

A STONE'S THROW FROM WESTMINSTER

Suffragettes and other feminists in Camden

The London Borough of Camden was created in 1965, gathering within its borders the districts of Hampstead, Holborn, West Hampstead, Kentish Town and Camden Town, Bloomsbury and Fitzrovia, along with parts of Marylebone and Kilburn. In its creation it yoked together a rich feminist history. Many strands of radical thought had strong Camden roots which fed into the suffrage struggle from the Fabian socialists and anarchists, to Unitarians and secularists.

All the leading feminist organisations had, at some point, their headquarters in the borough, most notably the Women's Social and Political Union or WSPU in Kingsway, where it was frequently raided by the police. Millicent Fawcett was based in Gower Street, the Pankhurst family lived in the borough in the 1880s, and later the Pethick-Lawrences lived at Clement's Inn, later at Lincoln's Inn.

The exhibition also aims to throw light on certain lesser-known figures from Charlotte Wilson to Mary Neal and Beatrice Harraden and their role in the movement.

We are hugely grateful to those individuals who have lent material from their family histories, spotlighting individuals and the stories they passed down. The displays incorporate panels from our previous exhibition on Art, Theatre and Women's Suffrage. They bring to a further audience Katie Broomfield's 2017 exhibition celebrating the centenary of women lawyers and Digital Drama's prize-winning films on the Endell Street military hospital staffed entirely by women, most of them with impeccable suffragette credentials.

Feminism continued in the post-war period with figures like Vera Brittain and Winifred Holtby resident in Doughty Street, but saw a new radical flowering with the Women's Liberation Movement that took fire in the 1970s. Camden women were in its vanguard: the Belsize Park group played a central role in the organisation of the major International Women's Day demonstration in March 1971.

Camden Council's Women's Unit was set up in 1982, reflecting women's demands for resources and a voice in local government, while, in a borough rife with communes, cooperatives and squats, social experiment in new ways of living and gender roles were to the fore. The banners displayed in Holborn Library to mark the Vote 100 celebrations pay tribute to the struggles of the past but also reflect and aim to inspire those of women of today in achieving equality, social justice and a transformed society.



A statue to Millicent Garrett Fawcett by sculptor Gillian Wearing was unveiled on 24th April 2018, the first statue of a woman in Parliament Square. The base features the photos of 50 more suffrage activists from around the country
Photograph by Diane Vaccaro

All items displayed or reproduced in this exhibition are from the collections of Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre unless otherwise stated.

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO AN EDUCATION

Bloomsbury became established as an intellectual centre in London with the 1759 founding of the British Museum and the opening of the University of London in 1828.



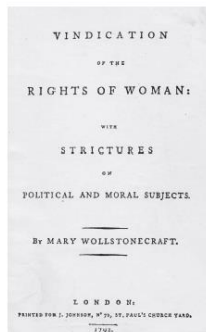
Elisabeth Jesser Reid, Bedford College founder

The area's association with the ferment of campaigns and practical initiatives for the education of women dates from at least the late 18th century when Mary Wollstonecraft wrote *Vindication of the Rights of Woman* in Store St. In 1849 Bloomsbury became the site of the first women's higher education college, Bedford College, founded by Unitarian Elisabeth Jesser Reid. It later moved to near Baker St and then Regent's Park.

Early students included Mary Anne Evans (George Eliot) and many women who became active in the suffrage movement such as Barbara Leigh Bodichon, Beatrice Harraden, Bessie Hatton and Philippa Fawcett. Among the Lady Visitors helping run it, were Emily Davies, later founder of Girton College, Cambridge (and a Hampstead resident) and Annie Clough, first Principal of Newnham.

After a decade of being segregated to University Extension classes, women were admitted to mixed classrooms and full degree status at University College London in 1878. At the Slade School of Art women studied on equal terms from its founding in 1871, a highly controversial practice due to the need for them to study life drawing from models, though classes were segregated and drapery was judiciously used.

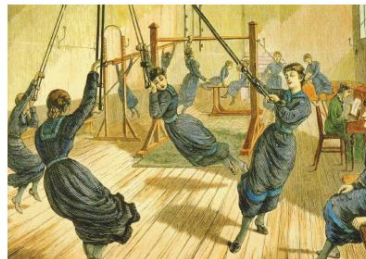
Further north, in Camden, Frances Buss was a pioneer in girls education with her founding of the North London Collegiate School in 1850, originally in Camden Street, and in 1871 Camden School for Girls, now in Sandall Rd.



Title page of first edition of Mary Wollstonecraft's Vindication of the Rights of Woman



Frances Mary Buss as depicted in the Centenary Window of the Founder's Library of Camden School for Girls
Courtesy of Camden School for Girls



Musical Gymnastics, probably at the North London Collegiate School's second home from 1870, 202 Camden Rd.
Courtesy of North London Collegiate School

ACCESS TO THE PROFESSIONS

Medicine & Law

MEDICINE



Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (1836-1917) with her daughter Louisa in 1876

In 1865 Elizabeth Garrett Anderson became the first British woman to qualify as a physician and surgeon, and founded the first hospital staffed entirely by women, the New Hospital for Women, later named the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson hospital, and now the headquarters of Unison.

An active suffragist in the NUWSS, like her younger sister Millicent Garrett Fawcett, she was the first woman in Britain to be elected to a school board and later the country's first female Mayor as Mayor of Aldeburgh. The London School of Medicine for Women (LSMW), which she co-founded with Dr Sophia Jex-Blake was in Hunter St, WC1.



Dr Rukhmabai (1864-1955) was one of the first practicing women doctors in India, earning her doctorate from the London School of Medicine for Women in 1894. She also fought against a landmark case against her forced marriage as a child bride

Dr Rukhmabai, the Indian feminist, was one of its early graduates and became one of the first Indian women doctors. Other early students included Dr Elizabeth Knights and Elsie Inglis. Others like Louisa Atkins and the Welsh doctor Frances Hoggan were forced to study abroad, in their case qualifying at the University of Zurich. Hoggan became the second woman elected to the British Medical Association and worked from 1872-77 under Garrett Anderson.

Marie Stopes studied botany at University College London and set up the first birth control clinic in Britain (based from 1925 in Whitfield St, W1). She lived in Well Walk, Hampstead from 1909-16.

In 1914 with the start of the war Louisa Garrett Anderson and Flora Murray set up the Women's Hospital Corps, staffed entirely by graduates from the LSMW and in 1915 a military hospital in Endell St, Covent Garden. This exhibition includes Digital Drama's prize-winning 2017 film and its display *Deeds Not Words* celebrating the hospital.

LAW

Both Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn, where numerous women lawyers now have chambers, lie in Camden. In 2017 women lawyers celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act and the advent of the first women lawyers. We are pleased to include Katie Broomfield's exhibition *Celebrating the Centenary of Women Lawyers at Lincoln's Inn* within ours.



Students in a laboratory of the London School of Medicine for Women around 1900

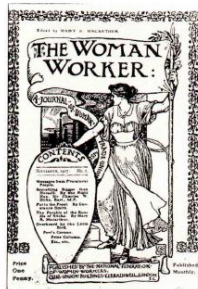
RIGHTS FOR WORKING WOMEN



Margaret Bondfield (1873-1953) in 1919 when on the TUC Council

Another key area of struggle for women was in employment. Margaret Bondfield was a shop assistant walking through Fitzroy Square when she found an ad for the recently formed National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks in the newspaper wrapping her fish and chips. Two years later she had become its Assistant Secretary.

In 1903 she moved into a flat in Gower Street with Mary Macarthur the 'romance of her life' and they worked together in the Women's Trade Union League. Margaret Bondfield was elected president of the TUC in 1923, but did not take up the post as she had won a seat in Parliament for Labour, becoming the first female cabinet member as Minister for Labour in 1929.



The Woman Worker was edited by Mary Macarthur and campaigned for equal pay, improved conditions and an end to sweatshops.

Clementina Black was a resident of Hampstead while she edited the NUWSS paper *The Common Cause*. Her best-known publications dealt with sweated labour, garment workers and the minimum wage.

A key need in countering the argument of anti-suffragists that women's ignorance made them unfit to vote was education. In 1864 the Working Women's College was founded by Elizabeth Malleson in 1864 at 29 Queen's Square, Bloomsbury to offer women access to as broad a liberal education as possible. (The Working Men's College, founded for skilled artisans in 1854 in Red Lion Square and from 1905 in Crowndale Rd, remained closed to women till 1965).



29 and 30 Queen Square. 29 was home to the Working Women's College, from 1874 the College for Men and Women. It closed in 1901.

When in 1874 the College for Working Women became co-educational, opponents of the merger set up a rival College for Working Women under Frances Martin at 7 Fitzroy Street, aimed at young, single workers including dressmakers, shop-workers, domestic servants and schoolteachers, who had received a poor quality early education.



In 1904 Camden Theatre had a major success with Edith Lytton's *Warp and Woof*, focusing on the lives of sweated workers in the garment trade

WORKING WITH YOUNG WOMEN



Mary Neal (1860-1944) Courtesy of Lucy Neal

Some of the key early feminist initiatives were in developing work with girls and young women within the borough, both in terms of their impact on individual lives and in their wider influence.

Mary Neal came from a middle-class family in Birmingham. Politically radicalized by encountering the grinding poverty of life in the overcrowded slums, she left the West London Mission to embrace socialism, the suffrage movement and work with young girls from the sweated garment industry.



Women in the Working Girls Club, Fitzroy Square

With fellow Sister Emmeline Pethick with whom she had organised a pagan May Day Festival at Cleveland Hall, despite the Mission's disapproval of singing and dancing. She left in 1895 to found the Esperance Club in Cumberland Market, living on £80 a year alongside the local women.

Using creativity and participation as leaping-off points for transforming society, their activities included singing, acting, discussion on topics of the day and literature, with visiting speakers on art, socialism and folklore. After Cecil Sharp taught her some folksongs to share with the girls, Mary began bringing in Morris dancers from villages to share their dances, and rapidly became involved in the project of preserving and sharing folk-dancing traditions. The girls quickly became expert at the dances, invited to perform in public concerts and go out to schools, factories and villages across the country, with Florrie Warren and Blanche Payling among those in particular demand for their expertise as dancers and teachers.



Lily Montagu (1873-1963). As well as her youth work was the co-founder of Liberal Judaism and one of the first women to preach from a pulpit. The synagogue she founded became the basis of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue in St John's Wood. The Montagu Centre in Maple St, W1 is named after her.

Lily Montagu (1873-1963) and Maude Stanley (1833-1915) were both key pioneers of youth work with girls and among its first theorists. Montagu established the West Central Jewish Girls' Club in Dean St, Westminster in 1893, offering drama, education and discussions on citizenship and women's rights. It moved in 1918 when Lily and her sister Marion founded the West Central Club and Settlement (including a synagogue) in Alfred Place WC1. Girls shared a voice in running the club alongside an active involvement in campaigning for better working conditions through the Women's Industrial Council. It operated there until April 1941 when a devastating hit in the bombing caused the loss of 27 lives. It was later reopened in Hand Court, Holborn.



Reproduced from The Esperance Morris Book by Mary Neal, 1910. Neal was a key contributor to preserving Morris traditions across the country, alongside Cecil Sharp.

RADICALISM, HUMANISM & WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The association of Fitzrovia with religious non-conformity and political dissent grew through the turbulent nineteenth century as workers began to develop increasing political awareness of the strength in union.

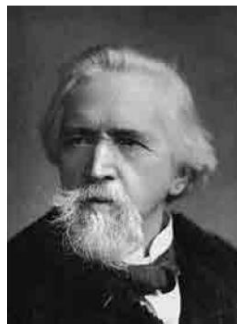


Wylde's Farm, painted by Gaetano Meno. Situated at the north end of Hampstead Heath on the border with Barnet it had a long association with artists and writers

Chartists met regularly in Tottenham Court Road, while the Communist Club was established in Tottenham Street in 1840. Political émigrés from Germany such as Karl Marx and his daughter Eleanor, settled in the area as they later did from France, including Louise Michel, anarchist feminist refugee from the 1871 Paris Commune, who set up a free school in Fitzroy Square. The relationship of radical politics to the women's suffrage movement varied, some seeing votes for women as less vital than universal manhood suffrage, which might or might not include womanhood, others rejecting all flawed democratic process in pursuit of revolutionary change.

In the north of the borough meetings of the early Fabian Society took place at Wylde's Farm, Hampstead Heath, the home of Charlotte Wilson, where participants included socialists Beatrice and Sidney Webb, Edith Nesbit, Annie Besant, Olive Schreiner and George Bernard Shaw. Wilson eventually took a different tack becoming an anarchist-feminist and founding the long-running *Freedom* magazine and press.

The secular movement, led by George Holyoake, grew to strength in the borough, with regular meetings at the Literary and Scientific Institution, in John St, Fitzrovia, bringing together republicans, atheists and freethinkers, including Charles Bradlaugh (1833-1891), founder of the National Secular Society. A supporter of women's rights, Bradlaugh was prosecuted with Annie Besant in 1878 for publishing an 'obscene libel' in the birth control pamphlet, *The Fruits of Philosophy*. The South Place Ethical Society moved into the newly-built Conway Hall in Red Lion Square in 1929.



George Jacob Holyoake (1817-1906) lived at Western Buildings in Bloomsbury from 1849, later in Oval Road, Camden Town



Charlotte Wilson (1854-1944), while at Newnham College, Cambridge

RELIGION & SPIRITUALITY

Belief in the equality of human beings before God, a central tenet of much dissenting Protestantism was often allied to a belief in the equality of men and women and support for women's suffrage.



Free Christian Church, Clarence Rd, Kentish Town

The Reverend Hankinson, Minister here, a member of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, visited suffragettes in prison in Holloway until he was eventually debarred by the Home Office from continuing there as chaplain.

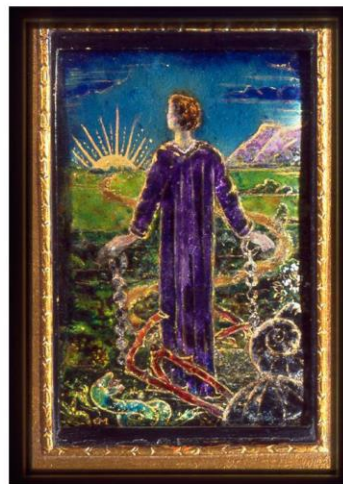
The religious background of Quakers like Hampstead resident Dr Elizabeth Knight, or Unitarians such as Frederick Pethick-Lawrence, Elizabeth Malleson and Ellen McKee reinforced their support. Frederick Hankinson, Minister of the Free Christian Church, Clarence Rd, Kentish Town, visited suffrage prisoners in Holloway, Brixton and Aylesbury prisons.

There was a strong association between the Methodist West London Mission and the suffrage movement. Operating from Cleveland Hall in Fitzrovia, a former meeting place for secularists, spiritualists and anarchists, (later from Kingsway Hall, Holborn), the Sisters of the People worked with the needy. Mary Neal and Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence were former Sisters, socialists who joined the WSPU, while Sarah Carwin, Emmeline's childhood friend, a former nurse and social worker, served several terms of imprisonment and was forcibly fed.

In the Anglican church Percy Dearmer, vicar of St Mary-the-Virgin in Primrose Hill and his wife, writer Mabel Dearmer, were socialists and suffragists. The Church League for Women's Suffrage had its headquarters in Regent's Park and members including Margaret Wynne Nevinson, and Amy and Lilian Hicks.

Much feminism at the end of the 19th century saw the achievement of political rights as part of a vision of a 'new dawn' where the energy of women released into the world would bring about social and spiritual transformation.

Numerous suffragists became theosophists, while the Order of the Golden Dawn, founded in 1888, was a movement to magically transform the world. Women were central within it including artist and designer Moira Bergson Mathers, actress Florence Farr and theatre director Annie Horniman. Originally conducted at Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, its services later took place at a Vault in Clipstone St.



The suffrage imagery of the New Dawn of spiritual and social change and enlightenment is reflected in Ernestine Mills' centre panel of the memorial Beckenbury Tablet (enameled on metal).
© Ernestine Mills for Suffragette Fellowship 1910 (its administrative artist's presence V. Inez Cockfield)
 Photograph David Cockfield courtesy Museum of London. Not to be used without permission.

ACTIVISM IN HAMPSTEAD

The Women's Freedom League

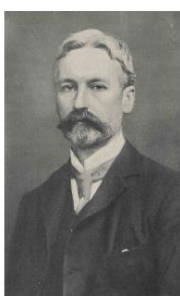
The WFL was especially strong in Camden with branch Secretaries in Hampstead and West Hampstead.

Georgiana Solomon of Sumatra Road was a notable member, also active in campaigns for Social Purity, temperance and native land rights in South Africa. Aged 68, in 1912 she went to prison for a month for window-smashing.

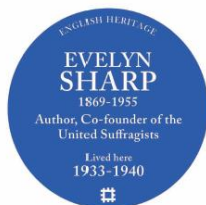
One of the WFL's founders and most energetic members was Margaret Wynne Nevinson, née Jones, also active in the Women Writers' Suffrage League and the Church League for Women's Suffrage. Brought up in a Welsh-speaking Leicester vicarage, she became a teacher at South Hampstead High School for Girls and in 1884 married journalist Henry Wood Nevinson. Their daughter Philippa was born a few short months later. They shared political aims – Henry helped found the Men's League for Women's Suffrage – but the marriage was often unhappy. Work as a war correspondent took him abroad for months, while Margaret combined running home and family with writing, suffrage activism including Tax Resistance and evading the census, and from 1904-22 work as a Poor Law Guardian for the Hampstead Board of Guardians, Kilburn ward. She died in 1932.



(Left) Evelyn Sharp (1869-1959) in the 1890s when she was embarking on her writing career. From her 1933 autobiography, *Unfinished Adventure*



(Right) Henry Nevinson (1856-1941)



These plaques do not exist - yet

In 1933 Henry married Evelyn Sharp, following a long-term relationship. A writer of short stories, girls' fiction and journalism, she was a WSPU member and editor of *Votes for Women*, a tax resister and an ardent speaker, who went to prison, although she was released after four days' hunger strike. In 1914 she co-founded the United Suffragists with Henry Nevinson and later became a pacifist.

In June 2018 Henry and their son, the major war artist CWR Nevinson, will be honoured by a blue plaque on their home at 4 Downside Crescent, Hampstead.

Margaret's and Evelyn's names will not be on it.



The only known photograph of Margaret Wynne Nevinson, second from left (1888-1932)
From Angela V. John's Collection

INFORMATION & ACTIVISM AT LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE



A page from the Daily Mirror report on the police raid of the headquarters of the WSPU on the 30th April 1913



A suffragette in Kingsway in 1913 outside the WSPU Headquarters ready to distribute copies of their weekly newspaper, The Suffragette

Many women's lives became focused around Lincoln's Inn House in Kingsway, the WSPU headquarters from 1912. Following the ousting of the Pethick-Lawrences, *The Suffragette*, became the newspaper of the movement, and was produced from there, replacing *Votes for Women*.

In *The Suffrage Who's Who*, many women gave the office address as theirs, reflecting how central their work for the movement had become to their lives. Cicely Hale became involved in 1908 and was soon working in the Information Department for 10 shillings a week, a supposedly part-time job, which, under the spell of the magnetic Grace Roe, often stretched into afternoons and evenings. Scanning the press for information relevant to the campaign, they checked facts and prepared incisive material for speakers. The offices were regularly raided as the Pankhursts escalated their campaign of violence, women were arrested and the newspaper had to be produced in secret from other locations, with those remaining having rapidly to learn type-setting.

Women gained skills on the job: Rachel Barrett, put in charge of the paper, learnt journalism fast. Others brought skills to the role: Gertrude Mary Ansell ran a typing bureau in nearby Chancery Lane, while Marie Lawson, having started as a 'typewriter' with a print machinery and binding company, eventually became its chairman and owner, and her knowledge of the business helped the Women's Freedom League in producing *The Vote*.



Suffragettes in Brownlow Meads, off Roger St WC1, campaigning against the Liberal Candidate for South St Pancras in the 1910 General Election (courtesy of the Museum of London)

MAKE MORE NOISE

Suffrage Stories

The movement was adept at garnering publicity and ensuring where possible that their actions were recorded for the press and newsreel.

“You have to make more noise than anybody else, you have to make yourself more obtrusive than anybody else, you have to fill all the papers more than anybody else.” said Mrs Pankhurst in November 1913.

Some stories were not documented but have been passed down in families, where they can become the stuff of mythology, their base in truth no longer verifiable, no longer the issue. The story is what counts and what inspires.

Kathleen Brown was celebrated in her native Newcastle on her release following a week’s imprisonment for stone-throwing, in Holloway, where she went on hunger strike in July 1909. Stories she told the family also included racing a stolen fire engine down Tottenham Court Rd, all its klaxons blaring, and being saved when the police tried to capsize her dinghy on the Thames, by a gentlemanly Winston Churchill, whose launch she was pursuing.

Other stories to enter suffrage mythology included that of the women who posted themselves by Special Delivery to Prime Minister Asquith at Downing Street. Hampstead-resident Daisy Solomon and Elspeth McLelland spent threepence to have themselves delivered by Special Messenger - and, though they were returned to sender ensured that the event was verified and recorded for the press and posterity.

Other actions were not widely documented but made noise locally. Accounts in *The Suffrage Annual* record The Women’s March from Edinburgh to London in 1912 by the Brown Women, gathering signatures for a large petition and holding meetings for audiences of 6,000 or 7,000 people along the way. The meeting entered the capital via Camden Town where they were joined by marching bands and thousands more London suffragists as they advanced to Trafalgar Square.



Suffragette deputation by Special Delivery, 24 February 1909. From: The Suffragette View by Antonia Kaeburn (1976)



Rare photograph from the Kathleen Brown collection shows the 1912 March in which she joined, for part of the route, with the horse-drawn van in which the bound petition was carried. The arrival into London was organised by Maud Arncliffe-Semmes of 42 Belair Park Garden, Hampstead. Courtesy of Fred Hassan

CENSUS



Census night entertainment at Aldwych skating rink

On the 2nd April 1911 as the Government embarked on its latest census, suffrage activists across the country rose up to break the law in refusing to participate and in protest.

In Camden numerous women from Hampstead to Holborn took part in the boycott, refusing to be counted for official purposes by a government that did not count them as citizens. Some defaced the census forms with statements like Beatrice Harraden's

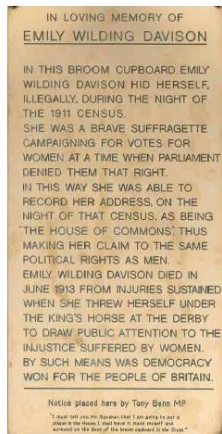
No Vote, no Information

or from Mrs Lane of 13 Christchurch Road (now Christchurch Hill):

You cannot expect me to fulfil a citizen's duties not having the rights of one

Some set out to walk the streets all night, others held census suppers and refused to admit the census enumerators. Henry Nevinson was with the 500 women and 70 men who attended an all-night gathering at the Aldwych roller-skating rink, a stone's throw from the WSPU's Kingsway headquarters, entertained by performers from the Actresses Franchise League, while others crowded into Trafalgar Square, listening to speakers.

Emily Wilding Davison, recently released from a prison cell quitted her lodgings in Coram St, Bloomsbury, for the night and voluntarily hid in a smaller space, a cupboard in the Palace of Westminster, to create a propaganda coup in filling out a census form declaring her to be resident in the Houses of Parliament that night.



Plaque in honour of Emily Davison (c.1991)

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.											
Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The returns should be written in ink.											
The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Every care will be taken that no information is divulged which might injure individual persons. The returns are not to be used for any other purpose than the purposes of Statistical Tables.											
NAME AND RESIDENCE	RELIGION	AGE	SEX	STATUS	EDUCATION	INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION
1. Frederick James Long Head 31	Anglican	31	Male	Married	11	Banker	Banker	Banker	Banker	Banker	Banker
2. Alice Elizabeth Long Sew 28	Anglican	28	Female	Married	11	Banker's wife	Banker's wife	Banker's wife	Banker's wife	Banker's wife	Banker's wife
3. Edith Elizabeth Long Sew 25	Anglican	25	Female	Married	11	Banker's wife	Banker's wife	Banker's wife	Banker's wife	Banker's wife	Banker's wife
4. Edith Elizabeth Long Sew 22	Anglican	22	Female	Married	11	Banker's wife	Banker's wife	Banker's wife	Banker's wife	Banker's wife	Banker's wife
MY WIFE IS AWAY FROM HOME AS A PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S UNFAIR POLICY OF TAXATION FOR WOMEN WITHOUT REPRESENTATION. I HEARTILY AGREE WITH HER											
6 (Six)											

Census for 25 Priory Court, Mazenod Avenue (1911)

ROLL OF HONOUR

Women living at Camden addresses
during the suffrage agitation who
went to prison for the Cause

Constance Emily Andrews	49 England's Lane, Hampstead and 160 Norwich Road, Ipswich. Went to prison for tax resistance.
Gertrude Mary Ansell	Imprisoned and released under the Cat and Mouse Act. Rearrested on 30th October 1913 while selling <i>The Suffragette</i> at Holborn station.
Rachel Barrett	Arrested compiling <i>The Suffragette</i> with other WSPU staff on 30th April 1913. Tried for conspiracy and sentenced to nine months. Released under the Cat and Mouse Act. Was living in a bedsitting room in Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, Holborn.
Jane Brailsford	32 Well Walk, Hampstead. Went to prison in 1911 but released because of connection with press. (Her suffragist husband Henry was a journalist).
Maud Mary Brindley	4 Keats Grove, Hampstead. Took part in three deputations in 1908, 1909 and 1910. Arrested each time for obstructing the police, imprisoned for a month in 1908 and again in 1911.
Sarah Carwin	11 Tavistock Mansions, Bloomsbury. Arrested on 24th February 1909, and served one month's imprisonment for obstruction. Broke the windows of the Board of Trade on 12th July 1910. Imprisoned for six weeks. Released after six and a half days' hunger strike. Broke twelve windows in Regent Street on 1st March 1912. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Released on 25th June on the grounds of health, after hunger strike and forcible feeding.
Helen Millar Craggs	Was living in 1910 in a rented room in Bloomsbury and working at the WSPU Headquarters in Clement's Inn. Imprisoned in Holloway in March 1912 for breaking windows and went on hunger strike.
Emily Wilding Davison	Was living at 31 Coram Street, Bloomsbury from March to December 1911. Served nine prison terms and was force-fed on a number of occasions. On the 4th June 1913 during the Derby at Epsom ran on to the race-track in an attempt to stop the King's horse. Subsequently died from the injuries she sustained. Funeral service took place at St George's Church, Bloomsbury on 14th June.
Flora Drummond	Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, Holborn. Arrested in March 1906 in Downing Street for an attempt to interview Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then Prime Minister. Arrested in December 1906 and sent to prison for a fortnight. In 1908 arrested with Mrs and Miss Pankhurst for attempting to 'rush' the House of Commons. Given three months' prison sentence but released early.
Lilian Martha Hicks	33 Downside Crescent, Hampstead. Imprisoned for 'obstruction' and for window breaking in March 1912 but acquitted. Twice distrained for tax resistance.

Amy Hicks	33 Downside Crescent, Hampstead. Imprisoned in July 1909 for three weeks for 'obstruction' and in March 1912 four months for window-breaking.
Marianne Clarendon Hyde	49 England's Lane, Hampstead. Tried at Bow Street. Barrister asserted the right of the subject to petition under the Bill of Rights and case referred to High Court. Ultimately sent to Holloway for ninety minutes.
Favoreta Jethro-Robinson	Bedford Head Hotel, Bayley Street, Bloomsbury. Joined the deputation when Mrs Pethick-Lawrence was arrested in November 1911. Would also have been arrested but was injured and taken in an ambulance to Scotland Yard. On recovering, was sent home.
Annie Kenney	Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, Holborn. Living in 1913 at the WSPU Headquarters. Had served one month in prison in 1908. Arrested in April 1913 for inciting riot, sentenced to three years in prison, and went on hunger strike. Released and recaptured under the Cat and Mouse Act many times.
Jessie Kenney	19 Mecklenburgh Square, Bloomsbury. Sister of Annie Kenney. Arrested in 1908 and sentenced to a month's imprisonment which severely damaged her health.
Elizabeth Knight	M.B., 7 Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead. Imprisoned in May 1908 for calling at 10 Downing Street to ask the Prime Minister why he promised Manhood Suffrage in answer to the demand for votes for women. Prosecuted four years running for non-payment of taxes.
Mary Leigh	Houghton Place, Camden Town. Arrested three times in 1909 for creating disturbance and disrupting meetings. Went on hunger strike and was force-fed. Sentenced to four months' hard labour for a third offence. Arrested again in 1910 and 1911 and in 1912 sentenced to five years' penal servitude for throwing a hatchet. Further hunger strike led to release. Arrested for a new offence in November 1912.
Mary Lindsay	Harvard Court, Honeybourne Road, Hampstead. Assaulted Lord Weardale, mistaking him for the Prime Minister. Went on hunger strike on remand in Holloway. Sentenced to 14 days in prison or a 40 shilling fine which was paid anonymously.
Charlotte Malcolm Markwick	Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, Holborn. Charged with breaking windows in Bond Street. Went to prison on remand for twelve days, was tried at Newington sessions on March 27th 1912 and found 'not guilty'.
Dora Marsden	Was living at 22 Grove Place, Christchurch Road, Hampstead in 1912 and editing <i>The New Freewoman</i> . Had previously been imprisoned in 1909 in Manchester for two months for window-breaking, had gone on hunger strike and then been released.
Emmeline Pankhurst	Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, Holborn. Served six weeks in prison in February 1908 for obstruction, and three months in October 1908. Served further periods of imprisonment in June 1909, March 1912 and February 1913, going on hunger strike. Released under the Cat and Mouse Act and re-arrested. Arrested again in March 1914.

Christabel Pankhurst Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, Holborn. First imprisoned for seven days in Manchester in 1905. Arrested in London in February 1907 and sentenced in October 1908 to ten weeks in prison. In March 1912 avoided arrest by escaping to Paris.

Mary Philips Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, Holborn. Imprisoned in February 1908 for six weeks for 'resisting police', in June 1908 for three months, and in July 1909 for seven days for 'obstructing police', in Exeter during Lord Carrington's visit. Began hunger strike. Released on the fourth day. Subsequently arrested and released several times. Fined five shillings in Chester in July 1912 for an attempted assault on Mr Asquith.

Margaret Eleanor Thompson 10 Stanley Gardens, Hampstead. Imprisoned for one month in February 1909 for obstructing the police, for ten days in November 1909 for breaking government windows and sentenced to six months in March 1912 for damage to private property. Went on hunger strike from 19th June, being forcibly fed from 22nd June to 6th July when she was released.

Mabel Tuke Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway and Esperance Girls' Club. On 1st March 1912 threw a stone through the window of 10 Downing Street. Arrested with Mrs Pankhurst and Mrs Marshall and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. In Holloway, charged with conspiracy. A magisterial enquiry on 4th April dismissed the charges.



Suffragettes who served prison sentences were presented with medal in an inscribed case

SECOND WAVE FEMINISM

...and beyond



Flyer for a benefit for Women in Mining Communities, this one at the Piccadilly Theatre in Westminster. Many others were held at Camden Town Hall and other Camden venues

The London Borough of Camden was created in 1965. Known for its literary and cultural history, the borough soon became renowned for squatting, social experiment and alternative culture.

Two of the early Women's Liberation Movement groups to emerge in London were in Tufnell Park, on the Camden/Islington border and in Belsize Lane. Both followed a radical, alternative, left-wing politic, influenced by existing campaigns such as Vietnam Solidarity. Radical Americans were influential, some arriving with husbands avoiding the draft, others from activism in the Civil Rights movement. The Belsize Lane group were central to the organisation of the first WLM conference at Ruskin College in 1970 and the publication *The Body Politic*. For many the movement transformed their lives and future focus. They went on to set up a community nursery, artists' co-ops, newspapers including *Shrew* and *Red Rag*, and later to be active in supporting the Greenham Peace Camp.



(Left) The 1977 Women's Festival at Action Space Drill Hall in Chancery St was in effect the first lesbian arts festival in Britain. Its packed three-week schedule lasted lunchtime to late evening. The venue was a centre for women's and LGBTQ+ performance until its closure in late 2011
Photo: Ria Lawall

(Right) Cover of the brochure *Why Miss World?* (1970). The Women's Liberation Movement organised protests against the Miss World contest that year because of its objectification of women's bodies

Further south the radical Crossroads Women's Centre started in 1975 in a squat in Drummond St and later moved to Kentish Town. It became a multi-racial activist hub for campaigns: for Wages for Housework; by English Collective of Prostitutes and Women Against Rape, disabled and refugee women. They celebrated their 40th anniversary in 2015. In response to the activism of the women's movement locally the council set up one of the first Women's Units in the country, pioneering numerous new initiatives.



In the 1970s and 80s many feminist theatre companies were based in Camden, from Sadista Sisters to Beryl and the Perils and Spare Tyre, or performed at venues like the Drill Hall in Chancery Street. Some remain active, like Kentish Town-based Clean Break, working with women ex-offenders to provide training and create plays about their experience.

In 1982 Camden established a Women's Committee to "to promote the welfare and interests of women in Camden" including their equal opportunities. L to R: Monica Johnson, Vida Bond, Judy Watson, Anna Boorman, Committee Chair, and Valerie Amos (later Baroness Amos, who in 2003 became the first black woman to sit in the UK Cabinet when appointed as Secretary of State for International Development)

THANKS

**A Stone's Throw From Westminster:
Suffragettes and Other Feminists in Camden**
is co-curated by Susan Croft and Irene Cockcroft

With support from Senior Archivist,
London Borough of Camden: **Tudor Allen**

Graphic Design: **Lydia Blagden**

Project Coordinator: **Lucie Regan**

We are hugely grateful for the support of the following individuals, without whom the exhibition and related events would not have been possible:

Freya Croft Beringer (Photography), Inge Clemente (Filmmaker), Alison Ramsey and Kate Valentine of Digital Drama (Banner-making workshop and displays and *Deeds Not Words: Endell Street Military Hospital* display, originally funded by Heritage Lottery Fund) and Katie Broomfield (Celebrating the Centenary of *Women Lawyers at Lincoln's Inn* display kindly sponsored by 3 Dr Johnson's Buildings and 5 Paper Buildings), panels from *How the Vote Was Won: Art, Theatre and Women's Suffrage* (originally produced by Aurora Metro, supported by Heritage Lottery Fund)

For generosity in helping fund the exhibition and Events programme:

London Borough of Camden/ Camden Vox, Camden History Society, Soroptimist International, Rugby & Harpur Residents Association, Ranece Barr, Annette Beringer, Catherine Crawford, Cathy Croft, Francesca De Sica, Sian Evans, Vanessa Lee, Imogen Radford, Nathalie Salaun, Amanda Sebestyen, Diana Vucane, Giles Wright and those donors who wished to remain anonymous.

Special thanks go to:

David Hayes of Camden History Society for his encyclopaedic knowledge and research, Maryte Medelis for conservation help, Parliamentary Archives for Police lists of suffrage activists banned from the House of Commons and to Ann Dingsdale for hours of work creating a record of Camden women who signed the 1866 Women's Suffrage Petition in the London Borough of Camden

We are also hugely grateful to the scholarship of among others: Elizabeth Crawford, Jill Liddington, Angela V. John, Rosemary Ashton, June Purvis, Mike Pentelow, Marsha Rowe, Rachel Kolsky and Joyce Marlow.

For the loan of items for display:

Fred Hasson for materials on Kathleen Brown from the estate of her granddaughter Susan Willett; Camilla Bosanquet and Joanna Bosanquet for items from the archive of their aunt and great-aunt Cicely B. Hale; Paul and Jennie Butler for the loan of the portrait of Cicely Hamilton; Lucy Neal, and Laura Smyth and the staff of the Vaughan Williams Memorial Library at Cecil Sharp House for material on Mary Neal, and Sophie Hawkey-Edwards and the staff of Conway Hall for the loan of books and Amy Matthewson and Flore Jansson of SOAS for the *Punch* cartoons and film.

For material from the 1970s we thanks the members of the Belsize Park group: Carole De Jong, Audrey Battersby, Val and Sue Crockford; Anna Neal, Selma James and Crossroads Women's Centre, and Unfinished Histories for material on feminist theatre groups

For volunteer research support and specialist advice:

Felicity Page, Vicky Davison, Mark McCarthy, Marianne Colloms, Dick Weindling, Amanda Sebestyen, Sarah Lawson, Caroline Lake, Christine Moulie, Dell Levonian, Liz Jelinek, Rebecca Robinson.

For their generosity in supplying images:

Imogen Radford for Photography and research on Mary Lowndes, stained glass artist and founding president of the Artists' Suffrage League, David & Irene Cockcroft, Sue Stanbury and North London Collegiate School. Unless otherwise acknowledged images are from Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre collections.

For advice:

Claire MacDonald; Kate Dean, Ann Oakley, Frances Holloway, Mandy Fenton, Cheryl Robson, Natasha Morgan, Christine Ayre, Helen Nicholson and Julie Wilkinson.

For help with exhibition transport:

Lynda Glennie.

For support with promotion, events organisation or exhibition installation:

Anna Vickery and Rosanna Van Mierlo & Linda Coiradas at Camden Vox, Nora Connolly, Nina Moniri, Ruth Hayes, Hannah Ford, Maddy Fisk, and the Mary Ward Centre knitting group, Valerie Lucas and Regent's College, University of Exeter, Lewisham Southwark College, Professor Nesta Jones and Rose Bruford College for the loan of frames; all those taking part in making our banner (Beth, Sabrina, Jill, Jane, Hannah, Ildi, Amanda, Judy, Lynda, Nora, Freya Lucie, Susan and Irene) and Processions event with SuffrageArts Camden.

For team-knitting a suffragette tea cosy: to Mary Ward Centre Adult Education and the Fitzrovia Neighbourhood Association knitting team, a donation to our EqualTeas event.

For the loan of banners:

Anna Herrmann and Clean Break Theatre Company, Tab Neal and Belvue School, Northholt, Hayley Butler at WacArts, Anna Birch and the Mary on the Green campaign, Digital Drama, Karen Livesey and Jo Wiser of the Ladies' Bridge Team, Amanda Sebestyen and 70s Feminists, Anna Neal at Crossroads Women's Centre, Jatinder Verma and Jyoti Upadhyay at Tara Arts, Cardboard Citizens, The Kenwood Ladies' Bathing Pond Swimmers, the Greater London Authority Culture Team, Kate Harvey at Artichoke and all others who have lent us banners.

We would also like to thank David Cockcroft, Luca Ortis, Peter Beringer and Luke and Freya Croft Beringer for their support and understanding. Anyone else we have inadvertently forgotten or who has contributed since we produced this panel – thanks to you too! Please see our web site for updates
