

Spring 2008 Newsletter

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Introduction

Highlights of 2007 reported in this newsletter include an exceptional series of events. The Special Collections Gallery's programme of exhibitions included displays to mark the bicentenary of the abolition of the slave trade, and reflections on sixty years of the independence of India and Pakistan. The last was the focus for a major international conference, in July, which brought speakers to Southampton from around the world, not least from the subcontinent and its diaspora. In a busy four-day schedule, there were radio broadcasts, a play on the partition of the Punjab, films and a visit to Lord Mountbatten's home at Broadlands. The Wellington Lecture this year was an outstanding musical event, in conjunction with the

Turner Sims Concert Hall, with a programme given by the renowned folk-singer Martin Carthy, on the songs of Wellington's wars. While it will be hard to match this programme in 2008, the year is an important one for the Special Collections: it marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the Wellington Papers at Southampton, allocated to the University under the national heritage legislation. It is collections, like this, that are at the heart of the Library's work, and this edition of the newsletter describes important developments in new areas of collecting. We look forward to welcoming you to Southampton as a researcher to work on our holdings, or as a participant in this year's activities and events.

Archive and Manuscript Collections

The Special Collections Division has continued to make important additions to its Anglo-Jewish archive collections. Of the smaller Jewish collections acquired over the year, some of the most significant were: MS 366, a memoir of C.W. Pauli (1800-77), a Jewish convert to Christianity, covering his early years in the synagogue, his struggles with his change of faith, and his travels as a missionary; and MS 368, papers of Vera Rosenberg and the Gunzburg family, with photographs of the family estate in Kiev in the late nineteenth century.

A major addition to the Special Collections Division has been the archive of the Henriques family (MS 371). This archive complements

holdings of papers for Sir Basil Quixano Henriques and Rose, Lady Henriques. While Sir Basil is represented in this new collection, the focus is predominantly on the forebears of the writer Robert David Quixano Henriques. The Henriques family has been prominent in the Anglo-Jewish community since the early nineteenth century. They are descended from Moses Henriques of Jamaica who married Abigail Quixano. Their son, Abraham moved to London, where he established himself as a merchant; and his sons, David and Jacob, were among the founders of the Reform congregation in London in 1840.

The archive is a mixture of personal material for a number of family members, together with

a small quantity of papers relating to estates and business interests in the West Indies and Australia for over three decades in the middle of the nineteenth century. Amongst the business papers are agreements for the guarantee of loans and relating to the shipment of goods on behalf of Henriques and Company of Adelaide in the 1850s.

The family papers contain material ranging from the 1830s to the 1950s. Journals were kept by many of the family, especially by female members. These include travel journals of Elizabeth Quixano Henriques, née Waley (1821-84), relating to travels in Paris in 1838, to Vienna in 1843 and Baden Baden and the Rhine in 1845; and for Agnes Charlotte Henriques, née Lucas, for 1873-4. The papers of the Hon. Mrs Basil Ionides (formerly the Hon. Nellie Samuel and the Hon. Mrs Walter Levy) contain considerable correspondence both with members of the royal family, in particular Queen Mary, and with literary figures, including Rudyard Kipling, Emmuska Orczy, Baroness Orczy, Aldous Huxley, and artists such as Dame Madge Kendal (Dame Margaret Shafto Grimston) and Dame Laura Knight.

Other papers of note in the collection are those of Louis Arthur Lucas, the husband of Juliana Henriques and the great-grandfather of Robert David Quixano Henriques, relating to his travel expeditions in the 1870s. There are journals for tours to Scotland in 1870, to Canada and North America in 1872 and to Africa, 1875-6. Material for the expedition to Africa includes anthropological and meteorological notes, two volumes of sketch books, and a volume with sketches and watercolours of people, places and artefacts and technical data relating to survey work on sections of the River Nile.



David Quixano Henriques at Sir David Salomon's fancy dress ball, Broomhill, 17th April 1901



Extract from the journal of Louis Arthur Lucas recording his expedition to North Africa, 1875-6

Focus on Jewish Education

Judaism places a strong emphasis on the study of the Torah, and education more generally is highly valued. The Special Collections contain a wealth of information relating to Anglo-Jewish educational issues in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Many members of the Anglo-Jewish community who feature in our collections took an interest in education. The Revd Joseph Halpern (b. 1907), for example, was head of the Hebrew department at the Jews' Free School Secondary School and a lecturer at Jews' College, London. His papers (MS 133) include working papers for a history of Jewish education in England and press cuttings relating to educational issues, 1845-1955; annual reports, accounts and registers for the Sha'are Torah Institute for Jewish Studies, 1950-65; papers relating to the United Jewish Educational and Cultural Organisation, 1942-8, and correspondence for the Central Council of Jewish Religious Education in the UK and Eire and its Joint Emergency Committee, 1939-49. A contemporary of Halpern's, Dr Samuel Abraham Hirsch (1843-1923), was also a tutor at Jews' College, London, and his collection, MS 131, gives an insight into the syllabus and examinations at the institution, 1900-12. The Jewish Secondary School Movement was founded in 1929 with the aim of combining in one curriculum the teaching of secular subjects with Hebrew and Jewish instruction. Related correspondence and papers for 1929 to 1944 are part of MS 192, the papers of Avigdor Schonfeld (1880-1930), the movement's founder. A personal perspective on education can be found in a continuous series of forty-five years of diaries kept by Samuel Morris Rich (1877-1949) who was a master at the Jews' Free School. The papers of Harold Levy (MS 179) are a good source of material for the second half of the twentieth century. As inspector of Hebrew classes in London and the provinces for the Central Council of Jewish Religious Education Council, he produced reports from visits across the country, 1951-76.

As well as the papers of individuals concerned with the promotion of Jewish education, the Special Collections hold records generated by a number of schools and educational establishments. These include minute books and reports of the Jews' Free School (MS 153) for the years 1846, 1860 and 1884, and papers of the Bayswater Jewish Schools (MS 221), 1881-1981. MS 181 contains ten minute books of managers' meetings, from 1898 to 1937, of the Hayes Certified Industrial School for Jewish Boys — later known as the Finnart House School. MS 319, the papers of Whittinghame College in Brighton, for the 1930s to 1990s, include correspondence and photographs as well as the prefect's minute book and some school newspapers and magazines. The Leo Baeck College is a further education college training rabbis and other leaders and

teachers who work in reform and liberal Jewish communities and congregations. A significant collection of its papers for the second half of the twentieth century make up MS 316. In addition, the recently deposited papers of the Avigdor Primary School form part of the Rabbi Solomon Schonfeld collection (MS 183). The Avigdor Primary School was founded by Schonfeld's father, Rabbi Dr Avigdor Schonfeld, but upon his death, shortly after the school's inception, Solomon Schonfeld took responsibility for it. He also succeeded his father as principal of the Jewish Secondary Schools Movement. This school collection, filling approximately 59 archive boxes, provides an extremely complete account of Jewish primary education in the second half of the twentieth century. While mainly a paper-based collection, it also contains many photographs as well as school hats, badges and plaques.

Finally, the Special Collections records the contribution of three educational organisations established in the later nineteenth century. The Education Aid Society was the outcome of a set of resolutions of the education committee of the Maccabees calling for an organisation to enable Jewish children of promise in elementary schools to obtain higher education in secondary schools. The Society aimed to investigate and advise on cases of highly talented, needy students and to provide loans to enable them to train for professions or the pursuit of art. The collection, MS 135, fills 55 boxes and includes minute books, financial ledgers, case files and correspondence, 1896-1950. MS 157 forms the papers of the

Jewish Religious Education Board, which was founded to provide instruction in Hebrew and religion for Jewish children attending public elementary schools in London. It also provided classes for children attending senior school and was involved in the maintenance of Sabbath classes. During the Second World War its activities were merged with those of the Joint Emergency Council for Jewish Religious Education. This collection includes minute books of the Jewish Religious Education Board, 1878-87; teachers' training committee students' books, 1894-1920; the report of the director of Jewish Education, 1922-39 and papers relating to Aria College, Southsea in the 1920s and 1930s. Finally, a very recent collection: the Centre for Jewish Education (MS 317) includes papers regarding its Finance and General Purpose Committee, the World Union for Progressive Judaism, the pastoral care and counselling group, grants and funding and teaching materials and work books for the 1980s and 1990s.



The Avigdor Primary School badge depicting a symbol of the menorah candles, used during the festival of Chanukah.

Printed Collections



The Library's collection of older botanical books has been transferred from the stacks of the Biomedical Sciences Library to Special Collections, in advance of the main stock moves expected in 2009-10. The material includes books from the original holdings of the Hartley Institution and a number of later bequests and donations, ranging from single items to collections of several hundred books.

The Perkins Botanical Collection, which consists of approximately 200 titles, was given to the University College, Southampton in 1948 by the family of Walter Frank Perkins. A former MP for the New Forest and Honorary Treasurer of the University College, Perkins had already presented his agricultural library to the College shortly before his death in 1946. The botanical books range in date from the early seventeenth to the late nineteenth century and many are finely illustrated. Although most are concerned with British flora, the collection also includes a number of foreign imprints. One of the most attractive of these, with 44 hand-coloured plates, is Thomas Martyn's *Recueil de plantes coloriées, pour servir à l'intelligence des lettres élémentaires sur la botanique de J.J. Rousseau* (Paris, 1789). This is accompanied by two English editions of Rousseau's book, *Letters on the Elements of Botany*, published in Paris, in 1791 and 1802.

Perkins collected books on all aspects of botany, including the development of botanical studies, herbals and reference works, for example, Robert Thornton's *British Flora* (London, 1812), field guides, such as

The English Botanist's Pocket Companion by James Dede (London, 1809), and educational books in the form of 'botanical dialogues'. The latter, often written by women, were popular between 1780 and 1830 — a well-known example being Maria Jackson's *Botanical Dialogues between Hortensia and her Four Children* (London, 1797).

The Salisbury Collection, a large collection of regional floras of the British Isles was presented to the Wessex Medical Library in 1978 by Sir Edward Salisbury, a former Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. Most of the books date from the nineteenth century, typical examples being *Flora Tonbrigensis* by Thomas Forster (London, 1816) and Henry Baines' *Flora of Yorkshire* (London, 1840). There are also examples of earlier publications, including John Walcott's *Flora Britannica Indigena* (Bath, 1778) and *Flora Londinensis* by William Curtis (London, 1777-98). Famous for its illustrations, the *Flora Londinensis* included engravings by James Sowerby, whose 36 volume *English Botany*, published between 1790 and 1814, and containing over 2,500 illustrations, was the subject of another bequest in 1936.

At present most of the botanical books are listed only in the Library's card catalogue, but in due course the titles will be added to WebCat and an exhibition, to include some of the material, is planned.

The National Acoustics Archive

The Special Collections at the University of Southampton has begun to develop the collections it has received from the Institute of Acoustics, the UK professional body for those working in the field of acoustics, to form what is intended to become a national acoustics archive. Southampton's Institute for Sound and Vibration Research is a main centre for acoustics in the UK and one of the leading centres for acoustics teaching and research internationally. The individuals whose papers form the basis of the initial collection were foremost among practitioners in the field of architectural acoustics and they worked in conjunction with the leading institutions, Southampton included.

Papers of Dr Raymond W.B. Stephens, the first President of the Institute of Acoustics, of (Philip) Hope Edward Bagenal, Peter Parkin, Hugh Creighton and Keith Rose form the nucleus of the collection. The material's importance lies in the insight it provides into the development of acoustics and related processes. It encompasses the design of buildings both in the UK and internationally, including the House of Commons, the Royal Festival Hall, and the Barbican in London, and the Free Trade Hall in Manchester. Keith Rose's work as the BBC's chief architect led to his research on the acoustic properties of forms of construction, research which is reflected in his archive collection. We expect to supplement this area of the Special Collections with new materials as part of a wider strategy for preserving scientific materials relating to acoustics. The archive of the late Professor Robert Chivers (1948-2004), who for many years worked on the interaction of ultrasonic waves with inhomogeneous media, represents the first substantial addition to the core collections. Professor Chivers' papers include working papers, experiment results, data (such as ultrasonic transducer field calculations), notes and conference papers. It also contains notebooks and prize books of Dr Raymond W.B. Stephens, which were passed to Chivers after Dr Stephens' death.

The Convenient Facts: An Ecological Archive of River Data

Dr Terry Langford, Visiting Professor, School of Civil Engineering and the Environment, University of Southampton

Before becoming a Visiting Professor at Southampton University, Terry was a biologist with the Lincolnshire River Board, an ecologist with the power industry and an environmental manager in National Power. After early retirement he became a Visiting Fellow and subsequently a Visiting Professor. Terry's research interests are the ecology of New Forest streams and the ecological history of river pollution.

In these days of irresponsibly overstated environmental gloom and doom, it is difficult to convince anyone under 60 that we, in Britain, live in an age that is cleaner, greener, healthier and safer than any period in the last 100 years. Indeed anyone born after 1960 cannot recall the days when in industrial areas, smogs were so thick that it was difficult to see more than a metre or two either in daylight or at night and people died as a direct result of breathing grossly polluted air. Rivers and streams all over Britain were literally black with pollution and fishless for hundreds of kilometres. In the industrial Midlands where I lived in the 1940s and 50s many brooks and streams had local names such as 'the Black Brook', 'the Stinking Ditch' or 'the Red River'. This last referred to a stream across our playing fields draining old coal spoil heaps: polluted with acidic iron deposits and iron bacteria, the stream bed turned bright orange. The streams were lifeless or, if lucky and only polluted by sewage, contained huge populations of sludge worms feasting on the decaying organic detritus and removing oxygen from the water in the process.

One of the major problems for scientists conducting research into this period of river pollution has been the dearth of raw data, particularly biological data, from periods before the 1980s, by which time many problems had been largely resolved. Even published scientific accounts are relatively rare compared with the vast array of, often repetitive, literature on river pollution in today's academic journals. By the time I began work as a river biologist in Lincolnshire in 1961, regular biological surveys of rivers had been in progress in some regions, notably Trent, Yorkshire and the south-west for up to five years. In Lincolnshire I began the first ever surveys of that region's rivers, which ran from 1961 to 1965, after which I left to continue my career elsewhere. Some 35 years later, it occurred to me that the extensive biological surveys, by that time in progress over the whole country by the Environment Agency, might still include some of my original Lincolnshire sites, and they did. It also occurred to me that the data from other regions, reaching back to the 1950s may still exist, though they were not on the electronic archive maintained by the Environment Agency.

An article in , the newsletter of the Freshwater Biological Association,



Terry Langford electric fishing in a New Forest stream

entitled 'Cherchez les ... Data' raised the possibility of the whereabouts of the older data and, much to my surprise, I was contacted by a biologist I had known and respected for many years to say that paper copies of all the data from the Trent Area for 30 years were still extant. With a small contribution from the FBA and encouragement and funding through a senior manager in the EA, my colleague in the School, Simon Bray, collected 15 boxes of datasheets, including 22,000 individual biological survey records dating from 1956 to 1986, together with reports and associated data. At the same time, other colleagues informed me of older data that were in filing cabinets, drawers and boxes in various locations around the country. All contained raw data, some chemical data even from the 1890s from the Thames, and they told the story of river improvement over the past 50 years. At one point, my wife Jean loaded an estimated quarter of a tonne of records into a small van.

These raw data now form the basis of the Historic River Data Archive (a working title), held in the Special Collections at the University of Southampton. Quality of data is variable, especially data gathered before the Environment Agency implemented its strict quality assurance procedures. However, when a record shows that no animals were present at all in a reach, or that only sludge worms were present, these are indications of gross pollution which don't need quality assurance to be convincing.

To date, some two years after being transferred to the Special Collections the archive has, so far, been used or consulted for six student and MSc projects, two Environment Agency backed projects, a PhD project from Cambridge University, a project with the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, a PhD project at Southampton on burbot, a series of verbal conference papers co-authored by SU and EA scientists, one paper in press and another due to be delivered to the British Ecological Society in April. With the involvement of the EA and FBA, it is hoped that the archive will be expanded for wider academic and educational projects. The Special Collections are also undertaking a survey of the nature and location of historic river data held in the 1,500 archival repositories in the UK, which will be made available as an on-line database.

From this historic data, we hope that models can be constructed to predict ecological effects of pollution and its control in many parts of the world now facing the same problems that we, in Britain, faced from 1850 to 1970. The effects of law, technology, public pressure and industrial evolution can be assessed from new analyses of up to 50 years of real raw data. In all a very positive story can be told for UK rivers which can be backed with data obtained at the very worst period in our river pollution history.

Anyone walking along the bank of the River Trent upstream of Burton as I did on a sunny June day, 3 years ago would never equate the black, foetid and unapproachable waters of the early 1960s with the clear river that day. To see large shoals of small fish swimming between the weed beds and the large number of the brilliant blue-green damselflies flitting around the flag iris leaves was inspiring, even to a sceptical old-hand ecologist. To be able to tell this story using the scientific evidence collected on the same spot over almost 50 years is probably unique for the UK and very rare in most other countries. We look forward to the expansion, consolidation and dissemination of information to come from such a valuable resource.

Special Collections Gallery Exhibitions, 2007

There were three exhibitions in the Gallery during 2007. The programme opened with *Irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice: the trade in slaves and its abolition* (12 February to 30 March 2007), marking the bicentenary of the Act of Parliament abolishing the slave trade. The exhibition took a broad view of the subject — especially the transatlantic slave trade — across both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Slavery did not appear at any particular point, and nor did it disappear on 25 March 1807, when the royal assent was given to this legislation. The events of 1807, however, did mark an important change. Over the preceding thirty years there had been a growing tide of feeling that slavery was objectionable on moral grounds. What was especially noteworthy about the anti-slavery movement was the strength of feeling that it evoked outside Parliament. This was a popular reform movement, with many of the tactics now associated with pressure groups — propaganda, petitions, and a network of local and regional adjuncts to national bodies. Slavery was long established, even if it was unusual in northern Europe; but this contrary feeling was new. It was widely taken up by the middle classes of late eighteenth-century England, by non-conformists and evangelical Christians, radicals and patriots, and by men, women and children of all persuasions.

The 1807 Act was remarkable from many points of view: its altruism was exceptional, and in economic terms the consequences for British colonies were to be substantial. Other countries had different perspectives: in the United States, the nineteenth century saw an expansion of slavery through the southern states into Texas; and in South America, the trade into Brazil was an essential component in maintaining a labour force as late as the middle of the century. These differences notwithstanding, what was also significant was that the international community was brought to the conclusion that both the trade in slaves and slavery itself should be abolished — and that this was achieved without major international conflict. Unilateral abolition in 1807 was followed by a series of bilateral agreements made by the British government to bring other countries to abolition. This required intense diplomatic activity through the nineteenth century, with British naval support for enforcement.

The exhibition featured accounts of the horrors of the trade, the case for abolition, contemporary tracts and pamphlets putting the arguments for total abolition — ranging from the reports of The Female Society for Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Walsall, and their Respective Neighbourhoods, for the Relief of British Negro Slaves (established in April 1825) through to the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society in the 1850s. Alongside these were discussions of the place of slavery in the economy of the West Indies, and the detail of measures taken by governments, such as that of the first Duke of Wellington in 1828-30, and the work of the third Viscount Palmerston, as Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister. Anti-slavery societies, the British government, the Royal Navy, enforcing anti-slavery conventions, and the governments of other Western powers continued to work for general abolition into the second half of the nineteenth century. Cases of British subjects in slavery continued to cause widespread outrage, a litmus test of the commitment of government to the abolition of slavery wherever it occurred. A guide for naval officers featured in the exhibition set out for them the legal framework that was created for abolition, listing some 27 groups of treaties, conventions, engagements and declarations from 1817 to 1842, with European and American states, and African kingdoms and chiefdoms. Putting this into operation was complex, but by about 1865, very substantial progress had been made, and the trade to the Americas was largely stopped. If the British government had been able to make progress by compensating its slave owners, however, the United States faced a much larger problem; and without a central government that was able to resolve the issue, the ordeal of civil war almost destroyed the

country. The Atlantic trade abolished, the British government turned from the 1870s onwards to the trade from the east coast of Africa. The European powers came together in Brussels in 1889-90 and their conference produced a general act suppressing the trade, not only at sea, but also within Africa.

The exhibition attracted a wide range of visitors, from sixth-formers through to television journalists; and the second exhibition of the year had equally wide appeal. *The independence of India and Pakistan, 1947* (8 May to 22 June 2007, 16 July to 27 July 2007, 13 August to 17 August 2007), coincided with the sixtieth anniversary of the events of that year. It was held conjointly with *Relative values: some current trends in India photography* — Sandesh Bhandare, Gauri Gill, Kushal Ray and Vicky Roy, arranged by the University's John Hansard Gallery. There were private views for the local community, for delegates at the conference on the independence of India and Pakistan, as well as for Indira and Lalit Mansingh (former Indian ambassador to the USA) and Dr Maleeha Lodhi (the Pakistan High Commissioner to the UK) together with Aisha Farooqui (First Secretary). The exhibition also was filmed for television by TVS.



Dr Maleeha Lodhi (centre), with (left to right) Professor Ian Talbot, Aisha Farooqui, Professor Chris Woolgar and Professor Gurharpal Singh

In 1947, direct British involvement in India was perhaps not much more than three hundred years old, and for half of that time had been comparatively restricted. From 1858, areas controlled by the British were ruled directly by the Crown, rather than by the East India Company. Although Queen Victoria was created Empress of India, there were many aspects of British involvement in India that were unusual for a colonial possession. The British administration of India



Indira and Lalit Mansingh, with Professor Chris Woolgar, visiting the exhibition in the Special Collections Gallery (Photo: Angela Walker)

was not funded by British taxpayers, but by local taxation, and this put very considerable limits on its extent. India was not a colony of settlement, and the numbers of British in India were small. In 1921, the population of India as a whole was more than 305 million, but the total European population was just under 160,000, that is, about three-quarters of the population of the city of Southampton today. In the 1920s, about 60,000 of the Europeans were men in the armed forces; and about 20,000 in civil government. The top tier of this, the Indian Civil Service, had less than 1,000 Europeans, along with just over 350 Indians. There were about 50,000 European women. At the same time, about a third of the country was ruled by Indian princes, whose relationships with the British were governed by a series of treaties. The princes had considerable powers on the domestic front, although their governments were supervised in other respects by the Indian Political Service. The remainder of India was ruled directly from London by a Secretary of State, answerable to Parliament; and in India, by the Viceroy, effectively the deputy of the Crown. Internally, the country was divided into provinces, each with a governor or lieutenant governor in charge.

The two World Wars marked turning points in the relations between Britain and India. There was a massive Indian contribution to the war effort and this raised an expectation of recognition: what was to be the place of India in the Empire? In 1917, the British government declared self-government within the Empire as its goal for India. Constitutional changes brought with them the idea that politics should be democratic, based on elections and representation. Large-scale political organisations developed, for example, the Indian National Congress. This 'All-India' dimension of politics was comparatively new, and the party gradually developed strategies of working with the British Raj, in government, and opposition to it. The development of non-violent opposition — *satyagraha*, promoted by M.K.Gandhi — was particularly effective. But the development of this widespread political party raised many questions: how could Congress claim to speak for India? Many believed that it could not. The Indian princes, many Muslims and other religious groups, were prominent among these. Other political groupings therefore developed. Given the events of 1947, with partition focused on communal/religious lines, it would be easy to suggest that the development of Muslim political groupings at an all-India level, for example, was an inevitable prelude to partition. In fact, there were as many divisions among the Muslim community as there were among the Hindus, for whom Congress was not always the obvious political body. In some ways, the hardening of the division along religious lines into a political construct was the result of British perceptions, which characterised groups in this way, a reflection of the place of Christianity and its divisions in Western society. Subsequently legislation provided for separate electorates defined on religious grounds.

The exhibition focused on the denouement of 1947, with large sections drawn from the papers of the last Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten. Here visitors were able to see how the plans developed, sample a range of views contained in the interviews he had with political leaders — the reports of these meetings were typed up within minutes of them concluding. The meetings the Viceroy held on 2 and 3 June with the Indian leaders made the crucial decisions for a settlement. What had been under discussion for years was concluded very quickly. On 2 June, immediately after presenting the plan for partition, Mountbatten met with Gandhi, who, to the Viceroy's amazement and relief, scribbled on the backs of five envelopes — 'I am sorry I can't speak. When I took the decision about the Monday silence I did reserve two exceptions, i.e. about speaking to high functionaries on urgent matters or attending upon sick people. But I know you don't want me to break my silence. Have I said one word against you during my speeches? If you admit that I have not, your warning is superfluous ...' Images and accounts of independence day were set alongside the Viceroy's itinerary.

The development of the two successor states, India and Pakistan, has been very different in many respects from those envisaged by Gandhi.

In India, patterns of economic development, central government, urban development, and the assumption of Western values in education, were much changed from those he desired. It had also been his wish to avoid partition. The relationship between India and Pakistan has been a complex one, and their establishment as separate states has transformed the political possibilities for the subcontinent. What were to be the essential characteristics of the new nations? There was much that was unresolved here, on one level, defining territory, on



Principal Dr Loveday, staff and students sat outside the South Wing of the College Library University, now the Hartley Library, 1920s.

another, the characterisation of religion as a key component in the state, especially in Pakistan; or the part to be played by different cultures and linguistic groupings in a politically unified India, or by those who had been excluded from the political process before 1947.

The third exhibition of the year, *Coming to Hampshire* (15 October to 7 December 2007), highlighted the Special Collections' strengths in local material, drawing particularly on the papers of the first Duke of Wellington, the third Viscount Palmerston and the Cope Collection. The exhibition investigated those who have come to the county, why they came and the Hampshire they found throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It looked in detail at the establishment of the Hartley Institution and its development into the University of Southampton, noting students in the 1870s, who had earned a reputation for 'rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour', and the contribution of scholars who came from outside Hampshire. It examined the 'wow factors' attracting eighteenth-century tourists to Southampton and the surrounding area, including the chalybeate spring, situated to the north-west of the Bargate, that was said to help with 'tedious and obstinate agues, black and yellow jaundice [and] scirrhus of the spleen'. The exhibition showed that, for centuries, the ports of Hampshire have welcomed many exiles and refugees fleeing political and religious difficulties in their homelands. It showcased pressed flowers collected in the 1840s, dragonflies captured in the 1950s and the solutions proposed for nineteenth-century transport problems. We were delighted that the exhibition attracted articles in several local newspapers and on Radio Solent and also drew visitors widely from outside the University.

The area outside the exhibition gallery was used to display copies of photographs of milestones taken by the Hampshire Industrial Archaeology Society (formerly Southampton University Industrial Archaeology Group) as part of a road survey undertaken in 1969 and 1970. We held a successful private view to mark the opening in conjunction with the John Hansard Gallery. An art exhibition of Kristianne Drake's work — *Rules and Regs* and *Still...* — ran simultaneously with the archival exhibition.

The Independence of India & Pakistan

Sixtieth Anniversary Reflections

The summer of 1947 marked the end of empire in the Indian subcontinent. Independence, the way in which it was achieved, and the consequences for the new countries of India and Pakistan formed central themes of this conference, organised by Professors Ian Talbot and Chris Woolgar. Fifty papers and approximately one hundred delegates, many from the subcontinent, came to Southampton over the four days in July. There were keynote papers from Professor Akbar S. Ahmed, American University, Washington, a former Pakistan High Commissioner to the UK, on 'Jinnah, Gandhi and Nehru and their relevance today: the challenge in South Asia to their vision of modernity'; from Urvashi Butalia,

Kali for Women, on 'Current developments in the historical discourse on partition'; and from Professor Gyanendra Pandey, of Emory University, on 'The question of sovereignty'. A special debate at the conference was broadcast on BBC Radio 4, as part of its programmes to mark the anniversary of independence; and there were interviews and reports on local television and radio, from BBC Urdu to Desi Radio in Southall. Delegates also visited Broadlands, the home of Lord Mountbatten; and there was a reception in the University Library with a private view of an exhibition in the Special Collections Gallery on the events of 1947; a performance of *Umraan Langian Phabbaan Bhar* ('A lifetime on tiptoes') by Mazhar Tirmazi, performed by the Man Mela Theatre Company, with a subsequent discussion featuring the director

The Nineteenth Wellington Lecture

From the opening song, *Over the hills and far away*, using John Tams' lyrics, familiar to anyone who watched the TV series *Sharpe*, it was very obvious that this year's Wellington Lecture on 28 November 2007 was going to be a very different experience. Performing to a packed Turner Sims Concert Hall auditorium, *Songs of Wellington's Wars* was an evening of musical entertainment by the award-winning folk singer Martin Carthy, his partner Norma Waterson and brother-in-law Mike Waterson.

The trio proved to be relaxed, empathic and witty hosts, their differing vocal styles beautifully underlining the myriad of different material on offer. Martin Carthy had undertaken extensive research for the event and he took us on a fascinating journey, mixing popular and traditional material with less well-known songs. The lack of songs relating specifically to Wellington, the wonderful acoustic *Wellington March* aside, was more than compensated for by the range of material: material which illustrated not only an aspect of the culture and social history of



Mike Waterson

the period not hitherto touched upon in the Wellington Lecture series, but also the profound influence the wars had on life in Britain.

During the evening the audience heard songs which immortalised military leaders, such as Lord Nelson or Sir John Moore in *The burial of Sir John Moore at Corunna*, and others which related to the experience of members of the army. Norma Waterson did full justice to an entertaining piece based on the popular idea of women escaping to adventure by taking a male identity and enlisting in the army. Her fine

voice was also the last that we heard. She brought the evening to a fitting end with a sad and uplifting song relating to veterans returning from war. It was a pertinent reminder of the trauma and harsh realities of war and its impact on individual lives.

While very different from the more conventional lecture format of previous Wellington Lectures, this event provided a readily accessible route to the study of Wellington and his world. The enthusiastic reception accorded by the capacity audience was an appreciative testament to the programme's success.

A film of the event is available on the University's website at www.soton.ac.uk/emedial/streaming/ Click on Special Events and select the title.



Martin Carthy and Norma Waterson

and the playwright; and a screening of the documentary, *Beyond Partition*, followed by a discussion led by its director, Lalit Mohan Joshi, of the South Asian Film Foundation. 2008 will see a number of publications based on the proceedings.

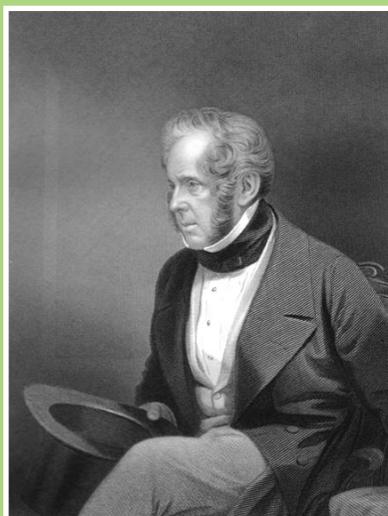
Delegates finding time to socialise, amid a hectic conference programme at the Independence of India and Pakistan: sixtieth anniversary reflections



Palmerston Studies

Summer 2007 saw the publication of two volumes of essays on the third Viscount Palmerston, edited by Dr David Brown and Professor Miles Taylor. They have their genesis in an international conference held at Southampton in July 2003. Sixty scholars from the UK, the USA, Canada, France, Japan and Germany shared perspectives on a Prime Minister who is often studied and equally often misunderstood. The first of the two volumes covers aspects of Lord Palmerston's domestic career. In *Palmerston Studies I*, Stephen Lee examines the case that Palmerston was a disciple of Canning's foreign policy. The relationship between Palmerston and the established church was one that, initially at least, caused consternation. His son-in-law, the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, commented: 'I much fear that Palmerston's ecclesiastical appointments will be detestable. He does not know, in theology, Moses from Sydney Smith. The vicar of Romsey, where he goes to church, is the only clergyman he ever spoke to; and as for the wants, the feelings, the views, the hopes and fears of the country, and particularly the religious part of it, they are as strange to him as the interior of Japan.' John Wolffe reflects on how this perspective and the contrary one of Palmerston 'as the improbable hero of the Evangelicals' need a more nuanced approach. Oratory was essential to Victorian public life, and in his examination of Palmerston as a public speaker, Joseph Meisel explores this neglected aspect of Palmerston's career. David Brown looks at Palmerston's role in the 1850s and his work at the Home Office; while Allen Warren discusses Palmerston, the Whigs and the government of Ireland — of Victoria's Prime Ministers, only Palmerston and Derby had major landed interests in Ireland. Prince Albert forms the prism through which Karina Urbach centres on Palmerston's relationship with the royal family and the consort's impact on government; while J.P. Parry reviews the rivalry between Palmerston and Lord John Russell. James Gregory concludes the volume with a consideration of Broadlands after Palmerston, the home of the Mount Temples and their interest in the Christian higher life.

Palmerston Studies II considers many broader aspects of the third Viscount's career, especially in foreign policy. In his discussion of the War Office, Michael Partridge examines the 18½ years Palmerston



spent as Secretary at War. Anti-slavery is the focus of John Oldfield's chapter. 'Your Lordship ... identified the anti-slavery cause with the policy of the government and showed the world that a British statesman is as tenacious of the dignity and honour of his country where the general interests of humanity and freedom are concerned, as he is jealous of them in its own peculiar relations with foreign states' ran the address to Palmerston from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in 1842. 'For Palmerston sea-power was the key to Britain's international position, the power behind her diplomacy and her right arm in war': this theme is central to Andrew Lambert in his paper, which also covers the interest taken by Palmerston in naval administration, management and policies. In a trio of papers, European policy is examined. The July Monarchy and the French Second Republic are the especial concern of Fabrice Bensimon in his scrutiny of Palmerston's diplomacy; Saho Matsumoto-Best turns the spotlight on Italy; and Frank Lorenz Müller focuses on the struggle for a new German order, 1849-51. Douglas Peers

looks further afield, to India, and to what seems curious, at first glance, that so little should have been written on Palmerston's views of the subcontinent, particularly given he was Prime Minister at the time of the Indian rebellion of 1857-8. Duncan Campbell turns to an examination of the dilemmas of the American Civil War — summed up by Palmerston before the House of Commons on 13 March 1865: 'No doubt during the contest there has been expressed, both in the North and the South, feelings of irritation against this country. The irritation was caused by the natural feeling of the two parties against a third who does not espouse their cause, and who therefore think he is doing them an injury. The North wished us to declare on their side and the South on theirs, and we wished to maintain a perfect neutrality.' Anthony Howe finishes the volume with an essay on Cobden and Palmerston, their mutual antagonism, and the insights it offers into the conspectus of Whig-Liberal politics.

These two volumes do much to advance the study of nineteenth-century politics and Britain's role in the world. *Palmerston Studies* is available from Special Collections, priced £10 per volume, including postage and packing.

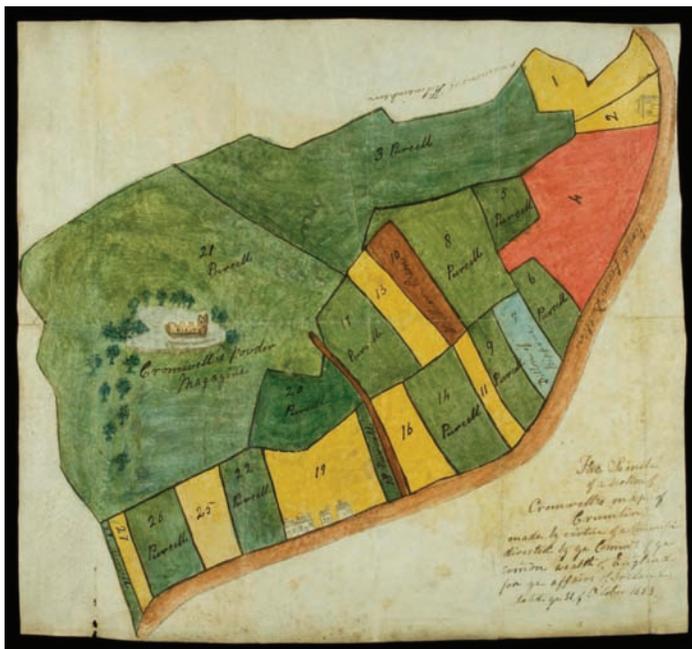
Forthcoming Events

Exhibitions

There will be three exhibitions in the Gallery this year. The first, 'A most laborious undertaking': the art of maps and map-making, runs from 28 January to 14 March. Maps are today familiar objects; but the notion that the world might be portrayed in this way, that maps should be widely available and understood by all, is both comparatively recent and culturally specific. This exhibition explores the development of the Western map from the sixteenth century onwards, showing the development of the mapping of Britain and Ireland, the towns and cities of Europe, and the rest of the world as covered by European maps. The second exhibition, 'In the loop': highlights from the Montse Stanley Collection, is based on the collections relating to textiles, runs from 28 April to 13 June 2008 and from 14 to 25 July, to coincide with a related conference.

The Wellington Papers: 25 Years On

In 1983 the government allocated the papers of Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington, to the University of Southampton under the national heritage legislation. The decision brought to Southampton the University's first major manuscript collection and it has proved — as was hoped — a catalyst for the development of a major strand of activity within the University Library and across a range of academic disciplines. The collection is exceptional among the papers of nineteenth-century figures for its size and scope. More than 100,000 items cover the first Duke's career as a soldier, statesman and diplomat from 1790 through to his death in 1852. This was the great age of government by correspondence, coinciding too with a wider revolution in communication. Everyone wrote to Wellington, offering the national hero their views on things military, their causes to promote, the opportunity to be godfather to their children or to have them named after him (the Duke noted caustically on one letter the inconvenience of calling all boys born his birthday 'Arthur'); from cabinet papers, drafted in the Duke's own hand, to despatches from the battlefield, the collection continues to support a vast range of studies.



Crumlin, near Dublin, based on Cromwell's map from a survey of October 1653. This copy was made in the latter part of the seventeenth century; this is one of two parts of the map that survive at Southampton. Both came into the possession of the first Duke of Wellington probably while he was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1807-9. MS 69/4/13

We will be marking the quarter century with an exhibition in the Special Collections Gallery, which will run from 13 October to 5 December 2008. There will be two linked events on Thursday 20 November. Professor Richard Holmes, CBE, TD, Professor of Military and Security Studies at Cranfield University, will give the twentieth Wellington Lecture, at 6 p.m., in the Turner Sims Concert Hall, 'In the footsteps of Wellington'. Earlier in the afternoon, at 3 p.m., also in the Turner Sims Concert Hall, Professor Chris Woolgar, the University Library's Head of Special Collections, will give his inaugural lecture as Professor of History and Archival Studies, on 'Wellington, his papers, and the nineteenth-century revolution in communication'. Registration for either or both of these events will be available from March. For more information, visit the University's Events Calendar at <http://www.events.soton.ac.uk/>

The next in the University's series of Wellington Congresses will be held in Southampton from 8 July to 11 July 2010. Further details will be available from the Special Collections website during the course of 2008.

Conferences

'In the loop': knitting past and present
Three-day international, interdisciplinary conference organised by Winchester School of Art, 15-17 July 2008

The conference proposes to explore knitting from a range of perspectives, including: knitting narratives, which include film, literature and the internet; knitting, fashion and industry; knitting culture; and knitting, technology and the future. The exhibition of the same name has been organised in conjunction with the conference.

For further information on the conference see the website at www.intheloop.soton.ac.uk/

Whatever Happened to British Jewish Studies?
Parkes Institute conference, School of Humanities, University of Southampton, 15-16 July 2008

In the late 1970s and 1980s a new generation of scholars of British Jewry emerged from a range of disciplines, primarily history, English literature and cultural studies. Some pursued higher degrees and went into academic careers and others went into various sections of the heritage industry. The journal, *Jewish Culture and History*, was launched in 1998 to harness this energy and the new critical, inclusive approach to British Jewish studies. To mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of the journal, as well as the 350th anniversary of the emancipation of the Jews in England, the Parkes Institute will host a reflexive workshop conference on the past, present and future of British Jewish studies, from medieval to the contemporary. It will bring together established scholars in Britain, the USA and Israel as well as a younger generation working in this field. It will explore what happened to the study of new areas such as gender, culture and representation, anti-Semitism and Jewish/non-Jewish relations, migration and settlement, the experience of children and education, the capital and the provinces, intellectual and religious history and many others.

Is the field of British Jewish studies still dynamic? How have scholars of British history and culture treated the subject? Likewise, have scholars from Jewish history and culture more generally incorporated it in their work? Are there areas and approaches that still need developing? The intention will be to produce the proceedings in a special double edition of *Jewish Culture and History*.

Publications ~ Based on the Collections

- C.Bayly and T.Harper** *Forgotten wars: the end of Britain's Asian empire* (London, 2007)
- T.Brinkman**, 'From Gemeinde to "Community": Jewish immigrants in Chicago 1840-1923' in C.Schnurmann and I.Wigtger (eds.) *Tales of two cities/Stadgeschichten: Hamburg and Chicago* (Münster, 2006) pp. 123-37
- T.Brinkmann**, 'From green borders to paper walls: Jewish migrants from Eastern Europe in Germany before and after the Great War' *History in Focus* (Autumn 2006) at <http://www.history.ac.uk/ihr/Focus/Migration/articles/brinkmann.html>
- T.Brinkmann**, 'Managing mass migration. Jewish philanthropic organizations and Jewish mass migration from Eastern Europe, 1868/69-1914' *Stichting Leidschrift* 22 (2007) pp. 71-90
- D.Brown and M.Taylor** (eds.) *Palmerston Studies I* (Southampton, 2007)
- D.Brown and M.Taylor** (eds.) *Palmerston Studies II* (Southampton, 2007)
- J.Cromwell** *Dorothea Lieven: a Russian princess in London and Paris, 1785-1857* (London, 2006)
- R.Davis** *A political history of the House of Lords, 1811-1846: from the Regency to Corn Law repeal* (Stanford, 2007)
- M.Gilbert** *Churchill and the Jews* (London, 2007)
- J.Gregory** *Of Victorians and vegetarians: the vegetarian movement in Victorian Britain* (London, 2007)
- J.Gregory**, 'Lady Mount Temple and her friendship with Constance Wilde' *Oscholars* 3, no. 31 (2006) pp. 1-22 (at http://ics.leeds.ac.uk/papers/ids.exhibits/256/And_I_May_I_Say_Nothing.doc#mount)
- R.Guha**, 'Was the partition of India inevitable?' *BBC History Magazine* 8, no. 8 (August 2007) pp. 28-33
- Douglas Hurd, Lord Hurd of Westwell** *Robert Peel: a biography* (London, 2007)
- Douglas Hurd, Lord Hurd of Westwell** *Wellington and Peel: from Tory to Conservative* (Southampton, Eighteenth Wellington Lecture, 2006)
- S.Joshi** *The last Durbar: a dramatic presentation of the division of British India* (Oxford, 2007)
- D.Judd**, 'Mountbatten: statesman or self-publicist?' *BBC History Magazine* 8, no. 8 (August 2007) pp. 34-7
- N.M.Meir**, 'Jews, Ukrainians, and Russians in Kiev: intergroup relations in late imperial associational life' *Slavic Review* 65 (2006) pp. 475-501
- Lady Pamela Mountbatten** *India remembered* (London, 2007)
- P.Neville** *Britain in Vietnam: prelude to disaster, 1945-6* (London, 2007)
- J.Oldfield** *'Chords of freedom': commemoration, ritual and British transatlantic slavery* (Manchester, 2007)
- M.Orr**, 'Pursuing proper protocol: Sarah Bowdich's purview of the sciences of exploration' *Victorian Studies* 49 no. 2 (2007) pp. 277-85
- J.P.Parry** *The politics of patriotism: English Liberalism, national identity and Europe 1830-1886* (Cambridge, 2006)
- G.C.Peden** *Arms, economics and British strategy: from dreadnoughts to hydrogen bombs* (Cambridge, 2007)
- G.Romain** *Connecting histories: a comparative exploration of African-Caribbean and Jewish history and memory in modern Britain* (London, 2006)
- J.Schad** *Someone called Derrida: an Oxford mystery* (Brighton, 2007)
- I.Talbot**, 'The 1947 violence in the Punjab in I.Talbot (ed.) *The deadly embrace: religion, politics and violence in India and Pakistan, 1947-2002* (Karachi, 2007) pp. 1-16
- I.Talbot** (ed.) with D.Singh *Tatla Amritsar: voices between India and Pakistan* (Oxford, 2007)
- M.Taylor** (ed.) *Southampton — Gateway to empire* (London, 2007)
- C.Tomlin** *Protest and prayer: Rabbi Dr Solomon Schonfield and Orthodox Jewish responses in Britain to the Nazi persecution of Europe's Jews 1942-1945* (Oxford, 2007)
- A. von Tunzelmann** *Indian summer: the secret history of the end of an empire* (London, 2007)
- C.Warwick** *Ella: princess, saint and martyr* (Chichester, 2006)
- F.Welch** *A Romanov fantasy: life at the court of Anna Anderson* (London, 2006)
- C.M.Woolgar** *The senses in late medieval England* (New Haven and London, 2006)

The Special Collections Newsletter is produced by the Special Collections Division, Hartley Library, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ, United Kingdom.

Further information about the Library and its holdings can be obtained from this address, from the Special Collections website at <http://www.archives.lib.soton.ac.uk/> or by contacting:

Printed collections:

Telephone +44(0)23 8059 3335;

E-mail: libenqs@soton.ac.uk

Archives and manuscripts:

Telephone +44(0)23 8059 2721;

E-mail: archives@soton.ac.uk

Conservation:

Telephone +44 (0)23 8059 4754,

+44 (0)23 8059 8544;

E-mail: archives@soton.ac.uk



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The Basque Children of 1937

May 2007 saw a series of events, culminating with a celebration to mark the seventieth anniversary of the arrival of 4,000 children, largely from the Basque country, in the port of Southampton, fleeing persecution in Spain at the start of the Civil War. The University's Ramón Pérez de Ayala Lecture this year was given by the Southampton film-maker, Steve Bowles, on 21 May. Steve is well-known for his documentaries, especially those on the Spanish Civil War. He has recently completed the re-editing and expansion of a commemorative version of his film, *The Guernica Children*, which was originally produced for the BBC. His lecture looked at the tensions between humanitarian need and political expediency in the handling of the evacuation of the children and the provision of refuge and care in the UK. His presentation focused on the portrayal of the events in Spanish newsreels and films of the period, as well as interviews with some of the children. The new version of the film was premiered at the commemoration event that took place in Southampton on 26 May 2007. Organised by the Basque Children of '37 Association UK, it was attended by some 200 people including the Spanish

ambassador, a representative of the Basque government, *niños*, their families and friends. A plaque was unveiled for Southampton Civic Centre. Archives relating to the events of 1937, and the subsequent careers of the children and teachers who came with them, are being brought together in the University Library's Special Collections. These include some fascinating collections of photographs and memorabilia.

To coincide with the seventieth anniversary of the end of the Spanish Civil War, an international conference entitled *European Conflict and Return Migration* is being organised by the Spanish and French sections of Modern Languages for 1-3 April 2009.



Refugees from the Spanish Civil War: some of the children of 1937 and the teachers who accompanied them from the Basque country.

