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Sir Joshua Jebb And The Mid Victorian Penal-system, 1850-1863

David F. Smith

University of Puget Sound, dfsmith@pugetsound.edu

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Reports of Proceedings

**Pacific Coast
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**Early Twelfth Century Ties Between England and Normandy:
The Notion of an Ecclesiastical Empire**

David S. Spear, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Following the lead of John LePatourel (*The Norman Empire*) who develops the idea that from 1066 to 1144 England and Normandy comprised one dominion, this paper examines the extent to which the English and Norman churches were united, and the degree to which they reinforced the notion of a Norman empire, by focusing specifically on the secular clergy. It concludes that there was a good deal of interchange between the English and Norman churches throughout the entire twelfth century, that the links which were formed in the first half of the twelfth century remained strong long into the second half, and that they were unbroken by any new influx of Angevin or Aquitanian churchmen.

Henry of Anjou, Duke of Normandy

Joe W. Leedom III, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

The Anarchy of Stephen's reign was the result of confused lines of authority and legitimacy in the Anglo-Norman State. From 1127 until 1150 politics and political developments outstripped the capacity of Norman custom and law to change. The result was that Stephen and Maud lacked sufficient title and authority to claim more than a fraction of the barons' allegiance. Geoffrey of Anjou alone appreciating the situation, maneuvered his son, Henry, into leadership of the Angevins in England, and then abdicated Normandy in Henry's favor in 1150. Henry, whose claims to England and Normandy extended back to the first oaths sworn to his mother in 1127, successfully reconciled his right to rule with victories over King Stephen. The Treaty of Winchester forced a defeated king to recognize the might and title of Henry of Anjou.

Robert of Meulan and the Governance of the Anglo-Norman State

Sally N. Vaughn, *St. Lawrence University*

Commentary

William W. Wootten, *Arizona State University*

These three papers contribute in precise ways to our ideas about the Anglo-Normans and the Anglo-Norman Empire. Professor Vaughn's view of Count Robert of Meulan suggests that he was indeed a leading *curialis* under Henry I, who granted him the earldom of Leicester as a reward for services performed. Her views imply that Count Robert's influence at court was perhaps not entirely malevolent. Mr. Spear endeavors to further the concept of a trans-channel state by seeking "ecclesiastical unities" in 12th-century England. Mr. Leedom demonstrates that in the events and circumstances of the period c. 1120-1154 "politics . . . comprised all the law." Here are intriguing ideas regarding Geoffrey of Anjou and the possible idea behind Maud's Angevin marriage. What is missing is even a minimal definition of the two terms so basic to what seems to be a fresh approach to the problem.

Patterned Awareness in the Book of Margery Kempe

Kathleen Casey, *U.C.L.A.*

The patterns imposed by Margery Kempe upon her life imply precisely that intellectual concentration she is reputed to lack, forcing reconsideration of our concepts of order and subjectivity, no less than of the nature and uses of autobiography. Detailed examination of her intricate manipulation of three dimensions of time reveal the journal as a tool of life control and self-therapy helping the author to move from a private state of awareness to confident and effective public activity in a solo role. Historians should treat this document not merely as a record of contemporary events, albeit through an eccentric or hysteric personality, but seriously, as evidence improving our understanding of the movement between inner and outer experience.

Toward A Revelation of Character:**Biography and Portraiture in Renaissance England**

Elizabeth W. Pomeroy, *The Huntington Library*

Important changes touched both biography and portraiture in sixteenth century England. Both were attempting to capture a distinct human character, but each form developed differently. The medieval kinds of biography evolved into more intimate records of individual personalities (Roper's *More*, Greville's *Life of Sidney*). However, the surge of portrait painting carried little change in the medieval anti-naturalistic aesthetic; instead emblematic detail revealed character and social status indirectly. The rhetoric of the literary portraits was matched by the iconographic sharpness of the painted ones. The languages of the two media finally served the same purpose: to defy mutability by creating an enduring monument to a particular human character.

Queen Elizabeth I and the Persistence of Patriarchy

Allison Heisch, *California Polytechnic University, Pomona*

Despite her remarkable success, Queen Elizabeth I had no particular impact on the status of women in England either during her reign or in the pre-war years following.

One reason for this is that she manipulated the generally accepted notion of women's inferiority to men as a means of showing that *her* success proved her to be divinely ordained, an exception to the Law of Nature. With reference to public speaking, poetry, art, and popular literature, this essay traces the development of Elizabeth's public persona from eligible maiden to Faerie Queene to show how and why the power of parliament increased during this period and to show how the style of Elizabeth's reign abetted the evolution of patriarchal governance.

Patrick Kavanagh and the Killing of the Irish Revival

Robert F. Garratt, *University of Puget Sound*

When Kavanagh resolved to make literature a career, he moved to Dublin to join the literary enclave of novelists, poets, and journalists. But he was too much the outsider, too much the country poet. Rejected, Kavanagh lashed out at the literary establishment during the 1940s and early 1950s to show through critical essay and literary columns in Dublin newspapers that his contemporaries were still carrying the worn-out baggage of the Literary Revival. In the process of his criticism, he attacked the very principles of the Revival, the nationalist school of literature, the Celtic Twilight of Synge, Yeats, and Lady Gregory. Once he pronounced the literary movement stale and false, he then came forward with his own poetry and fiction which was more realistic and more psychological. In this way he felt he not only laid to rest the false tenets of the Literary Revival; but, he established a new chapter in Irish literature.

The View from the Garret: Poverty and the Victorian Artist

Christopher Kent, *University of Saskatchewan*

Though the Victorian period has been aptly called "the Golden Age of the living artist," prosperity was even then the exception rather than the rule. But the traditional inaccessibility to the social historian of the unsuccessful and forgotten majority of artists can be overcome to some extent by the case records of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, the leading English artists' charity, which provide a ready-made sample of "failures" to counterbalance the whiggish emphasis of art historians upon the successful. These records provide slender yet valuable evidence concerning the health, life styles, incomes, ages, and specialities of Victorian artists both male and female which show how for many artists' poverty was less the consequence of Bohemian improvidence than of the demands of the marketplace.

Commentary

Robert S. Ryf, *Occidental College*

Kavanagh was a revisionist, of course; like all revisionists, he was guaranteed a hearing by the founder of the tradition he was attacking. Yeats, therefore, made Kavanagh's poetry possible. Not that Kavanagh was the only assailant. Joyce also attacked or discounted the Irish Literary Renaissance, but in the cause of a new international literature. It is not clear whether Kavanagh had a cause or whether he wrote in opposition to causes or simply about himself. It was probably necessary to counter Yeats, for that presence was overwhelming. If Yeats didn't tell the whole truth about

the Irish, neither did Kavanagh. There is validity in both visions, but we must recognize their differences. That insistence on the clay of Irish life is what made Kavanagh Kavanagh; that horseman who rode over the clay, casting a cold eye on life, on death, was what made Yeats Yeats.

Currency, Free Trade and the Political Crisis of 1830

Albert R. Sonntag, *U.C.L.A.*

Popular Festivity, Social Protest and Public Order:

The Case of the Devon Food Riots of 1867

Robert D. Storch, *University of Wisconsin, Janesville*

The paper examines the interplay between social protest and traditional popular fêtes at a time when many historians consider such links to have been severed. A plea is made to social historians to avert their gaze from urban industrial England. As late as 1870 one finds industrial populations in old centers where traditional attitudes toward provisioning survived wonderfully. Descriptions are given of the Devon disturbances, an analysis made of how they did and did not resemble similar phenomena in the past, and some observations given about the issue of continuity and change in 19th century English popular culture.

Commentary

Richard Price, *Northern Illinois University*

Both papers were extremely interesting but required a stronger framework of class analysis. Mr. Sonntag's focus on the ruling elite needed to examine the socio-economic context of each of the factional alliances that composed the parliamentary consensus for the 1832 reform and especially to relate the cross-currents within the elite to the major categories—industrial, financial and agrarian—of Capital. Mr. Storch's popular festivities and food riots need to be seen within the dynamic context of cultural change and particularly how they fit into the making of a rural working class at the end of the nineteenth century.

Nancy Cunard's *These Were the Hours*: Autobiography as Iconoclasm

Margaret Byrd Boegeman, *Cypress College*

Nancy Cunard serves as an example of the difficulty faced by unconventional women in having their life's work taken seriously. Because of Cunard's inherited beauty, wealth and privilege, there was greater interest in her romantic liaisons and uninhibited behavior than in her real literary and political accomplishments. She was poet, journalist, printer, editor, publisher and political activist in such causes as racial equality, anti-Fascism and avant garde art. To affirm her significant work and counter myths about her private life, she wrote her memoirs as *Res Gestae* ("things done") rather than as Confessions. In her volume *These Were the Hours*, she chooses as "metaphor of self" the image of a *printer*, one who left an enduring stamp that served freedom of the spirit whether social, aesthetic or political.

Drabble, Byatt, Dunn and Bainbridge: Their Lives and Their Books

Jean Pickering, *California State University, Fresno*

Interviews with four women novelists writing in Britain today—Margaret Drabble, A.S. Byatt, Nell Dunn, and Beryl Bainbridge—suggest how specific conditions of living and working have shaped their careers. The literary marketplace in Britain appears just now to favor fiction writing and perhaps to favor women. Also, all four attended girls' schools where writing was encouraged and well-taught. All have managed to make unconventional adjustments in their family lives to create satisfactory working conditions for themselves. Further, they all live in London and belong to the same literary community. Far from seeing it a handicap for a novelist to be a woman, they generally consider it an advantage.

Marxist Feminist Theory in Britain: The Example of Virginia Woolf

Michele Barrett, *City University, London*

The debate between Marxism and feminism has historically been posed in terms of the rival claims of class and gender to be seen as the primary social division. A synthesis may be achieved by recognizing that both "patriarchy" and "class" exploitation can help to account for the oppression of women under contemporary British capitalism. In *Three Guineas* and elsewhere, Virginia Woolf deals both with "patriarchy" and with the material conditions that shape women's lives and also the production of literature. Her theories suggest how a synthesis of class and gender might be achieved to form a Marxist-feminist theory suitable for today.

Lawyers and Legal Crisis, 1627-1637: Constitutional Opposition or Consensus Politics?

Linda S. Popofsky, *Mills College*

Conrad Russell's denial that a viable parliamentary opposition to the Crown existed in the 1620s is assessed by examining constitutional conflicts and the attitudes of lawyers and judges. *Pace* Russell, both *Darnel's Case* and *Ship Money* demonstrate the reality of legally led opposition on constitutional issues. The narrow royal victory in *Ship Money* may have resulted from the technical legal issues argued: crown rights to extra-parliamentary taxation for defense, as contrasted with arbitrary imprisonment in *Darnel's Case*. Differences in legal issues may also explain support for the crown in 1637 by lawyers prominently in opposition in 1627-28. Russell's "new model" of early Stuart politics ultimately trivializes the reality of substantive constitutional opposition to Charles I.

Court Patronage and Government Policy: The Jacobean Dilemma

Linda Peck, *Purdue University*

Commentary

Robert Zaller, *University of Miami*

The two papers presented span the current debate in early Stuart history. Professor Peck's paper illustrates the welcome note of realism recently brought into discussions of Stuart politics by the emphasis on the ways government worked rather than

the ways it failed to. Professor Popofsky's paper addresses the limitations of the New Model Stuart history and the serious distortions to which it is liable. Conrad Russell has been the foremost spokesman of the revisionist view, but it is more properly ascribed to G. R. Elton, who put forth its basic arguments in a series of essays and reviews. These arguments are essentially an extension of Elton's own views of sixteenth-century government.

Victorian Periodicals: Background and General Uses

Rosemary Van Arsdel, *University of Puget Sound*

First, this paper traced the beginning of the Victorian periodicals movement, stressing the interdisciplinary nature of the material to be found in this resource. Secondly, it touched on some of the major research tools available to scholars seeking to do periodicals research. Slides were introduced to illustrate the usefulness of *The Wellesley Index to Victorian Periodicals*. Third, it discussed the career of an individual and pioneer female journalist, Mrs. Florence Fenwick-Miller, and illustrated how study of her career also illuminates study of a number of feminist periodicals of the 1880s and 1890s.

The Trouble With Betsy: Periodicals and the Servant Girl Reader in the Mid-Victorian Period

Louis James, *University of Kent at Canterbury*

This paper examined ways of relating periodicals to a particular audience: how periodicals express cultural "lifestyle," and what methodology is required to characterize such a mixed genre as a periodical. The case study chosen was the serial literature read by domestic servants. Prescriptive journals reveal the expectations and anxieties of the employer, the claustrophobic world of "below stairs life," and vivid, informal information about domestic economy. Escapist reading conveys, at an imaginative remove, the moral and social reaction to this oppression. In particular, the stereotypes of the heroine contrast with parallels in middle-class fiction, and indicate a specific class culture to which the relevant periodicals give unique access.

Commentary

Michael Wolff, *University of Massachusetts, Amherst*

Professor Wolff stressed the significance of Victorian journalism for current revisions of Victorian historiography, including literary history. Journalism was the verbal equivalent of urbanization and its inescapability and pervasiveness could not be underestimated. However, in order to make periodicals available and to use them properly, it was vital that they be brought under bibliographic control. This task was being undertaken by the Research Society for Victorian Periodicals, which was launching an international campaign to develop procedures for the uniform bibliographical description of nineteenth-century serials. It planned to begin publication with a volume describing some three to five hundred "key" serials. He called for support in this necessarily collaborative venture.

Victorian Womanhood and Creative Process: The Writing of *Jane Eyre*

Janet Horowitz Murray, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

In the two and a half years preceding the writing of *Jane Eyre* Charlotte Bronte resisted and then gradually empowered her imagination. She devoted herself to her father while vainly hoping for some sign of affection from her former teacher M. Heger to whom she had looked for love and encouragement of her writing. The duties of the Victorian daughter were burdens which she accepted with exaggerated zeal at this time, and which inhibited her writing. Chief among the circumstances which led Bronte out of her depression were her violation of Emily's notebooks and her assistance at her father's operation for cataracts. The structure of *Jane Eyre* itself can also be interpreted in terms of a pattern of the repression and empowering of imagination.

Will you go Backward or Forward: The Role of Social and Psychological Confinement in *Villette*

Brenda R. Silver, *Dartmouth College*

Although Lucy Snowe, the heroine of *Villette*, appears to have a freedom of movement unavailable to heroines of earlier novels, this freedom is belied by narrative choices which suggest that Lucy has internalized a set of social expectations for women that imprisons her psychologically and prevents her from accepting her actions and strengths as her own. The use of allegory, the doubling of characters, the recurring theatrical scenes and metaphors—as well as Lucy's tendency to speak of herself in the third person; her ironic dialogue with the fictionalized "reader"; and her use of the passive voice at crucial moments of decision—all illustrate ways in which Lucy can experience vicariously roles which her lack of social status and the cultural dictates hinder her from experiencing directly. In light of her need for economic survival, her psychological evasions are a realistic response to the conflicting and often mutually exclusive roles available to women at that time.

Social Criticism and the Unconscious in Dickens' Literary Development

Robert Lapidés, *Manhattan Community College, CUNY*

Dickens' development is shaped by his wish to explore the material which, tied to the trauma of his youth, most excites and disturbs him and by his resistance to reviving painful feeling. He frees his imagination only by strengthening his authority, making advances in his understanding and technical skill, in his career and social position. A chronological reading of *Sketches by Boz*, his earliest work, shows him yielding his self-protective detachment as he moves from dismissive farces to rational essays to sentimental narratives. He becomes more and more free to explore class and Oedipal conflicts, which he conflates in increasingly prominent references to prison, a symbol of social injustice and of his own traumatic experience. In *Pickwick*, the journey to prison and the more direct responses to social and personal grievance complete Dickens' coming of age as an artist of narrative fiction.

Cohorts of Clerics: Career Patterns of the Higher Secular Clergy, 1509-1530

Robert L. Woods, Jr., *Pomona College*

A widely held early Tudor attitude toward the holders of high secular office in the Church was that they were pluralists who selected offices for their revenues and busied themselves more in worldly than spiritual matters. A computer assisted study of the twenty-one dioceses in England and Wales shows that in fact less than fifteen per cent held more than three high offices, and almost half held only one. There was stability, little movement and very little pluralism. The movement that occurred involved few members of the cohort and was between certain offices, many of which were not especially lucrative. However, holders of legal degrees did outnumber those in the arts or theology.

Cromwellian Patronage and the Cure of Souls

Joseph Block, *California Polytechnic University, Pomona*

Calculated to satisfy the popular clamor for much needed parochial reforms, Thomas Cromwell's Injunctions of 1536 actually heightened discontent by creating new standards for clerical performance which reminded people of past failures in this regard. Since Cromwell's direct patronage resources did not include any nominations to established diocesan offices, he breathed new life into the previously insignificant office of suffragan bishop. He reorganized the office and upgraded the caliber of nominees for the position. The result was a group of talented and loyal suffragans who worked to implement the reform program embodied in the Injunctions. The office also provided a training ground for men destined to move up in the ranks of ecclesiastical governance.

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Literature and the Miscast Marriages of *Middlemarch* and *Daniel Deronda*

Henry Alley, *University of Idaho*

In order to heighten the "realism" of her last two novels Eliot subtly contrasts the marital experiences of her protagonists with what their reading had prepared them for: an idealized partnership. At the same time, however, the study of literature also helps Dorothea, Lydgate, and Gwendolen cope with their lots, once the major disillusionment is past. The result, for the reader, is a greater trust in the reality of Eliot's fiction—it is seen as having a truth greater than the literary or artistic works which the protagonists confront—and, for the reader and characters alike, there is a wider sense of literary discrimination: books can both delude and enlighten.

An English Politician in Ireland: Halifax as Lord Lieutenant, 1761-63

Robert Blackey, *California State College, San Bernardino*

This paper examines the generally neglected tenure of Halifax as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in order to learn more about an important politician and to improve our

understanding of the relationship between the governments in London and Dublin. Halifax accepted the lord lieutenantancy to advance his political career and wield power. He hoped his accomplishments would be viewed favorably in London which, in turn, would show him to be a valuable colleague who might be advanced to a more prestigious position. He chaperoned a potentially troublesome Money Bill through the Irish Parliament and kept London apprised of a dangerous Septennial Bill. His administration was successful as viewed both by the English cabinet and prominent Irish politicians. In serving himself first Halifax also served Ireland.

**Immigrants and Channel Piracy: English Foreign Policy
and the Revolt in the Low Countries, 1568-1572**

Fred C. Bohm, *Washington State University*

Two elements of Elizabeth's diplomacy in the Low Countries after 1568 were increasing Channel piracy by the Low Countries rebels and a rising number of Low Countries émigrés. These groups were unpopular with many Englishmen, caused dislocations in the economy, and upset the island's foreign affairs. Problems with these groups forced Elizabeth to seek an anti-Spanish alliance with France to counter the threat posed by the Duke of Alba's presence in the Low Countries. The queen refused a "Protestant alliance" with William of Orange in 1568. The Treaty of Blois with France in April 1572 destroyed the Tudor-Habsburg alliance and briefly checked the Spanish threat. Only when the treaty became a vehicle for French intervention in the Low Countries did Elizabeth take action. Early in her reign the queen learned to play balance of power politics.

William Butler Yeats and *The Speckled Bird*

Mary E. Bryson, *Montana State University*

Yeats toiled for about five years (1896-1902) to complete what he then regarded as his most serious effort at prose fiction—*The Speckled Bird*. Written at a crisis in his life and development as an artist, the novel reflects and in a sense resolves some of those problems. It remained unpublished during his lifetime, although he could never bring himself to destroy it. While unpolished and flawed even in its final version, the novel is important to Yeats scholars because it shows Yeats' improving utilization of the myths and settings of the West of Ireland, from which emerged many of his key symbols, motifs, and themes. As he worked the folklore and legendary materials into the structure of a naturalistic novel, he developed a new richness of language and a stronger, more direct style, a style characteristic of the Yeats of the middle and late years.

"In Memoriam" A Closer Look

Carolyn Grismore, *Washington State University*

"In Memoriam" is far from a collection of poems loosely tied together by the Christmas and anniversary poems, it is as carefully constructed as any of Tennyson's other poetry. Sections 9-18 comprise a unit reflecting the progression of the entire poem. Throughout these sections, Tennyson uses precise images and allusions, meaningful metric effects, and creative punctuation to draw his reader from the first

rush of disbelief and denial at the news of Hallam's death, through the wild outpouring of grief when he realizes the finality of his loss, to the faint glimmering of hope once the worst shock has passed. In this respect, these poems stand as a roadmap to help a reader better understand the overall structure of this complex poem.

Three Eighteenth-Century Jamaican Offices of Profit: The Beckford Connection
W. Kent Hackmann, *University of Idaho*

The Nicholas Herbert Papers in the North Family Archives at the Suffolk Record Office reveal the hitherto unreported influence of William Beckford (1709-1770), the famous London Alderman and twice Lord Mayor, in the nomination, 1764-70, of a succession of deputies for the Jamaican offices of Secretary, Commissary or Steward General of the Forces, and the Clerk of the Enrollments. The terms of tenure for the deputies and the increase in rent from £800 (1752) to £1700 (1770) shed light on administrative and economic aspects of the places Herbert held by Letters Patent, 1764-75. In the expectation of substantial profits, Beckford did not scruple to press on Herbert his nominees, including two of his natural sons.

Vision and Revision: Festive Comedy in Dickens' Novels

Richard Hannaford, *University of Idaho*

The rollicking coach trip from Bristol to Birmingham (with that "merry dog," Bob Sawyer) in *Pickwick Papers* and the conclusion of *Nicholas Nickleby* where Newman Noggs reigns as "master of the revels" clearly illustrate the festive nature of Dickens' early comedy. Manuscript revisions (such as revised words, phrases and longer passages added to the back of a manuscript sheet) reveal how consciously Dickens worked to create this comic vision wherein games, noise, feasting, laughter and foolery invite us to the revel, free our inhibitions for celebration and promote a license to disrupt and mock what is ordinarily respected.

Her Majesty's Black Settlers and the Victorian Establishment, 1858-1862

Kenneth Inniss, *Western Washington University*

This paper explores the attitudes of the British ruling group toward Her Majesty's black settlers in the gold rush Victoria of James Douglas. The black settlers, some British subjects, but most American, arrived with high hopes and were disposed to be loyal and grateful to the crown. Initially, they were encouraged by the establishment and desired to integrate. They were, however, used as pawns in a political struggle, misled as to their voting rights, and abandoned by the power structure in face of hostility from white settlers, largely American. The paper reveals an interesting British-American difference on the question of color in a multi-racial colony, and looks critically at the notion of Governor Douglas as mulatto godfather to the black settlers.

Sir Charles Dilke and Late Victorian Housing Reform

Neil L. Kunze, *Northern Arizona University*

This paper analyzes the important contribution made by Dilke as the hard working and skillful chairman of the Royal Housing Commission of 1884-85 and as the

principal author of the Commission's reports and recommendations. Dilke was the key figure in drafting the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1885, which pointed in the direction of increased government subsidies and reformed municipal government as positive methods for providing adequate housing for the working classes.

**"Dover Beach," "The Dover Bitch," and *The French Lieutenant's Woman*:
Modern Victorian Encounters**

Michael W. McClintock, *University of Montana*

John Fowles requires us to read his complex and self-conscious novel as an encounter between Victorian and modern sensibilities. It is a one-way encounter; the Victorian characters cannot respond either to the modern writer who creates them or to the contemporary reader who meets them. But it is a genuine encounter, since the characters are necessarily affected by the sensibilities and thoughts of the authors whose creatures they are. Considering the far less ambiguous encounter between Arnold's "Dover Beach" and the American poet Anthony Hecht's answering poem, "The Dover Bitch," may illuminate both *The French Lieutenant's Woman* and the relationship between that novel and its Victorian setting.

The Reorientation of British Psychology in the Later Nineteenth Century:

The Cases of L. T. Hobhouse and C. Lloyd Morgan

George Mariz, *Western Washington University*

The paper is an investigation of some commonly received ideas on the character of British psychology at the end of the nineteenth century. Histories of psychology argue that by 1870 the discipline had begun to develop along two distinct lines: experimental psychology which resulted from the union between experimental physiology and philosophical psychology and a more philosophical psychology which grew from the blending of empiricism and associationism. Using the works of more-or-less "typical" psychologists, C. Lloyd Morgan as the experimentalist and L. T. Hobhouse as the philosophical psychologist, the paper tests the contentions generally offered in the history of psychology. The paper concludes that the historiography has paid little attention to the overwhelming importance of experimentalism.

William Thompson and the *Appeal of One Half the Human Race Women* . . .

Kathleen E. McCrone, *University of Windsor*

William Thompson (1775-1833), an Anglo-Irish landowner, was a disciple of Jeremy Bentham and Robert Owen, who in the 1820s was prominent in the English cooperative movement. In 1825 he published his powerful tract in response to James Mill's assertion in his *Encyclopedia Britannica* "Article on Government" that women did not need the vote because the interests of most of them were involved in those of their fathers or husbands. Unfortunately, since he advocated radical, socialist solutions to society's problems he was not regarded as respectable by more conventional Victorian reformers, and the *Appeal* was ignored by his own and successive generations, even though it is one of the most compelling and comprehensive treatments of women's rights ever written.

**Privacy, Property, and Liberty: The Petition of Right
as an Expression of the Developing Right to be Let Alone**

Joyce Miller, *University of Kansas*

The traditional interpretation of the Petition of Right has been questioned due to the revisionist view of pre-civil war parliamentary history emphasizing the Commons' lack of power and absence of movement toward sovereignty. But the Petition was more than abortive political thrust against the Stuart monarchy. The Petition was a deliberate effort through law to outline the perimeters of man's privacy against a major intruder, the state. The Petition assumed that life, property, the home and family, were under the individual's control. It's framers attempted to confront a continuing dilemma—how government meets citizen needs, yet leaves man a private life. The 1628 solution has endured as the underlying principle of limited government. And by using property as one's own, the Petition stated the primary legal tool for the protection of privacy in English law.

Irish Women Short Story Writers of the 1970s

James H. O'Brien, *Western Washington University*

In recent years many Irish women writers have turned to the short story, partially in response to new sources of publication. Some of these writers concentrate on stories of social realism as they explore familial and domestic matters. They avoid the absurd, the apocalyptic, and the sexually sensational event. They respect the conventions of plot and characterization while they emphasize the ironic and ambiguous aspects of life in Ireland. Three first collections of stories published since 1976 illustrate the variety of theme and subject-matter. In *Antiquities*, Val Mulkerens contrasts the aspirations and reverses of three generations of Dublin women, with a special focus on homes and neighborhoods. Maeve Kelly in *A Life of Her Own* dwells on the latent friction and the uncertainty of individual and family life in rural Ireland. In *The Gift Horse* (a volume which Sean O'Faolain said shows the seeds of genius), Kate Cruise O'Brien portrays urban and suburban men, women, and children as they cast off their illusions and reach, often in painful stages, a fresh understanding of themselves and others.

Maud Diver's *Candles in the Wind*

Michael B. Pullman, *University of Denver*

Between 1907 and 1945, English author Maud Diver produced a long series of novels set in India, of which this one is typical. The popularity of her work indicates that the admiring view of the British presence in the sub-continent which she presents was widely held. Lavish in expressing opinion, she is particularly revealing in respect to values. My paper has two primary aims: to convey the gist of Mrs. Diver's story; but then to show how, largely by the manner in which she tells her tale, she actually creates an impression rather different from the effect at which she was aiming.

Unauthorized Reprisals: Lloyd George, Greenwood, and Ireland, 1920

Martin F. Seedorf, *Big Bend Community College*

'Unauthorized Reprisals' by Crown forces were the greatest obstacles to the implementation of Lloyd George's policy of force during the Anglo-Irish War, 1919-1921. Prompted by the belief that reprisals were beneficial, Lloyd George and Greenwood made only a token effort to eliminate them. More than anything else, these retaliations united Irish opposition to Britain and focused world attention upon Ireland. Finally, it turned that opinion against the policy of force.

The Rise and Fall of Sir John Gate

Narasingha Prosad Sil, *University of Oregon*

Sir John Gate (1504-1553) has been a victim of bad luck as well as bad press. A zealous and competent administrator, Gate, however, lacked the disposition of a solemn and seasoned politician. He was certainly not a vulgar and covetous soldier, nor a 'sacrilegious,' conscienceless, and unreliable creature of the Tudor court, as some historians have written. On the other hand, he was quite a conscientious courtier, loyal to his sovereign. It is because of his stubborn loyalty to his late master (Edward VI) and because of his lack of political finesse that Gate was involved in the conspiracy of Northumberland and executed as a traitor. His punishment was rather unfortunate, even unjust; others guilty of the same crime were pardoned by Mary. Yet Gate confronted death with dignity and courage.

Sir Joshua Jebb and the Mid Victorian Penal System, 1850-1863

David Smith, *University of Puget Sound*

Sir Joshua Jebb as Chairman of the Directors of Prisons was responsible for the administration of the British penal system when the transportation of prisoners to the colonies was terminated in the 1850s. Jebb's adherence to the separate system and his commitment to public works prisons are discussed in light of his military background and his desire to promote social control and industrial discipline through the individual moral transformation of the working classes. His ideas however must also be seen in relation to his practical concern for security and discipline within the prison. Jebb was sympathetic to the plight of the Ticket of Leave prisoner and argued for a more uniform and collective award of remissions. Therefore it is hard to see Jebb as unambiguously fostering a program of increasing domination and manipulation of the prison population that Foucault and others have suggested.