

Primary Sources

Daily Mail. *Votes for Women* [London] 25 June 1908: 261. Print. A quote from the Daily Mail about the dignity of the WSPU members during a 1908 rally. This helped to show how the Suffragettes defied the stereotypical old-maid suffragette with their continual poise. Used on our public reaction page.

"The Day After: Scenes Outside Westminster Police Court in Connection with the Trial of Riotous Women Suffragists." *The Daily Graphic* [London] 15 Feb. 1907, 5358th ed.: 1. *British Library*. British Library Board. Web. 7 Feb. 2015. This source was a great entry because, as a 1907 newspaper with photos of suffragettes on the front, it showed the impact the suffragettes had. It was helpful to prove how Emmeline Pankhurst and her followers' radical strategies literally made headlines. We used it on a "Militant Tactics" page.

Fawcett, Millicent. *Women's Suffrage: A Short History of a Great Movement*. London: People's, 1911. Print. We used this book by Millicent Fawcett (the president of the NUWSS) for a quote on our Early Suffrage Movement page.

"Forcible Feeding: Sylvia Pankhurst's Description." *Manchester Guardian* [London] 26 Mar. 1913: n. pag. *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media Limited, 3 May 2013. Web. 7 Feb. 2015. This source highlighted why the treatment of Suffragettes while they were in prison and why they tried to resist, all from Sylvia Pankhurst's perspective. It was useful for gaining more information on the force-feedings.

Fourteen Reasons for Supporting Women's Suffrage. London: NUWSS, 1897. Print. This was a great document that we used on the early suffrage movement page. It was useful primary source from one of the suffragist groups, the NUWSS.

Gladstone, William. Letter to Queen Victoria. 4 Jan. 1884. *The National Archives*. Gov.uk, n.d. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/citizenship/struggle_democracy/docs/meetingnotes.htm>. This letter from Prime Minister William Gladstone explains to Queen Victoria the plan for the Third Reform Bill, created in 1884. We used an image of this letter on our timeline page, as a visual for the 1884 event, titled "Expanding Democracy Further for Men."

Going Shopping Postcard. N.d. Michael Nicholson, n.p. This Edwardian postcard showing a militant suffragette carrying a hammer was used on our Public Reactions page. This postcard, like many of the time, criticized the suffragette's use of violence to gain the vote. This particular one criticizes the method of window-breaking.

Hardie, Keir. *The Citizenship of Women*. 4th ed. London: Independent Labour Party, 1906. Print. Extract from a booklet written by Labour MP Keir Hardie in September 1906 calling for women's suffrage. We used a quote from this document on our Government reactions page to give an example of one of the few members of Parliament that fully supported both women's suffrage and the tactics of the WSPU.

"I'm A Suffer-Yet." *Collectors Weekly*. N.p., n.d. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. This was a useful cartoon we found, depicting an injured cat, representative of the widely-hated Cat and Mouse Act. We used it on our public reaction page.

Jones, Herbert. "History's Most Wonderful Derby: First Horse Disqualified: A 100 to 1 Chance Wins: Suffragette Nearly Killed by the King's Colt." *Daily Sketch* [Manchester] 5 June 1913: n. pag. *British Library*. Web. 29 Nov. 2014. This newspaper article was a gem; it demonstrates the lack of concern for suffragette Emily Davison with the downplay of her action within the derby and of her health condition, but it still provides information regarding her extreme actions. The picture of her and the horse falling also serves to provide an excellent visual for our website's viewers to better help them understand Davison's actions.

Kenney, Annie. *Memories of a Millitant*. London: E. Arnold, 1924. 163. Print. This was a great quote from a book by Suffragette and WSPU member Annie Kenney. It helped us understand what the WSPU members thought of Emmeline Pankhurst. It also was used on our "WSPU" page.

"A Leap in the Dark." *The National Archives*. N.p., n.d. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/citizenship/struggle_democracy/docs/punch1867.htm>. This Punch cartoon, found on the National Archives website, depicts one view of the Second Reform Act. It provided a nice visual for our first timeline event, titled "Expanding Democracy for Men."

Manchester Guardian [London] 2 Mar. 1912: n. pag. Print. This source contained a quote as to why the militancy of the WSPU was ineffective. It really showed us the other viewpoints on the topic, and so we used it to show the varying public opinion on our public reaction page.

McLaren, Eva. "A Letter from the Home Counties Union of Women's Liberal Associations Commenting on Suffragettes." Letter. 1912. *Home Counties Union of Women's Liberal Associations*. N.p.: n.p., 1912. N. pag. *National Archives*. Web. 6 Feb.

2015. This letter, written by a Suffragist, helped to clearly differentiate the Suffragists and the Suffragettes and show their conflicts with each other. This letter was shown on our Suffragist Reactions page.

Mill, John S. Great Meeting in Favor of Women's Suffrage. Music Hall, Edinburgh. 12 Jan. 1871. Speech. This document is a transcript of the first, most significant, speech by an MP supporting women's suffrage.

"Mr Balfour and the 'suffragettes'." *The Daily Mail* [London] 10 Jan. 1906: n. pag. Print. This is the Daily Mail article that first coined the term "suffragette" to describe the new group of militant suffragists, led by Emmeline Pankhurst. Although its intentions were to insult them with this term, the WSPU proudly adopted this name.

"Mrs. Pankhurst Arrested at Gates of Buckingham Palace in Trying to Present a Petition to the King." *The Daily Mirror* [London] 22 May 1914, 3300th ed.: 1. *British Library*. British Library Board. Web. 6 Feb. 2015. This source was great because it gave us a firsthand perspective of what the public's response to some of the WSPU's bold marches were. We used it on our Militant Tactics page, to show the impact the Suffragettes' violent tactics had.

"Mrs Pankhurst Arrested." *The Guardian* [Manchester] 24 Feb. 1913: n. pag. *The Guardian*. 26 Apr. 2007. Web. 12 Oct. 2014. This article, written after the arrest of Emmeline Pankhurst, detailed the current situation of the WSPU. We used this article for a quote by Emmeline Pankhurst (which is on our Leadership page).

Murray, Jessie. *Treatment of the Women's Deputations by the Metropolitan Police*. London: n.p., 1910. Print. This source had a firsthand account from the

Suffragette of how she was treated by the men in the crowd during a march. It was a very powerful quote, and so we put it on our public reactions page.

"On Her Their Lives Depend" War Effort Poster. c. 1914-1918. Hulton-Deutsch Collection, n.p. This British propaganda poster, produced some time during World War I, encourages women to enroll in munitions factories. It was part of a large push for women in industrial work as part of the war effort. We used this poster, with a caption from the collection, on our Shift in Policy page.

Pankhurst, Christabel. *Unshackled, the Story of How We Won the Vote*. London: Hutchinson, 1959. 113-14. Print. From this book we used a great quote from Christabel that showed her determination to get MP's to listen to the Suffragettes. This source really helped us gain a better understanding of the Suffragettes determination and tactics.

Pankhurst, Emmeline. "Freedom or Death." Hartford, Connecticut. 3 Nov. 1913. Speech. One of Emmeline Pankhurst's most famous speeches, the speech highlighted the reasons why women needed to gain the vote. It also showed off Emmeline Pankhurst's skill in orating. We used several quotes from the speech in our website.

Pankhurst, Emmeline. "A Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst to WSPU Members." Letter to Mabel Tuke. 10 Jan. 1913. MS. The Woman's Press, London. This letter, written by Emmeline Pankhurst, demonstrated the tensions between the Suffragettes and Suffragists over the issue of militancy. We used a quote from this letter on our Suffragists Reactions page.

Pankhurst, Emmeline. "Mrs. Pankhurst and the Hunger Strike." *Manchester Guardian* [London] 27 June 1912: n. pag. *The Guardian*. The Guardian News and Media

Limited, 3 May 2013. Web. 7 Feb. 2015. This was a great article that highlighted the reasons why the WSPU members undertook the hunger strike. It was written by Emmeline Pankhurst to the Manchester Guardian, so it was a first hand account. We used it on our "Government Reactions" page.

Pankhurst, Emmeline. *My Own Story*. New York: Hearst's International Library, 1914. Print. This source was absolutely invaluable to our project. It was Emmeline Pankhurst's autobiography and detailed all of her work in the women's suffrage movement. We used several quotes from the book on multiple pages of our website.

Partridge, Bernard. "The Shrieking Sister." *Punch* Jan. 1906: n. pag. Print. This political cartoon, which we used on our Suffragists Reaction page, reveals a shift in the attitudes of suffragists towards the suffragettes.

"Pavement Chalking" *Votes for Women* [London] 6 June 1911: 236. Print. This was a great source for us, because *Votes for Women* had many articles and quotes we used in our website. In this case, we used a quote about pavement chalking, which was helpful in covering some of the non-militant tactics of the Suffragettes

"Plain Suffragettes." *Collectors Weekly*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print. This was an early 20th-century postcard that depicted Suffragettes as old, ugly, man-haters. This was a valuable addition to our project because it showed the stereotypical perception that many had of the Suffragettes. We used it on our public reactions page.

"Political Prisoners, Not Common Criminals." *The Star* [London] 31 Oct. 1906: n. pag. Print. Used on our Public Reactions page, this source shows public support for the militant suffragettes. Many felt outrage at the force-feeding of suffragettes

that were arrested. In this article, they protest their treatment as common criminals instead of political prisoners.

Poster for The Suffragette Newspaper. c. 1910-1915. Museum of London, London. The Suffragette paper was produced during the campaign to gain the vote for women by the WSPU (following the end of Votes for Women). This poster for "The Suffragette" newspaper was created circa 1910-1915 and was featured on our The WSPU page as an example of the methods the WSPU used to communicate its goals.

Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Act 1913. Web. 7 Feb. 2015. Nicknamed the "Cat and Mouse Act," this was one of the important pieces of legislation that the government passed against the suffragettes. We addressed the act and used quotes from it on our Government Reactions page.

Representation of the People Act 1918, Web. 30 Dec. 2014 This was one of the major laws we looked at. The 1918 Representation of the People Act gave a limited number of women the right to vote, but was still not equal to the suffrage of men. We used quotes from the act on our reform page.

Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act 1928. Web. 30 Dec. 2014. Along with the 1918 Act this was the Act we looked at the most. It finally granted women suffrage on equal terms with men, and was considered the end of the women's suffrage movement. We used quotes from the document on our reform page.

Songsheet of 'The March of the Women' 1911. Museum of London, London. We used this image of the songsheet for the WSPU by Ethel Smyth on our timeline page. It perfectly exemplifies the propaganda style of advertising with WSPU colors that the organization used.

The Suffragette [London] 29 May 1914: 121. Print. The source covered one of the last Suffragette marches, the riot at Buckingham Palace. The quote was very informative on the tactics the WSPU members employed, and we used it on our "Militant Tactics" page.

The Suffragette [London] 29 May 1914: 121. Print. This was a great quote for us, as it showed the police's violent response to the suffragettes militancy. It helped prove how quickly things would escalate at protests. We used this on our "government reaction" page.

"Suffragette Who Was Forcibly Fed 232 Times." *Manchester Guardian* [London] 17 Apr. 1914: n. pag. *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media Limited, 3 May 2013. Web. 7 Feb. 2015. This was an extremely helpful article because it gave us an up close look at one of the suffragettes who was force fed in prison, as well as the general public response to this.

Suffragists Public Demonstration to Promote Women's Rights. 1912. Leemage, London. This artistic representation of suffragettes breaking windows was originally published in the French newspaper *Le Pelerin*. We used this source on our militant tactics page.

These Women Are Doing Their Bit War Effort Poster. c. 1914-1918. Hulton-Deutsch Collection, n.p. This British propaganda poster was designed during World War I to encourage women to work in munitions factories. Although such positions were nearly impossible for women to attain before the war, after the war women were encouraged to pursue these jobs. We used this poster on our Shift in Policy page.

Votes for Women Board Game. c.1910. Museum of London, London. Series of numbered images arranged in a spiral, depicting the suffragettes' struggle to win the vote for women. Scenes include demonstrations, handcuffs, No 10 Downing Street, women on hunger strike in prison, the figure of Justice, the 'Votes for Women' newspaper, and a policeman saying 'How brave I am fighting women.' We used this image on our transition pages, as links to all the thematic subcategories.

West, Rebecca. *A Reed of Steel*. N.p.: n.p., 1933. Print. This essay by Rebecca West is considered to be one of her finest works on the period. She wrote this essay on Emmeline Pankhurst after hearing her lecture. We used West's famous quote (the one comparing Pankhurst to a reed of steel) on our Political Theater page.

"What It's All About." *Votes for Women* [London] June 1913: n. pag. Print. Extracts from an article in the Suffragette newspaper *Votes For Women* June 1913. It addressed the sacrifices women made to get the vote, why women needed the protection of the vote, what was wrong with much of the legislation passed recently, and what ways women were stigmatized?

Women's Freedom League. *Manifesto of the National Executive Committee*. London: Women's Freedom League, 1912. *The National Archives*. Gov.uk. Web. 8 Feb. 2015. This was an extract from the Manifesto of the Women's Freedom League published in 1912. This is one example of a suffragist group that opposed the militant tactics of the WSPU. We used a quote from this document on our Suffragist Reactions page.

Wright, A.E. *The Unexpected Case Against Women's Suffrage*. N.p.: n.p., 1913. Print. This was a great source for us, because it helped us see that, regardless of the actions of the WSPU, many men were opposed to women's suffrage because they had

simply always been taught that men were superior. The misogynic standpoint expressed here made for a really interesting quote on our website.

"The WSPU." *Daily Mirror*. N.p., 24 Oct. 1906. Web. 11 Feb. 2015. This was a quote from a 1906 Daily Mirror newspaper that talked about how the only way rights have ever been achieved is with aggressive tactics. It was a great source to show the rather rare positive reception to the Suffragettes tactics, and we used it on our public reaction page.