

26th Annual Histfest

LHPC 2022

Conference Program



26TH ANNUAL

LHPC 2022

ABOUT US

Histfest at Lancaster

Lancaster Historical Postgraduate Conference, 'Histfest', is an annual academic postgraduate conference hosted by the history community at Lancaster University. The conference has run since 1995, 2022 marks the 26th annual Histfest at Lancaster

Histfest is organised by PhD students in Lancaster University's History Department, and is designed to provide a supportive and constructive space for students and ECRs to present their work.

Organising Committee

Alex Rome Griffin

Amy Stanning

Dabeoc Stanley

Edward Moore

William Garbett



Inside this Booklet

- Timetables
- Daily Agendas
- Panel Abstracts
- Travel Information
- Helpful Links

Special points of interest

- Agendas for each day
- Panel Abstracts



Keynote Speaker—Dr David Petts

'Island transformations: uncovering early medieval Lindisfarne'



Professor
Naomi
Tadmor

Dr Fiona
Edmonds

Professor
Julia Gillen

Dr James
Taylor

This Year's Panels

Day 1

- Histories of Experience
- Reimaginings
- Diasporas
- Fiscal Histories
- Health & Environment
- Mediterranean Identities

Day 2

- Borders & Boundaries
- Local Histories
- Realignments in Understanding
- Gender Histories
- Maritime Histories
- Trade & Relationships

FACULTY PANEL

Kaleidoscope Histories: Subtle and Contradictory Transitions in Historical Research.'

This year's Faculty Panel will discuss 'Kaleidoscope Histories: Subtle and Contradictory Transitions in Historical Research.'

Panellists will guide us through how they have dealt with subtle and contradictory transitions in their own historical research before fielding your questions about overcoming difficult transitions in your own research, be they methodological or historiographical.

Each panellist will present for up to 10 minutes each before the Q&A begins, selected questions are at the discretion of the panel chair.



Scan to access our website

Contact

Get In Touch

Email—adminLHPC@lancaster.ac.uk

Website—www.lhpcconference.com

Twitter—twitter.com/Lancs_HistFest

Facebook—facebook.com/LHPCConference

Day 1

Plenary—10:00

Session 1—10:30

Histories of Experience

Reimaginings

Lunch -12:00-13:00

Session 2—13:00

Diasporas

Fiscal Histories

Break -14:30 -14:45

Session 3 - 14:45

Gender Histories

Mediterranean Identities

Keynote Address

Closing Remarks &

Drinks Reception -

18:00

Conference Dinner at

Greaves Park -

19:30—21:00



Day 2

Plenary - 9:30

Session 1 - 9:45

Borders & Boundaries

Local Histories

Lunch - 11:45 - 12:45

Session 2 - 12:45

Health & Environment

Trade & Relationships

Break 14:15 - 14:30

Session 3 - 14:30

Maritime Histories

Realignments in

Understanding

Faculty Panel - 16:00

Closing Remarks -

17:30

Conference Drinks -

19:30 - Late

All Panels are available Via Teams

If you need assistance accessing any content in-person or online, visit the registration desk or email us at:

adminLHPC@lancaster.ac.uk



Teams QR Code

Travel Information

Address

Lancaster University

Lancaster

United Kingdom

LA1 4YW

By Rail

Lancaster is on the West Coast Main Line with regular rail services to destinations throughout the UK.

By Bus

The 4 and 4A bus services operate between Lancaster Railway Station (Platform 3 exit) and Lancaster University every 30 minutes Mon-

day to Saturday daytimes.

There is also a limited service on Sunday evenings in term-time (4X) to meet popular trains from the south.

The journey time is around 25 minutes from the station.

By Taxi

In Lancaster City the main taxi ranks can be found at the Railway Station and the Bus Station but all other locations are listed on the City Council's website.

Google Maps Plus Code

2666+5W Lancaster

What3Words

Road: ///
height.selling.oldest

Spine: ///
gravi-
tate.washroom.pinch



Conference Locations

This year's conference is being held in Lancaster University's Management School

Scan the QR code to be directed to the Lancaster University campus interactive map.

This year's Conference Dinner is hosted at Greaves Park in Lancaster City.

Greaves Park, Bowerham Road, Lancaster, Lancashire, LA1 3AH



Evening Events

Networking Hour

The Evening of Day 1 will host a Networking hour in the Management School, with wine, soft drinks and nibbles available to all we will encourage the utilisation of the NFC tokens we have provided to aid networking and limit the use of shared surfaces.

Conference Dinner

This year's Conference Dinner is hosted at Greaves Park in Lancaster City. Members of the organizing committee will be at both the Underpass and at Greaves Park to help with directions to the venue.

Details of the menu on offer will have been sent to those attending prior to the event.

Conference Drinks

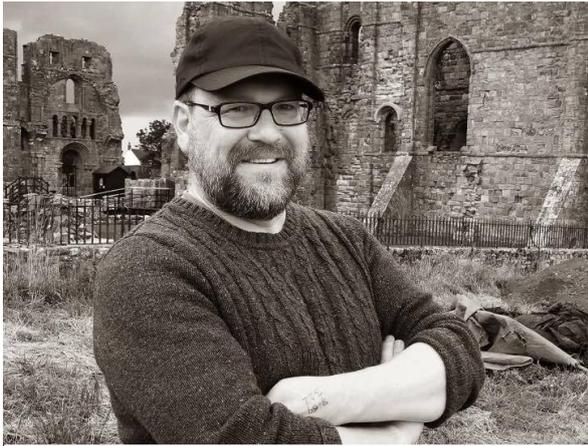
After the closing remarks on Day 2, optional drinks will take place in town for those wishing to continue interacting after the official closing of the Conference.



KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Day 1

16:30-18:00



Dr David Petts

Associate Professor of
Archaeology

Durham University

'Island transformations: uncovering early medieval Lindisfarne'

Lindisfarne is one of the most iconic sites from early medieval Northumbria. Site of the creation of the Lindisfarne Gospels, centre of the Cult of Saint Cuthbert and location of one of the first Viking attacks in Britain, it is a site which is seemingly well understood. However, in recent years, both new archaeological work and a re-assessment of the documentary record is beginning to make our understanding of the monastery and its trajectory more complex. In this paper I want to explore how new research can transform our knowledge of a site, and potentially change narratives that have been long established and other new readings of an old site.

FACULTY PANEL

Day 2

16:00-17:30



Professor Naomi Tadmor

Naomi Tadmor is Professor of History at Lancaster University. She specialises in early modern British history and has published extensively on the history and kinship, family, and community ties, on religious culture, and on the history of welfare. Her new book *The settlement of the poor in England c. 1660-1780: law, society, and state formation* is in press, to be published by Cambridge University Press. She has taught at researched at the universities of Lancaster, Sussex, Cambridge, and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and has held Fellowships in the UK, USA, and Israel.



Dr Fiona Edmonds

Fiona Edmonds is a historian of medieval Britain and Ireland, with interests ranging from the sixth century to the twelfth. Her research focuses on maritime connections and now-lost kingdoms. Her particular areas of interest are the Irish Sea region in the Viking Age, and central Britain (northern England and southern Scotland) prior to the Anglo-Scottish border. Her monograph investigates links between the kingdom of Northumbria and the Gaelic-speaking world, and she has also worked on connections between Northumbria, Strathclyde and Wales. She has been involved in funded projects on Furness Abbey's links across the Irish Sea and contacts between Britain and Brittany. She is interested in interdisciplinary work, for example combining historical and linguistic evidence through the study of names. She is the Director of the Regional Heritage Centre.



Professor Julia Gillen

Julia Gillen is Director of the Edwardian Postcard Project. Her collection of 3000 postcards recently joined the Lancaster Digital Collections and she is writing a monograph: *The Edwardian Picture Postcard as a Communications Revolution: A Literacy Studies Perspective* (Routledge). Julia is Professor of Literacy Studies in the Department of Linguistics and English Literacy and a former Director of the Lancaster Literacy Research Centre. Currently she is Associate Dean for Engagement in FASS.

Julia researches diverse topics in Literacy Studies. Currently she is co-investigator in two ESRC projects: 0-3 children's language and literacy learning at home in a digital age and Research mobilities in primary literacy education. Her publications include *Digital Literacies* (2014, Routledge).



Dr James Taylor

James Taylor is a historian of modern Britain whose work occupies the intersections between economic, social, and cultural history. He has published on a diverse range of subjects, from the early history of corporate governance and the regulation of commercial fraud, to the origins of financial journalism and the development of modern advertising. His research has been funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council, the British Academy, and the Economic History Society, and his monographs have won prizes in economic and business history. His latest co-authored monograph, *Invested: How Three Centuries of Stock Market Advice Reshaped Our Money, Markets, and Minds*, is published by the University of Chicago Press in November 2022.

DAY 1

27/06/2022

Plenary

10:00-10:30—LT16

Welcome to the 26th annual LHPC Hisifest!



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SESSION 1

(10:30–12:00)

Histories of Experience

LT16

Andrea Bourgogne, 'From Chaplin to Stalin: Proletarian cinema and socio-cultural change in Japan, 1920-1930'

Kirsty O'Rourke, 'Transitioning after a genocide: The impact that the inclusion of the voices of victims of rape in film can have for national reconciliation in Bosnia'

Xuyang Gao, 'Creating the 'elegancy' in Ming dynasty: Tea implements in transition'

Reimaginings

LT18

Emma Mitchell, 'Finding Kitty: locating the person in the archive'

Edwin Stockdale, 'Human braille': Richard III's enigmatic character and utilizing his contradictions through poetry'

Joseph Wheatley, 'Francis and the Leper: The Transition from An Ascetic Tale into a Miraculous Conversion'

LUNCH

(12:00–13:00)

SESSION 2

(13:00–14:30)

Diasporas

LT16j

ames Baker, 'Understanding how national apologies have recognised the suffering of British child migrants in Australia, 1913-1967'

Josef Butler, 'No Point of Return? Reimagining the position of the Polish exile community in post-war Britain using the typology of Odyssean and Rubicon refugees' (Virtual)

Lauren Cortese, 'Immigrant History in the United States Reflected in Post-9/11 Narrative as Explored in Joseph O'Neill's, Netherland'

Daniel Burrell, 'The darkness of the grave will not conceal us from thee': Cremationism and new conceptualisations of Race and Jewishness in late nineteenth-century Britain.

Fiscal Histories

LT18

Alvin Chan, 'Discredit Done and Undone: How a Victorian Bank Repaired Trust after an Ability- and Integrity Failure (1840s)'

Simone Guerzoni, 'The Origins of the Welfare State: A Comparative Study of the United Kingdom and the Italian Republic, 1948-1978'

Amy Stanning, Crisis in the Public Finances 1780 – a Call to Action?

SESSION 3

(14.45 – 16.15)

Gender Histories

LT16

Katherine Milliken, 'The Personal is Professional: changing workplaces and society in 1970s London'

Jessica Lynn Leeper, 'Louisa Catherine Adams's Journey from St. Petersburg to Paris in 1815: Crossing the Barriers of Gender Expectations'

Hazel Vosper, "'Dear Sirs, I am going to trouble you for your advice on a little matter of my own.'"

Women as Consumers of Financial Advice in Fin de Siècle England'



Mediterranean Identities

LT18

Jennifer Pearce, 'Cross-cultural relationships in the Principality of Antioch: a reading of the Assises of Antioch'

Remigio Petrocelli, 'The Italian community-building in Scotland in the inter-war period. The fascist project.'

Elena Russo, 'Mediterranean networks: the role of intellectual exchanges across the Mediterranean in shaping 19th-century nationalism in Italy.'



Keynote - Dr David Petts

LT16

'Island transformations: uncovering early medieval Lindisfarne'

Lindisfarne is one of the most iconic sites from early medieval Northumbria. Site of the creation of the Lindisfarne Gospels, centre of the Cult of Saint Cuthbert and location of one of the first Viking attacks in Britain, it is a site which is seemingly well understood. However, in recent years, both new archaeological work and a re-assessment of the documentary record is beginning to make our understanding of the monastery and its trajectory more complex. In this paper I want to explore how new research can transform our knowledge of a site, and potentially change narratives that have been long established and other new readings of an old site.



Closing Remarks

(18:00-18:15)

-LT16 -

Conference Dinner

(19:30-21:00)

-Greaves Park-

DAY 2

(28/05/2022)

Plenary

LT19

9:30-9:45

Welcome to Day 2 of the 26th annual LHPC Histfest!



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SESSION 1

(9:45–11:45)

Local History

LT19

Cameron Fleming, 'Remembering the Lancashire Jacobites: political geography and heritage'

Henry Holborn, 'Enemy Aliens', Nationalism, and Xenophobia - Lancaster and its Internment Camp 1914-1915'

Murray Seccombe, 'A hidden history: highway presentments in the manor of Wakefield (West Riding of Yorkshire), c.1500-1700'

Borders & Boundaries

LT18

James Duncan, 'Whose Abraham? The transition of the Patriarch of Israel in Quodvultdeus of Carthage'

James Graham, 'How did the depictions of extra-terrestrial life in the 17th century justify the physical and moral implications of emerging scientific thought?'

Somnath Pati, Identities, Social Movements, and the 'State': The 'Territorial Merger' of Seraikella-Kharsawan with the Indian Union

Cynthia Pow, From Wolfe's Heroes to Imperial Remnants: the trajectory of transition and trauma for Scottish soldier-settlers in Canada after the Seven Years' War'

LUNCH

(11:45–12:45)

SESSION 2

(12:45–14:15)

Trade & Relationships

LT19

Oliver Gunning, 'Migration, Innovation, and Glassmaking in Britain: 1600-1800'

Anna Henderson, 'Cattle management in Roman Britain: The shift towards intense food production'

Rowan Munnelly, 'So How Corrupt Is This Sea?: The Impact of Human Factors on Ancient Trade Patterns'

Daniel Riddell, 'German and Scandinavian Expatriate Merchants in 19th Century Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Integration and Success in Cross-Cultural Trade'

Health & Environment

LT18

Alexander Hibberts, 'Tempests and Sea Flood': Marine Transgression and Landscape Transition at Hastings Augustinian Priory, c.1350-1417'

Mary McGreechin, 'How Our Changing Relationship With Companion Animals Can Inform Our Understanding Of Allergy And Immune Dysfunction'

Emma Yeo, 'Surviving and thriving at the edge of crisis: Awaiting the plague in early modern England'

SESSION 3

(14.30 – 16.00)

Maritime Histories

LT19

David Isserman, 'White Labourism and its Opponents: the politics of race among British maritime workers 1910-1925'

Edward Moore, 'River Valleys as extensions of Irish Sea Cultural and Social Networks during the Viking-Age: The Evidence from Stone Sculpture'

Dabeoc Stanley, 'Troubled Waters: Smugglers, Customs and Excise in the Irish Sea c. 1680- c. 1800'



Realignments in Understanding

LT18

Cathleen Burton, 'The Beautiful Grotesque: Presentation of Women's Fashion in British Caricature c. 1790-1810'

Will Garbett, 'The Politics of British Satire in the 1990s'

Aaron Sheridan, 'Shifts and Realignments on the Periphery in Edinburgh 1960 – 2007'



Faculty Panel - Kaleidoscope Histories (16:00-17:30)

LT19

This year's Faculty Panel will discuss 'Kaleidoscope Histories: Subtle and Contradictory Transitions in Historical Research.'

Panellists will guide us through how they have dealt with subtle and contradictory transitions in their own historical research before fielding your questions about overcoming difficult transitions in your own research, be they methodological or historiographical.

Each panellist will present for up to 10 minutes each before the Q&A begins, selected questions are at the discretion of the panel chair.



KALEIDOSCOPE HISTORIES

Exploring Subtle & Contradictory Transitions



Closing Remarks
(17:30-17:45)

-LT19-

Conference
Drinks

(19:30-Late)
-In Lancaster-

HISTORIES OF EXPERIENCE

Andrea Bourgogne — King's College London

'From Chaplin to Stalin: Proletarian cinema and socio-cultural change in Japan, 1920-1930'

Abstract

My research examines the links and divisions making radical culture in Japan during the twentieth century interwar period. It focuses on films to assess the articulation of foreign influences, Soviet in particular, with their Japanese renderings. My findings show that cultural experiences weaving the archipelago with the continent shared their spheres of influence with broader geopolitics. This paper shows how events in neighbouring Eurasia acted as global mileposts of cultural change in Japan. Precisely, it interrogates the context behind the shift of the Proletarian Film Movement of Japan (Prokino), a radical film-making group coming out of Japanese Marxism, into a Soviet-inspired revolutionary movement around 1930. It shows that the journey of Prokino closely followed changing artistic experiments and social debates in the Soviet Union.

This suggests a measure of Japanese cultural history during the interwar through the variables of integration and disruption. For Japanese culture, vectors of affinity and challenge suggest a critical revision of the time and space of the Japanese interwar. First, radical culture testifies to the real presence of dissent during times generally presented as ideologically homogeneous. Second, the global entanglements of leftist groups broaden the scope of mainstream geographies, as the interactions between Japanese actors and the Soviet Union locates faraway 'East-Asia' at the centre of a very connected continent.

Kirsty O'Rourke — Institution

Transitioning after a genocide: The impact that the inclusion of the voices of victims of rape in film can have for national reconciliation in Bosnia

Abstract

The Bosnian War (1992-1995) brought the issue of mass rape to the attention of the international community. It forced discussions on whether rape was a policy of genocide, rather than a product. During the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia numerous rape cases were processed. However, these narratives have since been silenced in Bosnia under the guise of 'nation building' and 'reconciliation'. The voices of rape victims must be included and 'unsilenced' for reconciliation to be possible. Through the films *As If I Am Not There*, *Grbavica* and *A Boy From A War*, this paper will show how film challenges the memory of genocide, brings national and international attention to the long-term effects of rape, allows survivors and their children to understand their own identity, provides a form of justice and how it can affect judicial hearings. Ultimately, film 'draw[s] out a past that could not be spoken about' and uncovers narratives that are purposefully excluded and 'forgotten' (Neumann 153). This allows an effective transition for nations post-genocide.

There is a range of literature that focuses on the difficulties of representing rape in film and work done on the impact of rape in communities. However, there is a lack of attention on how representation in film can be used as a mode to aid reconciliation processes for countries post-genocide. This paper will tackle this question and contribute original research to the field of genocidal memory.

Xuyang Gao—Oxford University

Creating elegance in the Ming dynasty: Tea implements in transition.

Abstract

Research background: After Zhu Yuanzhan 朱元璋, the first Ming emperor, decreed against powdered tea and stipulated loose tea for court tributes, tea consumption methods and connoisseurship experienced considerable change in China from the mid fourteenth century to the mid seventeenth century. The use of loose leaves came to prevail over powdered tea, and the tea bowl for the serving of tea was widely replaced by the teapot, a custom that predominates today.

Research question: This research examines the gradual transformation of the tea ceremony during the Ming dynasty and the shaping of tea culture over this period. How did the culture of tea in the Ming dynasty change in response to decrees from the emperor? How did the Ming literati influence the Chinese tea culture?

Source base: In addition to medieval Chinese literature, this research examines the evolution of Ming dynasty tea culture through archaeological artefacts, museum pieces and visual materials, such as paintings.

Presentation methods: A visual presentation will give the viewers a direct understanding of the evolution of Chinese tea culture from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries. Rather than a chronological presentation, tea connoisseurship will be discussed through a comparison of tea ceremonies described by two literati, Zhu Qian 朱權 of the early Ming period and Zhou Gaoqi 周高起 of the late Ming period.

REIMAGINATIONS

Emma Mitchell — Brunel University London

Finding Kitty: locating the person in the archive

Abstract

This practice-based paper takes the idea of a personal object archive as a creative prompt to reconstruct the life of an anonymous eighteenth-century sexworker. It subverts the conventions of the museum, choosing to contextualise objects in terms of their significance to the imaginary owner, rather than in terms of their provenance and historical significance. Through the archive of personal items - patch boxes, chatelaines, jewellery etc., we learn about the owner, a young woman who has gone missing from Mother Gray's brothel on Market Lane, and, through fragments of object-specific prose, piece together her fate. The work uses relevant objects from the Museum of London collection and turns the curator into a storyteller. This is experimental historical fiction, that uses creative writing to imbue objects with personal significance beyond their often mundane historical significance. The final ambition is to create the work as a museum display, allowing the viewer to navigate the objects in their own way and piece together Kitty's story for themselves. I'm working with the Museum of London to find a way to do this. The idea for this paper would be to use images of the objects and deliver their labels orally, in a curatorial fashion. My preference would be to use the time for questions to talk about my process but this may be impractical so I could dedicate some time towards the end of the twenty minutes to do this. I appreciate it's unorthodox.

Edwin Stockdale — Leeds Trinity University

'Human braille': Richard III's enigmatic character and utilizing his contradictions through poetry.

Abstract

The title phrase comes from the elegy, written by the then Poet Laureate, Carol Ann Duffy, when Richard III was reinterred at Leicester Cathedral in March 2015. The starting point of this paper is 'our continuing fascination with Richard III' (Horspool 2017, 6). The versions of Richard III historians present, of his failures and successes as a monarch are varied, the movements and transitions of his reputation. Horspool calls Richard 'a bad king' (2017, 266). In the same vein, Terry Breverton (2015) questions Richard's apparent piety, whereas Annette Carson (2013) demonstrates the positive things of Richard's reign. In Shakespeare's *Richard III* (1597), Richard is a humpbacked villain with a limp and a withered arm. Jonathon Hughes claims that the Princes were killed as a 'product of religious delusion' (1997, 98). Alison Weir (1997) is also convinced of Richard's guilt. However, as A. J. Pollard (2001) observes, Richard's role in the Princes' alleged murder is far from universally accepted.

According to Desmond Seward (1997, 255), 'The reign of Richard III [was] a nightmare, not least for the king himself.' These divergent, contradictory perspectives on the man and his actions are succinctly summed up by Charles Ross (1999). In this paper I will outline some of doctoral research on Richard III and the Princes in the Tower, how it is innovative and interdisciplinary. I posit the question: was Richard III marred by Seasonal Affective Disorder? My poetry is, essentially, a version of history, but one in which contradictory perspectives can coexist simultaneously.

Joseph Wheatley — University of Nottingham

Francis and the Leper: The Transition From An Ascetic Tale into a Miraculous Conversion

Abstract

The story of Francis and the Leper was a major permeation within Franciscan society and culture. After the death of Francis in 1226 the story began to take on a life of its own within Franciscan hagiography. Much like the Franciscan Order itself, the story was unstable and often changing yet somehow it still managed to survive. The shaping of the story is reflective of the shaping of the Order and four separate hagiographies will be examined to understand why the story of the leper changed. Each hagiography has been translated into English and both the English and Latin texts will be used to uncover why this story was constantly edited. It would be remiss to not mention certain factors which influence the changing nature of the story. Authorship as well as the state of the Franciscan Order are both major factors in understanding why the story changed. The four separate hagiographies cover a period from 1228 to 1266, beginning with the canonization of Francis and ending with the order to burn all hagiographies that preceded Bonaventure's own. There will be an analysis of all three authors and the texts they have written as well as a discussion of texts that have been excluded from within the time frame and the reasons for their exclusion. Furthermore, the story's authenticity will be called into question with an examination of the cultural context that influenced late 12th and early 13th century Ascetism as well as the historical memory of early medieval saints.

DIASPORAS

James Baker — University of Hull

Understanding how national apologies have recognised the suffering of British child migrants in Australia, 1913-1967

Between 1913 and 1967, up to 30,000 British children were taken from orphanages and sent live in Australian institutions. Child migrant schemes were co-orchestrated by governments and charities in both nations. They promised that these children would receive professional training and a superior education, as well as being removed from poverty. However, it was later discovered that these children suffered substantial maltreatment. This included abuse, forced labour and a loss of personal identity. In adulthood, many experienced addictions and psychiatric disorders.

The uncovering of the child migrant scandal overlapped with an era that has since been dubbed 'the age of apology.' The 1990s onwards has witnessed a major shift in the ways that governments and institutions related with their histories, with many issuing apologies for actions that had taken place decades prior. Campaigns supporting child migrant redress have been ongoing for the past three decades with substantial progress being made. In 2009, the Rudd administration issued a formal apology, with the UK government following suit in 2010.

This paper is grounded in the campaigns of advocacy groups including the Child Migrants Trust. Their work centres around three core values; reparation, recognition, and rights. The presentation will utilise this notion of recognition to understand why these apologies were necessary, in addition to exploring how they were received by child migrants themselves. It will also explain the ongoing obligations created by these apologies and what they mean for how both national governments connect with other shameful episodes in their respective pasts.

Daniel Burrell—Durham University

'The darkness of the grave will not conceal us from thee': Cremationism and new conceptualisations of Race and Jewishness in late nineteenth-century Britain.

Cremationism emerged in nineteenth-century Europe as a radical, transnational, ideology which represented far more than a discrete new movement advocating for the burning of the dead, but rather a complex space within which the anxieties and anticipations of an imagined modernity could be conceptualised. Though almost entirely overlooked by historians, many cremationists were acutely concerned with emerging concepts of race and hereditary. Pseudo-scientific developments in phrenology, philology, Darwinian evolutionary theory, as well as historical literature and contemporary archaeological excavations, were all used to establish imagined associations between race and disposal. Furthermore, the growth of diverse Jewish migrant communities in British cities, escaping persecution in Russia and Eastern Europe, accentuated these concerns and often served as a convenient 'other'. As such, the imagined permissibility and precedence of cremation for historical and contemporary Jewish communities, served as a point of contention, and often contradiction, for cremationists.

This paper will explore how cremationism enabled the conceptualisation and contestation of ideas related to racial hierarchy, purity, and fears of degeneration. It will also consider how cremationism served as a way for British Jewish communities to conceptualise and contest their own identity, as a threshold against which reformists and the orthodox could be established. This was demonstrated by the much-publicised division within the newly formed Council of the United Synagogue on the issue of burying cremated remains in Jewish cemeteries. Ultimately, many Jews supported cremationism, they designed crematoria, served within the Cremation Society and were themselves cremated, often alongside those who decried their very existence.

Josef Butler — King's College London

'No Point of Return? Reimagining the position of the Polish exile community in post-war Britain using the typology of Odyssean and Rubicon refugees'

Abstract

Increasingly the Polish exile community are being included in the historiography of the Windrush generation, the collective term given to the migrant communities that arrived in Britain during the post-war period. According to the 1951 census there were 162,339 Poles living in the UK, making them the largest migrant group in Britain at the time. However, while both Commonwealth migrants and European refugees were invited to the UK to increase the supply of labour to rebuild the post-war economy, their motivation to resettle differed greatly. Commonwealth migrants have largely been classified as labour or economic migrants, whereas Polish exiles were forced migrants. This fundamental difference had a profound effect on the ways in which the two groupings interacted with Great Britain as a receptive society.

In this paper, I will explore the ways in which Polish exiles' experiences as refugees, or forced migrants, affected their attitudes towards assimilation in the receptive society and identity with relation to their country of origin. I will situate Polish exiles within the broader context of post-war migration, examining how their unique experiences of migration differentiated their relationship with assimilation. To do this, I will use Danièle Joly's 2003 typology of refugees to classify Polish exiles within a framework that seeks to understand the impact of forced migration upon individuals. I will define the Polish exile community in Britain as being Odyssean in nature and establish the ways in which the specific experiences of forced, wartime migration contributed towards the Odyssean character of the community.

Lauren Cortese — University of East Anglia

Immigrant History in the United States Reflected in Post-9/11 Narrative as Explored in Joseph O'Neill's, *Netherland*

Abstract

In this paper I will discuss how American immigrant identity is represented in the post-9/11 period. As a nation of immigrants—aside from Native Americans or enslaved persons who faced forced migration—the American identity is informed by the shared pursuit of mobility and new opportunities. This history relates to the 9/11 terror attacks as American identity was challenged in that moment. Americans felt a surge of patriotism as well as a fear of the unknown outsider. It is a challenging reaction to explain; many Americans have a family history of otherness in that they came to the United States from elsewhere, but now looked at a singular other, the Muslim community, onto which they could project their fears of terrorism.

To present this topic, I will look to the 2008 novel *Netherland* by Joseph O'Neill. In this novel, a Dutch expat is living in New York City in the aftermath of the 9/11 terror attacks. In search of a community, he joins a local cricket league that is comprised of immigrants from the Middle East and Caribbean. Within the text O'Neill discusses the Dutch history in the development of New York City in the 1600s, 20th century immigration patterns into the US, and how migrant identity impacts characters in the wake of the terror attacks. I will show how this text presents broader understanding of the immigrant identity in both recent history at the time of 9/11 and the further development of American identity.

FISCAL HISTORIES

Alvin Chan — Lancaster University

'Discredit Done and Undone: How a Victorian Bank Repaired Trust after an Ability- and Integrity Failure (1840s)'

Abstract

This article uses the organisational trust repair model developed by Gillespie and Dietz to show how the directors of the Bank of Manchester, which failed in 1842, regained the trust of shareholders before they could satisfactorily wind up the firm's affairs. Using the case study approach, this article traces from newspaper reports and selected corporate records the narratives of trust and distrust between the management and shareholders over the course of liquidating the bank. This article addresses two distinct but overlapping questions: (1) how a troubled banking institution responded to shareholders' perception of its damaged legitimacy, as shaped by the nature of trust failures and negative publicity, and (2) how the directors rebuilt fractured internal relations with the shareholders through the demonstration of ability and integrity. By analysing a nineteenth-century bank failure through the lens of a contemporary management theory, this article argues that the effectiveness of trust repair efforts was conditioned by three features unique to banking in both historical and modern contexts: (1) a principal-agent relationship strongly skewed by information asymmetry, (2) an industry-wide culture of financial secrecy which translates into unequal power relations in corporations, and (3) strong interconnectedness in banking activities and the real economy.

Simone Guerzoni — Leeds Beckett University

The Origins of the Welfare State: A Comparative Study of the United Kingdom and the Italian Republic, 1948-1978

Abstract

The British post-war period could be considered, from an international point of view, to have one of the most important historical moments of social and political change. In it there are many elements of what we can consider as the longest period of social transition in of contemporary history. The main consideration that arises on this long transition is the theory of the fallen giant of Britain due to the important changes of the Second World War; but, in this context, there emerged a socialist reality that would have the intention of revolutionizing much of the administrative and political work of an already consolidated democracy. The concept of socialist reformism is present in the history of the British Labour Party and should be adequately explored, as should the consideration of the political internationalism of much of British socialism. The British post-war period has often been regarded as conservative and nationalist from the point of view of the United Kingdom's search for a new international role, but it is important to understand the significance of new elements that emerged in the British domestic setting as the world moved towards division into two opposing blocs during the Cold War.

This thesis proposes to analyze the relationship between the British government and the rest of the post-war international community, by focusing on its influence upon the new Italian Republic with regard to the provision of healthcare. The intention to investigate the Italian case and its inspiration by the British welfare system, allows us to have a unilateral vision of the international dimension of the Italian post-war period.

The aims of this research project include to describe and analyze the origins and development of the welfare state in the United Kingdom and Italy after the second world, in order to understand how the Italian Republic developed its institutions, from 1945 to 1978, especially regarding its reference to the British policy solutions in the field of healthcare. Focusing on the evolution of both National Healthcare reforms and other important laws during the period between 1948 and 1978, the expected result will be to identify and explain the similarities between the two systems by consulting the documents held by the national archives of both Britain and Italy, as well as the existing historiography.

In conclusion, the central role of the state is considered one of the most important tools to manage crises and social development, especially during this time of pandemic, which renders it timely to understand how important the role of the state is to the organization of our society.

Amy Stanning— :Lancaster University

Crisis in the Public Finances 1780 – a Call to Action?

Abstract

Eighteenth-century Britain was an aggressively expansionist power, fighting a series of increasingly global wars against the French and their allies. As is well known, the financial demands of warfare were met through tax-funded public debt (Dickson). The state apparatus that supported the revenue generation to service the debt has been characterised as the 'fiscal-military state' (Brewer, O'Brien).

By 1780, public finances were approaching a state of crisis. Public debt had escalated to fund the American War, and, amid fears of heavy tax increases, there was growing public criticism of inefficiencies in collection of public revenues. In response, Parliament established an investigating commission for the Public Accounts, leading to the production of fifteen detailed reports by 1787.

As shown by Brewer and O'Brien as early as 1988, it was efficient Excise collection that increasingly provided the revenue streams to fund the 'fiscal-military state', whereas land tax yields had proportionally declined. The 1780 Commissioners' report enables us for the first time to explore in detail the mechanisms of Land Tax collection including evidence that the same personnel collected Excise and Land Taxes with differing methods and diligence.

Drawing on the Commissioners' reports and original Land Tax documents in the Lancashire Archives, the paper will examine the haphazard and tardy collection of the Land Tax, the Commissioners' recommendations for improvement in tax administration and the Government's response. This investigation will help us more fully to understand the weaknesses of direct tax collection in Hanoverian Britain and assess the effectiveness of the 'fiscal-military state'.

GENDER HISTORIES

Katherine Milliken — King's College London

The Personal is Professional: changing workplaces and society in 1970s London

Abstract

Though the period following the second world war saw an expansion of opportunities for women, by the 1970s the terms on which they were granted entry to workplaces remained circumscribed. A young professional's personal life may not conform to implicit or explicit norms and they might spend their leisure hours campaigning or exploring 'alternative' London but these aspects of their lives often had to be left behind when they went to work. The office could be an unforgiving place: in 1976, a woman was sacked from her role as a clerk for a City insurance broker for wearing a *Lesbians Ignite* badge.

It was in this context that a small group of lawyers came together to bring their feminist principles to the legal profession and the practice of law. Rights of Women was established in 1975 'to help women find their way around the many man-made laws which affect their lives.' But how could they do this whilst remaining true to their feminist principles? Were they in danger of 'retreating into [their] professionalism and being lawyers first and women second?'

Through an exploration of the aims and activities of Rights of Women this paper suggests that the 1970s saw women move beyond demanding entry into the professions to demanding that those professions change to accommodate their lives and priorities. Their struggles to incorporate feminist principles into their work also provide wider insight into some of the ways in which social and political change was pursued during this period.

Jessica Lynn Leeper — University of Oxford

Louisa Catherine Adams's Journey from St. Petersburg to Paris in 1815: Crossing the Barriers of Gender Expectations

Abstract

Louisa Catherine Adams was the half-English wife of the celebrated American diplomat John Quincy Adams, and together they had been stationed at the palaces of St. Petersburg from 1809-1815. When John Quincy was called to Belgium to sign the Treaty of Ghent to end the War of 1812, Louisa remained behind in Russia with her young son and a few trusted maid servants. She took on many of the diplomatic duties of the American corps which were not traditionally open to women, and she subsequently found a wealth of confidence in herself before she was summoned by John Quincy to meet him in Paris. This paper will explore the writings of Louisa as she braved first a man's political world alone in the Russian courts as a foreign ambassador's wife, and then the treacherous roads of winter. She traveled across war torn Europe for several weeks, encountering many friends and some foes along the way. This paper highlights the impact that solo travel had on the proto-feminist mindset and writings of women in the Napoleonic era, and the importance of studying diplomatic wives in the history of travel. Louisa's experiences and writings shed an important light on women as independent agents of cosmopolitanism across a vast socially and politically diverse geographic map.

Hazel Vosper — Lancaster University

“Dear Sirs, I am going to trouble you for your advice on a little matter of my own.” Women as Consumers of Financial Advice in Fin de Siècle England.

Abstract

The consumption of financial advice by British investors in the burgeoning global economy of the later nineteenth century was fed from multiple sources. Advice books, newspaper columnists, professional advisers and social or family acquaintances all proffered opinions, guidance and investment tips. Such advice was often directed specifically at the increasing number of women who wished to participate in the expanding worldwide market for company shares and government bonds. Women’s growing willingness to engage in financial investing reflected a number of social movements witnessed during the later Victorian period that interacted to bolster female financial agency. Legal changes to marriage, attitudinal shifts regarding suitable employment for women, and important demographic developments all combined to increase both the financial means and independence of some women. Increasingly more and more middleclass women were willing to consider money markets as a suitable means to generate income, increase wealth and provide long-term financial security. Using archival records from individual investors, professional advisors and financial publications, this paper will consider the specific nature of advice that was sought by, and proffered to, female investors. In particular, the extent to which advice specifically targeted at women reflected gendered norms will be explored in a period when such norms were in a state of flux.

MEDITERRANEAN IDENTITIES

Jenifer Pearce — Nottingham Trent University

Cross-cultural relationships in the Principality of Antioch: a reading of the Assises of Antioch

Abstract

The First Crusade (1095-1099) culminated in the establishment of four Latin Christian polities in the Levant. The Latins would live amongst and rule over the region's diverse population until 1291, when their last Levantine territory fell. Scholarly opinions regarding the nature and quality of cross-cultural relationships between the Latins and their Levantine subjects have fluctuated greatly since the nineteenth century. Contemporary historians have attempted to delve into the complexities of such relationships, particularly in regards to how the Latins' relationship with Levantine Christians differed from their relationship with members of other faiths.

Academic exploration of this topic has been impeded by historians' traditional reliance on a small corpus of translated historical narrative texts, in which little reference to everyday cross-cultural interactions are made. They are also hampered by a disproportionate focus on the Kingdom of Jerusalem, at the expense of the other three polities which also comprised the Latin East, from which fewer sources survive.

The study of the treatment and representation of Levantine populations in Latin laws and legal texts offers a less explored window into the Latins' relationship with their Levantine subjects. This paper specifically investigates the early thirteenth century Assises of Antioch. The Latin Principality of Antioch was closely tied to the neighbouring Byzantine Empire and Cilician Armenia, and was home to sizeable Armenian, Greek and Syrian Christian populations, but has been neglected by crusades historians. This study's investigation of cross-cultural relationships within the principality through a reading of its only surviving legal treatise therefore makes an original and useful contribution to scholarly debates regarding the Latins' relationship with Levantine Christian populations across the wider Latin East.

Remigio Petrocelli — University of Dundee

The Italian community-building in Scotland in the inter-war period. The fascist project.

Abstract

This paper which draws on various Italian and British contemporary primary sources – consular documents, MI5 reports, and newspaper articles – focuses on the recreational activities created by the Italian fascist members in Scotland. These activities were part of the fascist project to forge Italian identity, consolidate community cohesion as well as strengthen the links between Italian emigrants and their country of origin. This topic forms part of a wider PhD project that looks at the fascist clubs established in Scotland during the inter-war period (1922-1940) and which examines the relationship between Italian fascist emigrants and Scottish society.

This paper examines the social activities that Italian fascists carried out in the Twenties by Italian fascists, which eventually contributed to creating the Glasgow and Edinburgh Little Italies. The activities performed in the Thirties will be explored too. In that period, these underwent a significant shift with excessive use of propaganda due to the Fascist regime's totalitarian policy. Finally, I will analyse the community-building results achieved by the fascist clubs in Scotland by shedding light on the Casa d'Italia – House of Italy – which was opened in May 1935 and became the Italians' centre of gravity until June 1940, when Fascist Italy declared war on Britain.

Elena Russo — University of Cambridge

Mediterranean networks: the role of intellectual exchanges across the Mediterranean in shaping 19th-century nationalism in Italy.

Abstract

The 19th century was a period of transition in Europe, marked by nationalism as attested by the rise of independentist groups aiming for the formation of nation-states. The analysis of these groups is commonly constrained by national boundaries, and transnational links tend to be ignored. Focusing on Italy, this study asserts the importance of intellectuals' movements and connections across the Mediterranean Sea in shaping national discourses. This study argues that, on one hand, Mediterranean intellectual exchange propelled nationalist groups that envisioned Italy as a nationstate. On the other hand, it also influenced other political perspectives. Several thinkers, such as Mettòe Galdi (1765-1821), Vittorio Barzoni (1767-1843), and Alfio Grassi (1766- 1827), supported France, Britain or the Ottoman Empire as civilising powers in the Mediterranean, thereby deviating from the pure form of Italian nationalism. The interactions of Italian thinkers with other powers acting in the Mediterranean will be presented as a source for alternative political forms in the region. This study aims to provide a fresh perspective on nineteenth-century historiography that goes beyond the idea that nation-states were the only political expression envisioned. However, the twentieth-century nationalist movements, that developed in Europe, gradually eradicated any proposal of political alternatives that did not present the nation-state as a natural answer. Overall, the purpose of this paper is to emphasise the role that movements of intellectuals and ideas across the Mediterranean had in shaping both nineteenth-century nationalism groups and alternative political perspectives that challenged nationalist frameworks.

LOCAL HISTORIES

Cameron Fleming — Lancaster University

Remembering the Lancashire Jacobites: political geography and heritage.

Abstract

Frank Musgrove's seminal piece, 'The North of England: A history' (1990) opens by discussing the somewhat inevitable pull of geographical determinism as a historical explanation in northern history but how much is this also true for heritage?

In the 1960's Lancashire archives (or Lancashire Record Office) set about curating an exhibition exploring jacobitism both close to Lancashire and the ripples felt in the county from events like the Battle of Culloden. Fifty years later in 2015, Preston city council embark on a massive project of remembering the battle of Preston on its tercentenary. However, since the 1960's, local government reorganisation, economic decline and more recently resurgence with the 'Preston model', changed the focus of commemoration from one reflecting historic Lancashire to one centred around Preston.

This paper discusses the strength of this model of heritage project and some of the challenges it poses to remembering the Jacobites in Lancashire. How does the current political geography shape the setting for what can be commemorated? How responses to economic challenges shape the goals of these projects? And how can comparing the two commemorations help heritage providers to commemorate the Jacobites in the future?

Henry Holborn — Edge Hill University

'Enemy Aliens', Nationalism, and Xenophobia - Lancaster and its Internment Camp 1914-1915

Abstract

From the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, the British government interned 'enemy aliens' on the basis of their nationality on a mass scale. Lancaster's internment camp was part of this history. Lasting from autumn 1914 to mid-1915, the camp was significant for several reasons. Firstly, it was a major site of the early stages of internment. Secondly, it featured heavily in local and national press, at times acting as a propaganda tool. Thirdly, it was significant in affecting 'enemy aliens' from the locality. Fourthly, it was given international significance through diplomatic conflicts over some of its inmates, particularly over the ethical concerns of having child internees. Finally, it was inhabited by famous individuals, most notably Joseph Pilates and Robert Graves. This paper offers a micro-history addressing one case study in fine detail, adopting a monthly chronological approach. It uses newspaper extracts, state files, and personal testimony to build up a detailed picture. It also analyses public and political perceptions from the authorities, local population, and the public sphere. Furthermore, it will discuss the camps' significance in relation to a wider internment system, and issues of historical memory and public history.

Murray Seccombe — Lancaster University**'A hidden history: highway presentments in the manor of Wakefield (West Riding of Yorkshire), c.1500-1700'****Abstract**

The seventeenth-century paper records of the Wakefield courts leet contain a treasure trove of 6,000 highway-related orders, bylaws and amercements across nineteen townships in the parish of Halifax. The key documents are the original 'bills' submitted by constables every Easter and Michaelmas, which were dominated by highway matters throughout the century.

The approaches taken by townships in Halifax parish were a remarkably successful fusion of customary and statutory regulation, meeting the objectives of legislation by appealing to traditional values and beliefs, especially an obligation to repair roads through, or adjacent to, landholdings. The documents facilitate analysis of officeholder status, literacy and patterns of office that show the surprising depth of participation in governance, albeit under the sway of an increasingly assertive 'middling sort' of yeomen-clothiers.

The paper suggests the leet was a significant agency of the extensive state (Hindle, Braddick). A network of obligation underpinned economic development and infrastructure and helped to achieve a 'joined-up realm' before 1700.

Andrew Walmsley — Lancaster University**'Monuments and Memorials in Changing Public Spaces: The 'Mexico' Lifeboat Memorial, St Anne's on the Sea (1888).'****Abstract**

My paper will examine public monuments and memorials and their relevance and resonance in changing physical and ideological landscapes. This will be done through an interrogation of the subject of my PhD Research, the '*Mexico* Monument' in St Anne's on the Sea in Lancashire, England, a Victorian seaside town which was developed from 1875.

This monument is a life-size sculpture of a lifeboatman and representation of the body of an 'everyman', displayed in a public space and remarkable for the period. It stands on the promenade adjacent to the pier and is a memorial to the crew of the lifeboat *Laura Janet*, who all perished attempting to rescue the crew of the German barque, *Mexico*, during a violent storm of December 1886. It is the work of a Scottish sculptor William Birnie Rhind (1853-1933) and was unveiled in May 1888 on what was a largely undeveloped promenade.

Using reports from local and national newspapers, mapping, photographic evidence, and archival material held by the local RNLI, I will demonstrate the crucial role the monument played in the history of the town. I will examine it as a physical entity in the changing public realm and local geographies, and a visual symbol and persistent motif in changing ideological and emotional landscapes. Unlike other Victorian public monuments, it is not overtly contentious, nor has it become an empty metaphor and, as such, I will also explore its enduring relevance over time within the locality.

BORDERS & BOUNDARIES

James Duncan— University of Liverpool

Whose Abraham? The transition of the Patriarch of Israel in Quodvultdeus of Carthage

Abstract

Abraham occupies an unusual place within the Hebrew Bible. In being presented as the patriarch of the nation of Israel he displays scant markers of Jewish identity, never observing the Sabbath, nor recruiting anyone into the faith. His place as a specifically Jewish personality was thereby open to contestation.

One author who contested the position of Abraham was Quodvultdeus of Carthage (d. c. 455). Focussing on his recounting of the Akedah (the binding of Isaac), as well as several other stories of Abram/Abraham, this paper will demonstrate that Quodvultdeus deployed a process of biblical transformation whereby he moved the received personality(ies) of Abraham from their context within the Hebrew Bible, into ones that asserted Christianity's place as the ancient belief in God. Regarding the Akedah, this was achieved through changing the proposed sacrifice from a test of Abraham's loyalty, into a prefiguring of the Passion. Instead of being the patriarch of Israel, Abraham became an eyewitness to the death of Christ, and a source of testimony for Christian history.

James Graham — Lancaster University

How did the depictions of extra-terrestrial life in the 17th century justify the physical and moral implications of emerging scientific thought?

Abstract

When John Wilkins wrote his book in 1638 on the possibility that the moon may be an inhabited planet, thinkers across England began to discuss the possibility of extraterrestrial life existing across the universe. This theory emerged during a period of changing scientific and theological thought. But this new topic introduced questions about the nature of man. Were we the only ones that knew the existence of God or was humanity morally inferior to another species? While current historiography primarily focuses on these moral conundrums that arise, the actual presentations of extra-terrestrials is often neglected despite it being a gateway into understanding the attitudes of the authors. By examining how extraterrestrials were portrayed, we can have a deeper understanding of the attitudes towards morality. With Earth's importance declining in a seemingly ever-growing universe, understanding how they processed humanity's own insignificance can reveal how Early Modern people gave life meaning.

This paper closely analyses the various plays and books that feature extra-terrestrials across the seventeenth century from the scientific works of John Wilkins to the cultural pieces by Francis Godwin and Aphra Behn. This analysis will reveal that the purpose of these texts was to reaffirm humanity's place in the universe. They positioned humanity at the height of morality and spirituality. But most interestingly, these texts often acknowledged extraterrestrials as equals to humanity instead of as inferior. Ultimately, this paper intends to show how people humbled themselves by comparing humanity to extraterrestrial life and believing we weren't spiritually superior.

Cynthia Pow — University of Dundee

,From Wolfe's Heroes to Imperial Remnants: the trajectory of transition and trauma for Scottish soldier-settlers in Canada after the Seven Years' War'

Abstract

During the Seven Years' War in North America (1756-1763), the participation of Scottish troops in the battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759, consolidated their transition from being regarded as disloyal clansmen to brave and loyal imperial warriors. Despite the unsettling experiences of the Seven Years' War which often saw them engaged in guerrilla type combat with the French and their indigenous allies, approximately ninety soldiers decided to settle in Canada. The transition from soldier to settler did not simply mean starting a new life as a conquering incomer with a land grant from the British government. It also required a degree of integration into the stratified and now conquered society of colonial French-Canada. At a micro-level they were settling amongst a traumatised population whilst still absorbing the impact of their own traumatic combat experiences. At a macro-level they were building their lives during a decade of socio-political re-adjustment. The onset of the American War of Independence demanded a reverse transition from civilian to military lives and the potential re-awakening of traumatic memories of combat. After the war ended a second transition into civilian life followed. This return to civilian life under the shadow of Britain's defeat and the influx of vociferous Loyalists, rendered the loyal Scottish veterans a less significant part of the Canadian population. Their role as Wolfe's heroes belonged to their youth and ostensibly, they had transitioned into 'imperial remnants' of the British conquest.

TRADE AND RELATIONSHIPS

Oliver Gunning — University of Northumbria

Migration, Innovation, and Glassmaking in Britain: 1600-

1800

Abstract

Often environmental attributes and elite academic science are credited with causing Britain's Industrial Revolution. Recent revisionist histories of science present different perspectives, understanding that industrial progress had roots in the embodied skills of highly mobile workers. Glassmaking conforms to this revisionist perspective. The role of immigrants in the glass industry of early modern Britain is well known, with European glass artisans seen as playing an integral part in developing British glassmaking techniques. However, studies are often presented in binary perspectives, with the migrant presented as a tool of British entrepreneurialism, with no real understanding of the migrant's motive or agency.

By combining methodologies from Migration Studies, Science and Technology Studies, and Glass Studies, this paper will look to identify the mechanisms underpinning the success and failure of both the integration of the migrant and the adaptation of their skills in Britain. The development of glassmaking will be shown to be rooted in the mobility and flexibility of national and international skilled labour forces. This paper will focus on the North East of England which will become the first chapter of my PhD titled "Migration, Mobility, and Innovation: Migrant Glass Labour in Britain 1674-1800"

Anna Henderson — University of Oxford

'Cattle management in Roman Britain: The shift towards intense food production'

Abstract

Following the Roman invasion of Britain in 43 CE, a period of transition began. Migrants from the Roman Empire, and then increasingly inhabitants of Britain, began to follow Roman practices, iconography, and customs. One such area where a significant transition took place is food production. Prior to 43 CE, Britain was primarily sustained by subsistence farming. However, the influx of inhabitants at the beginning of the Roman period necessitated the need for mass food production.

Scholars from the fields of classical archaeology and archaeological science have previously considered the transition in Britain, but often in separation, using different evidence bases of literary sources or isotopic analysis. This paper will collate these different evidence forms together to present a cohesive view of the shift in food production from Iron Age to Roman Britain. Three themes will be considered: the increase in cattle size, the change in butchery techniques, and the possibility of increased cattle mobility. By assessing these different aspects, it is apparent that many of the changes appear to be aimed at increasing the quantity and speed of food production. This paper argues that the initial transition was due to the influx of inhabitants. However, the continuation of these production practices was then due to a sustained population and a reliance on new cultural practices introduced by the Roman military.

Rowan Munnery— University of St Andrews

So How Corrupt Is This Sea?: The Impact of Human Factors on Ancient Trade Patterns

Abstract

One of the long-running debates in the field of ancient economic history has been how the distribution of goods across the Roman world was organised. As the question goes, are the majority of the significant quantities of imports found across the Roman trade zone the result of unscheduled random exchanges as small-scale traders bought and sold goods according to immediate concerns, or were they far more planned and systematised? This paper takes the approach of looking at the strategies adopted by small traders in the maritime world of late antiquity through the lens of New Institutional Economics to argue that the economic behaviour of maritime merchants was heavily constrained by the requirement to maintain close interpersonal connections with their potential customers. The informal institutional power of social norms, which regarded merchants as inherently untrustworthy until proven otherwise, meant that their social standing had to be carefully cultivated. The paper lays out how, rather than being able to freely circulate across the sea and easily pull into foreign ports to trade, it was necessary for these traders to strongly invest in self-representation to ensure robust connections with the communities they intended to conduct business within in order to generate economic opportunities by fostering trust. This leads to the conclusion that the image of the 'Brownian motion' of cabotage cannot have been an accurate description of the vast majority of maritime trade during antiquity, which has important implications in understanding how seaborne distribution networks developed and changed.

Daniel Riddell — Northumbria University

**German and Scandinavian Expatriate Merchants in 19th Century Newcastle-upon-Tyne:
Integration and Success in Cross-Cultural Trade**

Abstract

Integration is a key focus in the study of migrants, wherein we study the transition between societies, and whether migrants reflected one, the other, or a combination of both birth and host culture.

This paper focuses on elite migrants, German and Scandinavian businessmen, who established themselves in Newcastle-upon-Tyne between 1840 and 1920. Crossing between cultures was not just a by-product of their migration, but their primary function as a group, as middlemen in a burgeoning cross-cultural trade between Newcastle and the Baltic, between the local culture and that of their homeland.

This paper examines whether these expatriates integrated, and if so, to what extent. It also comments upon the relationship between integration and business success. The key integration factors studied are naturalisation, choice of spouse, servants and business partners, names of residences and children, freemasonic membership, civic activity and parish membership.

This paper will show that the expatriates maintained a balance of integration, and having the correct balance promoted success. Integration was necessary to align the merchants with their native counterparts, and membership in the commercial fraternity and the middle class, groups with norms which crossed cultural lines, in their local forms, was enough. Complete assimilation was not the norm, and was not encouraged by local Britons, as their very distinctiveness was what made the expatriates useful cross-cultural brokers, when combined with powerful human and social capital, and the aforementioned balanced integration, which enabled them to effectively maintain a foot in both camps.

HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT

Alexander Hibberts — Durham University

‘Tempests and Sea Flood’: Marine Transgression and Landscape Transition at Hastings Augustinian Priory, c.1350-1417

Abstract

In 1406, Sir John Pelham sought royal approval to move Hastings Priory, located in Priory Valley, to a new site twenty kilometres away. Pelham claimed this beleaguered institution of Augustinian canons was so beset by ‘tempests and sea flood’ that it was impossible to pray. Echoing Pelham, Moss (1824), Baines (1963), and Antram (2019) also attribute the priory’s relocation, complete by 1417, to the destructive impacts of marine transgression.

I suggest medieval institutions had far more agency when responding to devastating climatic change. Conventional primary sources, such as charters and the built environment have been re-read to explore the priory’s interaction with the surrounding geology, landscape, and natural world. Archaeological excavation and priory rent rolls, for example, illustrate a pre-meditated reaction to rising sea-levels on a destructive coastline. This involved transitioning the Priory Valley estate from an urban nexus into a sparsely populated rural grange, more profitable in the long-term through greater resilience to regular flooding. Recontextualising charters in the landscape also reveals a strategic partnership between Hastings Priory and Pelham; the canons migrating closer to valuable assets at Dallington and Ticehurst whilst Pelham’s patronage enhanced his status as local powerbroker. Significantly, the priory’s creative reaction to its changing relationship with the sea enabled the community to thrive amidst challenging climatic circumstances.

Taking an environmental history approach, this paper offers a more nuanced causal analysis, including a novel onto-epistemology which acknowledges the complex interaction of cultural and natural agents, such as the ocean, as actors in historical narratives.

Mary McGreechin — University of Strathclyde

How Our Changing Relationship With Companion Animals Can Inform Our Understanding Of Allergy And Immune Dysfunction

Abstract

Victorian Britons created, and embraced, the cult of domesticity and within this idyll the domestication of animals into much-loved, and indulged, family pets emerged. This shift from the natural world to the family hearth was a permanent one as current figures on pet ownership and pet expenditure demonstrates. Evidence of increased attachment to companion animals range from their perception as ‘fur babies’ to the purchasing of homes or cars specifically to accommodate a pet’s needs.

Yet, as they more intimately share our lives, and our lifestyles, animals are increasingly sharing our chronic health conditions. The prevalence of obesity, diabetes, stress and depression is growing exponentially in pets. Concerningly, incidence rates of allergy and intolerance, which experts estimate half of all Europeans will suffer from by 2025, is also rising amongst the pet population. Whilst poor nutrition and sedentism have led to certain novel health conditions in animals, an explanation for the increase in allergy rates is less clear. Do these rising numbers suggest that pets, like humans, are somehow at odds with their environment? In transforming their environment have we also transformed animals' immune systems? If allergy is indeed a 'modern malady' then the evolving relationship between humans and animals provides a test case to identify the factors which have given rise to this phenomenon.

Emma Yeo — Durham University

Surviving and thriving at the edge of crisis: Awaiting the plague in early modern England

Abstract

My paper focuses on the moments of transition between a healthy world and one imbued with mortal danger: the liminal space experienced by those awaiting the arrival of plague in their communities. I will engage with the recent work of history of emotions scholars such as Hannah Newton and Olivia Formsby to explore the emotional consequences of impending crisis.

For early modern communities well accustomed to the plague, the spread of the disease across neighbouring towns and parishes was a source of real concern. By considering demographic data contained in parish registers alongside narrative documents such as letters and diaries, the growing emotional toll of the plague as well as increased physical danger can be traced.

My first case study will be the 1636 plague, which was exceptionally devastating to communities in North East England. Plotting the physical movement of the plague across north eastern parishes, in conjunction with surviving archival evidence, provides a new perspective on the path taken by the disease in that dreadful year. I will then explore the experiences of English communities more broadly, focusing on those with appropriate narrative evidence.

The plague does not only affect the physical body of infected persons. Even before the first buboes appear on an unlucky towns person, there is an emotional toll on the 'body' of the community produced by the movement of the disease across the landscape.

MARITIME HISTORIES

David Isserman — Edge Hill University

White Labourism and its Opponents: the politics of race among British maritime workers 1910-1925

Abstract

Britain's Empire was held together by its merchant sea-power. The men and women of the maritime proletariat, the labour force in which British sea-power was based in, adhered to a political and social world-view that simultaneously accepted and challenged key aspects of the ideology of Empire. White Labourism, a racist form of class consciousness that framed foreign workers as a threat to wellbeing and livelihoods of white British workers, became one of the leading ideological tenets of the leading maritime trade unions during this era. This paper focuses on how the language of class struggle and trade unionism was used by leaders of maritime unions to maintain power for themselves whilst addressing how rank and file workers, under the influence of syndicalism and revolutionary trade unionism, began to challenge these beliefs as a part of a broader internal revolt against the established union leadership.

Edward Moore — Lancaster University

Nithsdale as an expansion of maritime networks in the Viking-Age

Abstract

Study of Viking-Age Nithsdale has been relatively ignored. Past projects have focused on cataloguing the region's rich history, but a lack of clear sources and the fragmentary nature of stone sculpture in the region has acted as a deterrent to many wishing to study Southwestern Scottish Viking-Age history, preferring the alluring sculptures of Whithorn instead. This paper seeks to explore the Nith's connections to the wider Irish Sea region. By utilising the motifs of sculpture, the nearby Galloway hoard, antiquarian maps, ancient road networks and landscape analysis, this paper will seek to showcase that river valleys such as the Stranait acted as the bridge between maritime and land networks.

The Irish Sea as a region of exchange is well documented (Downham 2008, Edmonds 2020). The Extent of the Kingdom of the Isles showcases the extent of networks across the Irish Sea and beyond, extending from the Isle of Man into the Outer Hebrides. Utilising stone sculpture as a means for observing the results of such networks is also a well-established practice (Edmonds 2020). Stone sculpture can be utilised to showcase connectivity across great distances through the study of shared methods of sculpture, shared motifs and shared sculpture forms. Although, as they are the legacy of networks, they cannot be used to rebuild these networks into their original form. These networks can, however, be partially reconstructed when analysing other aspects of material culture and through consultation to the (limited) written record, archaeology and ancient highways.

Dabeoc Stanley— Lancaster University

Troubled Waters: Smugglers, Customs and Excise in the Irish Sea c. 1680- c. 1800.

Abstract

Smuggling was rife in the Irish Sea across the Long Eighteenth Century, facilitated in large part by the role of the Isle of Man as an entrepôt. The contemporary pamphlet *Smuggling* laid open alleged it was 'a small Island, so conveniently situated between the Three [Kingdoms], inhabited chiefly by vagrants, Rebels to his Majesty, and outlawed smugglers, to carry on that illicit trade'.

Exploiting the liminal constitutional situation, smuggling merchants and entrepreneurs immigrated to the Isle from England, Scotland, and Ireland from the 17th century onward; aided and abetted by successive Lords of Man (Derby and Atholl) who benefited from the profits thereby received by the ducal customs (Gawne, Wilkins). Indeed, Governor Basil Cochrane, in a letter to the 3rd Duke of Atholl, wrote 'the merchants are the bees that brings in the honey so there is a necessity to favour and deal tenderly with them'.

Seeking to crush smuggling, British administrations sought to impose a customs regime through delineating maritime borders, a process which saw the progressive expansion of the radii of enforcement throughout the 18th century (Ashworth). 23 so-called 'Hovering Laws' were passed from 1699-1815 (Morieux). This inevitably led to confrontation with the Manx.

By considering documentation of key moments of tension between British and Manx authorities, such as the infamous 1750 'Dow case', this paper will interrogate the difficulties experienced by British customs and excise in enforcing the 'fiscal-military state' in the face of fungible maritime jurisdictions in the Irish Sea.

REALIGNMENTS IN UNDERSTANDING

Emily Abercrombie — University of Liverpool

Gerald of Wales's *De Principis Instructione*: Transitioning the Historiography

Abstract

Gerald of Wales's late twelfth century text, the *De Principis Instructione*, has often been perceived as a 'Mirror for Princes' style text, of which further study is of little value, due to the misconception that this work has stolen the bulk of its subject matter from other twelfth century texts, notably Polycraticus and *De Nugis Curialium*. However, through a close reading of this text, it is possible to discover how Gerald of Wales uniquely understood 'good' medieval kingship and discern how he used this particular text to criticise the nature of his own monarchs, most notably Henry II. Gerald of Wales invoked the moral principles that he outlined in the first book of the *De Principis Instructione* in order to demonstrate how the Angevins were vicious rulers, citing their ancestry, physiognomy, and actions in books two and three, his chronicle of Henry II's reign. In this paper I shall discuss how Gerald of Wales used the physical deaths of his monarchs, as well as those events surrounding them, to implicitly challenge their morality as kings, and thereby move the text from its current discredited position to demonstrate that, contrary to modern historiography, there is still much that can be gleaned from its chapters.

Cathleen Burton — Lancaster University

The Beautiful Grotesque: Presentation of Women's Fashion in British Caricature c. 1790-1810.

Abstract

England from 1790-1810 witnessed major shifts in fashion. Developing industry made new types of fashion popular and available to a wider audience. Silhouettes evolved from voluptuous curves of the Georgian Era to classical simplicity of the Regency. The emphasis on appearance caused anxiety among moralists, a woman (or man) who was too interested in clothing would prove as fickle as fashion was; and yet good fashion was a requirement for gentility. This dichotomy provided ample material for satires, presented in the form of single sheet caricatures, social or political cartoons in which features are exaggerated to grotesque effects. The late eighteenth century was a golden age for caricatures in England, spurred on by social and political shifts. Caricatures have received a wide range of scholarship since the early 1900s, and while critiques of fashion are an acknowledged part of social satires there has not been an extensive study into the specific nature of caricatured fashion.

This paper will discuss research undertaken for a masters dissertation. It will seek to show how women's fashions were presented in caricatures c. 1790-1810, and if these views reflect the reality of dress. The work will primarily examine visual works, the caricatures themselves but also the emerging fashion plates which were available to the same audience. It will compare the two modes of displaying dress to understand the criticisms of caricaturists. The work will also delve into archival research to understand how fashion was discussed by contemporary women to understand the contrast between caricature and reality.

Will Garbett — Lancaster University

The Politics of British Satire in the 1990s

Abstract

This paper will explore the 1990s as a period of transition in British history using the television and radio satires of Chris Morris and his network of collaborators as primary sources. The paper will demonstrate how satire affords an important opportunity to better understand the intersections between cultural and political history – especially the relationships between technologies, information, and power. I will argue that Morris' work explored how new formats, such as 24-hour broadcasting, changed relationships between the audience and the news, and how these technologies and formats created their authority. Morris also satirised established formats such as current affairs programmes, but in a different style to the satire of the 1980s.

The work of Morris' network marked a transition away from the mainstream and alternative comedy scenes of the 1980s. Satire that co-opted sincere media formats was not new, but Morris pushed the boundaries of taste and possibility. The social background of satirists was also changing. This paper will explore whether Morris' work was indicative of a transition in British society described by Alwyn Turner, wherein eighteen years of Conservative government shifted the political battlefield from high politics to culture. In this context, satire shifted its targets from the politics of government to the politics of everyday life.

Turner's transition is compelling but needs to be explored: did the line between culture and politics become increasingly blurred during this period? Were satirists simply more aware of the link between the two? Or had it always been this way?

Aaron Sheridan — University of Strathclyde

Shifts and Realignments on the Periphery in Edinburgh 1960 - 2000

Abstract

Following the Second World War, a new wave of council housebuilding saw the composition of Scotland's cities dramatically change. Where once tenement housing provided accommodation for rich and poor alike, new forms such as high-rise blocks, semi-detached homes and maisonettes came to dominate housebuilding until the election of the Thatcher government. Change was seen too by fluctuating sexual politics, processes of deindustrialisation and the growing consumer economy.

What did this all mean for working-class people? Focusing on Greater Pilton, a peripheral housing scheme in Edinburgh, this paper presents an oral and social history of the changing culture, social mores and identities present in late-twentieth century Scotland's council housing estates. Through both archival work and life-history interviews, it will explore what these new homes meant for tenants used to slum conditions, the lifestyles they enabled them to pursue or attain and ways people interacted in the new neighbourhoods of the twentieth century. It will also detail the narratives of these schemes, both those promoted in 'official' sources and those given by long-term residents, how each of these differ and which events they attribute to the schemes' declining reputations in the last decades of the century.

The 'movements and transitions' discussed in this paper are both personal and social and much of the analysis will involve linking the two, contrasting them and discussing the interactions between wider movements and personal transitions

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