

MANCHESTER  
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The University of Manchester

MANCHESTER

GUARDIAN

Sources for the Boer War  
in the *Guardian* Archive

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## **Introduction**

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This guide is intended to facilitate research on the Boer War within the *Guardian* Archive. It identifies the material available in the collection, and highlights the *Guardian's* position on significant events from the late 1890s to 1920s. The guide includes information about key individuals, events and themes, and guidance for use of the *Guardian* Archive.

### **The *Guardian* Archive**

The *Guardian* is one Britain's leading newspapers, with a long standing reputation as a platform for Liberal opinion, and an international online community of 30.4 million readers. It was founded in Manchester in 1821 by John Edward Taylor, a cotton manufacturer, in the wake of the Peterloo massacre as a means of expressing Liberal opinion and advocating political reform. Over the next 100 years, the paper originally known as the *Manchester Guardian* would be transformed from a small provincial journal into a paper of international relevance and renown. The *Guardian* Archive consists of two main elements: the records of the newspaper as a business; and an extensive collection of correspondence and despatches from reporters.

### **C.P. Scott**

As editor the *Manchester Guardian* (1872-1929), member of parliament for Leigh in Lancashire, and a key figure in organising peace movements across the north of England, C.P. Scott was resolute in his opposition to the Boer War.

### **The Boer War**

The Boer War (1899 – 1902) was fought between Britain and the independent Boer republics of the South African Republic (Transvaal) and the Orange Free State in South Africa. It was characterised by initial setbacks for the British army, who struggled to counter the superior tactics and mobility of the Boer forces. Following re-enforcements the British began to gain ground, occupying and annexing both republics in 1900. The Boers, however, refused to surrender, continuing a guerrilla campaign against the occupying British, who retaliated by burning the farms of suspected sympathisers and interning Boer women and children in concentration camps. The war finally ended in May 1902 with the Treaty of Vereeniging.

## ***What types of records about the Boer War are held in the Guardian Archive, and what kind of information do they contain?***

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The correspondence of the *Guardian* Archive contains over 200 letters dating between 1899 and 1908 on the increase in tensions which led to the outbreak of the war, the efforts made by leading anti-war figures to avert the conflict, and attempts made to seek the earliest, peaceable solution to the war. As the conflict progressed, many items of correspondence reflect the concern of the anti-war movement over British conduct during the war, the increasing bitterness and racial tension in South Africa, and discomfort at the 'Jingoistic' spirit of the British public.

The *Manchester Guardian's* opposition to the war was consistent and largely unpopular. However, as an almost solitary critic of the Government's policies in South Africa, many letters were sent to Scott and the newspaper commending its principled stance. The correspondence listed in GDN/324/7/1-65 contains letters sent to the *Manchester Guardian*, alternately condemning, often abusively, or commending its editorial position on the war.

Scott's chief focus at this time was his work as a Liberal MP, with many exchanges detailing the growing tensions over the war within the Liberal Party, which was bitterly divided over the issue. The activities of anti-war organisations across the country are well represented in the collection. Scott, using his connections from the *Manchester Guardian*, the anti-war movements in London, the Liberal party and other sympathetic figures in Westminster, acted as a conduit in rallying opposition across the north of England.

### **Manchester Transvaal Committee**

A separate collection, MTC/1-74, focuses on the activities of the Manchester Transvaal Committee, an organisation established by Scott to rally opposition to the war in the local area. Its efforts included the publication and distribution of anti-war pamphlets and other literature, providing speakers for peace meetings and demonstrations across the north of England, and sending communications directly to prominent politicians in Great Britain and South Africa calling for mediation.

This is not a definitive list of all of the material on this subject held in the *Guardian* Archive, as there may be further items of relevance within the un-catalogued parts of the collection, which include newspaper cuttings, memoranda and photographs.

## How are the records catalogued/arranged?

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The catalogue is divided into two sections:

Part 1	Reference Numbers
Business Archive	GDN/1-449
Index of Scott General Correspondence	GDN/118-132, 135 and 332-336
Index of Wadsworth Additional Correspondence	GDN/149
Part 2	
Scott Editorial Correspondence	A series
Crozier/Wadsworth Editorial Correspondence	B series
Hetherington Editorial Correspondence	C series
Monkhouse Deputy Editorial Correspondence	D Series

### Research Guides

The finding aids available for the *Guardian* Archive include:

- Changing Faces: A guide to researching the people behind the *Guardian* and *Manchester Evening News*
- Women's Suffrage in the *Guardian* Archive
- Foreign correspondence in the *Guardian* Archive

### Related Collections

- Papers of W.E.A. Axon (journalist)
- Papers of W.P. Crozier (editor, 1932–1944)
- Papers of A.N. Monkhouse (critic)
- Papers of C.E. Montague (journalist)
- Papers of A.P. Wadsworth (editor, 1944–1956)

## Finding Aids

Also available are catalogues for series within the archive's correspondence, including:

- C.P. Scott editorial correspondence – A series
- Foreign correspondence
- Women's suffrage correspondence
- W.P. Crozier's confidential foreign affairs correspondence
- Morgan Philips Price correspondence

The finding aids and catalogues can be found at: [Guardian Archive, Guide to Special Collections](#) and on the special collections [online catalogue, ELGAR](#) (Electronic Gateway to Archives at the Rylands).

## ***Which individuals of interest will I find in the Guardian Archive relating to the Boer War?***

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### **Henry Campbell-Bannerman (1836–1908), prime minister.**

As leader of the Liberal party during the Boer War, Campbell-Bannerman faced the challenge of keeping intact a party torn over its response to the conflict. Flanked by 'Liberal Imperialists' who supported the Government's actions in South Africa, and the 'Pro-Boers' such as Scott who vehemently opposed military action, Campbell-Bannerman steered a moderate course between the two. As such his leadership was vulnerable, with continued speculation over the intentions of the party's former leader, supporter of the war and chief among the Liberal Imperialists, Lord Rosebery.

An exchange between Scott and Campbell-Bannerman on the latter's attitude to war was sent through the Manchester Transvaal Committee in September 1899, just prior to war being declared. It urges Campbell-Bannerman to make a public declaration opposing war, which he delicately rebuffed. Many of Scott's correspondents express their frustration at Campbell-Bannerman's unwillingness to openly condemn the war, feeling the Liberal party morally obliged to speak out, and blame his weak leadership for the party's disarray and inability to offer any meaningful resistance to Governmental policy. There are further letters between Scott and Campbell-Bannerman after Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield address, with Scott desiring an accommodation be made with Rosebery for the unity of the Liberal Party and an opportunity to end the war.

### **Leonard Courtney Baron Courtney of Penwith (1832–1918), journalist and politician.**

Leonard Courtney was a Liberal Unionist politician and a prominent critic of the Boer War, acting as president of the South Africa Conciliation Committee from its formation in 1899 by Catherine [Kate] Courtney, social worker and internationalist, (and wife of Courtney. Letters from Kate Courtney also appear in the *Guardian* Archive).

Courtney's Liberal Unionism distinguished him among the pro-Boer advocates, most of whom were Liberals and supporters of Irish Home Rule. Scott cited this as a great advantage when proposing Courtney speak at the Manchester peace meeting, proving its non-partisan nature, and the reaction to his speech is well documented in the correspondence. Courtney features in letters involving visitors from South Africa campaigning for peace, organising meetings for them to attend, and in the descriptions of the disturbances which often followed.

### **J.A. Hobson (1858–1940), social theorist and economist.**

J.A. Hobson spent the months preceding the war as a special correspondent in South Africa for the *Manchester Guardian*, describing the threat of war in the country and recording his experiences in the book he wrote on his return: *The war in South Africa: its causes and effects* (1900).

His letters in the collection include a long description of his arrival in South Africa, an assessment of the country's mood and the factors heightening the tensions, recommendations to Scott about the value of publishing Boer perspectives on the war, and a series of letters criticising an omission made in a *Manchester Guardian* report using material which he had passed to the newspaper.

The collection also contains letters addressed to Hobson from correspondents he had befriended while in South Africa, Albert Cartwright and Harry Currey. These offer additional perspectives on the prosecution of the war, the fear of sectarian division in the country, and the freedom of the press, including insight into the dismissal of anti-war journalists from the *Daily Chronicle* in London, and reference to Hobson's involvement in a proposed new London daily newspaper.

### **John Morley (1838–1923), politician and writer.**

John Morley was a Liberal politician and a fierce critic of the Boer War. His correspondence with Scott continues for the duration of the war, covering the manoeuvres within the Liberal party on parliamentary action, Scott's repeated attempts to encourage Morley to speak at anti-war meetings, and his broader desire that a reluctant Morley act as a figurehead of the anti-war movement. Also included are exchanges between Scott, L.T. Hobhouse and J.E. Taylor trying to secure a parliamentary seat for Morley in Manchester.

Many of his exchanges with Scott and L.T. Hobhouse revolve around the large peace meeting held in Manchester on 15 September 1899, at which Morley spoke forcefully. Morley's attendance was very difficult to secure and much credit for his appearance belongs to F.W. Hirst, journalist and writer, then assisting Morley at Hawarden on his biography of William Gladstone.

### **W. T. Stead (1849–1912), newspaper editor and spiritualist.**

William Thomas Stead was the leader of the 'Stop the War Campaign', regarded as the most extreme of the anti-war organisations, and a vehement opponent of the war in South Africa. Editor of the *Review of Reviews*, Stead was a proponent of international arbitration as a means of avoiding war, and involved in the promotion of the First Hague Peace Conference (1898-99).

His correspondence with Scott in the early stages of the war includes a proposal to create a new anti-war publication in conjunction with the *Manchester Guardian*, recommendations about articles to publish, and, recognising Scott's influence in the north of England, requests for financial support for his movement.

## ***Key Figures discussed in the Correspondence:***

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There are no letters in the collection from these individuals, but all are referred to frequently within the correspondence in relation to their involvement and influence.

### **Joseph Chamberlain (1836–1914), industrialist and politician.**

Joseph Chamberlain was the Colonial Secretary from 1895 - 1903, with his time in office marked by the deterioration in Anglo-Boer relations and the prosecution of the Boer War. He is severely criticised in the correspondence for his complicity in the Jameson Raid of 1895, with many correspondents believing his subsequent conduct was shaped by a wish to avenge that embarrassment. His approach to the negotiations with the Transvaal Republic is widely condemned, and the prevailing view among Scott's associates is that he was, along with Alfred Milner, one of the chief architects of the war.

### **Emily Hobhouse (1860–1926), social activist and charity worker.**

While there is no correspondence from Emily Hobhouse directly, the collection includes references to her in the exchanges between C.P. Scott and her brother, L.T. Hobhouse. They include Scott's recommendations for the publication of articles by Emily Hobhouse on the concentration camps in the national press, and his contributions to her relief fund for Dutch [Boer] women and children.

### **Alfred Milner, Viscount Milner (1854–1925), public servant and politician.**

Alfred Milner was appointed High Commissioner of South Africa from 1897, and also Governor of Cape Colony; exchanging this position once the Boer republics were annexed in 1900 to become civil administrator of both the Orange River and Transvaal colonies. As the most powerful British official in South Africa, Milner's influence was crucial in igniting the conflict with the republics.

In the correspondence he is often suggested, along with Joseph Chamberlain, as being determined to provoke conflict. In a letter to L.T. Hobhouse, Scott notes that Montagu White, the Transvaal agent in London in 1899, believes Milner rather than Chamberlain was driving force behind the war.

### **Archibald Primrose Rosebery fifth earl of Rosebery and first earl of Midlothian (1847–1929), prime minister and author.**

As a leader of the Liberals who were supportive of the military campaign in South Africa, and founder of its 'Liberal League' grouping in the party, Lord Rosebery often features in the correspondence. Although not officially politically active during this period, the former prime minister remained an influential figure, his spectre threatening Campbell-Bannerman's fragile hold on the Liberal party. Rosebery's speech at Chesterfield in Dec 1901, at which he was expected to announce his return to the party, is the subject of exchanges involving Scott, Campbell-Bannerman, and James Bryce. Other letters note his influence over Scottish Liberalism, Rosebery's friendship with Cecil Rhodes and its influence on his attitude South Africa, and J.E. Taylor's contempt for any Liberal party led by Rosebery or his allies.

## ***What themes will I find in the Guardian Archive relating to the Boer War?***

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### **The Prelude to the War**

The most concentrated period of activity in the collection on the Boer War is that which immediately preceded it, as the energies of Scott, his Liberal party allies, anti-war movements and the *Manchester Guardian* focused on averting war. Letters from earlier in 1899 describe the growing tensions in the Transvaal, examine proposals to extend the franchise to the 'Outlanders' [Uitlanders], and discuss the precise definition of Britain's suzerainty over the South African Republic.

### **Parliamentary Opposition to the War**

There was little opposition from within the Government, and parliamentary opposition was mounted mainly by a combination of Liberal and Irish nationalist MPs. The position taken by elected members on the war can be taken on four key votes in parliament. These were:

- John Dillon's amendment to the address urging arbitration, 17 Oct 1899
- Philip Stanhope's amendment to the Answer to the Queen's Speech, expressing disapproval of British conduct during the negotiations, 18 Oct 1899
- John Redmond's amendment to the address urging a cessation of hostilities, 7th Feb 1900.
- Sir Wilfrid Lawson's motion to reduce the salary of the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, by £100, 25 Jul 1900.<sup>1</sup>

The collection includes a number of references to these votes, along with senior Liberals describing to Scott their plans for future parliamentary manoeuvres. Condemning the war in parliament was little more popular than doing so in the country at large, and several items refer to the negative reception Scott received when speaking on the issue in parliament.

### **The Liberal Party and the Boer War**

There were fears that the Liberal Party would split over its differences on the Boer War, with the anti-war and Liberal Imperialist wings increasingly hostile to each other, and a centrist element led by the Prime Minister, Henry Campbell-Bannerman, attempting to hold the party together.

The letters in this collection, almost exclusively from the anti-war contingent, reveal the distrust and suspicion among party members, with many expressing their dismay at the party's failure to make a clear moral stand against the war. Exchanges on the 1900 by-election in South Manchester show how the Liberal party's headquarters offered minimal assistance to the campaign of its anti-war candidate, Leifchild Leif Jones.

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<sup>1</sup> Price, Richard, *An Imperial War and the British Working Class: working-class attitudes and reactions to the Boer War, 1899-1902*, pg. 106.

Evidence of further discord in the party is shown in a letter from Scott organising a peace rally in the constituency of a fellow Liberal and acquaintance, W.H. Holland, to challenge Holland's view on the war as representing Liberal opinion. We also see evidence of co-operation between anti-war Liberals and the socialists/Labour party, with alliances being offered to oppose Liberal candidates who are in favour of the Government's South African policies.

### **Anti-war Groups, Organisations and Campaigns**

A number of organisations were formed to first prevent, and then oppose war against the Boer republics. The most prominent of these was the strident 'Stop the War Campaign', led by W.T. Stead, seeking an immediate cessation of war irrespective of the consequences. The collection features correspondence with the South Africa Conciliation Committee, which also sought a swift negotiated solution to the conflict. This committee, while including many Liberals, was officially a non-partisan organisation.

Scott was asked to join the committee of another group, the League of Liberals Against Aggression and Militarism, which was intended to counter the influence of the 'Liberal Imperialists' within the party. He was a founder member of the Manchester Transvaal Committee, formed on 5 September 1899, to prevent the country declaring war on the Transvaal. Items in the Manchester Transvaal Committee correspondence also provide evidence of the involvement of women in the campaign against the war.

### **Peace Meetings**

The Manchester Transvaal Committee organised a great peace meeting at St. James' Hall, Manchester on the 15<sup>th</sup> Sep 1899. Scott was later to describe this occasion in a letter to Henry-Campbell Bannerman as the 'largest political meeting ever held in Manchester'. Both his and Hobhouse's efforts in organising the event are well represented in the collection.

Items describing the organisation of peace meetings across the country also feature in the collection, with Scott and the Manchester Transvaal Committee often assisting by providing speakers, letters or other literature for the events. Many anti-war meetings were the target of violent disturbances and protests.

In addition, many letters demonstrate co-operation between anti-war Liberals and socialists. John Burns, labour leader and politician, describes his speeches to miners around the country, and we see proposals from Robert Reid, lord chancellor, and Scott about engaging Burns for additional speaking tours as part of a non-partisan peace movement.

### **Newspapers and the Boer War**

The *Manchester Guardian* was the newspaper which offered the most consistent opposition to military action in South Africa, suffering a decline in circulation and receiving public vitriol in response.

While there was no outright Government censorship of the press, Henry Massingham, the anti-war editor of the leading London Liberal *Daily Chronicle*, was forced to resign by its owner in 1899 for his stance on the war. Many of the displaced *Daily Chronicle* staff were to find new roles working

for the *Manchester Guardian*, and negotiations and arrangements for their employment feature in the collection.

Lacking a newspaper representing their views in the capital, a great many requests were received from readers in London asking for their own, local edition of the *Manchester Guardian*. The collection features testimonials from influential figures such as Goldwyn Smith, Montagu White, and John Morley on the newspaper's coverage, as well as letters from the *Manchester Guardian's* proprietor, John Edward Taylor, claiming the paper's reputation had been greatly enhanced on the European continent.

A series of exchanges occurs between Scott and George Cadbury, the confectionery manufacturer and social reformer, relating to Cadbury's purchase of the London based daily the *Daily News* in 1901. Cadbury sought to transform the *Daily News* into an anti-war newspaper, and requests Scott's advice on its purchase, management and editorial policies, offering him full editorial control of the newspaper and influence over its managerial appointments.

There was overwhelming support for the war among the major local and national dailies, reflected in a popular patriotism which looked with suspicion on those who failed to support the war effort. A letter in the Manchester Transvaal Committee collection refers to accusations made by the neighbouring *Manchester Courier*, that leading members of the anti-war grouping were sending telegrams to Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal, encouraging him not to compromise with the British Government. Similarly, an article in the *Leigh Observer* (Scott's constituency), heavily inferred that the *Manchester Guardian* was in receipt of funds from the Boers to promote their views.

A number of letters in the collection relate to the logistics of covering the war. John Edward Taylor comments frequently on the performance of the paper's correspondents and arrangements for their dispatches to be sent back to England, including the prohibitive costs of sending telegrams. Albert Cartwright, editor of the *South Africa Daily News* and correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian*, describes arrangements for relaying his dispatches to several other papers across the country, reducing costs in an effort to compete with the greater resources of the pro-war press.

## ***Who do I contact to undertake research using original documents?***

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The University of Manchester *Guardian* Archive is housed in the John Rylands Library and can be accessed in the reading room by anyone, free of charge. You will need to make an appointment well in advance of your visit (with the reference numbers of the items you wish to see); this is so that we can make sure you have the material that is most useful to your particular enquiry. Please note that in accordance with the Data Protection Act, some of this material may not be available to view.

Please read the information about the John Rylands Reading Room before you make your visit. Alternatively, you can contact us with your enquiry and we will do our best to help you.

All applications to undertake research should be made in the first instance to Karen Jacques, Collections and Research Support Assistant by email to karen.jacques@manchester.ac.uk or by post to The John Rylands Library, The University of Manchester, 150 Deansgate, Manchester M3 3EH.

## ***How can I access past articles from the Guardian?***

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### **Online sources**

- ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The *Guardian* and the *Observer*

ProQuest enables researchers to search over 20 different article types, including: News, Editorials, Letters to the Editor, Obituaries, Birth and Marriage Announcements, Stock Photos, Advertisements and so forth. ProQuest is available free to the University of Manchester staff and students.

- Manchester Central Library

*Manchester Guardian* online newspapers are available to library members.

*Manchester Guardian* 1821-2000 is available on the Manchester City Council 24 Hour Library.

- The *Guardian* and *Observer* Digital Archive

This resource will eventually contain the digital reproduction of every page, article and advert published in the *Guardian* (since 1821) and the *Observer* (since 1791). Currently the archive covers the period of 1821-2003 for the *Guardian* and 1791-2003 for the *Observer*. This is a subscription service but many schools, universities and public libraries subscribe. Access to the *Guardian* and *Observer* digital archive is also freely accessible from the *British Library* reading rooms at St. Pancras, London.

## Microfilm

A complete set of microfilms for the *Guardian* is also now available at the British Library Newsroom on the St. Pancras site, Central London.

## What other resources would be useful for research on the Boer War?

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### Books and Articles

- Auld, John W., 'The Liberal Pro-Boers', *Journal of British Studies*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (May, 1975), pp. 78-101, Cambridge University Press on behalf of The North American Conference
- Clarke, Peter, *Lancashire and the New Liberalism*, (Cambridge University Press, 1971), in particular Chapter 7, 'C.P. Scott and Progressivism', pp. 153-198.
- Cronwright-Schreiner, Samuel, *The land of free speech: Record of a campaign on behalf of peace in England and Scotland in 1900*, London, (New Age Press, 1906), <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nyp.33433082479548> or <https://archive.org/details/landfreespeechr00crongooq>
- Koss, Stephen, *The pro-Boers : The anatomy of an antiwar movement*, Chicago; London, (University of Chicago Press, 1973).
- Hampton, Mark, 'The Press, Patriotism, and Public Discussion: C.P. Scott, *The Manchester Guardian* and the Boer War', *The Historical Journal*, 03/2001, Volume 44, Issue 1.
- Hirshfield, Claire, 'Liberal Women's Organizations and the War against the Boers, 1899-1902', *Albion: A Quarterly Journal Concerned with British Studies*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Spring, 1982), pp. 27-49.
- Hirst, Francis Wrigley, *In the Golden Days*, London, (Wyman and Sons, 1947).
- Price, Richard, *An Imperial War and the British Working Class: working-class attitudes and reactions to the Boer War, 1899-1902*, London, (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1972).
- Rempel, Richard A., 'British Quakers and the South African War', *Quaker History*, Vol. 64, No. 2 (Autumn 1975), pp. 75-95

For additional context for the work of the Manchester Transvaal Committee, see:

- Hobhouse Balme, Jennifer, *To love one's enemies - the work and life of Emily Hobhouse compiled from letters and writings, newspaper cuttings and official documents*, Hobhouse Trust 1994

## Pamphlets

Copies of the following pamphlets issued by the Manchester Transvaal Committee are available at John Rylands Library:

- *The Reasons for the War: and why they are bad reasons.* Manchester, (Manchester Transvaal Peace Committee, 1899).
- *The Story of the Boers.* Manchester, (Manchester Transvaal Peace Committee).
- *The Truth about the Transvaal,* Manchester, (Manchester Transvaal Peace Committee).

Copies of other pamphlets produced by the Manchester Transvaal Committee are available at Manchester Central Library:

- Hicks, Rev Edward Lee, *The Mistakes of Militarism: a sermon preached in the cathedral church of Manchester on Sunday,* Manchester, (Manchester Transvaal Peace Committee, 1900).
- *How War was Brought About.* Manchester, (Manchester Transvaal Peace Committee).
- Morley, John, *The Crisis: speech to his constituents in Arbroath,* Manchester, (Manchester Transvaal Committee, 1899).
- Reid, Sir Robert, *The Government's South African Policy,* Manchester, (Manchester Transvaal Peace Committee, 1900).
- *The Blessings of War, from the Financiers' Point of View.* Manchester, (Manchester Transvaal Peace Committee).
- *The Franchise: what was asked, and what the Boers offered,* Manchester, (Manchester Transvaal Committee, 1899).
- *The Oppressed Millionaires,* Manchester, (Manchester Transvaal Peace Committee).
- *What are we going to Fight about?* Manchester, (Manchester Transvaal Committee, 1899).
- *Why did the Boers Arm?* Manchester, (Manchester Transvaal Peace Committee).

## Catalogue Index, Individuals and Themes

Individual	Subject	Reference
Henry Campbell-Bannerman	Exchange with Manchester Transvaal Committee	GDN/122/115, 115A
	Campbell-Bannerman's attitude to war	GDN/122/139
	Co-operation with Rosebery	GDN/124/49, 51 GDN/132/124
	Support for Campbell-Bannerman's leadership	GDN/124/50
Leonard Courtney	Courtney's speech at the Manchester Peace Meeting	GDN/122/92, 94 MTC/32
	Courtney and Visitors from South Africa	GDN/132/95
	Assistance publishing Emily Hobhouse's work in South Africa	GDN/132/103
J A Hobson	Hobson recommending correspondents for <i>Manchester Guardian</i>	GDN/122/28, 155
	Hobson's work as special correspondent in South Africa	GDN/122/59, 60, 80, 114
	Criticism for an omission made by <i>Manchester Guardian</i>	GDN/123/100, 101, 102
	Plans for new London daily newspaper	GDN/123/1

John Morley	Morley and opposition to the Boer War	GDN/122/50, 77, 120, 135, 145 GDN/124/26, 33 GDN/132/88 MTC/31, 71, 72
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W.T. Stead	Stead working with Scott against the Boer War	GDN/122/116, 121 GDN/123/5 MTC/4, 7
	Providing material for the <i>Manchester Guardian</i>	GDN/123/2
	Stead's friendship with Cecil Rhodes	GDN/122/120
	Criticism for his views on Boer War	GDN/324/7/20
Joseph Chamberlain	Chamberlain's 'complicity' in the Jameson Raid	GDN/123/2 MTC/11,
	Criticism of Chamberlain's pre-war diplomacy	GDN/122/50, 137, 139, 146 GDN/123/5 MTC/53
	View that Chamberlain's motivations were 'personal' in South Africa	GDN/122/88, 140, 141

Emily Hobhouse	Hobhouse's reporting on South Africa	GDN/132/102, 103
	Hobhouse and the concentration camps	GDN/132/108, 127
Alfred Milner	Criticism of Milner's pre-war diplomacy	GDN/122/57, 137 GDN/324/7/48 MTC/2, 27
	Milner and the conduct of the war	GDN/324/7/62
	Fears about Milner's post-war plans for Boer farmers	GDN/123/107
	Milner and the Treaty of Vereeniging.	MTC/17
Archibald Primrose Roseberry	Attitude to Rosebery and 'Liberal Imperialists'	GDN/122/120, 130, 135 GDN/130/118, 122
	Reaction to Rosebery's Speech at Chesterfield	GDN/124/49, 51, 53
	Co-operation between Rosebery and Campbell-Bannerman	GDN/132/124

Theme	Subject	Reference
Prelude to War	Organising anti-war opposition within Liberal party	GDN/122/77, 83, 107, 135  GDN/130/102  MTC/42, 64, 65
	Discussion of the issues and personalities leading to war	GDN/122/50, 57, 79, 80, 88, 105, 137, 141, 146  GDN/324/7/48  MTC/2, 3, 11, 31, 52, 53, 64, 68, 69, 71, 72
	Negotiations with the Transvaal	GDN/122/57, 115, 118, 122, 128, 134, 137, 138, 141  GDN/130/120,  MTC/10, 22, 27C, 50, 69, 70, 71
Parliamentary Opposition to War	Discussions on parliamentary amendments and operations	GDN/122/83, 139, 141, 145  GDN/123/38  GDN/124/26  GDN/132/98, 108  MTC/73
	Reception of anti-war M.P.s in parliament	GDN/122/145  GDN/130/120  GDN/324/7/37, 40, 41
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