

July 2012

Special Collections Newsletter

The University announces the successful conclusion of the campaign to purchase the Broadlands Archives, a collection of international importance, including the papers of the third Viscount Palmerston, and those of Earl and Countess Mountbatten of Burma.

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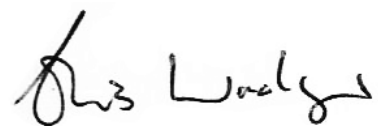
Welcome to the Special Collections Newsletter for 2012

In January 2012, the University was able to announce that it had completed the acquisition of the Broadlands Archives. This issue of our Newsletter covers a remarkable period, which has been dominated by the campaign to complete this purchase. The work of archivists is to preserve collections of historical material, by encouraging them into the public domain, and then to ensure their permanent availability. Occasionally this will involve negotiating the purchase of major collections – but even among these, the scale of the Broadlands acquisition was exceptional. The largest sale of manuscripts in the UK for some two decades, it attracted public support both in this country and overseas. This was crucial in enabling the University to raise in seven months the £2.85 million it needed to secure the archive.

Although the Broadlands sale has absorbed much energy, this newsletter covers a great deal else as well. From our exhibitions to international conferences, new accessions, the creation of a Virtual Reading Room and research projects based on our collections, there is much to report. It is always hard to select developments to include and some aspects of our daily life, such as the enthusiasm engendered by students doing project work and dissertations (subjects have recently included the Jewish orphanage at Norwood, the Battle of Salamanca and Lady Palmerston as a political hostess), are not captured here. On this occasion, rich pickings include the work of two researchers from the History discipline in the Faculty of Humanities at Southampton, who are embarking on major projects based on the Special Collections. Professor David Brown writes about his work on the Shaftesbury diaries, and Professor Sarah Pearce, on Philo's commentary on the Decalogue. We report as well on an album of seventeenth-century drawings and on the experience of twentieth-century child refugees.

Between 2008 and 2011, the Special Collections received 115 collections of archives, approximately 2,200 boxes of papers. Following our collecting interests, they fall into four principal groups: material, like the Broadlands Archives, reflecting national and international interests linked to the University's region; papers relating to the Jewish peoples; scientific material connected with freshwater ecology, and with acoustics; and papers of individuals linked to the University. The investment that is made in acquiring and curating this material, so that it is available to all in the long term, is substantial. That so many chose to work on it and see its importance, connections and potential for research, is one of the rewards of the archival profession.

The work of the Special Collections depends on the generosity and kindness of a great many individuals. The University is very grateful for the support and encouragement that so many people have given us. We look forward to welcoming researchers and supporters to our reading rooms, both physically and on-line, and to our exhibitions and events in the coming year.



Professor Chris Woolgar, Head of Special Collections



Cover image: the third Viscount Palmerston, west front, Broadlands, probably in the 1850s

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Saving the Broadlands Archives

To the question 'Who owns our past?', there are some surprising answers. Like many heritage assets, archives in this country are often private property, yet there is a widespread view that a public interest exists in them. This feeling has led to combined voluntary action, for example, in the creation of the National Trust, and to formal public intervention, in the listing of buildings, and in the grants the Treasury makes to the National Heritage Memorial Fund.



Completing the acquisition: the announcement, Professor Chris Woolgar, Head of Special Collections

There can be no doubt that the Broadlands Archives are an important element in the UK's written heritage. When the trustees of the collection proposed its sale, therefore, it was evident that the University had a major task on its hands. On the one hand, we needed to raise £2.85 million to maintain the collection at Southampton and secure its future, and we had a comparatively short time in which to achieve this. On the other, the question of 'saving' the archive was one which had resonances well beyond Southampton. While the archive had been on loan to the University for 20 years and we had developed connections to academic work at all levels, preserving the collection was also to the general public benefit. Communicating the risk to the heritage from the break-up and dispersal of the archive, should we fail to achieve its purchase, was to be crucial in securing the future of the collection.

In this enormous task, we had a number of points in our favour. Firstly, there was the archive itself, not only from its content and intrinsic historical value, but also from the connections and associations it held. These were to facilitate our task in mobilising support from many quarters. Secondly, there was the risk to the collection. While the trustees were willing to offer the collection to us first before proceeding to other options, a very real risk would have come from the sale and dispersal of the collection on the open market. The University's engagement with the sale represented the best chance for the future of the collection in the public domain. Finally, there was a deadline, which concentrated minds and effort: an open-ended appeal would have been unlikely to succeed.

This is an archive that has everything. As collections of private and estate papers go, it is large, some 4,500 boxes of papers, dating from the sixteenth century to the present. Centred on the Temple (Palmerston), Ashley, Cassel and Mountbatten families, it includes the papers of Earl Mountbatten of Burma and his wife, Edwina, Countess Mountbatten, which contain the foundation archive for the states of India and Pakistan, along with Lord Mountbatten's papers as Supreme Allied Commander for South-East Asia 1943–6, and for defence in the 1950s and 1960s. 40,000 letters to and from Lord Palmerston, Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister, are crucial for understanding Britain's place ▶

On their honeymoon in Hollywood in October 1922, Lord Louis Mountbatten and his wife made a short film with Charlie Chaplin and Jackie Coogan.



Lord Mountbatten, as a baby, with his great-grandmother, Queen Victoria; his mother, Princess Victoria of Hesse; and great aunt, Princess Beatrice



Gandhi's first ever meal eaten at the Viceroy's House, Delhi, 1947

in the world in the mid-nineteenth century. The papers of Lord Palmerston's father illuminate eighteenth-century politics; the diaries of Lord Shaftesbury, the nineteenth-century reformer, recount the progress of social causes; and the papers of Prince Louis of Battenberg, First Sea Lord on the eve of First World War, document rearmament. There is wide coverage of politics, diplomacy, literary and cultural affairs. Here can be found a portion of the archive of another nineteenth-century premier, Lord Melbourne; papers of the banker, Sir Ernest Cassel; Lord Mount Temple's correspondence while Minister of Transport in the 1920s; collections of poetry and prose, including letters from Jonathan Swift; documents for the eighteenth-century grand tour; materials for the Ashley and Temple estates in Hampshire and Ireland; and much else besides.

It might seem curious that so much of public interest could be in the private possession, but this is not in fact unusual – and it underpins the pattern of much archival work, drawing materials from private hands into the public domain. There is a tension between patterns of ownership and what are now regarded as the interests of the public. Until well into the twentieth century, the papers of ministers were regarded as their own private property. The position to which we aspire today, that the record of public business should be transparently available

to all, is one that has been reached only after a long process. Government business had traditionally been conducted by two, parallel routes: private correspondence, containing private information, was a key element in keeping material out of the public eye and away from parliamentary scrutiny. The correspondence of Foreign Secretaries, with diplomats around the world, was an essential part of their work. Part of this exchange was formal, in despatches; but despatches are public documents, and can be called for by Parliament. Private correspondence escaped public scrutiny, allowing diplomacy to advance and the British government to have a fuller understanding of affairs abroad – and the consequence of this is that archives like the papers of the third Viscount Palmerston have extensive and crucial sequences of correspondence for British national life. Similar collections can be found all round the country; the materials that are in the National Archives cannot be understood without them.

Securing the collection

To secure the collection, therefore, the University had to do a number of separate things. We had to raise funds; we had to communicate the risk the collection faced; and we had to ensure that there was widespread public support for the cause, which would in turn help us with fund-raising from philanthropic sources. The University created a small working group to focus on the project.

Fundraising was supported as part of the work of the University's Alumni and Development Office, which gave us access to on-line giving, and to circulating staff, students and alumni. As the University is a statutory charity, there were further benefits in terms of tax relief on donations from UK taxpayers. The University also has a North American foundation, which supported charitable giving in North America. Our external relations and communications sections assisted with contacts in the media and more generally, and on other elements of the work, producing exhibitions and publicity. It is impossible to raise funds on the scale we envisaged without some support for the fundraising itself. The Pilgrim Trust generously gave us funding to this end, which enabled us to produce an attractive brochure, support Internet activity, a short fundraising video, and both an on-line and a travelling exhibition. This enabled us to raise the profile of the collection and the campaign, to allow people to see and understand what the project was about, and to be able to express their support for it.

The funding campaign was fast-paced. It drew on the connections and resonances of the collection and brought us into contact with many people. There was a strong local base of support in Hampshire, as the archive has many materials for the county, especially for Romsey and its surrounding district. Local organisations, such as the Hampshire Archives

Trust and the Hampshire Field Club, allowed us to contact their members. Links were made with organisations at a national level, from those interested in the past, such as the Royal Historical Society and the British Association for Local History, to the many organisations that had connections to Lord Mountbatten or to others mentioned in the collection. There was strong sense of national and international connection, for example, in the Mountbatten papers – nearly a million British and Commonwealth servicemen had served under Lord Mountbatten's command in South-East Asia – and we found supporters from all over the world. The three main political parties supported the campaign, with endorsements from Nick Clegg, as leader of the Liberal Democrats, and from one of our Southampton MPs, John Denham, at that point Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government; an early day motion was tabled by the Romsey MP, Sandra Gidley; and the collection was visited by Caroline Nokes (now the Romsey MP) and David Willetts, now the Minister of State for Universities and Science. Individual peers and MPs wrote in support of the cause, as did no fewer than seven former First Sea Lords.

We focused on a number of short-term ways of exposing the collection widely, through exhibitions (in our Special Collections Gallery, on-line and travelling), lectures and events. Sir Christopher Bayly, Vere Harmsworth Professor of Imperial History at the University

of Cambridge, gave a public lecture on 30 March 2010; there were lectures and talks to local groups by archive staff. We succeeded in attracting media attention, especially locally, in print and on television and radio, more widely with articles in publications from *Navy News* and *The Bookdealer* to *BBC History Magazine*, and at the conclusion of the campaign from the national press and broadcast media. Our website included daily diary extracts from the collection.

In concluding the acquisition, the University is grateful to HM Government, which accepted the papers of Lord and Lady Mountbatten in lieu of inheritance tax and allocated them to the University of Southampton; and especially to the National Heritage Memorial Fund for a grant of £1.993 million towards the acquisition. Support for the purchase came from trusts and organisations interested in the heritage, including Hampshire County Council; the John Henry Hansard Trust; the Friends of the National Libraries; the David Lean Foundation; the Hampshire Archives Trust; the Romsey and District Society; the New Forest National Park Authority; the Noël Coward Foundation; the Charlotte Bonham-Carter Charitable Trust; St John's College, Cambridge; the Hampshire Gardens Trust; and the Lower Test Valley Archaeological Study Group. The Pilgrim Trust made a contribution towards the costs of fundraising. Private individuals and the University's staff, students and alumni contributed nearly

£100,000 to the cause: it is a great pleasure to thank all for their generosity.

Campaigns like this put archives in the spotlight. If anything is certain, it is that our working lives have been changed by the experience. It has shown us the range of support the written heritage can attract and new ways of linking with those interested in the collections. The University is looking forward to developing collaborative work in a number of areas. A formal agreement has been concluded with Hampshire County Council, for example, about exhibitions and links to teaching and education work – and the first collaborative events have already taken place. Part of the purchase includes intellectual property rights, and bringing these into public ownership will enable us to promote the collection and disseminate information about it in new ways. The acquisition has brought to us a new wave of researchers, using the collection for everything from undergraduate dissertations to local history. The reach of the collection is impressive: readers have come recently for extended periods from India, Pakistan and North America; it has been used for contributions to an exhibition in Ireland about the harbour at Mullaghmore, and another in Germany about the castle at Darmstadt. The fruits of this work, some of which will be major pieces of historical and political writing, are in the future. Realising the potential of the archive is a principal rationale for its acquisition.

Commemorating the Redcoat Years

Between 1793 and 1815, Britain was almost continuously at war, first against republican France, and then in the long struggle against Napoleon. This warfare ranged across the world, as the consequences were played out in the overseas territories of European powers as much as on the Continent, for example, in the revolutions in Spanish colonies in South and Central America. Britain's commercial interests were frustrated by the closure of the ports of Europe to her shipping. Creating this continental blockade led the French to invade Spain and Portugal, and to war there in 1808–14.

Known in Britain as the Peninsular War, in Spain as the *Guerra de la Independencia*, and remembered in Portugal as the legacy of three French invasions, the bicentenaries of the wars against Napoleon evoke many poignant memories. Wellington's army of redcoats and the forces of Britain's allies fought a desperate struggle through Portugal, Spain and southern France.

There is international interest in the commemorations of this war. Southampton's Special Collections, in the papers of the first Duke of Wellington and supporting archives, contain crucial evidence not only for the British war effort, but for that of the populations of the Iberian peninsula.

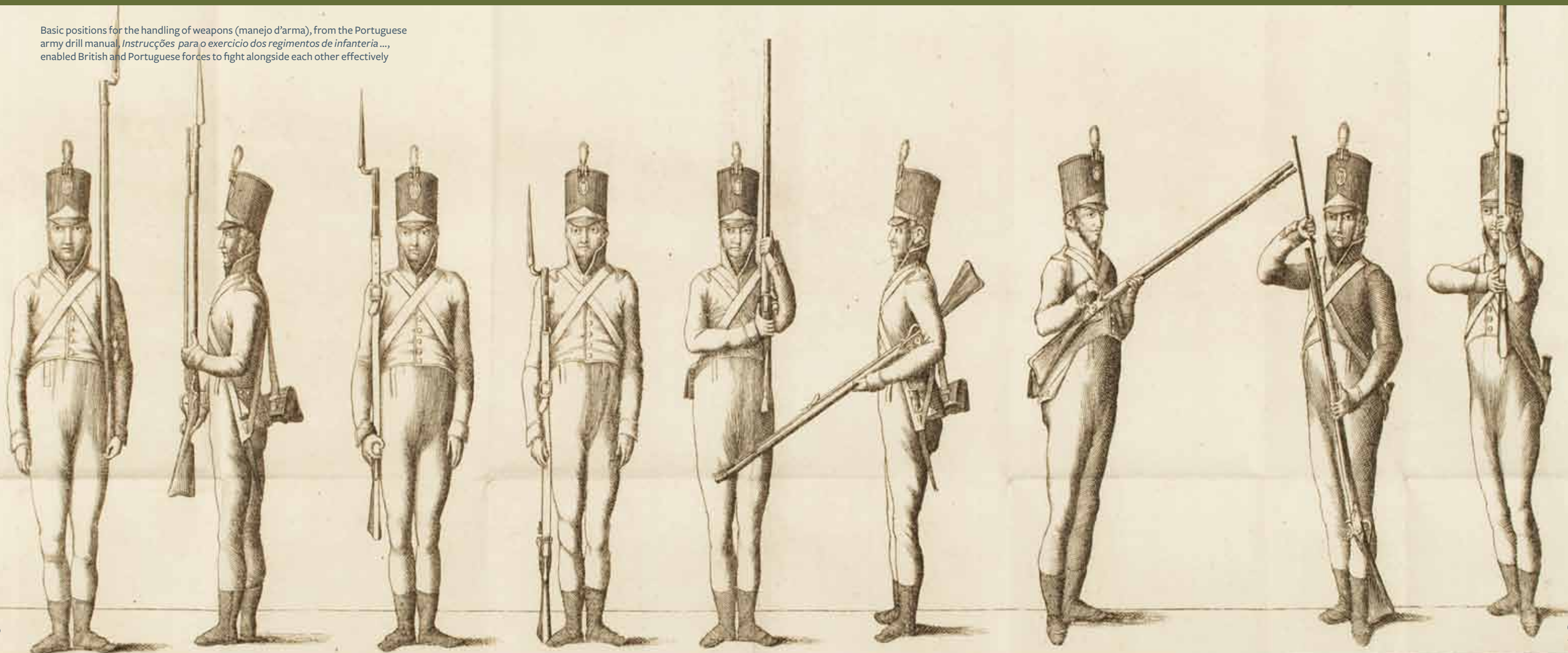
Concluding with the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815, the European powers reached a settlement of Europe that endured for much of the next century.

To mark these events and Wellington's connection with them, the University has a programme of lectures and conferences, as well as exhibitions in the Special Collections Gallery and publications. Our ever-popular annual Wellington Lecture has featured aspects of the struggle. In 2009, Professor William Doyle's lecture examined links between the French Revolution and the rise of Napoleon, the essential context for the wars that enveloped Europe and engaged Wellington in the first half of his military ▶



Commemorating the hero: the controversial equestrian statue on the Wellington Arch, opposite the Duke's London home, Apsley House

Basic positions for the handling of weapons (*manejo d'arma*), from the Portuguese army drill manual, *Instruções para o exercicio dos regimentos de infantaria...*, enabled British and Portuguese forces to fight alongside each other effectively



Conserving the Wellington Papers

The Wellington Papers are an archive from the great age of government by correspondence. The collection contains some 100,000 letters to and from Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington (1769–1852). When it was allocated to the University in 1983 under the national heritage legislation, it came with a major burden of conservation: some 10% of the archive was too fragile to handle. Paper is susceptible to many hazards – water, mould, vermin, all had made an impact on the collection.

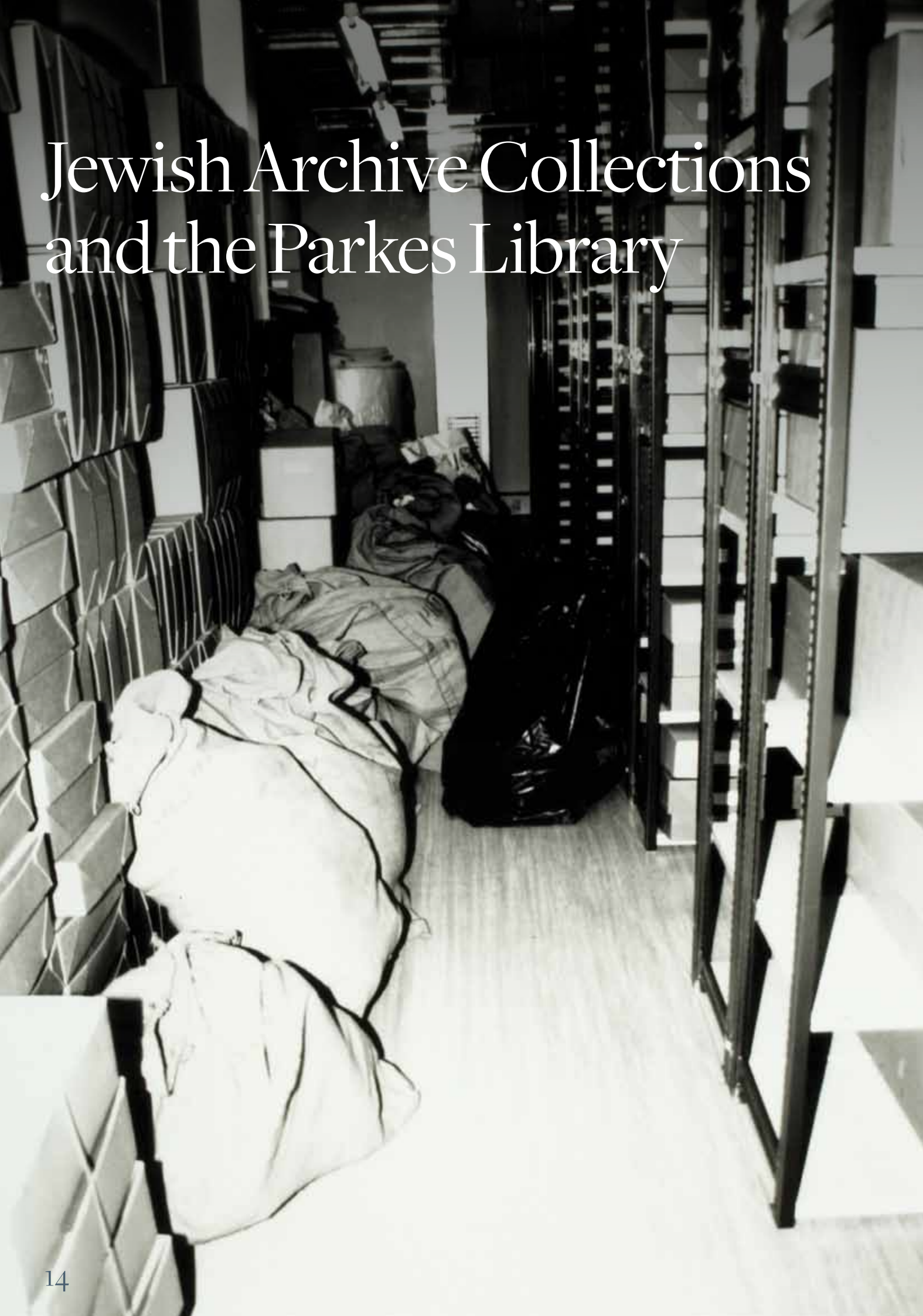
As early as 1815, part of the archive was damaged in a shipwreck in the Tagus, when the vessel bringing back Wellington's papers sank as it crossed the bar leaving Lisbon. Many parcels of letters were delivered to George Canning, the British ambassador, and other British officials, and Canning 'endeavoured to quicken the zeal of finders by promises of reward'. One package had passed through the hands of the Portuguese government, although the ambassador was unclear whether it had contained anything to gratify their curiosity. Seawater is not the best preservative of paper: many items were either completely lost at that stage or were more susceptible to subsequent deterioration because of damage they had sustained in 1815.

In 1983, the University estimated that the collection would require some 50 years of conservation work. Substantial progress has been made with this project, the largest conservation task the Special Collections Division has undertaken. Approximately 15 years of work remains outstanding, and that includes important materials for the Peninsular War, as well as some of the papers for 1814–18 – the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars, the Waterloo campaign and the allied occupation of France; for 1832 – the year of the Reform Acts, when Wellington led the Tory peers in the House of Lords; and for 1841–6, when Wellington was a member of Peel's cabinet.

Two factors have enabled us to accelerate the conservation programme. Firstly, a great deal of work has been carried out using leaf-casting, a technique that replaces missing areas of documents with a new paper pulp. The University has been able to employ this technique on fragmentary materials previously considered to be too badly damaged to be treated in this way. The technique is about five times faster than traditional methods of paper repair. The second development is a technological one: the Virtual Reading Room (see page 18) can make sections of the archive available as digital surrogates and this will lessen the impact of handling on vulnerable original materials.

The University launched a campaign to raise the funds to complete this major project by 2015. Our target is £420,000. Finishing the conservation by the Waterloo bicentenary will mean that the archive will be fully accessible for a public especially interested in these momentous events. We invite you to support us in this campaign. More information about funding the project and an on-line exhibition based on the archive can be found at www.southampton.ac.uk/wellington. A video about the project can be seen by following the links from www.southampton.ac.uk/archives.

Jewish Archive Collections and the Parkes Library



Left, before and above, after: the arrival of the collections of Anglo-Jewish Archives: 1990

The Revd Dr James Parkes gave his library on Jewish/non-Jewish relations to the University in 1964 as he believed the University of Southampton could make a distinctive contribution to work in this area. Parkes' Library was added to that of Claude Goldsmid Montefiore, who was Acting President and then President of the University College of Southampton, 1910–34, and who was a very considerable biblical scholar and a major figure in liberal Judaism. A great deal has changed in nearly 50 years since the arrival of the Parkes Library. The University's Parkes Institute creates an impressive focus for academic work. It is matched in the Library's Special Collections, by holdings of both printed and especially archival materials that have grown beyond recognition. The latter were transformed in scale and breadth in 1990 by the holdings of Anglo-Jewish Archives, adding some 5,000 boxes of papers. The acquisition of Anglo-Jewish archival material has continued unabated in the last 20 years and the holdings have again tripled in size, filling more than 2,500 metres of shelves – the University of Southampton is now a leading European repository for Jewish archives. The scope of these collections is wide-ranging and they provide a rich and extensive source for the study of the Jewish community in the UK, as well as for many other communities of the diaspora. Information on the collections can be found at www.archives.southampton.ac.uk/guide

It was therefore especially appropriate that the 35th conference of the British Association for Jewish Studies, 5–7 September 2010, should be held in the University Library, at a time when we could mark the twentieth anniversary of the arrival of Anglo-Jewish

Archives. Focused on the theme 'The image and the prohibition of image in Judaism', the conference brought together eminent scholars from across the world, and included papers that ranged from aspects of rabbinic literature and archaeology through to representations of Jews in contemporary film. The Special Collections Division hosted a three-day workshop in April 2011, organised by the Rothschild Foundation Europe, for archivists with European Jewish collections. Participants came from across Europe, from Russia and the Ukraine in the east to Catalonia and the Netherlands, as well as from the USA and Israel. Discussions focused on the creation of a pan-European survey of Jewish archives, which is now coming to fruition in the Yerusha project (www.yerusha.eu/archives). Jewish archives have been especially vulnerable to dispersal and it is difficult for researchers to pinpoint the location of collections and to understand what has survived. For some 15 years, Southampton has run a survey of Jewish archives in the UK and Ireland: we are working to develop contributions to Yerusha that will embrace our own holdings and offer links to the fruits of our survey work. The walking tour of 'Jewish Southampton' proved a welcome opening to the conference. While little now survives in the way of buildings to betray the role Southampton has played in Jewish history, despite its significance as a point of transit and migration, the Special Collections offer rich testimony to the city's importance.

New Collections of Jewish Archives

There have been a number of major additions to our holdings of Jewish archives. The papers of Chief Rabbi Hermann Adler (1839–1911) join those of Dr Hertz and Sir Israel Brodie as the third collection of private papers of a British

chief rabbi to be held at Southampton. This is an accession of very great significance for the history of Anglo-Jewry. For many years, it was believed that Adler's papers had been lost. He worked closely with his father, Nathan Adler, whom he was to succeed as Chief Rabbi in 1891; he had extensive connections with elite society and those with influence in government, where he moved with ease, and he was a friend of the future Edward VII. Adler saw the role of Chief Rabbi as the Jewish equivalent of an archbishop of Canterbury. His relations with the elite of Anglo-Jewry were good, and Adler enjoyed an outstanding reputation as a preacher, making contributions as well to Jewish education, through the foundation of the Bayswater Jewish schools. But the Jewish community was changing and the great influx of migrants from eastern Europe altered its balance substantially. Adler's insistence on his authority over Jewish congregations, his right-wing views and anti-Zionist stance put him at odds with many Jews who had recently come to England. Nor did he inherit his father's scholarship, and he was prepared to support religious practices which were at odds with strict interpretations of orthodoxy. The result was conflict, with rabbis who did not recognise his authority (especially those who ministered to the new congregations of migrants who did not recognise the notion of clerical hierarchy), and deep unpopularity with the larger part of the Jewish community in England beyond the Anglo-Jewish establishment. The archive contains a wide range of correspondence. From it we can see Adler's connections, his friends and his influence, and it will have much to tell researchers about the great changes that came to the Jewish community in Britain at the end of the nineteenth and start of the twentieth centuries. ▶



Atlantic Park, 1920s: now part of Southampton Airport, this was one of the largest transit camps for emigrants from Eastern Europe, awaiting passage out of Southampton.

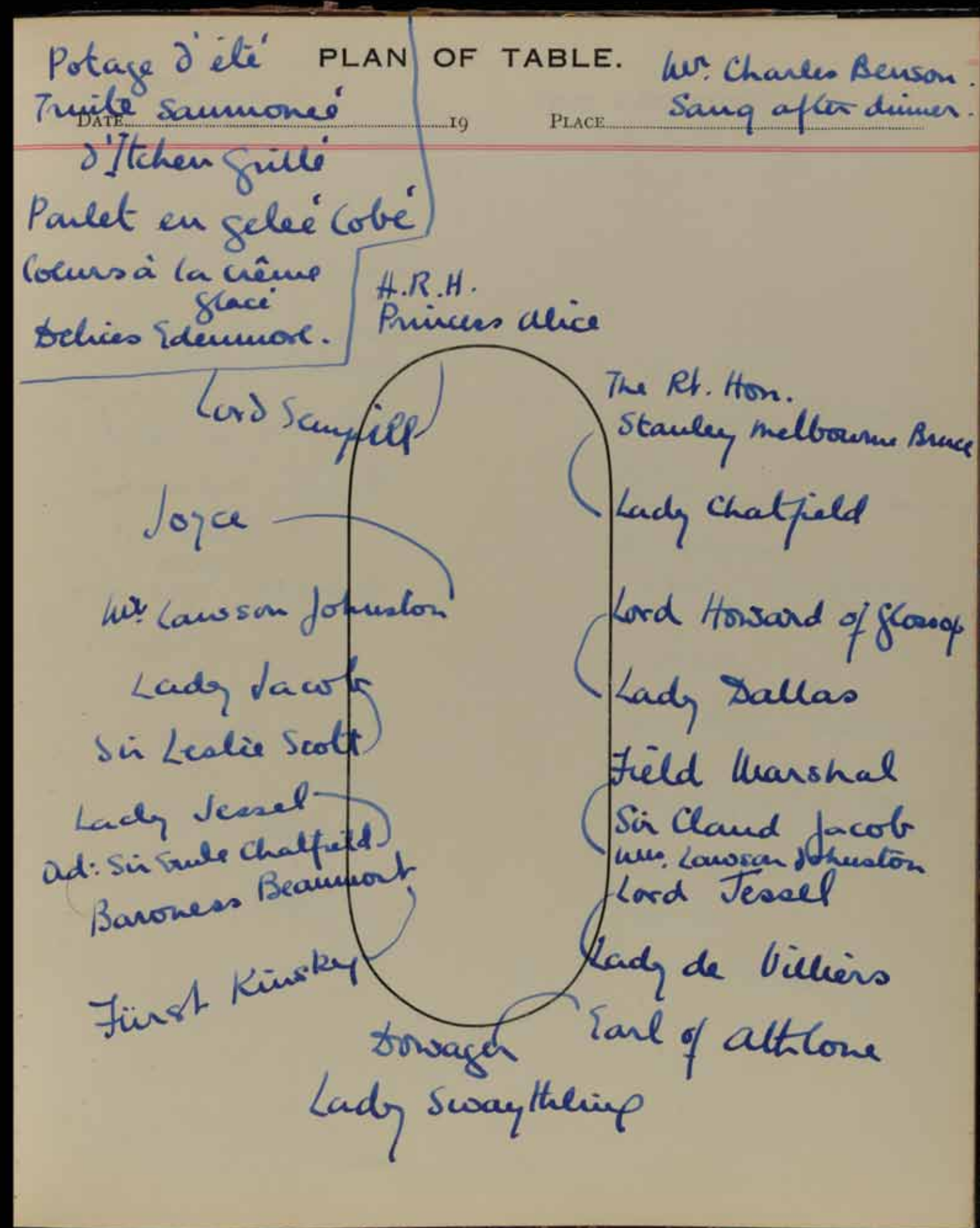
Another important addition are papers of the Swaythling and Goldsmid families, principally those of Gladys Helen Rachel Montagu, née Goldsmid (1879–1965), the wife of the second Baron Swaythling, which now form MS 383. Lady Swaythling's extensive correspondence gives a further vignette of Anglo-Jewry and the upper ranks of British society, and many family connections. The collection also has especial resonances for Southampton and the University. The Goldsmid family owned Townhill Park, a couple of miles to the east of the University, across the Itchen; and the Swaythling family owned South Stoneham House, now the property of the University. Lady Swaythling's Dinner Book gives an idea of the connections. On 5 July 1934, her guests included Princess Alice and her husband, the Earl of Athlone (he had been Governor General of South Africa, and was to become Governor General of Canada in 1942); Stanley Melbourne Bruce, a former Prime Minister of Australia, who in 1934 was the Australian High Commissioner in London; the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield; a Czech aristocrat, Prince Kinsky; as well as family, such as Lord and Lady Jessel.

The Library has recently concluded an agreement with the London School of Jewish Studies (formerly Jews' College – where Adler had taught; he had also been its chairman),

which has brought to Southampton collections of manuscripts and extensive holdings of cantorial material – manuscript, print and recorded sound. We are currently working to describe this material.

Other collections received include:

- Papers of Rabbi Meyer Lerner (1857–1930) (MS 391), who was rabbi at Wintzenheim, Alsace, 1884–90, and chief minister of the London Federation of Synagogues, 1890–4. During his time in London he founded the Sabbath Observance Society. In 1894 he returned to the Continent to become rabbi of Altona and Schleswig Holstein, a post he held until 1926.
- The archive of the Jewish Youth Fund, 1937–2000 (MS 384). The Fund was founded with the aim of promoting and protecting religious, moral, educational, physical and social interests of young members of the Jewish community in the United Kingdom and it provides grants to Jewish organisations involved with youth work.
- Papers of Revd Dr Abraham Cohen (1887–1957) (MS 327): a collection of several hundred sermons. An influential figure in Anglo-Jewry in the first part of the twentieth century, he served as senior minister at the Birmingham Hebrew Congregation for
- nearly 40 years, before election as President of the Board of Deputies in 1949, an office he held for six years. Dr Cohen was the author of some 30 books including *Ancient Jewish Proverbs* (1911), *The Teachings of Maimonides* (1927), and as editor of the *Soncino Books of the Bible* (1945–51) and of the *Soncino Pentateuch* (1947).
- Papers of Lionel Kochan (1922–2005), historian (MS 378)
- Biographies of Jews in England, a dictionary by Dr David Englander (MS 382)
- Papers of the Jewish Book Council, 1952–2004 (MS 385)
- Papers of Inge Kallman (MS 386), who came to the UK as a refugee at the age of 14 in 1938; she trained as a nurse, rising to become Regional Nursing Officer for the North West
- Buchler family papers (MS 389)
- Papers of A.S.A. Awrounin (MS 392): Awrounin was born in Russian and was active in the London Jewish community during the first half the twentieth century. He spent 25 years compiling the material which forms the core of the collection, commentaries on the Torah and on the 'Ethics of the Fathers' culled from many sources, and in many languages.



The Dowager Lady Swaythling's dinner book, 5 July 1934. The guest of honour was Princess Alice, who attended with her husband, Lord Athlone

Francis Cleyn: Perseus and Andromeda



The Librarian of the University's predecessor, the Hartley Institution, was authorised to spend a modest sum of money each year on Old Master drawings – and clearly did so. Little survives of this collection today, but recent work has shown the importance of one item, MS 292, an album containing 163 drawings attributable to Francis Cleyn the Elder (1582–1658) and others associated with his work. Cleyn, who came from Rostock, had settled in England by 1625 and shortly after began a long association with the Mortlake Tapestry Works. Although not as technically able as the most talented of his contemporaries, such as Anthony van Dyck, Cleyn excelled at narrative composition, an especially important attribute in the production of tapestries. In 1625 he was granted an annual pension of £100 by Charles I. Professor David Howarth of the University of Edinburgh has now demonstrated the importance of the Southampton album. It comprises figure and drapery studies, preparatory work for portraits, and a series of complete designs for tapestries. One of these last is a set of five designs for a series of tapestries of Love and Folly, probably the earliest set he produced for Charles I – possibly in connection with the king's marriage to Henrietta Maria of France. Although the tapestries, if woven, no longer survive, those for other drawings in the album are extant, for example, one of Perseus and Andromeda now in the Victoria and Albert Museum – or at least in designs very similar to the drawings.

Drawings by Francis Cleyn the Elder and his Associates

The Virtual Reading Room

The interest of the public in archive collections presents both researchers and institutions with a dilemma. The tension is apparent in the material itself: the value of collections is in the use that can be made of them, yet that very use can damage originals. Southampton's archive collections are wide-ranging in their connections and interest, and readers sometimes come from a great distance to work on them; but travel to collections can be difficult for individuals, or involve a disproportionate investment for a small return in information. At the same time, there is a finite limit to the number of readers that can be accommodated physically in a reading room – and individual items can only be examined by one person at a time. We have therefore been looking for ways of making collections more widely accessible. Traditional surrogates, such as microform, are being overtaken by digital options – on-

line use outside our reading room can take place in a wide range of environments, from private study to teaching, all round the world.

We have developed an ambitious plan for a Virtual Reading Room, into which we intend to put digital versions of whole collections. Our guiding principles have been that the Virtual Reading Room should be free at the point of use, and that it should be searchable and accessible as widely as possible. We are equally clear that it needs to be sustainable, and that the scale of the endeavour and the investment, if it is to have a wide impact on researchers, needs to be large. Special Collections has been fortunate in obtaining philanthropic support to launch our project and create the Virtual Reading Room.

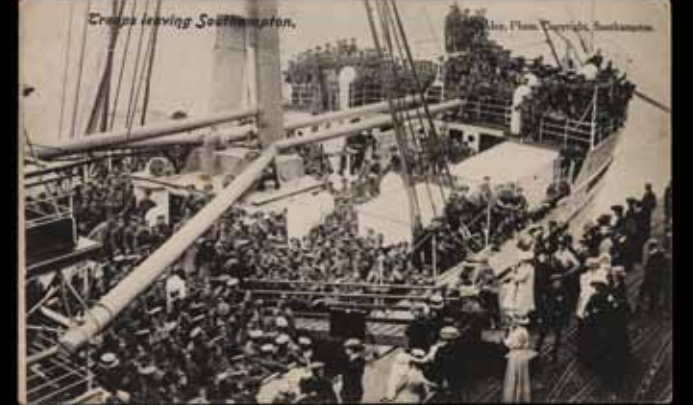
The Virtual Reading Room – <http://viewer.soton.ac.uk> – now contains its first archive collection, the records of the Anglo-Jewish Association, up to 1945. Since the 1870s, the AJA has offered support for Jewish philanthropic interests in the English speaking world. It has had a close involvement with Jewish communities overseas, from Fez and Bucharest to Bombay.

Some 10,000 images have been created from six boxes of papers. It is possible to browse through the archive and, as catalogue records have been written to go with every image, to search the whole collection in detail.

The Virtual Reading Room offers a model for making our collections accessible in new ways. From a research perspective, archives will only achieve their full impact when substantial quantities of documentation are available on-line in this way. We have some 60,000 boxes of papers in the Special Collections Division, so it is clear that even to place 10% in the Virtual Reading Room is going to need both a good deal of labour and investment. Many of our collections are of nineteenth- and twentieth-century date, and in determining priorities there are other factors to consider, such as rights in intellectual property where it is not owned by, or licensed to, the University, and conservation questions. We are grateful for the benefaction that has allowed us to make progress with the site, and for the support of the Anglo-Jewish Association, which has enabled us to take this first step by making their archives available in this way.

Greetings from Southampton

Postcards from the Cook collection, late nineteenth century to the First World War



In 2010 Peter Cook, a former resident of Southampton, presented his remarkable collection of over 3,000 early picture postcards of the city to the University Library. A significant addition to the visual resources of our Cope Collection (on Hampshire and the Isle of Wight), the postcards provide both a vivid illustration of Southampton at the opening of the twentieth century and a notable record of the 'golden era' of postcard history. Alongside the views of Southampton and nearby villages, there are examples of 'paquebot' postcards – those posted on board ship and postmarked on arrival in port, as well as comic cards and greetings cards.

Privately printed picture postcards, already widely available in many European countries, were first produced in Britain in 1894. These 'court cards' were small in size, the front of the card being used for both message and picture in accordance with the postal regulations of the time. In 1899, postcards of the familiar size and shape were introduced, and in 1902 the back was divided to accommodate the message as well as the recipient's name and

address. A wide range of cards was produced in addition to those recording places and events. These included trade, comic, novelty and souvenir cards. With as many as six postal deliveries a day, the postcard became a popular means of communication and postcard collecting itself became a recognised hobby. This golden age was brought to a close by the First World War. Later increases in postage rates and greater access to telephones meant that postcards never regained their pre-war popularity.

The popularity of the picture postcard encouraged many photographers to enter the postcard market, recording local street scenes and important buildings, or newsworthy events such as accidents, royal visits and extremes of weather. Some of the photographers issued the cards themselves, whilst others sold their photographs to national postcard publishers. As a means of communication, they filled a popular market; a century earlier, engravings, equally well represented in the Cope collection, had been desirable mementoes for tourists of Hampshire.

Editing the Shaftesbury Diaries



Anthony Ashley Cooper (1801–85), the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, was a man with advanced views on a wide variety of subjects, whose career touched upon some of the most important problems and issues of

the nineteenth century. He is perhaps best known today to social historians as the great aristocratic philanthropist who championed reforms of child working conditions, but his interests and activities were much wider than this alone. He was active in educational reforms (free provision for the poor), mental health reforms and welfare reforms generally, and, as a close confidant of ministers (notably Robert Peel, but perhaps more importantly his own father-in-law, Palmerston) and Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, was influential in shaping policies of ‘improvement’ and the evolution of a ‘Welfare Monarchy’.

Shaftesbury’s diaries, held in the Hartley Library at the University of Southampton, are one of the most important primary sources for the study of nineteenth-century British history; but they remain under-utilised. The volume and frequent illegibility of the text have dissuaded many historians from making full use of a series of journals which reveal much about the life and times of this important

evangelical philanthropist. Shaftesbury’s deep faith and spiritual inspiration to action represent a valuable perspective on the tensions between science and religion in a sphere of activity characterised, on the one hand, by technological and secular approaches to human improvement, and by more ideological and humanitarian ones on the other. The diaries offer important insights into Shaftesbury’s motivation for philanthropy, notably his evangelicalism, but also his active involvement in contemporary social investigation and direct (personal) action which validated his religious and humanitarian impulses.

Professor David Brown of the Faculty of Humanities at Southampton has embarked on a major project to edit these crucial documents. The diaries will be published in four volumes in the British Academy’s Records of Social and Economic History series, by Oxford University Press. This will be a substantial and important contribution to our understanding of nineteenth-century British history.

Philo and the Commentary on the Decalogue

The Special Collections Division has recently acquired a copy of the first edition of the works of Philo of Alexandria in Greek, published in Paris in 1552 by Adrien Turnèbe, the French king’s printer. Philo of Alexandria (c.20 BCE–c.50 CE), the first-century Jewish scholar, was leader of the Jewish community of Alexandria in very turbulent times. In the history of thought, Philo’s treatise *De Decalogo* has a special place as the earliest sustained commentary on the Ten Commandments (in the Greek of Philo’s Torah, the *deka logoi*). Indeed, in the words of the great Philonist Yehoshua Amir, it deserves ‘a place of honor ... [as] the earliest attempt, Jewish or non-Jewish, to make a special study of [the Ten Commandments]’. As an ‘innovator’, Philo often gives what Amir called ‘the seminal formulation of questions about the revelation at Sinai and the contents of the Ten Commandments that have challenged the exegetes of every generation since his day’.

It is also a profoundly apologetic work, aimed at fellow-Jews, to assure them of the absolutely rational character of the Ten

Commandments, proved through a dazzling display of erudition, drawing on philosophy, arithmetic, poetry, physics and even music. In Philo’s view, the Ten Commandments are identical with the Law of Nature and, for that reason, should be observed by all people, Jews and non-Jews. That view is by no means evident in the Torah, but it has had an immeasurable influence on Western civilisation and its adoption of the Ten Commandments as universal norms.

There is no doubt that Philo’s *De Decalogo* deserves, alongside a place of honour, a much bigger place in scholarship than it currently occupies. Though well served by Leopold Cohn’s critical edition of 1902, and some fine translations into modern languages (including the most recent English translation by F.H. Colson in 1934), this work is badly – and unjustifiably– neglected. Sarah Pearce, Ian Karten Professor of Ancient Jewish Studies at the University of Southampton, has been commissioned to produce a new translation and commentary on Philo’s *De Decalogo* for the *Philo of Alexandria Commentary Series*, published by

Brill and the Society of Biblical Literature, under the editorship of Gregory Sterling, Dean of Yale Divinity School. The series puts a strong emphasis on the history of the reception of Philo’s works. To have the 1552 edition of Philo’s works – which marked the beginning of the modern era of scholarship focusing on Philo’s works in the original Greek rather than in Latin translation – is a great resource and an inspiration for thinking about the remarkable legacy of earlier generations of scholars whose work has given us access to Philo, one of the great voices of antiquity.



Refugee children from Spain were accommodated in more than 100 ‘colonies’ around Great Britain, c.1937–40.

Child Refugees and the Experience of Exile: Recent Books

Transnational migration, especially the movement of refugees, is one of the defining characteristics of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is, however, a subject that is difficult to document from the perspective of the individuals involved. Government records may tell us about the overall dynamics of population movement, but the record of personal experience is exiguous. Refugees typically bring few documents with them – perhaps a handful of papers, establishing identity, but rarely more – and child refugees have even less. Southampton’s collections have recently been used in three volumes to shed new light on the experience of child refugees. The volumes take different approaches, but have many themes in common.

‘Here, Look After Him’. *Voices of Basque Evacuee Children of the Spanish Civil War*, by Alicia Pozo-Gutiérrez and Padmini Broomfield, is one of the results of a Heritage Lottery Fund project on ‘*Los niños*: child exiles of the Spanish Civil War’, to collect and preserve the life stories of some of the 4,000 children evacuated from Bilbao to Southampton in May 1937. The niños were part of a larger movement of some 35,000 children who left Spain at this time. Going beyond the events of 1937, the book looks at the impact of the exile on the lives of individuals, and the consequences for them up to the present day. The extensive interviews on which the volume is based now form part of our collections. An exhibition on the children

can be seen in the Special Collections Virtual Reading Room – and copies of the book are available from Special Collections at £15.

Vera K.Fast and Barbara Barnet have both focused on the Kindertransport, the evacuation of some 10,000 Jewish children from Germany and Eastern Europe in advance of the Second World War. Vera Fast is a historian and archivist, who worked in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba until her retirement. She held a Visiting Fellowship at the University Library in Southampton, focused on the papers of Rabbi Solomon Schonfeld, the secretary of the Chief Rabbi’s Religious Emergency Council. Her *Children’s Exodus*, published by I. B. Tauris in 2011, is a work that looks across the whole area of Jewish child refugee immigration to Great Britain, starting with the first Kindertransport in 1938 to the final arrivals in 1948 – children, who had survived the concentration camps or who were recovered from hiding or those caring for them. Her interest on the one hand is to synthesise many of the accounts of the child refugees, which are comparatively well-known at an individual level, but less well understood as a larger phenomenon. Secondly, she takes a close interest in Rabbi Schonfeld’s papers (which run to more than 1,000 boxes) at Southampton and those of Bishop Bell of Chichester at Lambeth. Schonfeld, with his father-in-law, Chief Rabbi Hertz, developed a particular Orthodox response to the Holocaust, and sought not just to

save children, but also to sustain the Jewish identity of those children rescued. Fast makes new use of the material and her work has some startling aspects, especially for the period 1945–7 with definitive evidence of the ransoms paid for children. She too turns to the later experiences of the children

Barbara Barnett’s *The Hide-and-Seek Children: Recollections of Jewish Survivors from Slovakia* (Glasgow: Mansion Field, 2012) is a remarkable chronicle of a group of children, brought by Rabbi Schonfeld to Clonyn Castle in the Republic of Ireland, where many of them stayed for a year. In Slovakia they had lived against a background of anti-Semitic violence, firstly from Slovak fascists, and subsequently at the hands of the Nazis. In 1948, Schonfeld offered 150 Jewish child survivors from Slovakia the opportunity to stay for a year in Ireland – and 148 met him at Prague railway station to embark on this journey. The volume provides the background to this expedition, along with the accounts of individual children, and copious illustrations of material from the archive. It is a compelling story.

All three books combine meticulous archival research with remembrance, accounts of the experience of exile and the life stories of individual children. In so doing, they open up new dimensions to study generally, from heart-rending passages in young lives and the heart-warming responses of others.

The University at 60 – an Institution of Learning for 150 Years

2012 marks a double anniversary for the University of Southampton. It celebrates its Diamond Jubilee this year, as the first university to be created during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, receiving its royal charter on 29 April 1952. The second anniversary is that of the foundation of the Hartley Institution, the University's linear predecessor. Henry John Temple, third Viscount Palmerston, the then Prime Minister, opened the Hartley Institution on 15 October 1862, travelling by train from his home at Broadlands for the event. Henry Robinson Hartley, after whom the Institution was named, had inherited a large fortune from two generations of successful Southampton based wine-merchants. In his will he bequeathed a large proportion of his estate to the Corporation of Southampton to create an educational establishment – and it is Hartley's bequest that was crucial in founding the institution that has become today's University.

From modest beginnings, offering a mixture of public lectures on a range of subjects and evening classes in French and chemistry for residents of Southampton, as well as a reading room and library, the Hartley Institution – and now the University of Southampton – have grown into a multi-disciplinary, internationally renowned university of the twenty-first century, with some 22,000 students. To mark the occasion, an exhibition will run in the Special Collections Gallery from 8 October to 6 December 2012. It reflects the development of the University over its 150 years, both in terms of the experience of students from the nineteenth century onwards and in the physical changes to the institution. In 1867 the activities of the Southampton School of Art were incorporated into the Hartley Institution. One of the visible legacies of this, seen in university photographs for decades to come, was 'Kelly', the skeleton which was purchased by Mr Dodds, Principal of Art, in France in 1886. From 1902, the institution became Hartley University College and then the University College of Southampton. A much more formal style of dress was evident: students were required to wear caps and gowns for lectures and for sitting examinations. Blazers, caps,



Students of the University College, Southampton, on field work, 1920s

pullovers and scarves were available in the University College colours, such as the outfit owned by Walter Tomsett, an education student in the 1920s, purchased from the official stockist for the substantial sum of £6 10s. Like many other British institutions of higher education, sporting endeavour and hedonistic pleasure are to the fore among student activities. From the earliest football team of 1900, the sporting history of the University has been captured in photographs. Soirées and dances, theatrical pageants, tea parties, drinking bouts, the activities of academic societies, as well as political engagement and action, all can be found among the archive collections held in the Special Collections. A student song book of 1950, which is included in the exhibition, contains a rousing drinking song with the chorus 'Rolling home, rolling home'. Contemporary concerns find a resonance in a photograph of a protest against loans – from 1989.

The Hartley Institution of the 1860s, based in accommodation in Southampton's High Street, has by 2012 expanded to a multi-campus University of Southampton. The move from Southampton city centre to the Highfield campus was planned for 1914, but was postponed by the outbreak of war. The

Highfield site was immediately used as a war hospital and it was only opened officially for educational use in 1919. Expansion was steady in the inter-war years. The Turner Sims Library, opened in 1935, was a notable addition, forming a link between the main lecture rooms – the two wings had originally accommodated teaching areas for men at one end, and for women at the other. An increase in student numbers, from 350 in 1939 to 950 in 1952, was the precursor of considerable expansion in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Sir Basil Spence, the designer of Coventry Cathedral, was the consultant architect for the layout of the expanded University and for a number of buildings erected in this period. By 1990 student numbers had risen to 6,983, necessitating further periods of intense development as the University responded to new growth in the higher education sector – to be followed by further capital development through the 1990s and first decade of the twenty-first century, as student numbers tripled and as the University invested in or renewed major facilities required for contemporary research, development and education. While Henry Robinson Hartley might not recognise the institution of today, it maintains at its core his original aspirations, the promotion of the study and advancement of knowledge.

Stop Press

60 at 60

Four projects closely associated with the Special Collections have been chosen to feature among the University's achievements, 60 at 60, celebrating the University's Diamond Jubilee:

- Safeguarding the Wellington Archive
- Studying Jewish/Non-Jewish Relations
- Preserving the stories of Basque refugees
- Work on the literary papers of Professor Frank Prince

The Papers of Frank Prince

The Library has recently made available the papers of Frank Templeton Prince (1912–2003). Prince was born in Kimberley, South Africa, the son of a Jewish diamond expert and a Scottish Presbyterian. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' College, Kimberley, and then came to the UK to read English at Balliol College, Oxford. From 1940–6, Prince served in the Army Intelligence Corps. In 1946 he joined the English Department at the University of Southampton, where he was Professor 1957–74. Prince subsequently taught at the University of the West Indies, in the United States and in North Yemen. He delivered the Clark lectures at Cambridge University in 1972–3.

Prince was a poet of some renown. He is probably best known for his collection *Soldiers Bathing*, the title poem of which is one of the most anthologised poems of the Second World War. Written in 1942, it presents soldiers relaxing by a river and culminates in a powerful evocation of the naked Christ on the cross. Initially championed by T. S. Eliot, Prince's poetry was to quickly fall out of fashion. He was admired by and influenced the New York school, a group of writers that flourished in the 1960s, and was regarded by John Ashbery, the group's most famous poet, as one of the most significant poets of the twentieth century.

There will be an exhibition of Prince's papers and poetry in the Special Collections Gallery, 2–29 September 2012, which accompanies a symposium on Prince's life and work to be held on Thursday 20 September, organised by Dr Will May and Professor Peter Middleton, English, Faculty of Humanities.

Peter Lombard

Peter Lombard (d. 1164) is famed as a theologian. Known for his *Sentences*, widely copied throughout the Middle Ages and printed in many editions subsequently, he also composed a series of commentaries on the Psalms and the epistles of St Paul. We are grateful to Professor Bella Millett who has recently presented us with a folio from Peter Lombard's commentary on St Paul's epistle to the Romans. Written in northern France, possibly in Paris and probably around 1220, it is a fine example of Gothic manuscript production. It makes a welcome addition to the comparatively small holdings of medieval material in the Special Collections.

Los Niños Commemorated

On 12–13 May 2012, some 250 people gathered at the University to mark the 75th anniversary of the arrival in Southampton of 4,000 child refugees from the Spanish Civil War. The commemoration was attended by the Spanish ambassador, His Excellency Mr Carles Casajuana, by Mrs Idoia Mendia, the Basque government's minister of justice, and by the sheriff of Southampton and mayor of Eastleigh. Organised jointly with the Basque Children's Association of '37 UK, delegates visited exhibitions, including one in the Special Collections Gallery, attended a celebratory lunch, and a symposium on 'When history meets memory and the arts: the story of Spanish Civil War evacuee children in film'. Among the events were a screening of *Ispansi*, directed by Carlos Iglesias, about Spanish children evacuated to the Soviet Union, along with a presentation on the film; and the launch of *'Here, Look After Him'*, the volume on the niños produced with the support of the Heritage Lottery Fund (see page 21).

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