nation's most important courts: the Old Bailey (London's Central Criminal Court). Prior to the introduction of the police in the 1830s and public prosecution practices in the 1880s, victims "more typically referred to as 'complainants', 'plaintiffs', 'injured parties' or 'witnesses'" played a very active part in shaping court business. After that time, their role in prosecutions became secondary to that of the state. Current campaigns to restore and re-imagine contemporary victims' "rights" need to be understood in this

broader context. The paper will close by offering a brief genealogy of the term "victim" and use this to highlight how concepts of, and policies around, victimhood have changed over time.

Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Dr Claudia Sima, University of Lincoln
The perception and consumption of communist heritage in Bucharest, Romania

Approximately three decades have passed since the fall of communism in Romania. The built legacy of communism and the revolution is now part of a highly complex body of heritage. Contradictions and transformations characterise communist heritage in Bucharest. On the one hand, thousands of tourists flock to experience it - the colossal Palace of Parliament, the wide streets, the communist blocks; on the other, locals struggle to transform it, reshape it, cut it up and paint it over! The paper compares the different perspectives, consumption patterns and the transformation of communist heritage in Bucharest. At the heart of this act of consumption is a clash of emotions and reactions, ranging from fascination to ignorance, to hatred.

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

Katharina Simon, Philipps University of Marburg
Narratives of Conflict in Early Modern Diaries

Disputes and conflicts within the close-knit communities of family, kin, friends and neighbourhood form a crucial part of early modern life. Early Modern diaries provide glimpses of how personal and interpersonal conflicts came into being, how they were perceived, negotiated and resolved either with help of the communities' members or external mediators. However, they do not only report the proceedings, but do so through a specific lense, shaped by the community's traditions and norms. By narrating conflicts, the writer examines and judges peoples' behaviour according to those norms and thereby allows insights to ideas of order and deviance and the practices of inclusion and exclusion. Thus, narratives of conflict are a space where prevailing norms and ideas are discussed, negotiated and either adapted or maintained.

Since narration is a process of making sense, the diarists place the conflicts within their concepts of interpersonal relations, of peace and "neighbourliness". This process varied enormously and leaves us with a plurality of narratives, that tell conflicts as entertaining gossip stories, as elements of local "sightseeing", but also as matter-of-fact everyday business, as personal tragedies or as moral judgements and practices of social control.

In my paper I want to look closely at a few examples of narratives of conflict in English diaries to trace back the conflicts, their origins and actors, the stories' underlying norms as well as the claims of power, voice and agency that the narrators and the act of narrating itself make.

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

Kristof Smeyers, University of Antwerp
Blood ties. The marginalisation of the modern mystic in Britain

"Blood Ties" examines the plethora of meanings of and attitudes toward mystical, supernatural phenomena in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Britain through the lens of one such phenomenon: stigmata, the wounds of Christ crucified when manifested on mortal bodies. Considered by many as undesirable, the supernatural wounds and their bearers were subjected to strategies of marginalisation that banished them to the outskirts of a society that attempted to reinvent itself as rational and modern.

Particular attention goes to the various ways in which the stigmata were constructed by a cultural mainstream as part of an "Other"; studying these strategies over a period of 150 years allows us to approach the religious supernatural as well as the attitudes toward it and the practices that were formed around it. My central argument is that phenomena like the stigmata constituted a "sub-structure of rich spiritual enterprise" (Edward Norman, The English Catholic church in the nineteenth century (Oxford, 1984), p. 1) in Britain that simultaneously illuminates previously neglected forms of religiosity and contemporary attempts at severing the "blood ties" between society and the religious supernatural.

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

Dr Chris Smith, Coventry University
A Social History of Treachery: Re-examining the motivations of John Cairncross

John Cairncross has been much written about. He first came to public light in 1979 in the wake of the Blunt affair and, after much speculation, was credibly labelled the 'fifth man' of the Ring of Five, by Christopher Andrew and Sir Oleg Gordievsky in their book KGB. The five were a ring of Soviet agents who operated at the heart of Whitehall during the late 1930s, the Second World War and the early Cold War until 1951. Since then, Cairncross has regularly appeared in books on British and Soviet intelligence. Yet, despite this, he remains the least well understood of the Cambridge Five. Various motivations for his betrayal have been provided, ranging from

ideological Communism, an impoverished upbringing in Lesmahagow (South Lanarkshire) and a rejection of the restrictive sexual morality of the 1930s. While evidence for each of these motivations can be marshalled, they have yet to be systematically analysed. This paper is based on new archival research on Cairncross' own archive, those of his family members and, significantly, local archives. It argues that exposure to the impoverished conditions of South-Central Scotland in the inter-war years at a young age, and encountering class-based snobbery at the University of Cambridge and in Whitehall, are essential to understanding Cairncross' actions.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Joe Stanley, Sheffield Hallam University
Agency, Resistance, and Popular Protest during the 1819 West Riding Miners' Strike

In 1958, to mark the centenary of the foundation of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, the Yorkshire Area NUM published an official history of the union from 1859-1881. In it, Frank Machin stated that 'Before 1858 Miners made many attempts to organise for the protection of their families' but said almost nothing about the pre-1858 period. Despite Machin's statement, nothing has been written on the Yorkshire miners before 1858. This paper will qualify Machin's claim. Using the 1819 West Riding miners' strike as a case study, this paper will demonstrate how the Yorkshire miners - in an era when trade unions were illegal - reacted to a progressive reduction in their weekly wages by forming a union to force the coal-owners into an increase. Drawing on a range of largely-neglected material including local newspapers, estate papers, and Home Office correspondence this paper will assess how the strike spread from Leeds to Barnsley in a matter of days, and how colliers across the West Riding refused, in the words of Barnsley magistrate Joseph Beckett, to surrender their 'Union tickets' and return to work. This paper will highlight how the Yorkshire miners asserted their agency in a number of different forms: the threatening letter, the local press, and as they became more desperate, through collective acts of violence such as the intimidation of strike-breakers and the destruction of collieries. Finally, this paper will highlight that the 1819 Yorkshire miners' strike has important implications for trade union historiography. It will suggest that we need to rethink our understanding of the Combination Laws and the degree to which they were effective in circumscribing trade unionism in the post-war period.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Anne Stokes, University of Manchester
Revolutionary Black Power in Public Memorialization
This project examines memorialization of the American black freedom movement. The proposed paper deals with inclusion and exclusion at physical sites of memory. This research examines how a national chooses to remember difficult aspects of its past. Current debates over removal of Confederate statues illustrate that the United States has difficulty reckoning with its racist past and this project will take a thorough look at how this difficulty manifests in both inclusion and exclusion in the memorial landscape. Physical sites of memory provide the case studies for this paper.
A key problem in black freedom memory is the "Great Man" theory of history which glorifies Martin Luther King Jr. in a way that misunderstands the dynamism of both him and the movement as a whole. This misunderstanding is also evident in physical memorials to King, such as the statue the National Mall in Washington D.C. Moreover, Black power is virtually nonexistent from physical sites of memory on a national scale. This research focuses on black power in the American memorial landscape and discusses current initiatives in Oakland California to memorialize the Black Panthers and relating these efforts to traditional notions of black power in history and memory.
Civil rights tourism has boomed since the 1990s: there is demand for these sites but there is still a struggle to establish inclusive memorialization.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Prof. Deborah Sugg Ryan, University of Portsmouth
Feeding minds as well as bodies: The design, decoration and material culture of British Restaurants in the Second World War

In 1940, on the instruction of Britain's Minister of Food Lord Woolton, the establishment of "communal feeding centres" or "community kitchens" that had already begun by local authorities and volunteer groups across the country was formalized. They were originally created to assist the working poor but rapidly gained a broader appeal. In 1942 Winston Churchill ordered that they should be rebranded British Restaurants. By 1943, there were over 2,000 British Restaurants, which displaced the domestic kitchen as the heart of the home for many members of the public.

In this paper I examine the design, decoration and material culture of British Restaurants, which has hitherto been largely overlooked by social historians.

I discuss the means by which British Restaurants became a brand associated with the idea of a good meal. Most tended to be located in existing buildings, which needed to be repurposed with the installation of professional kitchens with specialist equipment and a service counter. I investigate how the Ministry of Food developed a decoration policy to make them attractive to customers by offering advice on design and decoration. The policy specified ideal layouts, colour schemes and furnishings to create a morale-boosting cheerful atmosphere. Furthermore, there was a conscious effort to bring art to the masses through the use of prints of paintings from national collections, specially commissioned posters and prints by contemporary artists and the undertaking of murals by professional artists, local art colleges and their students.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Helen Sunderland, University of Cambridge
"We were armed with an 'Open Sesame' for the Ladies' Gallery": schoolgirls' visits to the Houses of Parliament, 1880-1918

This paper examines English schoolgirls' visits to the Houses of Parliament, challenging the assumption that, before 1918, parliament was an exclusively adult, male space. Parliamentary excursions offered pupils a participatory citizenship education that has been overlooked in the existing scholarship. Complementing recent research on school journeys, this highlights a political dimension to educational visits outside school. By visiting parliament at the invitation of MPs, schoolgirls were part of both an older system of patronage and emerging constituency politics.
Teachers organised visits to parliament for girls at both elementary and high schools, but more records survive for the latter. Family connections and social capital gave middle-class schoolgirls other opportunities to visit and they often shared their experiences with their peers. Schoolgirls also made imaginary journeys to the House, guided by journalists or lecturers. Highlighting their familiarity with the Westminster world, parliament featured in schoolgirls' own creative writing and play.

This paper draws on school records, teachers' periodicals and, for middle-class schools, pupil-authored accounts of parliamentary visits in school magazines. Schoolgirls demonstrated a surprising level of knowledge of parliamentary figures, debates, and processes. In their writing, they appropriated adult political culture, adopting the conventions of parliamentary reporting and political satire, often criticising the restrictions placed on female visitors. But schoolgirls' interactions with parliamentary politics, marked by their age and gender, remained distinct. Party

allegiance was off limits. Schoolgirl descriptions of parliamentary visits often focused more on place than politics; for them, parliament was chiefly a site of national, constitutional significance.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Dr Rebecca Tipton, University of Manchester (with Dr Annabelle Wilkins),
Translating humanitarianism: the forgotten role of language in humanitarian action

Recent scholarship has aimed to raise the profile of languages and cultural knowledge in the policies and practices of humanitarian organisations. These studies have reimagined spaces of aid as intercultural fields constituted by multiple actors in differing positions of power (Footitt 2017; Tesseur 2018). Studies of language provision in humanitarian action raise broader questions regarding the relationships between citizens, migrants, the interpreting profession and the state (Tipton 2017). Humanitarian emergencies such as mass population displacement bring these issues into sharp relief. Scholarship on intercultural communication in contexts of refugee reception has shown that interpreting and translation are often provided on an ad hoc basis by non-professional actors, resulting in problematic consequences for refugees (Tipton 2018).

This paper explores language as social practice and its evolving relationship to humanitarianism and social justice in twentieth century Britain. We examine the often neglected role of language support provisions in humanitarian activities, challenging the perception that such activities have been a largely monolingual endeavour. Drawing on concepts of translation and language policy (González Núñez 2016; Spolsky 2007), and linguistic hospitality (Ricoeur 2006), we discuss evolving attitudes to language and language support policies in the transition from crisis response towards social welfare. Our discussion is supported by archival research on the arrival of Hungarian refugees in the 1950s and Vietnamese refugees in the 1970s and 80s. Our aim is to assess whether existing conceptualisations of language provision in humanitarian action accurately reflect the complexities of communication in these contested encounters.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Dr Laura Tisdall, Queen Mary, University of London
Adolescent pupils, psychological language and ideas about age in 1960s English schools

Child-centred education, which dominated British primary and secondary modern schools from the 1950s to the 1970s, promoted a new understanding of adolescence that was underwritten by developmental psychology. As my previous research has shown, teachers were encouraged to view their pupils as fundamentally limited - cognitively, emotionally and socially - by their chronological age. Simplified maturational concepts such as "stages of development" were disseminated by teacher training courses and in the methods promoted by the progressive national inspectorate. However, how did teenagers themselves respond to this rethinking of adolescence, and how did it condition how they understood not only their present selves, but their childhood past and their adult future? Drawing on the Children's Writing and Composition Project material held at the Institute of Education, which comprises hundreds of essays written by fourteen- to sixteen-year-old pupils at English schools in 1963 and 1964 on subjects such as "Myself at 10", "Myself at 16" and "Myself at 20", this paper will consider how teenagers used psychological terminology and pedagogical concepts to characterise childhood, youth and maturity. Furthermore, how did class, gender, race, sexuality and disability affect young people's understandings of what it meant to be "grown up"? This paper will argue that attaining idealised psychological markers of adulthood was fundamentally restricted by other intersectional identities, and hence that using age as a category of historical analysis provides historians with an alternative lens with which to consider, for example, gay and lesbian history, the experiences of ethnic minorities, and the reproduction of class.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Anh-Dao Bui Tran, Sorbonne University
"They worked as British workmen lone can work." The Men Who Built a Bridge Between Europe and British North America (Montreal, 1854-1859)

The three-kilometre long Victoria Bridge, built 1854-1859 in Montreal, impressed the contemporaries. It was not only bigger than any bridge in the UK, its importance was crucial to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The Victoria Bridge, built by famous British contractors, was to be the first over the St Lawrence River that had been a huge obstacle to any railway.

This paper means to show how a bridge over one river in 1850s Canada connected different parts of the British Empire and became economically, politically, and socially pivotal. Its first purpose was to boost trade and consumption between Canada and Europe. It was to protect trade between the colony and the metropole against paralysing harsh winters and the threatening United States.

Controlling space in Canada was part of the economic ambition to develop the country and its demography. It connected various places in different intertwining spaces: the town with its local economy and new workers, the territory of Canada and its resources, England and its imperial ambitions and technical knowledge and know-how.

The construction necessitated a complex network of contractors, engineers, and workers, and was the direct reflection of these men's previous experiences in Britain. The recruitment of workers, their communities, and their worksite are different spaces that need to be studied through the questions of labour migration, techniques, but also diversity as various nationalities worked together on the bridge. Diversity meant hierarchy, as imperial propaganda boasted about the British workers - the best in the world, superior to any "other".
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30

Emily Vine, Queen Mary's, University of London
On the margins of the City: religious minorities and making a home for the living and the dead

Menasseh Ben Israel's 1656 petition on behalf of the pre-readmission Jewish community pleaded:

"Graunt us… that wee may with security meet privately in owr particular houses to our Devosions… And being wee ar all mortall wee allsoe Humbly pray yo[u]r Highnesse to graunt Us Lisence that those which may dye of owr nation may be buried in such place out of the cittye..."

For marginalised religious groups in early modern London, establishing a community was dependent on two important conditions: the ability to worship, either in their own homes or in a designated building, and the establishment of a place to bury their dead. The Sephardi and Ashkenazi communities established burial grounds beyond the City walls, at Mile End, while Bunhill Fields, just north of the City, largely served Nonconformists.

Through an analysis of legal records, personal writings, and prescriptive literature, this paper examines how displaced groups, such as Sephardi and Ashkenazi Jews, and Huguenot refugees, and minority communities such as Catholics and Protestant Nonconformists, reinforced their identity and expressed their agency through attempts to make a home both for the living and the dead. It demonstrates that such groups based their sense of belonging upon the right to be buried according to one's faith as much as they based it on their right to live according to the same frameworks. For those on the margins of the City, both socially and often geographically, making a home for the dead was as important as making a home for the living.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Kirstin Wagner, University of Birmingham
Social Justice Challenges for Peace-Babies in DRC

Based on fieldwork in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in summer 2018, the paper describes the situation of peace-keeper fathered children in a significant host country of UN involvement. Drawing out the implication of a substantial gap in systematic research on the experiences of this group to date, it advocates a more nuanced understanding of peace-babies by fostering dialogue around issues of their well-being in the Congolese context. Being amongst the first to present an evidence base dedicated to the psychological and socioeconomic consequences for the future of affected children, I anticipate contributing to uncovering the risks peace-babies find themselves exposed to by reason of their social and ethnic background. Within the framework of social justice, prejudices manifested in communities will be set out and policies adding to conditions limiting equitable access to resources debated. Exemplifying the children's relationships with themselves, their families and members of the community will tailor challenges of childhood and adolescence to the unique status of peace babies, define their struggles of inter-social treatment and promote new opportunities for children currently invisible to an appropriate support system. First results from the recent fieldwork in eastern DRC will provide themes that have emerged in semi-structured interviews with peace-babies and their mothers and serve as the basis for confronting social injustice in a variety of contexts across the globe.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Dr Andrew Walker, Rose Bruford College
"Beflagged and beflowered": Staging the Lincolnshire Show and articulations of local identity, 1869-1959

In June 2019, the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society celebrates 150 years since the staging of its first show, which took place in the city of Lincoln in 1869. Until 1959, the annual show moved around the extensive county, with Lincolnshire's towns bidding to host the event, from Grimsby in the north to Stamford in the south.

This paper examines how the county's towns both attracted and received the show. It explores the ways in which urban elites sought to use the show's presence in their towns to display their own authority. The paper considers how these urban social elites employed the hosting of the event as a means of marketing their towns' perceived attractions and distinctive qualities to wider audiences, through what could perhaps be regarded as proto-"place-making" strategies. The use of public-decorating companies, often from outside the locality in preparing the urban backdrop for the county show is explored, as changing perceptions of good taste determined how organising committees dressed their towns for critical inspection by seasoned show-goers, both from the county and from further afield.

The paper connects the marking of the agricultural show's presence in Lincolnshire's towns, the accompanying ceremonial trappings and the associated articulations of varying layers of identities, with the historiography of both civic ritual and invented tradition, in which material consumption, often embodied in theatrical forms of props and scenery, played a key part.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Dr Oisín Wall, University College Dublin
The Trials of Karl Crawley: Social exclusion and the politics of self-harm in late-twentieth Irish prisons

This paper explores how an Irish prisoner, Karl Crawley, used self-harm as a method of taking control of his environment and a civil rights group used this as a way of breaking through the social and discursive exclusion of prisoners.

In 1975 Karl Crawley, aged 22, had spent a third of his life in Irish prisons and reformatories. He attempted suicide seventeen times, and regularly swallowed sharp objects. To contain this disruptive behaviour, the prison authorities kept him in an

empty solitary confinement cell and only allowed him exercise alone and in handcuffs.

Between 1975 and 1978 the Prisoners' Rights Organisation (PRO) made Crawley's case into a cause célèbre. Sympathetic barristers including Mary Robinson, later President of Ireland and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, brought the case to the Irish High Court and petitioned the European Court of Human Rights on the grounds that his treatment amounted to torture.
Crawley's previously unexamined court documents provide a rare insight into the use of self-harm as a form of protest in Irish prisons in the late-twentieth century. Drawing on these documents, newspaper reports, and archival material, this paper argues that Crawley's attempts to make himself "ungovernable" through self-harm were a form of individualised rebellion against his powerlessness within the prison system and his exclusion from the social discourse. Ultimately the paper argues that the PRO used the courts to give Crawley a sense of social and discursive inclusion and to humanise him, and by extension all prisoners, to the public eye.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Dr Tosh Warwick, Manchester Metropolitan University
When Middlesbrough fell in love with North Korea: The 1966 FIFA World Cup and an unlikely international legacy

This paper explores the unlikely bond between the north-east town of Middlesbrough and DPRK/North Korea during and after the 1966 World Cup. Middlesbrough's Ayresome Park football ground provided the venue for one of the biggest sporting upsets of all-time as the mighty Italy were toppled by unflavoured North Korea in the group stages of the 1966 World Cup and Teessiders took the minnows to their hearts. As a result of this uniting of underdogs, the bond between Middlesbrough and Pyongyang provides the most unlikely of international bonds that has endured into the twenty-first century with football helping transcend political and social barriers and leading to cultural exchanges, diplomatic visits, sculptures and a return to the site of their most famous hour for the heroes of 1966.

The paper will consider how through new cultural encounters and engagement with the unknown facilitated by sport, the people of Middlesbrough and North Korea have created new connections and understandings across spaces and places that otherwise would not have engaged with one another. In doing so, it will be contested that the Teeside-Pyongyang enduring link provides an example as to how

historic connections and events can be utilised to facilitate improved international connections today. **Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00**

Dr Caroline Watkinson, University of Birmingham
Putting God on Grindr: Radical LGBTQ Narratives and Religion in Britain (c.1950-present)

Sexuality, especially homosexuality, and religion have frequently been posited as irreconcilable polarities. However, more recent scholarship has begun to reflect on the intersection between liberal theologies and a radical interpretation of sexuality and gender. This paper builds on this research, and moves beyond it, by considering the relationship between twentieth-century religious organisations in the UK and what one might term 'radical LGBTQ identities'. It explores the foundation and ideology of the Jewish Lesbian and Gay Group, the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movement, and the New Ways Movement and examines their impact on changing attitudes towards LGBTQ identities within religious organisations in Britain. In addition, it examines the response of the LGBTQ activists to religious organisations seeking to work with them. Finally, it considers the impact of the government legislation, the AIDS epidemic, and press response to key events like the passing of the 1987 Higton Bill. In so doing, it offers a reframing of the relationship between gender, sexuality, and religion in twentieth and twenty first century Britain.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Dr Annabelle Wilkins, University of Manchester (with Dr Rebecca Tipton),
Translating humanitarianism: the forgotten role of language in humanitarian action

Recent scholarship has aimed to raise the profile of languages and cultural knowledge in the policies and practices of humanitarian organisations. These studies have reimagined spaces of aid as intercultural fields constituted by multiple actors in differing positions of power (Footitt 2017; Tesseur 2018). Studies of language provision in humanitarian action raise broader questions regarding the relationships between citizens, migrants, the interpreting profession and the state (Tipton 2017). Humanitarian emergencies such as mass population displacement bring these issues into sharp relief. Scholarship on intercultural communication in contexts of refugee reception has shown that interpreting and translation are often provided on an ad hoc basis by non-professional actors, resulting in problematic consequences for refugees (Tipton 2018).

This paper explores language as social practice and its evolving relationship to

humanitarianism and social justice in twentieth century Britain. We examine the often neglected role of language support provisions in humanitarian activities, challenging the perception that such activities have been a largely monolingual endeavour. Drawing on concepts of translation and language policy (González Núñez 2016; Spolsky 2007), and linguistic hospitality (Ricoeur 2006), we discuss evolving attitudes to language and language support policies in the transition from crisis response towards social welfare. Our discussion is supported by archival research on the arrival of Hungarian refugees in the 1950s and Vietnamese refugees in the 1970s and 80s. Our aim is to assess whether existing conceptualisations of language provision in humanitarian action accurately reflect the complexities of communication in these contested encounters.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Theo Williams, King's College London
Socialism and Black Radicalism in Interwar Britain

This paper argues for a reframing of our understandings of both socialism and black radicalism in interwar Britain. This is achieved primarily through an examination of the International African Service Bureau (IASB), a pan-Africanist organisation which boasted among its membership Amy Ashwood Garvey, C.L.R. James, Jomo Kenyatta, and George Padmore. Too many histories of British socialism in the interwar period have imagined the movement as an essentially white space. The traditional focus on political parties has often obscured the history of people of colour who formed socialist organisations in Britain at the periphery of party politics. Likewise, historians of pan-Africanism have often attempted to carve out a black radical tradition which can be conveniently separated from European forms of radicalism.

This paper, conversely, makes the case that black activists, and more generally the politics of anticolonialism, should occupy a more significant space in the historiography of British socialism. It sees the IASB not as "outsiders" to the British socialist movement, but as an integral part, and shows how the politics of race and empire shaped how the IASB conflicted and cooperated with the wider left. Its implication is that we must deprovincialise the history of the British socialist movement to recognise its cosmopolitan as well as domestic preoccupations. In so doing, this paper adds to the conversation about how history curricula can be "decolonised" by challenging our understandings of modern British history, and in particular the history of British political thought and movements.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Dr Jack Daniel Webb, University of Manchester
Haiti in the British Imagination, 1880-1900

Haiti became independent in 1804 following a protracted and complicated revolution in which the enslaved and free people of colour twice abolished slavery and defeated the imperial armies of France, Britain and Spain. Upon independence, these revolutionaries constructed a nation state which would be the first in the world to be governed over by people of African descent. Throughout the nineteenth century, the British Empire expanded and consolidated to dominate much of the globe. This paper explores how the British represented Haiti in its Age of Empire. In particular, I will focus on how the Haitian Revolution and, crucially, Haiti's ensuing independence were narrated in travel narratives, children's fiction and adult novels towards the end of the nineteenth century.

Haitian independence and statehood illustrated what a "post-colonial" and "black" sovereign nation in the Caribbean could look like. Travellers and diplomats frequently reported on the failings of Haiti as a place that was in "decay", that was regressing away from civilisation once colonial control had been relinquished. Haiti thus served to justify the British imperial project. Yet, from the analysis of the source material offered in this paper, it is clear that Haiti caused a great deal of anxiety in the British imagination in relation to its empire. This took the form of concerns regarding the ability of imperial subjects across the Caribbean to assert their own independence; and of the ability of colonial administrators to prevent them from doing so.
Date and Time: Monday 14:00-16:00

Dr Janet Weston, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
Lunacy Office patients and archives, 1900-1960s

Over the twentieth century, the Lunacy Office (renamed the Court of Protection in 1947) was responsible for adults in England and Wales who were found "incapable of managing their own affairs". Tens of thousands of people, including individuals with learning disabilities, mental illnesses, and the elderly were in this position by the 1920s, and their numbers were growing. Despite its considerable power over so many people, and current controversies over mental capacity legislation, the archives of this institution and its activities over the last century have received little attention.

This paper remedies this, reflecting on two interlinked issues. The first is a problem

in social, legal, and medical history: who exactly was being found "incapable", and why? What circumstances prompted the Lunacy Office to intervene, what influenced its decisions, and what became of those whose affairs it controlled? The second is a question of archives and epistemology, informed by recent work that explores new ways of reading and using colonial records. What can the Lunacy Office archive actually tell us about the "incapable"? How can we read and use these sources? And what is the place of empiricism, empathy, and imagination in such readings? Drawing together these two strands, I will consider one Lunacy Office case in detail, and discuss possible ways of reading this archive and writing a history of "incapable people" in twentieth century England.
Date and Time: Tuesday 9:00-10:30

Richard White, Bath Spa University
Affect aliens and reluctant heritage: 'walking-with' in spaces racialised as white

The paper offers an account of a walking arts intervention attending to partial perspectives normalised in place and space as World Heritage. Drawing upon elements of the author's creative-practice-as-research project, exploring legacies of slaveownership in Bath (UK) and seeking to generate empathic dialogue, the paper presents the performative tactic of walking together as 'affect aliens' (Ahmed 2010) challenging omissions, silences and absences in the City's authorised heritage narrative. The participatory walking arts and multimedia project Sweet Waters, employed a 'walking-with' approach (Sundberg 2013, Kelly 2013), inviting walkers to convivially navigate dissonant entanglements of past and present; the paper reviews this walking, questioning and sensing method seeking to reveal obscured histories, develop empathy and generate response-ability (Barad 2012). The paper discusses "reluctant" heritage (Tomory 1999) in the context of a World Heritage City built on the wealth of empire whose historic visitors, former residents and the spaces they inhabited are racialised as white. The "dead silence" on slavery, noted by Bath's adopted author, Jane Austen, is embodied in the City's heritage narrative, part of an ongoing reluctance to address legacies of slave-ownership.

This paper attempts to bring the ethnicities of artist and walkers into focus reviewing a socially engaged practice seeking to contribute to decolonisation through a (dis)enchantment of places historicised and racialised as white. This reflective commentary presented by the artist, builds on the walking arts project seeking to extend empathic conversations learning from the past; a critical consideration of empathy and how to do something with it.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Nel Whiting, University of Dundee
'With what pleasure do we look upon a family': Eighteenth Century Scottish Family Group Portraits

Significant changes in the way family life was depicted in portraiture occurred during the eighteenth century. These can be summarized as a move away from formal and obviously posed constructions towards a more spontaneous seeming moment captured on canvas, and an increasing emphasis on the emotional engagement between the subjects. Correlated with this was a particular prominence given to the role of mothers as nurturers, and recognition that childhood was a distinct life-stage. Indeed, portraiture was deeply implicated both in the construction and perpetuation of notions of family life and in the gendered and moral debates around it.

Naomi Tadmor argues that 'family' was understood in this period in a threefold way; as lineage, as kinship and as household. While Tadmor draws on textual sources to make her arguments, this paper will highlight the applicability of her framework to portraiture. Portraiture was key to the construction of family as lineage, used to record and celebrate dynastic achievements. In relation to family as household, portraits often contained not just parents and children but other relations and servants or retainers. Furthermore, portraits could simultaneously engage with notions of family life and broader political issues of the day.

This illustrated paper offers a close reading of family group portrait by the Scottish artist David Allan to explore what is implied about the gendered socio-cultural expectations of elite Scottish family life in the later eighteenth century.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Christopher Whittell, University of Cambridge
The crisis of bullion supplies in England during the English Revolution, 1642-1660

This paper will analyze the scale of bullion supplies during the English revolution, and how factors such as domestic demand, including consumption affected it. Some historians have argued that despite the increased demands on bullion supplies caused by war, the requisitioning of large quantities of domestic silver meant that England was unusually awash with bullion during the 1640s. The large quantities of silver coins that were produced during the civil wars is used by them as evidence for this. However, this paper will argue, using evidence and statistics derived from

government documents, petitions and contemporary commentaries, that despite these supposed new supplies, the country gradually suffered from a crisis in bullion supplies as the 1640s progressed. It will show that this was caused by large quantities of bullion being transported out of the country, far exceeding supply, despite laws in place to prevent this. The paper will go on to show that this was not only caused by the demands of war, but also surprisingly by the increasing domestic demand for luxury goods from the East, adverse government policies domestically and from competitive policies in continental Europe. It will also look at the ways the governments attempted to reverse this decline, especially during the period of the British Republic of the 1650s. It will show that despite their efforts to reverse the decline, the government ultimately failed to resolve the problem, due to a poor grasp of the situation, with some of their decisions contributing to the crisis further.
Date and Time: Tuesday 11:00-12:30

Mabel June Winter, University of Sheffield
The Collapse of the Bank of Thompson & Company: Finance, banking, and politics in seventeenth century London

This paper uses the microstudy of the bank of Thompson and Company to illuminate the complex intertwining of political, financial, and commercial identities. The bank was set up by four partners - Richard Thompson, Edward Nelthorpe, John Farrington, and Edmund Page - in 1670 and collapsed in 1677. Reconstruction of the bank is achieved primarily through Chancery Court material and a pamphlet written by the partners in 1677, but is combined with state and personal letters, Privy Council records, East India Company records, Venetian state papers, newsletters, common council records, and parish records to further investigate the reasons behind the collapse of the bank.

The partners were, however, not just bankers, but had additional careers as merchants and traders, and partners Thompson and Nelthorpe sat on London's Common Council throughout the 1670s, associated with a growing anti-Anglican opposition and political activists such as the Earl of Shaftesbury and Sir Thomas Player. These political, commercial, and financial contexts were all reliant on credit and reputation to function successfully. Whereas historians have emphasised the positive impact of multiple roles in early modern society, they have neglected a reverse, negative, effect: the potential for office holding and public activity to destabilise reputation through rumour and manipulation. This paper will argue that the interconnected nature of seventeenth century politics, finance, and commerce and the multiple roles of the partners did not have a positive impact on their

reputation but increased the level of risk inherent in those roles, ultimately leading to their collapse.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Lucy Wray, Queen's University Belfast
Photography on the margins: A.R. Hogg and the urban poor in early twentieth-century Belfast

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Britain witnessed both urban growth and the advancement of photography. Belfast, Ireland's fastest-growing city, was a prime example of both these developments. However, while scholarship has largely focused on the city's history of sectarian violence or on its industrial expansion, little or no attention has bene given to its rich history of photography during this period city's photographic history.

Late-Victorian and Edwardian Belfast saw a rapid rise in the art and practice of photography, the 1900 edition of Belfast and Province of Ulster Directory recording 24 photographers' businesses in the city alone. While the majority of these professionals operated in studios and catered for the middle-class tastes in portrait photography, one photographer with a much wider ranging subject matter was Alexander Hogg (1870- 1939).

This paper will examine Hogg's work. While photographs of RMS Titanic and Belfast's prominent clubs and societies are to be found in his archive, he also leaves a record of the city's poorest classes. This paper will examine how he recorded social conditions in the industrial city. Commissioned by charities such as Belfast City Mission and organisations including Belfast Corporation, Hogg's photographs were used as tools to record and improve the life and living conditions of the city's poorest citizens. He tended to include people even in commissions that did not require them; therefore his work captures individuals who otherwise would not have afforded to have their photograph taken, those who have little presence or voice in sources from the period.
Date and Time: Wednesday 9:00-11:00

Dr Susannah Wright, Oxford Brookes University
Creating Internationalists in English Secondary Schools: League of Nations Union Junior Branches 1919-39

After the First World War, the League of Nations Union (LNU) was one among many organisations that sought to promote internationalism among young people in the interwar years, but it was a prominent one. LNU junior branches were established in almost a third of English secondary schools to promote active citizenship through extra-curricular means. Junior branches promoted the LNU's liberal-internationalist version of "world citizenship" which accommodated existing loyalties to nation and empire as well as loyalty to the wider international sphere. This flexible agenda could take on varied forms influenced by the cultures and 'invented traditions' of different school communities. This paper offers case studies of junior branches in two girls' schools and two boys' which shed light on what the LNU's version of internationalism could look like in different school contexts. The traditions and cultures of these different schools, the LNU's ideals and resources, and changing international events, emerge as important shapers of junior branch activities, and responses to these activities. Examining the micro-contexts of junior branches in schools contributes new, grounded, insights to a historiography of internationalism in the interwar years, indicating ways in which ideals of liberal-internationalist world citizenship were negotiated, promoted, taken up, passed on, altered, and, sometimes, challenged or ignored.
Date and Time: Monday 11:00-13:00

Weiao Xing, University of Cambridge
Learning Languages in Early Modern Transatlantic Contacts: The Case of English-Algonquian Linguistic Encounters

Seventeenth-century migrations from Europe to America presented utterly new challenges and opportunities for language learning. European settlers immigrated to the New World on a large scale, and many of them permanently resided there. Among them, British settlers were active in the east of North America. This complex encounter is closely intertwined with colonisation, overseas Christianisation and the practice of "civilising" native communities. Meanwhile, conflicts in the English Restoration church impelled colonial competition in colonial North America. More frequent transatlantic interactions, as a result, became the domain in which languages both facilitated communications and represented intercultural practices. The notion of "colonial-indigenous language encounters" has already linked "indigenous studies to Atlantic transit, empire building, religious studies, and

intellectual history". However, the basis of these connections is usually ignored by existing scholarship: that is to say, how to learn foreign languages without bilingual teachers, grammar books and educational institutions. In this research, I shall re-examine language acquisition and education in the early phase of "mass" and "organised" migration in more detail from three perspectives. The first one sheds light on "natural" language learning from everyday communications in the early language contact of this interregional encounter. Through the case of the Puritan Roger Williams, the following section aims to explain a rising awareness and motivation of understanding the Algonquian language and culture, which inspired text-based knowledge accumulation. The last part illuminates the other, less harmonious side of the interaction; focusing on the Pequot War, it discusses the two-way influence of conflict on language learning.
Date and Time: Tuesday 14:30-16:30