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UNIVERSITY OF
Southampton

Securing
our heritage.
Broadlands
Archives campaign



Help us secure the Broadlands Archives.



The Broadlands Archives are one of the foremost collections of manuscripts in the country. The 4,500 boxes of documents date from the sixteenth century to the present. It is an exceptional collection shedding light on the unique history of the UK and its relations with its colonies and foreign powers. The archives have been housed in the University of Southampton Library's Special Collections for the past 20 years and have been widely used by scholars in the UK and internationally during this time.

Within the collection, the Mountbatten papers are effectively the foundation archive for the modern states of India and Pakistan, and illuminate Britain's first major act of post-war decolonisation; the papers of the third Viscount Palmerston include some 40,000 letters, many from his private correspondence as Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister; and the diaries of the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, reformer and philanthropist, are one of the great monuments to social progress in Victorian England. The collection also contains important material for the Temple and Ashley estates in Hampshire, centred on Broadlands and Romsey.

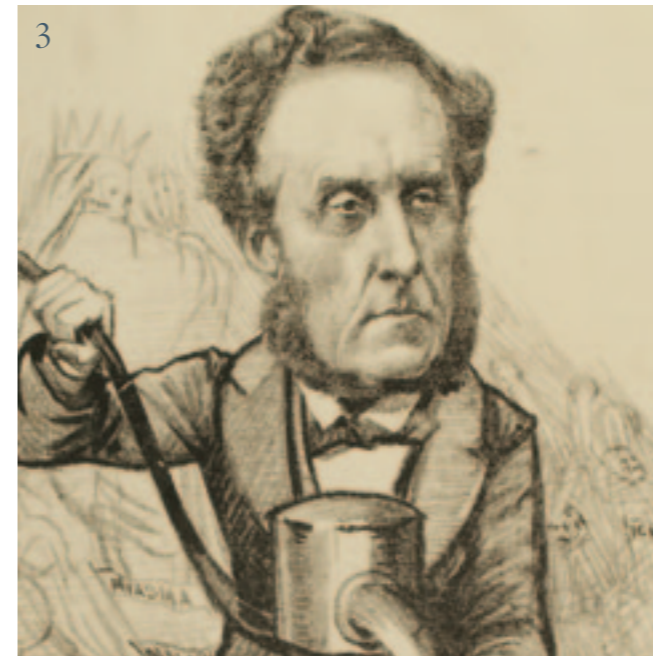
The Trustees of the Broadlands Archives have determined to sell the collection and have offered it to the University. The expectation is that if our negotiations fail, the collection will be sold at auction, and will probably be broken up and dispersed, with many parts not finding places in public repositories.

The net price is substantial, £2.85 million, and we have comparatively little time to raise the necessary funds to purchase the collection. The University is undertaking a major fund-raising campaign to assure the future of the collection. It is working with funding bodies including the National Heritage Memorial Fund, but we will still need to raise considerable sums from other sources.

If you would like to contribute, please visit our website www.southampton.ac.uk/broadlands and do not hesitate to contact us by e-mail. This is a national campaign for one of the most important collections of nineteenth- and twentieth-century archives: you can also help by publicising the collection further and by suggesting connections and links that may help us promote the cause.

Don Nutbeam

Professor Don Nutbeam
Vice-Chancellor



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'We would very much appreciate your support in acquiring this collection for the University, Hampshire and in the national interest of maintaining the archive as a complete collection.'

Professor Don Nutbeam
Vice-Chancellor

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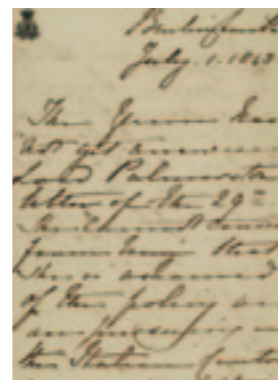
Papers of a Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister

Broadlands was home to Henry John Temple, third Viscount Palmerston (1784-1865). Palmerston held high office in Whig-Liberal governments – he was Foreign Secretary on three occasions, over some 15 years after 1830, Home Secretary, 1852-5, and Prime Minister twice, in 1855-8 and 1859-65 – but he had begun his political career as a liberal Tory. Palmerston’s commitment to national interest, rather than to party, is crucial for understanding his position, even though he came increasingly to rely on Liberal support, especially as Prime Minister.

His archive contains cabinet papers and ministerial opinions, his literary papers, speeches and journals. Private letters he received as Foreign Secretary from British diplomats around the globe are an outstanding component. This archive comes from the high point of government by correspondence and these letters, filled with the detail of life at foreign courts and the motivations of overseas powers, have a character wholly different from the formal communications contained in official despatches. Palmerston’s difficult relationship with the Crown is apparent among the 1,200 letters from Queen Victoria. In 1848, a year of revolution across Europe, she demanded information: ‘The Queen not having heard anything from Lord Palmerston respecting foreign affairs for so long a time and as he must be in constant communication with the foreign ministers in these most eventful and anxious times, wishes to urge Lord Palmerston to keep her informed of what he hears ... The Queen now only gets the drafts when they are gone ...’



Palmerston, probably in the 1850s, west front, Broadlands



Letter from Queen Victoria to Palmerston, 1848, about the government’s policy towards Italy



The young third Viscount Palmerston



‘These archives are a remarkable resource, with a wide range of political and diplomatic material – including some of the private correspondence of Lord Palmerston. As one of the most important figures in Liberal politics in the 1800s, his letters are of real historical significance.’

The Rt Hon Nick Clegg MP
Leader of the Liberal Democrats

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



Mountbatten with MacArthur at the General's headquarters in Manila, 1 July 1945



HMS Renown: Lord Mountbatten on tour with the Prince of Wales, 1920-2

The Mountbatten Papers

If Palmerston's papers are crucial for understanding Britain's role in the world in the nineteenth century, those of Earl Mountbatten of Burma (1900-79) and his wife, Edwina, Countess Mountbatten (1901-60), are essential to comprehending empire and the end of colonialism in the twentieth century. A vast accumulation includes Lord Mountbatten's papers as Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia, 1943-6, as the last Viceroy of India, 1947, and the first Governor General of the newly independent India, 1947-8, as well as materials for his naval career, notably as First Sea Lord, 1955-9, and Chief of the Defence Staff, 1959-65.

Mountbatten was appointed to South-East Asia Command in August 1943, when the allied forces were in serious difficulties. Japan had occupied most of Burma, and the allied response was severely affected by tropical disease, especially malaria. His papers are a prime source for understanding inter-allied operations, the priorities of the different powers and the uneasy relationship between them. The most significant military achievement was the retaking of Burma in 1944-5. Post-war tasks included locating prisoners of war, gaining control of enemy forces, and governing newly liberated territories, including French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies. There were immediately conflicts with nationalist movements which did not want the return of colonial powers; and there was also a question of the future of British controlled territories – Burma, Malaya, Singapore.

In 1947, the fundamental issue facing British India – and Mountbatten as the last Viceroy – was whether post-independence India was to be a single, unified state, or whether it would be divided. A swift decision was imperative. Against the background of the threat of civil war and communal violence, the Viceroy and his staff set about establishing a course of action.

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The Viceroy met many of the leading protagonists: the record of his interviews, usually dictated minutes after, gives his archive both a flavour of the immediacy of the proceedings and a view of the complexity of the issues. Less than three months after Mountbatten's arrival, the Viceroy and the Indian leaders made the crucial decisions – what had been under discussion for years was concluded very quickly. Immediately after the session with the leaders on 2 June, Mountbatten met with Gandhi, who had the power to upset any settlement. To the Viceroy's amazement and relief, Gandhi indicated on the back of a series of envelopes that he was keeping a day of silence: '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.'

Countess Mountbatten's papers complement those of her husband, focusing on the human cost of conflict. During the Second World War, she served with the Joint War Organisation of the Red Cross and the Order of St John; and in India, in 1947, she headed the United Council for Relief and Welfare, co-ordinating the major voluntary organisations.



Independence, Pakistan: Lord and Lady Mountbatten, Jinnah and his sister, Fatima, Government House, Karachi, 14 August 1947



Independence, India: the drive back from the unfurling of the national flag, New Delhi, 15 August 1947



Lord and Lady Mountbatten, Captain Cook Graving Dock, Garden Island Naval Base, HMS Implacable in background, March 1946



'The Broadlands Archives are one of the county's treasures and should remain at the University of Southampton, where they are accessible to all. It is an exceptional collection, with a great number of documents relating to Hampshire as well as papers of international significance.'

The Rt Hon John Denham

Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government
MP for Southampton Itchen and former Hampshire County Councillor
and Southampton City Councillor

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Philanthropy and social reform

The diaries of Lord Palmerston's son-in-law, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, seventh Earl of Shaftesbury (1801-85), run to more than 1 million words and provide an essential commentary on the great social reforms of Victorian Britain. Shaftesbury was the architect of measures addressing the evils of employment in factories and mines, the use of child labour and the treatment of lunatics, of social improvement alongside industrial expansion. In nineteenth-century Britain, the role of government was much more circumscribed than it is today: individual philanthropists had an important part in advocating reform and finding the means of bringing it to fruition.



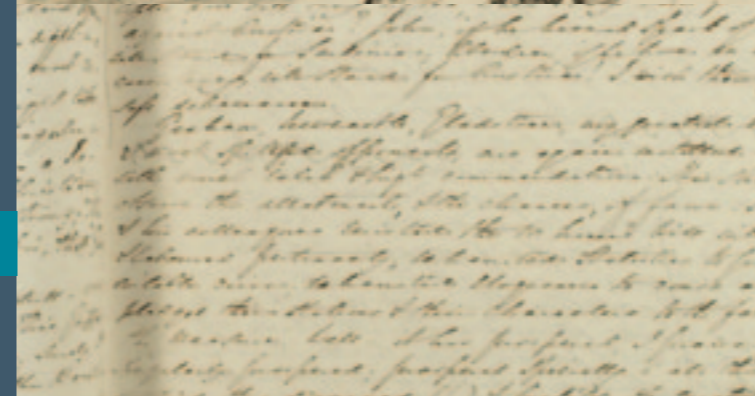
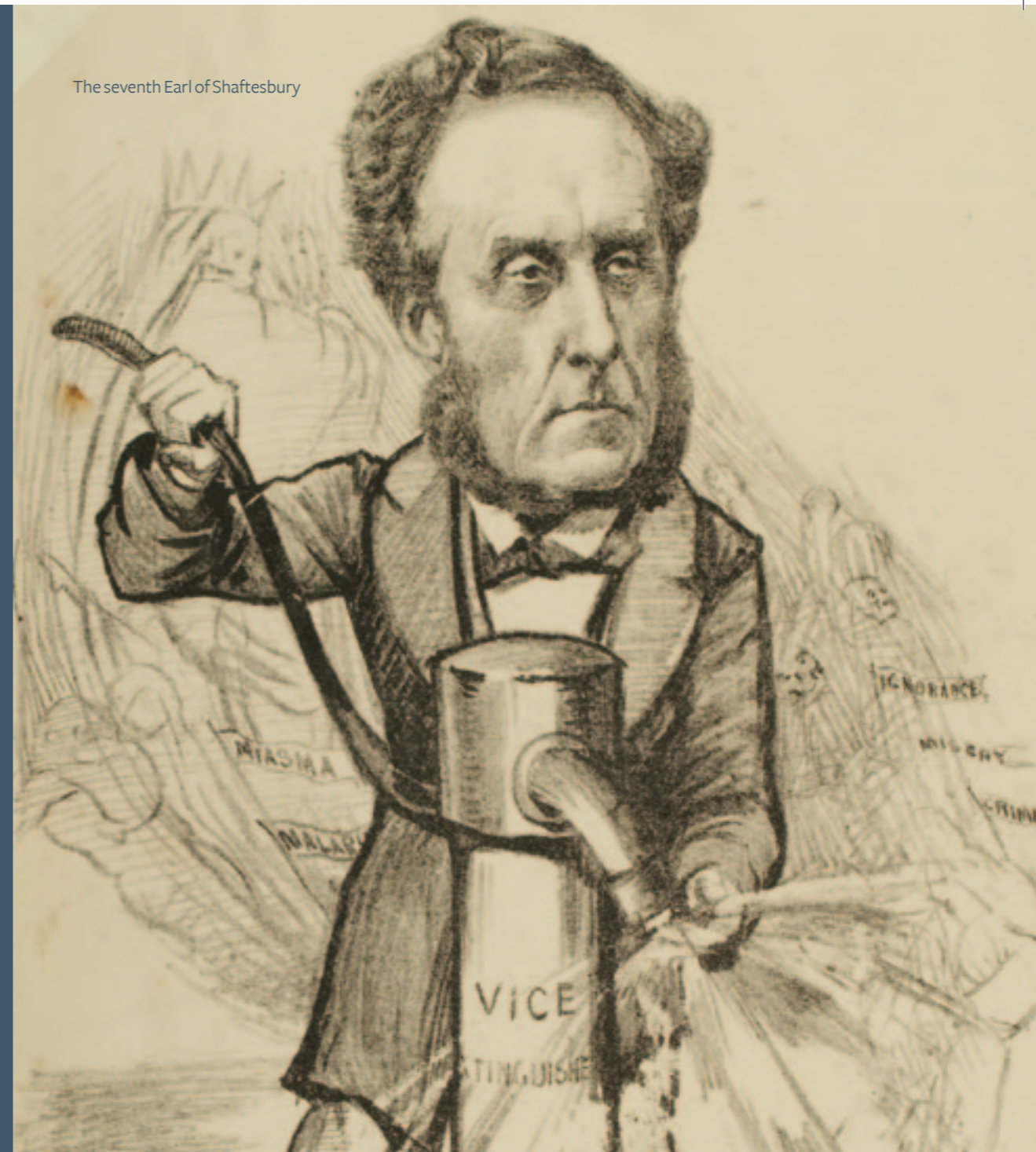
The seventh Earl of Shaftesbury (standing) and his wife, Minny, seated next to him

1 December 1846 Chair, last night, of Ragged School in Phillips' Gardens. Good meeting, thank God, of tradespeople in neighbourhood. Unwilling to give the time, but went because requested by the worthy minister of the district, Mr Hughes. Three other clergymen there; why are our 'apostles and prophets' so backward in this work? Alas, it is, for many of them, too low and dirty.

20 November 1852 It is wonderful to contemplate the long-suffering of God towards the American Republic. Their statute laws are in direct contravention of the statute laws (so to speak, the ten commandments) of God. Try them in succession, and it will be found that every decree is set at nought by US law.

25 February 1875 A meeting is called ... to consider ... the 'Bill for the dwellings of the labouring class in towns'. In the year 1842 I began the question, have worked at it ever since, and now when the government has taken it up, and success seems at hand, I have no invitation to preside, but the honour is given to a young peer, the Earl of Rosebery ... whose public labours have been confined to a committee on race-horses.

The seventh Earl of Shaftesbury



Diary of Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl of Shaftesbury: the entry for 29 December 1852 comments on the change of government and contrasts Shaftesbury's own standing

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Society and connections

Many connections give this archive wide-ranging strengths. The first Viscount Palmerston (1673–1757) was a notable patron of the arts, corresponding with literary figures, including Jonathan Swift. The papers of his son, Henry Temple, second Viscount Palmerston (1739–1802), a Whig politician, include journals which record travels through Britain and Europe and his interests in art and sculpture. Letters from his second wife, Mary Mee, encompass details from the health of their children or the grounds at Broadlands, to the ringing of the bells of Romsey when it was known in 1791 that Lord Palmerston was not a prisoner in France.

Much of our information about Broadlands, its connections and social life comes from the papers of the wives, mothers and sisters who lived there, and whose role in politics and national causes was often as prominent as that of their menfolk. They were noted for their society and their philanthropy, their patronage, encouragement of education for women, poor relief, charitable work and public service. Emily, Viscountess Palmerston – the wife of the third Viscount – was one of the great political hostesses of the first half of the nineteenth century; one of her brothers was Prime Minister, another a diplomat. Her son William (First Commissioner of Works 1860–6 and sometime Palmerston’s secretary) and his wife, Georgiana Cowper-Temple, had interests in mysticism and spiritualism, hosting a series of Broadlands conferences on the higher life; and she had friendships and long correspondences with, among others, Constance Wilde (Mrs Oscar Wilde).



A group at Broadlands in 1876, probably including Dante Gabriel Rossetti (leaning against the column at right)

Right List of the pictures and marbles purchased by Henry Temple, second Viscount Palmerston, in Italy for Broadlands, 1764. A gallery was created in the house for the antique sculpture he brought back

Pictures		£
Landscape Saluator Rosa		80..0..0
Copy of Barocci Angelica	*	30..0..0
Copy of Dido Bottani	*	25..0..0
Picture to be done by Hamilton	100*	125..0..0
Scene out of Macbeth		
Two large Views of Naples Soli		25..0..0
Two smaller Views Baia & Benevento		15..0..0
Two Views of Mount Vesuvius		10..0..0
View of Pesti		7..0..0
Copy of Magdalen		5..0..0
		<hr/>
		£ 322..0..0
 Marbles		
Sarcophagus	-----	6..0..0
Two Busts	-----	22..0..0
Two Medallions	-----	22..0..0
Vase	-----	12..10..0
Two Statues Ceres & Hygiea	*	90..0..0
Two small Statues Venus & Min.	*	75..0..0
Two Busts Apollo & Mercury		35..0..0
Bust of Ptolemy	*	13..0..0
Bust of Africa		17..10..0
Two small Busts		6..0..0
A Bust of Juno a fragment samara		5..0..0
A Baso Relievo of a Muse		10..0..0
A Baso Relievo Two Figures		10..0..0
A small copy of the Hermaph.		8..0..0
		<hr/>
		221..0..0



US soldiers at Broadlands, 1918



W.W.Ashley



Sir Ernest Cassel, Edward VII and Winston Churchill, with Cassel's daughter and his granddaughter, Edwina, later Countess Mountbatten, Easter 1907

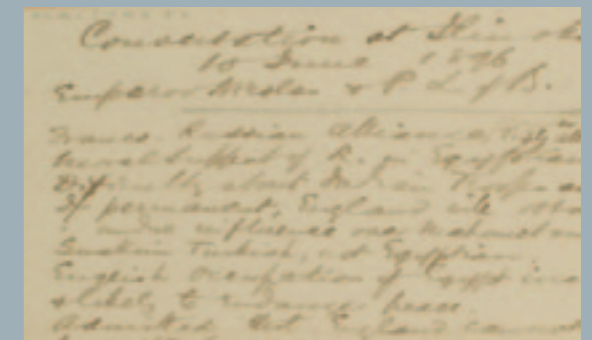
Further perspectives: the Great War and its aftermath

Lord Mountbatten's father, Prince Louis of Battenberg (1854–1921), married a granddaughter of Queen Victoria and had a naval career, becoming First Sea Lord, 1912–14. His papers include important military and naval material, from an account of a conversation with his brother-in-law, the last Tsar of Russia, on geopolitics in the 1890s, to detailed plans for rearmament and manning the navy in the run up to the First World War.

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Wilfrid William Ashley, Baron Mount Temple (1867–1939), was father of Edwina, Countess Mountbatten. A Conservative MP, he served in both the Boer War and the First World War. As Minister of Transport, 1924–9, he was responsible for strategic developments, from identifying arterial roads to introducing roundabouts. He was a founder of the Comrades of the Great War (precursor of the British Legion), and a supporter of links with Germany and the importance of empire. There are about 10,000 items in his political correspondence.

Sir Ernest Joseph Cassel (1852–1921), financier and philanthropist, was grandfather of Edwina, Countess Mountbatten: she lived in his London house from 1919. Cassel's papers contain important sequences of correspondence with Edward VII (to whom he was financial adviser and a friend) and George V. Although a convert to Roman Catholicism, he devoted considerable energy to assist Jews fleeing Russian persecution. As early as 1908, Cassel was strongly aware of the danger of war with Germany; his correspondence with Albert Ballin, Winston Churchill, Sir Edward Grey and others documents his response.



Memorandum of a conversation between Prince Louis of Battenberg, his brother-in-law, Tsar Nicholas of Russia, and Prince Lobanoff, June 1896

Broadlands and the estates

Broadlands House is a fine example of mid-Georgian architecture. Remodelled by the second Viscount Palmerston, in part to accommodate the sculpture and pictures which he had brought back from Europe, its grounds were landscaped by Capability Brown. The archives include lists of works of art, furniture and household items, the contents of the library, together with plans of the house and grounds.

The estates, largely in Hampshire and Ireland, provided the rental income which underpinned the development of the house and the careers and lives of its inhabitants. About 600 boxes of papers contain a wide range of estate documentation, from manorial records for Romsey Infra, through to runs of title deeds, accounts, maps and plans. An extensive correspondence describes the workings of an important Hampshire estate through the nineteenth century, documenting everything from agriculture to the provision of local amenities, support for drama and concerts, to poaching and trespass. Benevolent associations of landownership can be traced in charitable gifts, from weekly allowances to the poor, to Lady Palmerston's School of Industry for girls in Romsey.

The Irish estate material, for Dublin and County Sligo, is an unusual survival in both its range and quantity. Dating from 1620 to the early twentieth century, the archives encompass social, political and economic developments. The third Viscount Palmerston invested in the Sligo estate, building the harbour at Mullaghmore, experimenting with planting maritime pines and assisting tenants emigrating to North America in the face of famine in the 1840s.



Broadlands: south front, probably 1870s



Broadlands estate map, 18th century



Crowd waiting to buy wood at the saw mill, Home Farm, Broadlands, during the coal strike, May to mid-July 1921

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Support our campaign

The Broadlands Archives are among the foremost UK family and estate collections. They are important for researchers all over the world and they have an especial association with the University and its strategic objectives. The University is committed to retaining the collection in its entirety for future generations to use and enjoy. A successful fundraising campaign will ensure public access to the collection and a secure home in state of the art archival facilities. We need your help to make this important acquisition: there are a number of ways you can do this.

Donate

Please make a gift towards our fundraising campaign. By showing your support in this way, you will help us achieve our goal and keep the archive at Southampton. You can give online through our website or use the form in this brochure and send it to the address indicated.

Donate at www.southampton.ac.uk/broadlandsdonate

Support

While financial contributions are a key factor in ensuring the success of our campaign, every pledge of support helps as well. By signing our online petition you can contribute to our success. Sign the petition at www.southampton.ac.uk/broadlandssupport

Share

Help us to spread the word about our fundraising campaign. It is a national resource and we need as many people as possible to know about it. Encourage your friends and family to get involved by posting our campaign buttons on Facebook and Twitter. Get involved at www.southampton.ac.uk/broadlandshare

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The Broadlands Archives document fundamental turning points in our history. Your support is crucial for preserving this part of our national heritage.

Thank you

The Royal Navy exercising in the Mediterranean, early 1950s

Cover image Lady Mountbatten starting a tour of hospitals on Island, February 1945

