

1915 (SAM/A/48), the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry and the General Strike (SAM/A/66), the Lloyd George Fund (SAM/A/71), the formation of the National Government (SAM/A/78), the National Government and the general election, 1931 (SAM/A/81-2), the 'Agreement to Differ' on tariffs (SAM/A/96), the Abdication Crisis (SAM/A/101), the Munich Crisis (SAM/A/110) and the proposal for the Joint Select Committee on Colonial Affairs, 1942-45 (SAM/A/121).

The other series are as follows:
 SAM/B – Personal papers, including material relating to Samuel's childhood, family, acquaintances, social activities and awards, 1871-1962 (22 files).
 SAM/C – Photographs and sketches, 1870-1961 (96 files).
 SAM/D – Press cuttings, 1888-1961 (5 boxes).
 SAM/E – Literary, philosophical and scientific papers, 1885-1962 (83 files).
 SAM/F – Grants of office and ceremonial records, 1906-59 (54 files).

Since 1963, additional material has been received and catalogued in further series as SAM/G-SAM/L. This includes leaflets and pamphlets, additional personal and political correspondence, and further literary, philosophical and scientific papers. There are also photocopies of material concerning Israel and Jewish matters (SAM/H); the original papers are deposited in the Israeli State Archives.

The Samuel Papers are all fully catalogued to file level, and can be searched for

online at: <http://www.portcullis.parliament.uk>. Enter SAM in the RefNo field to restrict a search to the Samuel Papers.

The Samuel Papers are open for consultation Monday – Friday, 9.30-5.00, at the Parliamentary Archives, Houses of Parliament, London SW1A 0PW. Please phone 020 7219 3074 or email archives@parliament.uk to make an appointment and order up the material you require. Practical information on visiting can be found at <http://www.parliament.uk/archives>.

LIBERAL HISTORY QUIZ 2009

This year's Liberal history quiz attracted a fair amount of attention at the History Group's exhibition stand at the Liberal Democrat conference in Bournemouth in September. The winner was Michael Mullaney, with a highly impressive 20 marks out of 20. Below we reprint the questions – the answers are on page 41.

1. Sir Archibald Sinclair was leader of the Liberal Party from 1935-45. Which constituency did he represent throughout his Parliamentary career?
2. In the general election of 1922, what description did those Liberals who supported outgoing Prime Minister David Lloyd George take to distinguish themselves from the official Liberals of H. H. Asquith?
3. Which Liberal Prime Minister was a former pupil of the High School of Glasgow?
4. Name all five candidates who contested the 1999 election to succeed Paddy Ashdown as leader of the Liberal Democrats.
5. In 1951, Clement Davies was offered a cabinet post by Winston Churchill. He turned it down, probably saving the Liberal Party from extinction. What post was he offered?
6. Who did Nick Clegg succeed as MP for Sheffield Hallam in 2005?
7. What diplomatic post was held by Sir Herbert Samuel in 1920-25?
8. Before becoming MP for Orkney & Shetland in 1950, Jo Grimond worked as the secretary of which conservation charity for the protection and promotion of Scotland's natural and cultural heritage?
9. Which former Liberal MP was described by Mr Justice Cantley as 'a crook, an accomplished liar ... a fraud' at the Jeremy Thorpe conspiracy to murder trial in 1979?
10. H. H. Asquith (1st Earl of Oxford and Asquith) died in 1928. Where is he buried?
11. What is the name of David Lloyd George's boyhood home, now part of the Lloyd George Museum in Llanystumdwy, which has been recreated to appear as it was in the nineteenth century?
12. A monument to which Liberal Prime Minister stands outside the west front of St Clement Danes Church in The Strand in London?
13. Who was the 'spectacled, sallow, sombre' Birmingham draper who was the first secretary of the newly formed National Liberal Federation after 1877?
14. To the statue of which Liberal did the suffragist Millicent Garret Fawcett lead a delegation of women, and lay a wreath in memory, after women had achieved the same voting rights as men, in 1928?
15. Who was the Liberal candidate at the Brierley Hill by-election of 27 April 1967?
16. Which great Radical politician and campaigner was Liberal MP for Birmingham 1857-85?
17. How many women served as Liberal MPs between 1918 and 1988?
18. Who was the only Liberal to be elected to the Northern Ireland House of Commons in the whole of its history from 1921 to 1973?
19. Which Gladstonian Liberal, MP for Newcastle was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland in February 1886, only to lose the job when the Liberal government fell over the question of Irish Home Rule five months later, in July 1886?
20. What was described by the National Liberal Party magazine in 1942 as 'absolutely contrary and opposed to Liberalism and which, if adopted, would be Hitler's last triumph, for Britain would then become a completely totalitarian state'?