

Special Collections Newsletter

Spring 2007

In this issue we report some of the achievements of 2006. The outstanding event of the year was the Third Wellington Congress, a four-day review of the first Duke's career, which attracted to Southampton nearly a hundred delegates. It was also an occasion to celebrate the new accommodation for the first Duke's papers, created as part of the Hartley Library building extension in 2004, and the Special Collections Gallery. There has again been a full programme of exhibitions in the gallery this year, and our plans for the venue now run into 2009. Other events have included the Eighteenth Wellington Lecture, given by Lord Hurd, and conferences associated with our Jewish collections. These last are founded on the library of Dr James Parkes, of whom there have been two notable biographies published, the fruits of extensive work on his archive.

We continue to attract major additions to the collections. The printed holdings of the Parkes Library have grown this year by about 15%, through the kindness of the Institute for Jewish Policy Research, which has transferred to us some 8,000 volumes. Major benefactions like this change the potential of institutions, and the breadth of the Parkes collection makes it among the most comprehensive in its subject area. There have likewise been important accessions of manuscripts. The papers of Alan Campbell-Johnson, the only press attaché to a Viceroy of India, which we purchased during the year, add a new dimension to the resources for the study of the transfer of power in India. Their acquisition fits well with our plans for 2007 and for the international conference we shall be holding on 17-20 July, on 'The Independence of India and Pakistan: Sixtieth Anniversary Reflections'. Our Jewish archive collections have also grown significantly, and we are pleased to report in these pages the arrival of the Waley-Cohen papers and a range of other materials.

Special collections are significant far beyond their iconic value: it is the opportunities for research that they create that makes them especially important in a university community. This year has seen record numbers of readers, from undergraduates to advanced researchers, to members

of the public and visitors from overseas. There have again been important new publications and doctoral theses, and we also report on a new venture, the work of our first artist in residence, Laura Joy. We encourage you in 2007 to use the collections, the on-line resources based on them, to participate in the programme of events, conferences and lectures that draws on their depth, and to visit the Special Collections Gallery. ■

Wellington Congress delegates at the private view of the exhibition
The War Against Napoleon



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New Archive Collections

This year the Division acquired more than 750 boxes of papers. A substantial proportion of these relates to one of our principal collecting areas, the archives of Anglo-Jewry; and this year we have seen as well important additions to other parts of our collections.

Jewish archive collections

Among these were a further instalment to the archives of the Institute of Jewish Affairs (now Jewish Policy Research), particularly its research collections and surveys of Anglo-Jewry. The papers of David Kossoff reflect his work as a performer on screen and in theatre, with further literary papers and material for his retelling of biblical stories. Dr Colin Shindler's papers document his work campaigning for Soviet Jewry, and his research on Jews involved in the Spanish Civil War. Other collections include the minute books of the Bridge in Britain programme, 1960-72 (the programme enabled young people, trainees or school leavers, to spend a year in Israel) and family correspondence, particularly for the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, of Natalie Moses (later Koch), who was born in Esslingen in 1906 and came to the UK as a trainee teacher in 1932.

Letters of Frederick Samuel

The letters of Frederick Dudley Samuel, CBE, DSO (1877-1951) provide a fascinating insight into the daily life at the front in the First World War and a salient reminder of the bravery of those caught up in the horrors of warfare. Fred Samuel was a commissioned officer in the British army who fought in the Boer War and subsequently served in the Territorial Army in the lead up to the First World War. He enlisted with the City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) in 1914 and was part of the British Expeditionary Force in France from the outset of hostilities until early 1918, sustaining several wounds on active service. He subsequently served in Egypt and Palestine as commander of one of the three Jewish battalions of the Royal Fusiliers, in 1918-19.

From the front line in France, 1915-18, he wrote almost daily to his wife Dorothy. He constantly sought to reassure Dorothy and found pleasure in small things, great comforts in army life. He noted in January 1915, for example, that 'we are like children and brag to each other of our presents' (MS 336 A2029/4/1); and in March of that year, 'I have plenty of towels now but should like a new hard toothbrush and one stick of Colegate shaving soap in a screw tin. Would you mind not sending cheese as we have plenty, otherwise the box from Lazenby was splendid. What a pig you must think me, but really it is jolly to feel that people are thinking of you' (MS 336 A2029/4/2). Yet he did not spare her the details of the horror of life in the trenches at the front, 'as the Bosches make use even of their dead; they build them into the parapets and traverses'; and, in a letter of 5 April 1917, lamented the 'frightful waste of men, material and time it all is, all devoted to destruction when it should all be devoted to production' (MS 336 A2029/8/2).

Waley Cohen family papers

On a crisp autumnal day in November, staff from Special Collections ventured into the heart of Exmoor to collect an important new archive of material for the Waley Cohen family, especially for Sir Robert Waley Cohen and his son, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen.

Sir Robert Waley Cohen (1877-1952) was a son of Nathaniel Louis Cohen and Julia 'Sissy' Waley. Julia Waley was a founder

of the Union of Jewish Women and acted as its first President until her death in December 1917: 'it is with gratitude and in affectionate memory that the Union recalls the unceasing energy and never failing devotion of its founder' (MS 129 AJ 73/11). She was an enthusiastic amateur painter and the archive contains albums of watercolours dating from before her marriage and an album of photographs of a trip to Egypt in 1898.

Sir Robert Waley Cohen was educated at Clifton College, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He began working for the Shell Transport and Trading Company Ltd. in 1901, ultimately becoming managing director. Between 1917 and 1919 he was honorary Petroleum Adviser to the War Office and was knighted in 1920 in recognition of his contribution to the war effort. He was also Chairman of the Palestine Corporation Ltd., Chairman of the Economic Board for Palestine, President of the United Synagogue and of the Education Aid Society, Chairman of the Ramsay Memorial Fellowship Trustees, Chairman of Clifton College and Vice-Chairman of University College, London. Sir Robert's papers contain material for the Palestine Corporation for the 1920s, files relating to the Jewish community in the UK and to related subjects, for example, the foundation of the Cambridge Synagogue, and to the question of Jewish defence and refugees, 1937-43. His correspondence includes letters from Neville Laski, 1919-52; Sir Isidore Salmon, 1929-39; the Rothschild family, 1929-52; Sir Basil Henriques, 1916-47; and the journalist A.H. Richards, 1937, relating to British policy towards Germany.

Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-Cohen, first Baronet (1914-91), was educated at Dartmouth, Clifton College and Magdalene College, Cambridge. Beginning as an underwriter at Lloyd's in 1939, Sir Bernard became a director of Lloyds Bank Limited Central London Region, 1962-84, and Kleeman Industrial Holdings, 1957 onwards. He was an alderman of the City of London, 1949-84, sheriff, 1955-6, and Lord Mayor of London, 1960-1. Other institutional posts included Treasurer of the Jewish Welfare Board, 1948-53; Vice President of the United Synagogue, 1952-61; Vice Chairman of the Palestine Corporation, 1947-53 and of the Union Bank of Israel, 1950-3. His papers relate principally to the mayoralty of London.

Political and Military Collections: Papers of Alan Campbell-Johnson

Prominent among the new collections this year were the papers of Alan Campbell-Johnson (1913-98), public relations specialist and author. From 1937 to 1940, he was political secretary to Sir Archibald Sinclair, the leader of the Liberal Party, who was to recommend him to Lord Mountbatten, then at the headquarters of Combined Operations. From 1943 to 1946, Campbell-Johnson served with Mountbatten in Supreme Allied Command South East Asia (SEAC). At both Combined Operations and at SEAC, Alan Campbell-Johnson had a special responsibility for record keeping — a responsibility that was to mould him a future, managing information, reputations and public relations. After the war he maintained the link with Lord Mountbatten on an informal basis, working on the official despatches for SEAC; and in February 1947 he became the first and only press attaché to a Viceroy of India, accompanying Mountbatten for the transfer of power to the newly independent India and Pakistan. He remained with Lord Mountbatten, while Mountbatten was the first Governor General of India, until June 1948. Campbell-Johnson's blow-by-blow account of partition, *Mission with*



A section from *A map of the Pyrenees and the adjacent provinces by Roussel and Blottière ...* by Aaron Arrowsmith, hydrographer to the Prince of Wales, acquired for the Library in 2006. Published in London, 3 January 1809, close to the start of the Peninsular War, this map had as its base work more than a century old. It drew its French sections principally from the work of two engineers (Roussel and La Blottière) in the service of Louis XIV of France, with the Spanish parts taken from other maps in the collection of Louis XIV. The map is oriented with north at the foot: that is, it is drawn from a French perspective. Lesaka (*Lezaca* on the map, just below the *Vallée de Lerin*), where Wellington's headquarters were located in September 1813, was on a tributary of the River Bidasoa.

Mountbatten (1951), remains one of the most dynamic records of the event. It is evident from this, from his papers and those of Lord Mountbatten, that the management of the presentation of partition to the media, in the subcontinent and worldwide, was a crucial element in the process.

The connection with Lord Mountbatten was sustained throughout the remainder of Lord Mountbatten's life, with a particular eye to the presentation of his role in the press and, in the longer term, managing historical reputation. As part of this work, Campbell-Johnson gathered materials for a future biographer of Lord Mountbatten, interviewing contemporaries and assembling documents. He also turned his expertise in public relations into a career and was among the first to do so, founding a public relations consultancy, and becoming both a Fellow of the Institute of Public Relations and its President. Among his literary works are biographies of Anthony Eden and Lord Halifax.

The Library received grants from the John Henry Hansard Trust (£6,500) and the MLA/V&A Purchase Grant Fund (£8,250) towards the purchase of the papers of Alan Campbell-Johnson.

Peninsular War collections

The Library has added a number of printed works and atlases to its collection, founded around a nucleus formed from the library of the military historian S.G.P. Ward — drawn itself in part from the library of Sir Charles Oman. The collection

complements the archival holdings in the Wellington Papers. This year's accessions also include two related manuscripts, prepared by the French army of Aragon and Catalonia, giving detailed accounts of the siege of Barcelona, 1814. The documents were formerly in the libraries of Sir Thomas Phillips and H.P. Kraus.

Another acquisition is the diary of John Holt Beever, on a tour of Portugal and Spain, in 1812 (MS 362). Holt Beever came from a Manchester merchant family, which was involved in shipping textiles to Bilbao later in the war. In 1812, he departed from London with letters of credit for the substantial sums of £500 at each of Cadiz and Lisbon. He arrived at the latter on 3 September: 'In my humble opinion to a person who has seen Dublin and London, Lisbon must appear like nothing more than a large village.' His journey took him through Coimbra, Oporto and Penafiel to Peso de Regua, where he was unimpressed by the wine making: 'A most disgusting sight ... six men up to their b----s in the juice ... they had on short kind of drawers just to cover those parts that decency requires'; before travelling to Almeida, Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca. At the last he visited the battlefield, about four months after the action, discovering the site still littered with decaying corpses and skeletons. Later he went to Talavera, Merida, Badajoz and Elvas, before returning to Lisbon. ■

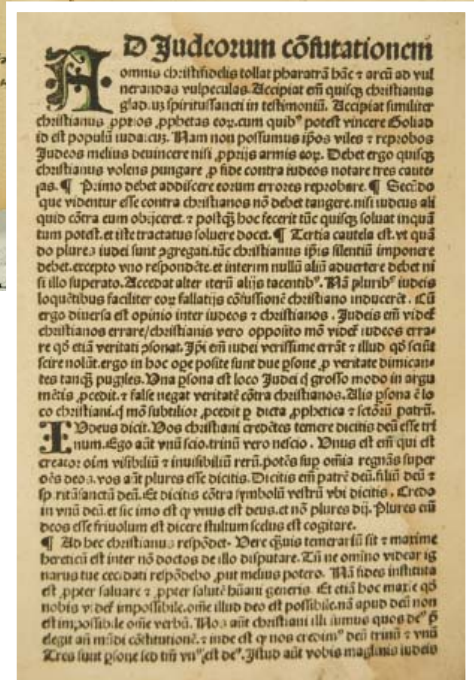


The Parkes Library

During the summer, the Parkes Library received a further tranche of approximately 8,000 books from the Institute for Jewish Policy Research. The collection is especially strong on the history of Jewish communities, anti-Semitism, the State of Israel, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Middle East and Islam. Most of the books were published during the second half of the twentieth century, but the material on anti-Semitism includes some publications from the Nazi period. *Ein Bilderbuch für Gross und Klein* (Nurnberg: Sturmer Verlag, 1936) is one of the children's books published by Julius Streicher, the editor of the anti-Semitic newspaper *Der Stürmer*. The book is accompanied by a typescript translation that circulated with it in the UK. Another of Streicher's publications, *Der Giftpilz* (Nurnberg: Sturmer Verlag, 1938) was included in the earlier transfer from the Institute. There are also two volumes of pamphlets from the 1920s and 1930s, one supporting and one denouncing the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion*. Approximately half of the material relates to the history and politics of the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries, and to general questions of ethnicity, race relations, nationalism and international relations. This section will be added to main holdings of the Hartley Library, the main University Library, within which the Special Collections Division is based.

Smaller donations have included books on Nazi Germany and the Holocaust from the library of Gerald Fleming, author of *Hitler and the Final Solution* (1984), presented by Mrs W.Fleming; and books on Jewish medical ethics and Anglo-Jewish history from the library of Mervyn Goodman, general practitioner and member of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, presented by Mrs J.Goodman.

As part of our strategy of collecting newspapers relating to the Jewish community in the UK, the Parkes Library has acquired from the New York Public Library a microfilm copy of *Jewish World* for 1873-1934. This will complement the set of the *Jewish Chronicle*, which is held on microfilm from 1841. The *Jewish World* amalgamated with the *Jewish Chronicle* in 1934. The Special Collections Division also holds the archives of the newspaper, in MS 225, as well as papers of individual editors. Details of all the Parkes related microfilm collections are given on the Parkes Library web pages (<http://www.soton.ac.uk/library/resources/collections/parkes/microforms.html>). ■

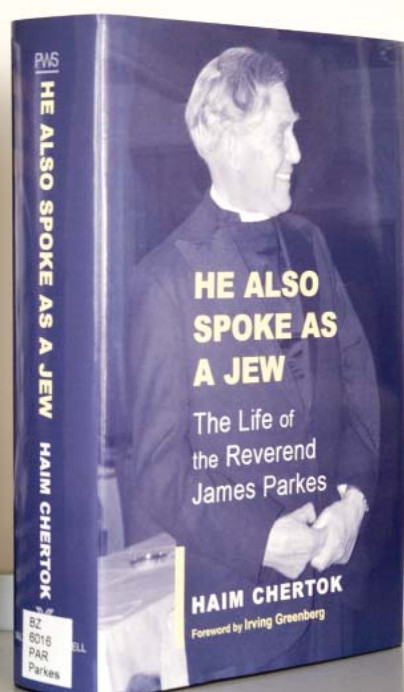
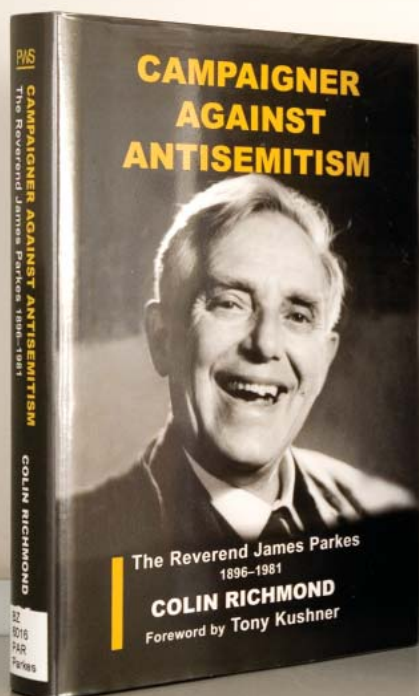


New Look for Databases

2006 has seen the completion of a major project to transfer the Special Collections archive catalogue and survey databases to new software and hardware. The databases are crucial to researchers and provide guides to the Library's holdings and surveys of related materials elsewhere. The databases contain the results of on-going projects and the transfer will provide enhanced search facilities, as well as capacity for expansion and future development. The Wellington Papers Database now includes more than 10 million words of catalogue description, covering the first Duke's papers for 1807-8, and 1819-32: further editorial work is in hand on the papers for the Peninsular War. The Mountbatten Papers Database will bring on-line in 2007 the full text of the official documents in the archive for the period of the transfer of power in India and Pakistan, in 1947-8. The Palmerston Papers Database contains detailed descriptions of some of the most important sequences of papers in the archive of the third Viscount, dealing especially with foreign relations. Another focus in 2007 will be work to update the Survey of Jewish Archives in the UK and Ireland. Usage of the Division's website and on-line databases continues to grow, running at more than 26,000 accesses per week. A substantial revision to the subject content of the website is scheduled for 2007. The website and databases are located at <http://www.archives.lib.soton.ac.uk/> ■

Basque Children of '37 Association: UK

In 1937 a group of Spanish children, many from the Basque region, came on the SS *Habana* to England as a refuge from civil war in Spain. The party landed at Southampton in May that year. Like many refugee groups at the time, the children were not supported by the UK government, but by individuals. The children resided for a short time in a camp at Stoneham, about 2 miles from what is now the University of Southampton, before being dispersed to colonies around the country and then, in some cases, to families. Initially it was expected that the children would be able to return to Spain after a short while, and some did so in the summer of 1937; but the children had become further the victims of British politics, with some advocating their return to 'normal life' in Spain, having in view securing Spanish neutrality in a European war that seemed inevitable. For many, return was not possible and about 400 children remained in England. One of the aims of the Association is to preserve the memories of these events, and we are delighted to report that in due course it will transfer to the Special Collections Division the collections that it has gathered. We look forward to working with the Association in preserving and making available this important group of material. ■



Dr James Parkes

On 27 February 2006, Haim Chertok and Professor Colin Richmond gave presentations to mark the publication of the biographies of James Parkes they have each written. Both Haim and Colin have worked with the archive collections for a considerable period of time, and both have held Hartley Institute fellowships to further their work on Southampton's holdings. It is a source of great pleasure to us here that Dr Parkes, whose life has been the inspiration for the University's work on Jewish/non-Jewish relations, should be commemorated in this way. Haim Chertok's *He also spoke as a Jew: the life of James Parkes* and Colin Richmond's *Campaigner against antisemitism: the Reverend James Parkes 1896-1981* are both published by Vallentine Mitchell. ■



Wellington Congress delegates visiting the exhibition *The War Against Napoleon*



His Excellency Zha Peixin, Ambassador of China, presents the University's Vice-Chancellor, Professor Wakeham, with a collection of Chinese books

The Special Collections Gallery

There were three exhibitions in the Gallery this year. The programme started with *Britain and the Far East, 1800-1950* (13 February - 7 April 2006). The Library's collections are particularly rich in material for the period 1800-1950 and the exhibition traced the development of a relationship based on trade and colonial aspiration, together with changes in power in the region that saw the end of a Western imperial presence. The picture was one of great complexity, not always appreciated at the time by the British or other European powers on the one hand, or by established or emerging Far Eastern states on the other. The exhibition encompassed the work of emissaries and superintendents of trade, the concerns of foreign secretaries, the relaxations and pastimes of colonial garrisons, alongside evocative photographs from imperial tours that aimed 'to show the flag'. On display as well were materials that demonstrated the complexities of world war, preparations for the end of empire, and the unfolding of a colonial endgame that has done much to shape the contemporary world. On 27 February 2006, the exhibition was visited by His Excellency Zha Peixin, Ambassador of China, who presented the University with a collection of Chinese books.

The exhibition *The War Against Napoleon* (8 May 2006 to 23 June 2006, and 10 July 2006 to 28 July 2006) coincided with the Third Wellington Congress and showcased some of the most important items in the Library's collections. The conflicts that engulfed Europe between 1792 and 1815 need some explanation, for their course was far from inevitable and their consequences far-reaching. They brought war on a global scale, in a manner that was unprecedented; they played on traditional rivalries, such as that between England and other European powers, particularly France; in their initial stages, they were strongly inflected with an ideological component, a counter to

revolution and the Terror; they focused on economic interests on a worldwide compass; and their pattern for nearly two decades was strongly influenced by the ambition of one man, Napoleon Bonaparte. These years brought pressing questions to governments across Europe. How might national interests be protected? How could war on this scale be conducted? How could it be won or brought to a close? And how could a new European order be fashioned at its end? The exhibition addressed these points through documents touching those aspects of the struggle in which Britain was involved.

Although it was prominent in British national consciousness, the impact of the war on Britain was rarely local. Involvement centred principally on a contest fought at sea; in Britain's colonies and those of her European rivals; and, from 1808 onwards, in the experiences of her armed forces on the Continent, notably in the Iberian Peninsula, but also in Germany, the Low Countries and in France itself. Featured in the exhibition were the six-year struggle for control of Spain and Portugal, as well as aspects of the war worldwide, from Jena to Java, and Montevideo to Moscow, and its conclusion at Waterloo. If the denouement is well-known, the detail of its consequences is less appreciated — yet there are present-day resonances to many of the issues. How long should France be occupied? How many troops would be required? How might stability be brought again to both France and to Europe? And how should the defeated and the guilty be treated? As the exhibition demonstrated, resolutions to all these questions taxed contemporaries.

For the Wellington Congress, there was in addition an exhibition describing the conservation of an eighteenth-century map of Aranjuez, collected on the battlefield at Vitoria in 1813

and now part of the Wellington Papers. This included a full size reproduction of the map (3.34metres by 2.54 metres), assembled from twelve sections.

The third exhibition, *'In a style ... fitting to us Jewes': Anglo-Jewish Life from the Resettlement* (4 September to 27 October 2006), reviewed themes of communal life over the last 350 years. In 1656, through the auspices of Rabbi Menasseh ben Israel and the intercession of Oliver Cromwell, the handful of Jews in the country, who had previously resided in the guise of Spanish or Portuguese Catholics, were able to live openly as Jews. But after the victory of Resettlement, the struggle for rights equal to other British subjects was to take another two centuries to achieve. In comparison to the Jewish populations of other European countries, the situation of the Jews of England in the period from the 1650s onwards was less severe. They were disadvantaged because they were not members of the Church of England rather than because they were Jews. The process of emancipation was reviewed in the exhibition, which also covered religious practices and the ceremonies, festivals and observances of Judaism; the phases of immigration into Great Britain, especially from Eastern Europe; communal philanthropy, educational institutions and youth organisations; contributions to public life in Britain, including politics, business and culture; and the relationship between the community in this country and other Jewish communities elsewhere. The question of Palestine in the early part of the twentieth century polarised the community between those who put a primary emphasis on Jewish national ideals and those who stressed the overriding claims of British citizenship. The Soviet Union in the latter part of the twentieth century was to provide another area of concern and activism. Amongst

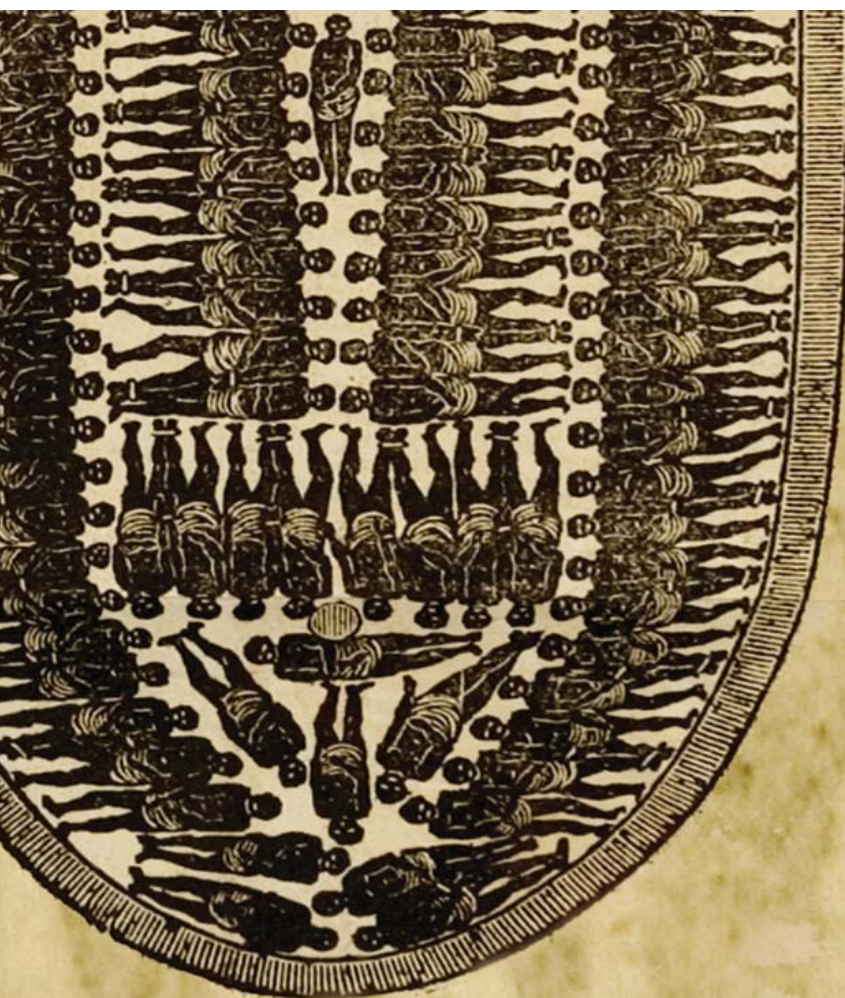
the organisations which took an active campaigning role in highlighting the plight of Jewish detainees and their families were the '35s', the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry, and Conscience, the Inter-denominational Committee for Soviet Jewry. The '35s' maintained an active and spirited programme of protests and rallies, publications and letter writing campaigns, all documented in the exhibition.

Exhibitions for 2007

The programme for 2007 leads off with *'Irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice': the trade in slaves and its abolition* (5 February to 30 March 2007). It is followed by an exhibition on the independence of India and Pakistan (8 May to 22 June 2007, and 16 July to 27 July 2006), to coincide with the conference on sixtieth anniversary reflections on the events of partition. The autumn exhibition, *Coming to Hampshire*, runs from 15 October 2007 to 7 December 2007.

Other exhibitions

An exhibition describing the Special Collections Division's textile collections was provided for the conference held by the AHRC Research Centre for Conservation and Textile Studies, at Winchester on 11-13 July 2006. Copies of photographs in the collections from the British Mandate in Palestine have been used within Professor Bashir Makhoul's exhibition 'Return', which addresses the notion of return in relation to Israeli and Palestinian politics and culture, combining old photographs with contemporary images of the same places. The exhibition opened in the University's Winchester Gallery in January 2007, before touring to other venues in the UK and the Qing Dao and Changzhou museums in China. ■



**'Irreconcilable
with the principles
of humanity and
justice':
the trade in slaves
and its abolition**

Special Collections Gallery
Hartley Library
University of Southampton
10am-4pm
Monday to Friday
5 February-30 March 2007



Lord Hurd delivers the 2006 Wellington Lecture

The Eighteenth Wellington Lecture

On 29 November, some 300 people filled the Turner Sims Concert Hall to hear this year's Wellington Lecture, given by Lord Hurd of Westwell, on the theme 'Wellington and Peel: from Tory to Conservative'. Lord Hurd recounted his long-standing interest in Peel, culminating in the biography which he was completing. The partnership between Peel and Wellington was one of the most fruitful in British political history; yet they were individuals of a very different mould. Over two decades, their work together transformed the shape of British politics, fashioning what became known as the Conservative Party from its Tory antecedents. Lord Hurd portrayed a series of contrasts between the two men: they came from different social backgrounds, the one a professional soldier, the other a professional politician; they had different attitudes to women; they were not at ease together; and they had different

approaches to politics, but came to the same conclusions. Dating the beginning of their partnership to the funeral of the Duke of York, in January 1827, the lecturer traced its dynamics through the great debates on Catholic emancipation, Reform, the Tamworth Manifesto and the repeal of the Corn Laws. Lord Hurd concluded: 'Through their partnership Peel and Wellington had shown that it was possible to achieve change in Britain without revolution, that it was not necessary for a Conservative Party to retreat into powerless reaction; that men of quite different temperaments and backgrounds could manage changes and subordinate their differences to a common good. It was a lesson which the Conservative Party forgets from time to time and has to relearn, as we see today; but it remains a sound, indeed indispensable, guide to success.' ■

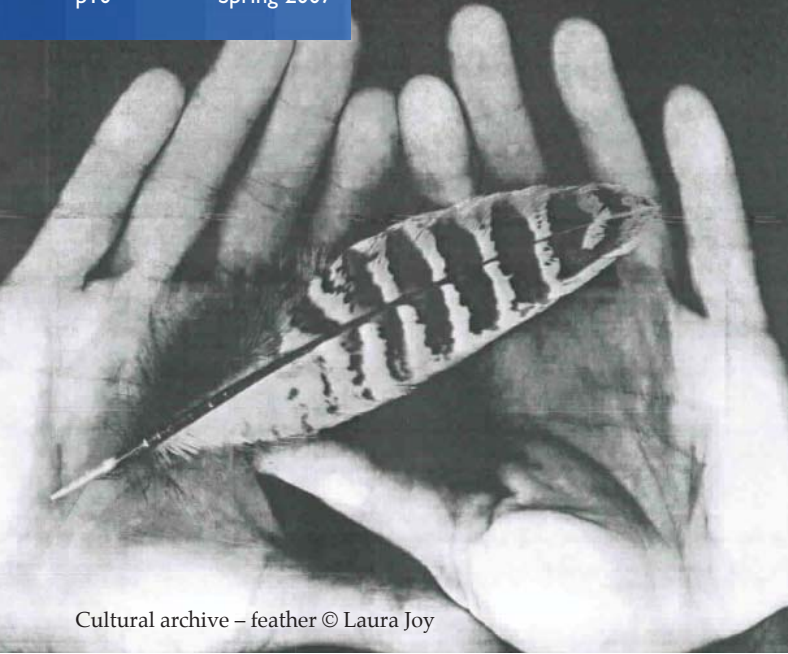


The Third Wellington Congress

The main conference in the year's programme of events and activities associated with the Special Collections was the third in our series of Wellington Congresses. Held in glorious summer sun, 10-13 July 2006, the conference brought to Southampton delegates from four continents to hear the latest in Wellingtonian scholarship and to see the new accommodation for the first Duke's papers. In total thirty-eight papers were given, on all aspects of Wellington's career. Three keynote addresses framed the event. Professor Peter Jupp of Queen's University, Belfast, opened the Congress with a review of the mechanisms of government used by the Duke of Wellington's administration of 1828-30 compared with British governments in general over the period 1770 to 1850, presenting to the Congress a preview of his larger work on this theme. Professor Donald Horward of Florida State University reported on the great range of American scholarship that had developed around Napoleonic subjects and also on Wellington under his tutelage at the Institute on Napoleon and Revolution. Dr Peter Sinnema from the University of Alberta concluded the proceedings with a glimpse of his work on Wellington's death

and the question of Irishness. A selection of the papers from the Congress will be published in the University's *Wellington Studies* series. Delegates visited Stratfield Saye House, the home of the Dukes of Wellington, and the Royal Armouries Museum at Fort Nelson. There was a private view of the *War Against Napoleon Exhibition* before the Congress dinner and on the final evening there was a memorable walking tour of Southampton, concluding at the fifteenth-century Duke of Wellington public house.

It is with great sadness that we report that Professor Peter Jupp died in September 2006. His contribution to Wellington scholarship has been immense, and his knowledge of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century British politics rarely matched. Many students of government of the eighteenth and nineteenth century will be indebted to his magisterial British politics on the eve of Reform: the Duke of Wellington's administration 1828-30 (1998), and his The governing of Britain 1688-1848: the executive, Parliament and the people (2006). Professor Jupp also gave the 1997 Wellington Lecture on Wellington in an Irish context. ■



Cultural archive – feather © Laura Joy

Archive, Ark-hive

Exploring things in new ways can be a rewarding experience and no more so than in the collaborative exhibition project recently undertaken between the Special Collections at the University of Southampton and the Southampton-based visual artist and printmaker Laura Joy. A collector in her own right, with a 'Cultural Archive' of objects she has found on her daily path since 2003, Laura is interested in questions of ownership and why we choose to keep or discard material. The resultant exhibition 'Ark-hive' is Laura's creative response to the collections at Southampton. Using images of material from the archives, counterbalanced with items and images from Laura's own archive, the exhibition produced a stunning exposition on the humorous, haunting and downright peculiar items that have been preserved as fragments of our past.

As part of the project, Laura spent time in the Archives delving into a range of collections. Recovering well to the idea that with several million items on offer browsing the shelves in a random way was perhaps not very practical, she worked closely with staff identifying material of interest. Bringing an incredible enthusiasm, humour and quirkiness to the proceedings, Laura also acted as a guide to the collections enabling us to see them with new eyes as we viewed them in new and often very different ways.

Future collaborations with artists are planned. In the first instance, we expect to be working with local Asian arts groups for an exhibition to run in parallel to that of documents from the Southampton collections planned for July 2007. And in 2008 the Special Collections will host an exhibition in conjunction with Winchester School of Art focusing on the knitting object collections in the Special Collections.

For further information on Laura Joy's work see <http://www.laurajoy.co.uk> ■

The independence of India and Pakistan: sixtieth anniversary reflections

This summer the University of Southampton is organising a major academic event to reflect on the sixtieth anniversary of the independence of India and Pakistan. Organised by Professor Ian Talbot of History, School of Humanities, and Dr Chris Woolgar, Special Collections, University Library, the conference builds on strengths in Modern British, Colonial, and Asian History in Humanities, and the Mountbatten Papers in the Hartley Library. Keynote addresses will be given by Professor Akbar S. Ahmed of the American University, Washington, on 'Jinnah, Gandhi and Nehru and their relevance today'; by Urvashi Butalia, Kali for Women, on 'Current developments in the historical discourse on partition'; by Professor Gyanendra Pandey, Emory University, on 'The question of sovereignty'; and by Professor Mushirul Hasan, the Vice-Chancellor of Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, on 'Partition and the Muslims of India'. There will be more than fifty other papers, as well as screenings of films, a private view of the exhibition *The Transfer of Power* in the Special Collections Gallery at the Hartley Library, a dinner, and a visit to the home of Lord Mountbatten at Broadlands, near Romsey. The conference will mark the launch of a new Centre for Colonial and Post-Colonial History in the School of Humanities. The event will further strengthen ties between the School of Humanities and academic researchers in the subcontinent. In addition, there will be an exhibition in the Hartley Library, organised by the University's Hansard Gallery, of photographic work by contemporary artists from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Asian community in Britain, reflecting on their sense of national identity. For more information, please contact Archives@soton.ac.uk ■

The Independence of India and Pakistan: Sixtieth Anniversary Reflections



An International Conference
17-20 July 2007
University of Southampton
Southampton, England

www.archives.lib.soton.ac.uk
archives@soton.ac.uk

Theses and publications

Six doctoral theses closely associated with the Special Collections were completed during the year, by Stewart Abbott, on 'The Isle of Wight c.1750-1840: aspects of viewing, recording and consumption'; Aimée Bunting, on 'Britain and the Holocaust, then and now'; Lee Clatworthy, on 'Henry Temple, first Viscount Palmerston 1676-1757: the man and his household examined through the Broadlands estate collection'; Tim Grady, on 'Dying for the Fatherland: the remembrance of German-Jewish soldiers of the First World War, 1914-1978'; Margaret Marlow, on 'Place, identity and memory: a study of American ante-bellum autobiographical slave narratives, and Holocaust survivor accounts by Jews living in Bialystok, Poland, after 1918 and up to 1943'; and by Caroline Sharples, on 'A liberal turn? War crimes trials and West German public opinion in the 1960s'. Mark Romans was awarded the Wellington prize for his doctoral thesis on 'Professionalism and the development of military intelligence in Wellington's army, 1809-14'.

Recent publications include:

D.Cesarani and G.Romain (eds.) *Jews and port cities, 1590-1990: commerce, community and cosmopolitanism* (London, 2006: special issue of *Jewish Culture and History*)

H.Chertok *He also spoke as a Jew: the life of James Parkes* (London, 2006)

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M.Freud-Kandel *Orthodox Judaism since 1913: an ideology forsaken* (London, 2006)

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P.Jupp *The governing of Britain, 1688-1848: the executive, Parliament and the people* (London, 2006)

H.H.Kaplan *Nathan Mayer Rothschild and the creation of a dynasty: the critical years 1806-1816* (Stanford, 2006)

F.Kersaudy *Lord Mountbatten: l'étoffe des héros* (Paris, 2006)

A.R.J.Kushner *Remembering refugees: then and now* (Manchester, 2006)

A.Lambert *The immortal and the hero: Nelson and Wellington* (Southampton, 17th annual Wellington Lecture, 2005)

T.Lawson *The Church of England and the Holocaust: Christianity, memory and Nazism* (Woodbridge, 2006)

S.Matthews, "'Second spring" and "precious prejudices": Catholicism and anti-Catholicism in Hampshire in the era of emancipation' in J.H.Murphy (ed.) *Evangelicals and Catholics in nineteenth-century Ireland* (Dublin, 2005)

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D.Norton *Landlords, tenants, famine: the business of an Irish land agency in the 1840s* (Dublin, 2006)

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