
**FIRST EDITION.** Small 4to, pp. 24; with 10 full page chromolithographic illustrations and one double-page spread; a little dust-soiled throughout, and minor chipping to corners; sadly missing the original pictorial wrappers, instead bound in recent boards.

Scarce first edition of this satirical account of the suffrage movement aimed at young girls, presenting a negative portrayal of the antics of the Suffragettes. The book follows Ainslie’s two wooden doll characters as they join the cause, create mayhem, and end up in jail before deciding that they much prefer to be good girls who “go home quietly”.

OCLC records six copies in North America, at Toronto, UCLA, Princeton, Cornell, Miami and the Newberry Library.
2. **BERNARD SHAW, George.** PRESS CUTTINGS a topical sketch compiled from the editorial and correspondence columns of the daily papers by Bernard Shaw, as performed by the Civic and Dramatic Guild at the Royal Court Theatre, London, on the 9th July 1909. Archibald Constable & Co. Ltd. London: 1909. £125

**FIRST EDITION.** 12mo, pp. [iv], 39, [1]; minor light foxing to half title, otherwise clean throughout; in the original pink printed wraps, chipping to head and tail of spine, lightly sunned and dust-soiled, but still a good copy.

First edition of Bernard Shaw's satirical farce, Press Cuttings, written during a holiday in North Africa.

'The “Woman's War in 1909” was the suffragette’s struggle for the right to vote, supported by Shaw - he wrote Press Cuttings in aid of the London Society for Women's Suffrage - but opposed by the then Liberal Government led by Prime Minister Herbert Asquith (1852-1928). In Press Cuttings there is a prime minister named Balsquith (neatly incorporating former Conservative Prime Minister Arthur Balfour [1848-1930] into the equation) who enters dressed as a woman. Another character is named General Mitchener, too close a parallel in the Examiner of Play's mind to Boer War hero General Kitchener (1850-1916). Because of these personal allusions (more so than because of its attack on government policy) the play was denied a licence, causing the production at the Royal Court Theatre on 9 July 1909 (repeated on 12 July) to be given as a “private reception”, by invitation only. When Shaw later agreed to drop the names of Balsquith and Mitchener (he changed them to Bones and Johnson), a licensed production of Press Cuttings was given in Manchester on 27 September 1909' (Mrs. Warren's Profession edited by Leonard Conolly, [2005], p. 65).


---

3. **[BESANT, Annie].** SIGNED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT. [n.p., n.d. c. 1922]. £150

Original photograph, 197mm x 117mm, mounted on board and signed 'Annie Besant' in black ink.

Original signed photograph of Annie Besant (1847-1933), prominent British socialist, theosophist, women's rights activist, writer and orator and supporter of Irish and Indian self-rule. We have found similar photographs of Besant in the same outfit but different pose which claim to have been taken in Sydney in 1922.
4. **DICEY, Albert Venn. LETTERS TO A FRIEND ON VOTES FOR WOMEN.** London, John Murray, Albemarle Street. 1909. £ 350

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. vii, [i], 93, [1] blank; a very good copy in the original printed wraps, spine lightly sunned.

Scarce first edition of Albert Venn Dicey’s contentious Letters presenting his case against women being given the vote, which ultimately spawned Bertrand Russell’s rebuke, ‘Anti-Suffragist Anxieties’, a year later (see item 33).

‘Of the many dangers Dicey perceived as threatening Edwardian Britain, he anticipated as the greatest calamity the implementation of Irish Home Rule. In fact, the danger that women might be inclined to vote for Home Rule was the dominant consideration in his decision to oppose suffrage. On all questions except for the continued integration of Ireland within the United Kingdom and opposition to women’s suffrage, Dicey claimed that he was prepared “to make very considerable concessions”.

As a right-wing Liberal Unionist, Dicey took stands antithetical to those of Russell on almost every major issue of the day. Dedicated above all to the preservation of what remained of mid-Victorian political and economic values, he deplored measures he called “socialistic” that seemed to him to undermine further laissez-faire. Dicey’s pessimism about the future of parliamentary government, his disillusionment with party politics, his hostility to any extension of the male franchise and, indeed, his denunciation of democracy were particular points of contention. The contrast between Dicey’s Letters to a Friend and Russell’s Anti-Suffragist Anxieties presents one of the clearest expositions of political polarity in the pamphlet controversies of the period’ (Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, Volume 12, 1985, p. 304).

OCLC records three copies at the BL, NLS and one in Paris.


**ORIGINAL OFFPRINT.** 8vo, pp. 16; in the original printed wraps, recently stitched where original staples removed; a very good copy.

Better known today for The Forsyth Saga, Galsworthy was an early active supporter of the women’s suffrage movement. In the present paper, which had first been published in The Nation in 1910, he begins his moderate pro-suffrage argument by asserting some ‘ground facts’ of sexual difference that ‘few are likely to deny’. These consist in the fact that ‘Men are not, nor ever will be, mothers,’ and women ‘are not, and perhaps, never should be, warriors’.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 236, [4]; with portraits throughout; in the original blue publisher’s cloth, upper board with printed pictorial title in Suffragette colours, spine rather sunned, nevertheless a very appealing copy with a slip loosely inserted stating that the book once belonged to Lady Rhondda.

Scarce first edition of this early book of biographical sketches of leaders of the English suffrage movement, including contributions by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

‘Without for one moment wishing to under estimate the great services rendered to Women’s Suffrage by men, especially of such a man as John Stuart Mill, we desire to devote this book particularly to women fighters engaged in their own battle, and to intimate, in this brief preface, how the great women of the past hold out their hands to their brilliant sisters of to-day; to show that the aristocracy of woman’s intellect is sound upon the mental and physical development of women as sentient, thinking beings’ (pp. 7-8).

Edited by Ethel Hill and Olga Fenton Shafer, the work begins, as one might expect with Emmeline Pankhurst, the founder of the WSPU, and then in turn all the main suffragists are covered, including, amongst others, Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Annie Kenney, Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy and Mrs. Carmichael Stopes, each accompanied by a photographic portrait.

Provenance: With a loose slip inserted stating ‘this book belonged to Lady Rhondda’. Margaret Haig Mackworth, Viscountess Rhondda (1883-1958) was a Welsh peeress and active suffragette whose attachment to feminism even extended to the use of a letter bomb in Monmouthshire and a brief spell in prison in Usk, where she forced her own release after five days by means of a hunger strike. In 1920, she founded Time and Tide, a strongly liberal magazine with a policy of supporting feminist causes.

OCLC records four copies in North America, at Alberta, Hawaii, North Carolina and Southern Methodist.
'Smuggled out [of Holloway], by Mrs N.A. John and Myself'

7. **JOHN, Nancy A. Editor.** **HOLLOWAY JINGLES**, Written in Holloway Prison during March and April, 1912. Collected and Edited by N.A. John, Glasgow. Published by the Glasgow Branch of the W.S.P.U. Glasgow? n.d., but 1912].

FIRST EDITION, ASSOCIATION COPY. 12mo, pp. 30, [2] blank; stitched with the original white, purple and green ribbon in pictorial printed wraps, depicting the inside of a suffragette's prison cell, some wear to extremities, but not detracting from this being a very desirable item, inscribed by one of the prisoners: 'From Janet Barrowman, Holloway, March/April 1912. E 3/21 [her prison number]', with an accompanying letter from Barrowman.

Rare and highly desirable first edition of *Holloway Jingles*, a collection of writings and poetry by Suffragette’s imprisoned after the organised window breaking in London in March 1912, including contributions by Laura Gray and Emily Wilding Davison.

'And within the walls? Ah! there, too, the love that shines through the sun and the skies and can illumine even the prison cell, was round us, and worked through us and miracles were wrought. We have each been witness of some wonder worked by that omniscient love which is the very basis of our movement' (Forward by Theresa Gough E 4/4, p. 8).

'While in Holloway Lavender Guthrie [Laura Gray] wrote the following poem that was subsequently published in *Holloway Jingles*, an anthology collected and published by the Glasgow branch of the WSPU. The dedicatee, 'D.R.' is thought to be Dorothea Rock. The poem has been singled out by literary critics as having more merit than most of the other ‘Jingles’. (Another poem in the anthology is by Emily Wilding Davison).

To D.R.

Beyond the bars I see her move,  
A mystery of blue and green,  
As though across the prison yard  
The spirit of the spring had been.  
And as she lifts her hands to press  
The happy sunshine of her hair,  
From the grey ground the pigeons rise,  
And rustle upwards in the air,  
As though her two hands held a key  
To set the imprisoned spirits free.'

(see http://womanandhersphere.com/tag/holloway-jingles/)
The editor/collator was Nancy John, a member of the Glasgow WSPU who was also imprisoned at Holloway. In her unpublished memoirs another member of the 1912 Scots contingent Helen Crawfurd recalled that, “Miss John, one of our best speakers, bewailed the fact that she hadn’t even hit the window, and yet she got two months.” (Agnes Macdonald Collection, Edinburgh Central Libraries).

Provenance: This copy belonged to Janet Barrowman, a suffragette imprisoned in Holloway in March/April 1912 and inscribed as such on the half-title with her prison number ‘E 3/21’. Loosely inserted is a letter from Barrowman presenting the work to Dr. Charity Taylor, the governor of Holloway Prison in 1947: ‘I see in the present issue of “Calling all Women”, the news letter of the Suffragette fellowship that you were the speaker at the last “Prisoners Day” Dinner and am taking the liberty of sending you the enclosed booklet of verses written by some of the Suffragettes in Holloway during March and April, 1912, when I with many others served our two months “Hard Labour”. For this “labour” we received the sum of 8d. which went to swell the funds of the W.S.P.U. The sketches on the cover were also done by one of our comrades, and these along with the poems were smuggled out by Mrs N.A. John and myself.’ Dr. Charity Taylor (1914-1998) was a medical doctor, prison administrator and the first woman prison governor in the UK when appointed the Governor of Holloway Prison in 1945.

See also item 9.

OCLC records four copies in North America, at Indiana, NYPL, Vassar College and the Huntington.


**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. x, [ii], 308, 16 advertisements; in the original purple publisher’s cloth lettered in green and with white border, minor sunning to extremities, but otherwise a very good clean copy, with the remains of the original printed dustwrapper with photographic portrait of Annie Kenney on upper wrapper.

The remarkable Memories of Annie Kenney, the English working class suffragette who became a leading figure in the Women’s Social and Political Union. She attracted the attention of the press and the public in 1905, when she, and Christabel Pankhurst, were imprisoned for several days for assault and obstruction, after heckling Sir Edward Grey at a Liberal rally in Manchester on the issue of votes for women. This incident is credited with inaugurating a new phase in the struggle for women’s suffrage in the UK, with the adoption of militant tactics. Her autobiography provides a fascinating insight in to her life, the rise of the militant campaign and ultimate victory for women voters.

OCLC: 1746286.
Thoughts of Suffragette while in Holloway:
‘Know we are freer than anyone else in the world’

9. ‘LAURA GREY’ pseudonym of Joan Lavender Baillie Guthrie. TWO AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, both in pencil, one signed ‘Laura Grey’ in Greek script to an unknown ‘Friend’, the other initialled ‘J.L.G.’ and addressed to A. Goldner, Princes Skating Club, Knightsbridge. Holloway Prison, March 10th 1912 & WSPU headed paper (presumably written at their offices) March 28th 1912.

£ 3,000 †

MANUSCRIPTS IN PENCIL. Holloway letter, 2 pages on grey paper, 236mm x 188mm; WSPU letter, 4 pages (but centre two pages blank, final page addressed) 134mm x 211mm; creases where folded and some light sunning to Holloway letter, otherwise in good original state; together with a number of contemporary press clippings reporting on Laura Grey’s death.

Two rare autograph letters written by Laura Grey in 1912, one from Holloway prison, another from the offices of the WSPU, the notorious Suffragette who just two years later committed suicide, a year to the day after the death of Emily Wilding Davison.

‘Laura Grey’s death [she had taken an overdose of veronal, a barbiturate to which she had apparently become addicted] caused a brief but spectacular newspaper sensation. In this case the ‘ruin’ of a well-brought-up young woman was associated not only with the familiar evils of drugs, the stage and night clubs but also with the exotic addition of the very topical phenomenon of window-smashing, imprisonment and hunger striking – all that denoted involvement in the militant suffragette movement. On the day that her death was first reported the newspapers were full of reports of police raids on suffragette hide-outs and of suffragette bombing, arson and a hatchet attack on a painting by Romney in the Birmingham Art Gallery’ (see http://womanandhersphere.com/tag/holloway-jingles/).

The present letters provide an intimate portrait of her incarceration in Holloway, her state of mind and her subsequent reaction to her imprisonment. From the outset her commitment to the cause is evident: ‘At last that fell arrest without all bail has carried me away, though I did have a better run for my money this time - 5 large plate glass windows, but I wish they’d been 100’. She goes on to comment that she has been held since the 2nd March and is ‘studiously refusing bail each time to give the authorities a little extra trouble, and hoping sincerely that this time will be counted off the other end of the sentence’.

Later in the letter she discusses her love of Latin and Greek (‘Told you I’d started the Hellenic Tongue, & as an elementary exercise have begun on the XXIVth Book of the Iliad. Its very lovely, only the vocabulary leaves such a lot to the imagination’) with several words written in Greek code, evidently hoping to avoid the prison censor and alluding, it would seem, to having taken into Holloway Gilbert Murray’s translations of Electra, Medea and (perhaps) Iphigenia in Taurus, quite apt given that Murray was a strong suffragist.
Evidently written to a close family friend, the letter concludes with Grey urging that ‘though I am proud & glad be able to do this small service, mother seems to consider it rather a blot on the familys escutcheon so perhaps you would be nice & not mention it to people @ Princes’. The final ‘P.S.’ is particularly poignant, and a snapshot of day to day life in Holloway: ‘We just now having 7 days solitary confinement for a very reasonable protest we made last week, but I can hear my next door neighbours quoting 'Love in the Valley' to each other, so we're not altogether miserable'.

The second letter, on March 28th, is rather hastily written, the content clearly indicative of why: ‘Have just been sentenced to 6 months, so shall only walk in spirit round the Serpentine this year. Sad to miss strawberries but nothing really matters for we captive criminals (Ha! Ha!)’ before concluding ‘Know that we are freer than anyone else in the world’.

‘For some months in the early part of 1912 Lavender had had no need to seek work as she was a prisoner in Holloway Gaol. She had taken part in the March 1912 WSPU-organised window-smashing campaign, and was sentenced to six months’ imprisonment for willful damage. The window she had broken was that of Garrards, the famous jewellers, perhaps targeted it as a protest against the luxurious lifestyle that she abhorred. In Holloway she went on hunger strike, was forcibly fed and was released after serving about four months. During this time Holloway was packed with suffragette prisoners – among them Emily Wilding Davison – and Lavender Guthrie would have known, and been known to these most committed members of the WSPU.

It seems that Lavender Guthrie suffered from the after effects of forcible feeding and there is the suggestion that it was after her release that she discovered that veronal could ease the ‘neuralgia’ from which she now suffered. Her mother said that Lavender was ‘very ill’ after her release from prison. (see http://womanandhersphere.com/tag/holloway-jingles/).

In all, two remarkable letters, not only offering a rare insight into life inside Holloway prison at the height of the militant campaign, but also something of the mindset of a Suffragette whose sad end just two years later bares testament to women’s struggle for the fight for the right to vote.

See also item 7.

For a much fuller account of the life and death of Laura Grey, see http://womanandhersphere.com/tag/holloway-jingles/.

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. x, [ii], 337, [1] blank, 16 advertisements; with portraits of each of the authors, one as a frontispiece; in the original maroon publisher’s cloth, upper board with WSPU motif by E. Sylvia Pankhurst, spine lightly sunned; contemporary ownership signature ‘Annie Barnard 1914’ on front free endpaper; a very good copy.

First edition of the autobiography of aristocratic suffragette Constance Lytton. In it, she details her militant actions in the struggle to gain the vote for women, including her masquerade and imprisonment as the working-class “Jane Warton.” As a member of a well-known political family (and grand-daughter of the famous novelist Edward Bulwer-Lytton), Lytton’s arrests garnered much attention at the time, but she was treated differently than other suffragettes because of her class - when other suffragettes were forcibly fed while on hunger strikes, she was released. “Jane Warton,” however, was forcibly fed, an act that permanently damaged Lytton’s health, but that also became a singular moment in the history of women’s and prisoner’s rights.  

OCLC: 2495727.

---


8vo, pp. 2; a little dust-soiled with slight creasing at corners; loose, as issued.  

Rare survival of an original songsheet for “The Women’s Marseillaise”, “Arise ye daughters of a land / That vaunts its liberty!”, a marching song published by the Women’s Social and Political Union.

Florence Elizabeth Mary Macaulay (1862-1945), ‘was a member of the Women’s Social and Political Union and became one of its peripatetic organizers. She was speaking for the WSPU in Brighton in 1907, in Bristol in October 1908 and in the Midlands in January 1909. She was WSPU organizer in Edinburgh for much of 1909. From February 1910 until late 1912 Florence Macaulay was organizer in Canterbury and Thanet and in 1913 was addressing meetings in Scotland. In 1913 she was present on the platform at the meeting at the Essex Hall, London, which resulted in the arrest of Annie Kenney for incitement to riot’ (Crawford, p. 363). She wrote the present piece in 1909.

12. [MARSHALL, Catherine]. ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN CUMBERLAND. Carlisle, Whitehaven, and Cockermouth Divisions. [Issued by the National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies] Printed and Published by T. Bakewell, 54, Main-street, Keswick. [1909]. £ 550

Original flyer, 342mm x 215mm, printed on recto only, with the original tear off slip still attached; central fold mark, otherwise in good original state.

Rare flyer issued by the National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies for an election campaign in Cumberland, arranged by and printed for Catherine Marshall.

Catherine Marshall (1880-1961) campaigned in Cumberland for the Liberal cause at the general election in January 1906 and in May 1908, with her mother, formed at Keswick a branch of the National Union of Women’s Suffrage Society. Her ‘initiative of setting up a stall to sell suffrage literature was one that was soon emulated by other NUWSS societies. She was full of energy in campaigning across Westmorland and Cumberland, organizing there a model campaign for the general election in January 1910. She arranged the printing of a leaflet, “Election Campaign in Cumberland”, which set out the NUWSS’s objects and methods, and very efficiently included a tear-off sheet instructing the recipient to indicate their proposed degree of involvement in the campaign, ranging from a donation, through canvassing for signatures, to supplying board and lodging for helpers. By December 1909 Catherine Marshall had been elected a member of the NUWSS committee set up to reform its structure’ (Crawford, p. 382).

See Elizabeth Crawford, The Women’s Suffrage Movement, pp. 382-384.

We work on non-party lines and by constitutional methods only.
(Signed) CATHERINE E. MARSHALL.
(Hon. Organising Secretary).

To Miss C. E. MARSHALL, Hawes End, Keswick.
I will give
the Women’s Suffrage Election Fund.
I will (a) speak, (b) distribute literature, (c) act as steward at meetings.
I will enrol for signatures to the Election Petition.
I will help in Committee Room.
I will help with the Petition on Polling Day.
I will give (a) meals, (b) beds to helpers who come from a distance.
I will lend (a) carriage, (b) cart, (c) motor car.

Signed.................................................................

Address.................................................................

N.B. — Please underline the form of help you will give, and state whether your promise applies to Carlisle, Whitehaven, or Cockermouth Division. Polling Day will probably be Jan. 13th or 14th in Carlisle and Whitehaven, and about Jan. 20th in the Cockermouth Division.

Printed and Published by T. Bakewell, 54, Main-street, Keswick.
“in recognition of gallant action whereby through endurance to the last extremes of hunger and hardship a great principal of political justice was vindicated”

13. **NEILL, Marie.** HUNGER STRIKE MEDAL. Women’s Social and Political Union Silver Medal for Valour. London, Toye, 67 Theobalds Road, for W.S.P.U, 1912. £8,500 †

Hallmarked sterling silver, diameter 22 mm., obverse engraved ‘Hunger Strike’, reverse engraved Marie Neill, with two enamelled clasps, the reverses of which are engraved “Fed by Force June 28 1912” and “Fed by Force 28.1.13”, and with ribbon in the suffragette colours of green, white and purple (35 mm wide), overall length of medal and ribbon 85 mm; extremely fine, in case of issue with inside of lid bearing the gold-blocked inscription “Presented to MARIE NEILL by the Women’s Social and Political Union in recognition of gallant action whereby through endurance to the last extremes of hunger and hardship a great principal of political justice was vindicated”.

A very rare memento of the most dramatic events of the height of women’s struggle for the vote.

By the beginning of 1912, the Women’s Suffrage movement had suffered a series of disappointments, not least with the defeat of three Concilliation Bills in 1910, 1911 and 1912 which would have given voting rights to women. Each defeat was followed by militant action and so it was with the scuppering of the 3rd Concilliation Bill in March 1912. Tension was also heightened because of the outrage felt at the treatment of Suffragette prisoners. A regulation called Rule 243A had been introduced by Winston Churchill in March 1910 and was intended, in the main, to ameliorate prison conditions for Suffragettes in the hope that this would discourage hunger strikes and demands that Suffragettes should be given the status of political prisoners. However, it did not have the desired effect. In June 1912, further concessions were made when the leaders of the WSPU were accorded better prison conditions, but this did not apply to Suffragette prisoners. Both Emmeline Pankhurst and Emmeline Pethwick-Lawrence went on prison hunger strike protest against this unequal treatment and inevitably this led to the force-feeding of these two leading figures of the WSPU.

It was in these volatile conditions that Marie Neill, a member of the Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU), had her first serious brush with authority. She was involved in a campaign of window-breaking and other protests in June 1912. At the beginning of July, she was tried with breaking three plate glass windows at the Parkhurst Road Post Office in London and was sentenced to four months imprisonment. During her period of imprisonment she was forcibly fed. The horror of this barbaric practice of forcibly feeding hunger striking women, usually through a tube inserted into the mouth or throat, was recorded in Marie’s own words in a statement she gave on her release from Holloway on 12 September 1912 after serving 2 months and 2 days of her sentence:
"I was sent to Holloway on July 10 and was put into hospital until Monday, July 15. Then Miss Walters and I were put in to DX Ward, and on requesting to be told why we were not given the conditions of Rule 243A, we were told we could petition the Home Secretary.

We did so on Thursday, 14th, but received no answer, so on the 18th Miss Walters, Miss Duval and I began a Hunger Strike. On Sunday they forcibly fed us - Miss Walters by tube. On Tuesday they had to release her. They fed Miss Duval in the same manner but owing to some obstruction in my throat or nasal tube they had to content themselves by feeding by cup in may case. After Miss Walters’ release I could not endure to know that Miss Duval was still suffering twice a day the torture of the forcible feeding and I implored her to give up the Hunger Strike, especially as her mother was also ill in Birmingham Gaol. She refused unless I did, so I gave it up.

I was sent back to hospital. Then I steadily lost weight and my throat became troublesome, the doctor advised me to petition the Home Secretary again. As no answer had been given to the first petition, I signed another: it was lying signed on September 12, but had not been sent, when the order for my release came.

I was allowed a visitor once every seven weeks in hospital, I am glad to be out, to work more determinedly than ever for the Cause”.

In pursuit of this objective it was not long before Marie again came to Police attention. The WSPU had agreed to a truce as far as militant activity was concerned whilst the Franchise Reform Bill was debated in Parliament at the end of January 1913. Lloyd George and Edward Grey had put forward a proposed women’s suffrage amendment to the Bill. However, the Speaker of the House of Commons eventually announced that such an amendment would change the bill so significantly that it would have to be reintroduced as a new bill. On 28 January 1913, the inimitable Mrs Flora Drummond led a demonstration from the Agricultural Hall to demand an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The interview was refused and the WSPU newspaper ‘Votes for Women’ records that the ‘women were treated with violence by the police’. Mrs Drummond was knocked down and slightly injured; many shop and Government office windows were broken. Several women were taken into custody including Marie Neill. When she appeared before Magistrates the next day she was again charged with window breaking and fined 40 shillings and ordered to pay £2 damages or to one month imprisonment. In common with most WSPU women she refused to pay the fine and damages. Before being taken to prison, she took the opportunity to tell the Court that she had been protesting against the disgusting behaviour meted to Mrs Drummond ‘a working woman’ for trying to see Lloyd George, ‘Lloyd George is paid by us women and as a paid servant should meet those who employ him’. She then went on to serve her sentence in Holloway.

As a result of the anger and disappointment arising from the abandonment of the Franchise Bill, Mrs Pankhurst ‘declared war’ and so a period of substantially enhanced WSPU civil disobedience began.

We have been unable to find any further information about Marie Neill. Despite being forcibly fed, She was not released early from her second stint in Holloway, but served the full month term of her sentence. After her release in September 1912 the WSPU awarded her the present ‘Hunger-strike Medal’, the suffragettes’ VC, engraved with her name, ‘For Valour’, ‘Forcibly Fed’ and the date of her arrest ‘June 28 1912’. To this was added another enamelled bar after her second imprisonment, the reverse engraved ‘Fed by Force 28.1.13’. The suffragette movement clearly emulated military decorations, by awarding medals for suffering after militant actions, thus expressing that their struggle was as serious as war itself.

See the entry ‘Jewellery and Badges’ in Elizabeth Crafword’s The Women’s Suffrage Movement.


FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [xvi], 364; with frontispiece and a number of plates throughout; errata slip tipped in; in the original blue publisher’s cloth, remains of circulating library label on front free endpaper; a good copy.

First edition of the autobiography of Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928), political activist and leader of the British suffragette movement who helped women win the right to vote.
In 1999 *Time* named Pankhurst as one of the 100 Most Important People of the 20th Century, stating: “she shaped an idea of women for our time; she shook society into a new pattern from which there could be no going back.” She was widely criticised for her militant tactics, and historians disagree about their effectiveness, but her work, along with that of her daughter’s, is recognised as a crucial element in achieving women’s suffrage in Britain.

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. xi, 155, [1] blank, [3] adverts; in the original printed green wraps, lightly dust-soiled, but still a very good copy.

Uncommon work concerning sexual diseases, mostly syphilis and gonorrhoea and their medical, social and political impact. Although the “Great Scourge” forms the main part of the text Pankhurst also discusses the suffragette movement, her view being that men who were against votes for women were in favour of prostitution.

OCLC: 1839627.

**FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.** 8vo, pp. 157, [7] adverts; in the original printed wraps, lettered in green and bordered in purple, worn and stained, but still a good copy.

First American edition of Pankhurst's *Great Scourge* (published in the same year: See above), evidently retitled for the American audience.

OCLC: 1573687.

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. 20; stapled as issued in the original printed green wraps, abit foxed and staples rusted, but still a good copy.

First edition of Christabel Pankhurst’s first speech delivered on her first visit to America, encouraging America to join the war effort.

‘The Social Evil was replaced by the German Peril and in October Christabel set off on her first trip to the USA. Backed by Mrs Belmont and with the approval of the British government, her role was to urge America to support the Allies by entering the war’ (Crawford, p. 497).
It is interesting to note that the present pamphlet is issued by the WSPU, the wrappers printed in green, and with advertisements for WSPU publications on the inside back cover, the Suffragette cause clear for all to see (and support)!

OCLC records six copies in North America, at McGill, Yale, Columbia, Penn State, Hamilton College Library and Wisconsin Madison.


FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 24; stapled as issued in the original printed wraps, marked at head and staples rusted, but still a good copy.

First edition of Christabel Pankhurst’s speech delivered at the Carnegie Hall in New York in January 1915 urging America to join the war effort.

'In 1915 the WSPU published as a pamphlet titled International Militancy, a speech given by Christabel Pankhurst … in the course of it she had said, “You would not have thought much of our intelligence, our patriotism, our love of freedom, if we have let (German) militarism … use us suffragettes … to destroy the mother of Parliament … We shall have plenty of time when this war is over to fight our Civil War for votes for women”’ (Crawford, p. 497-498).

OCLC records three copies in North America, at Hamilton College Library, Princeton and the Huntington.


FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. viii, 193, [5]; with frontispiece portrait; in the original publisher’s cloth, spine lettered in gilt, some dust-soiling and surface wear, but still a good copy.

Pankhurst addresses Rebellion against God, Votes for Women, Unrest in Europe and Zionism, among other pressing problems.

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. vii, [i], 231, [1]; in the original blue publisher’s cloth, spine lettered in gilt, lightly sunned.

First edition of Christabel Pankhurst’s work of Prophetic Christianity foreseeing a new Roman Empire and the Second Coming.

‘Leaving England in 1921, she moved to the United States where she eventually became an evangelist with Plymouth Brethren links and became a prominent member of Second Adventist movement. Marshall, Morgan, and Scott published her works on subjects related to her prophetic outlook, which took its character from John Nelson Darby’s perspectives. Pankhurst lectured and wrote books on the Second Coming. She was a frequent guest on TV shows in the 1950s and had a reputation for being an odd combination of “former suffragist revolutionary, evangelical Christian and almost stereotypically proper ‘English Lady’ who always was in demand as a lecturer”’ (Wikipedia).

21. **PANKHURST, Christabel.** UNSHACKLED. The story of how we won the vote. Edited by the Right Honourable Lord Pethick-Lawrence of Peaslake. Hutchinson of London. [1959].

**FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY.** 8vo, pp. 312; in the original red publisher’s cloth, with the printed dustwrapper, minor chipping to extremities, otherwise a very appealing copy, inscribed on the title ‘Ethel McCombie … Pethick-Lawrence Sept. 12. 1959’.

First edition of Christabel Pankhurst’s own account of the struggle for the vote, published a year after her death.

‘After the death of Christabel Pankhurst early in 1958 the manuscript of this book - the inside story of the Pankhursts told by one of themselves - was discovered by her executrix hidden in an old trunk. It is the graphic account of the Suffragettes written by the woman who initiated their “unladylike” tactics and led the struggle for “Votes for Women” to triumphant victory’ (note on dustwrapper).

The work is edited, and attractively inscribed by Lord Pethick-Lawrence, who with his wife was closely associated with the Pankhurst’s during the campaign up until 1912 when the connection was ‘unhappily severed owing to a disagreement on policy’ (p. 13).

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. [ii] errata, [xii], 517, [1] blank; with numerous photographic illustrations throughout; paper light age toned, some minor foxing to fore edge; in the original purple publisher’s cloth, with the Suffragette portcullis stamped on upper cover, some minor sunning and rubbing but not detracting from this being a highly desirable copy.

First edition of E. Sylvia Pankhurst’s propagandist history of the Women’s Social and Political Union’s campaign.

Born in Manchester, Estelle Sylvia Pankhurst (1882–1960) was daughter of Dr. Richard Pankhurst and Emmeline Pankhurst, members of the Independent Labour Party and much concerned with women’s rights. It is little surprise then that she was to become one of the foremost campaigners for the suffragette movement in the United Kingdom, and a prominent left communist. In 1906 she started to work full-time with the *Women’s Social and Political Union* with her sister (Christabel) and her mother. In contrast to them she retained her interest in the labour movement.

In 1914 she broke with the WSPU over the group’s promotion of arson attacks. Sylvia set up the *East London Federation of Suffragettes* (ELFS), which over the years evolved politically and changed its name accordingly, first to Women’s Suffrage Federation and then to the *Workers’ Socialist Federation*. She founded the newspaper of the WSF, *Women’s Dreadnought*, which subsequently became the *Workers Dreadnought*. 
23. PANKHURST, E. Sylvia, Editor. WORKERS DREADNOUGHT. [London] Published by E. Sylvia Pankhurst, at 152, Fleet Street, and printed by the Agenda Press, Ltd, at 1, Pemberton Row, Gough Square. December 4 1920 - May 3rd 1924. £ 1,850

46 issues, folio, 380mm x 255mm, some rather browned and chipped to extremities and where folded, due to paper stock, most with some thumbing and dust-soiling, as to be expected with a newspaper; disbound, and loose, as issued.

A significant group of 46 issues of Sylvia Pankhurst’s periodical the Workers Dreadnought, the only suffrage paper that made a distinct appeal to working people.

The paper was started by Mary Patterson, Zelie Emerson, and Sylvia Pankhurst (after she had been expelled from the Suffragette movement by her mother and sister) on behalf of the East London Federation of Suffragettes. Provisionally titled Workers’ Mate, the newspaper first appeared on International Women’s Day, March 8, 1914, as Women’s Dreadnought, with a circulation of 30,000.

‘In 1917 the name was changed to Workers’ Dreadnought, which initially had a circulation of 10,000. On 19 June 1920 Workers’ Dreadnought was adopted as the official weekly organ of the Communist Party (British Section of the Third International). Sylvia Pankhurst was to continue publishing the newspaper until 1924’ (Wikipedia).

Numerous articles are included, too many to list individually, but of particular note are ‘Patriotic Ireland. An open letter to British Trade Unionists’; ‘Nikolai. Workers and Peasants of Russia, what they think today’; ‘America’s Part in the Late War’; ‘The International Chaos. The Power if Industrial Workers’; ‘Has the Race Lived in Vain?’; ‘The Fascisti and Trade Unions’; ‘The Bourgeois Socialist’; ‘Starvation in South Africa’; ‘Capitalism Means Slavery’ and Sylvia Pankhurst’s ‘The Views of Proudhon’. It is interesting to note that there is an advert included in one of the issues (April 28, 1923) for The Germinal, Pankhurst’s little-known illustrated political-cultural magazine, which emerged just as The Workers Dreadnought was on the verge of collapse.

A full list of the numbers can be provided on request.


Pankhurst’s Prison Poems

24. PANKHURST, E. Sylvia. WRIT ON COLD SLATE. London: The Dreadnought Publishers, 152 Fleet Street, [1921]. £ 750

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 48; lightly browned throughout due to paper stock; stitched as issued in the original grey printed publisher’s wraps, short split to lower hinge, otherwise a very good copy.

Uncommon first edition of Sylvia Pankhurst’s collection of prison poems, derived from her experience of imprisonment, both as a suffrage campaigner and as a result of a five months’ sentence for sedition in 1921.

‘The paucity of poetry on suffragism is disappointing … The most absorbing records are Holloway Jingles and Sylvia Pankhurst’s Writ on Cold Slate. Both document life inside Holloway Prison during the suffragette militancy, and the difference between them helps distinguish women’s political poetry from ‘verse’ … [Pankhurst’s] sonnet ‘Writ on cold slate’ refers to the paper deprivation of prisoners:

Only this age that loudly boasts Reform, hath set its seal of vengeance ‘gainst the mind, decreeing nought in prison shall be writ, save on cold slate, and swiftly washed away.'
The pastiche of bygone diction corresponds to the primitive conditions in jail and the antiquated laws of the country. Like this one, most of the poems are written in blank verse without intrusive rhyme. They have the immediacy of the present tense and the artist’s keen eye for nuance and detail. Some, like ‘In Brooding Depths of Night’, present episodes which combine the narrative quality of a short story with wider implications: ‘born of the “Have Nots”’, ‘Those numerous hordes who toil no wealth to win’ (p. 28). ‘A Wreck’ (pp. 40-45) is a mini-epic of a woman on the edge of insanity which is the cause and effect of violent treatment by prison officers, themselves captive to ‘the Power beyond’ - the national government. It evocatively combines Pankhurst’s talents as historian, storyteller and painter’ (Dowson, A History of Twentieth-Century British Women’s Poetry, pp. 56-7).

OCLC: 4291922.


**FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY** 8vo, pp. [iv], 216; in the original blue publisher’s cloth, spine lettered in gilt; a clean and desirable copy, inscribed on front free endpaper ‘To Mrs. Olga E. Phillips with best wishes from the Author E. Sylvia Pankhurst 12th May 1956’.

First edition, and a desirable presentation copy, of Save the Mothers, Sylvia Pankhurst’s plea for better maternity care.

‘In 1927, at the age of forty-five, Sylvia openly and proudly became the mother of an “illegitimate” son, Richard. Motivated partly by this experience, Sylvia published her book Save the Mothers, arguing that high rates of maternal, infant, and fetal mortality were all the more reprehensible because they were preventable. With special attention to working-class and single mothers, she made the case for a universal, free maternity service. Condemning “vast expenditure on armaments,” she “urge[d] that the money saved on engines of destruction … be diverted to the high service of life creation.”’ (Derr, ProLife Feminism, p. 169).


**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. xii, 631; [1] blank; with frontispiece portrait of Emmeline Pankhurst and seven plates; in the original black publisher’s cloth, spine lettered in gilt, slight marking to boards, otherwise a very good copy.

First edition of this detailed and personal history of the suffragette movement by one of the best known figures of the fight for women’s rights.

‘I have essayed to describe events and experiences as one felt them; to estimate character and intention in the mellowing light of intervening years. My desire has been to introduce the actors in the drama as living beings; to show the striving, suffering, hugely hopeful human entity behind the pageantry, the rhetoric and turbulence. In this effort I have often been thrown back upon by own experience. I have given it frankly, knowing that I could thus describe with greater poignancy and vigour the general experience of those who cherished and toiled for the same cause and encountered the same ordeals’ (Preface, p. vii).
27. **PANKHURST, E. Sylvia.** THE LIFE OF EMMELINE PANKHURST. The Suffragette Struggle for Women’s Citizenship … London, T. Werner Laurie Ltd., Cobham House, 24 & 26 Water Lane. 1935. **£ 200**

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. 180; foxing to title and fore edge, otherwise clean throughout; in the original green publisher’s cloth, with the original rather worn and chipped printed dustwrapper, with loss at head and tear to upper wrapper, cloth, however, in good clean state.

First edition of *The Life of Emmeline Pankhurst*, (1858-1928) the leader of the Suffragettes, written by her daughter.

The illustration on the front cover of the dustwrapper is particularly evocative of her struggle, the scene described on the back: ‘The illustration on the front of this jacket represents Emmeline Pankhurst, weakened by the hunger and thirst strike, arrested at gates of Buckingham Palace when the Suffragettes attempted to interview the King on May 21st, 1914. The huge policeman gave her a great bear’s hug which caused excruciating pain. In her prison cell she suffered from it many days’. As it happened, in a strange quirk of fate, the arresting officer, Superintendent Rolfe, pictured carrying Emmeline away from the demonstration, died two weeks later of heart failure.


**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. 36; with 27 photographs and a map; lightly browned due to paper stock; stapled as issued in the original printed publisher’s wraps, a very good copy.

Scarce pamphlet by E. Sylvia Pankhurst discussing the progress of education in Ethiopia, complete with photographs, a map and forward by Ato Emmanuel Abraham, the Director-General of the Ethiopian Ministry of Education.

OCLC: 20232734.

29. **PANKHURST, E. Sylvia.** ETHIOPIA. A Cultural History. Lalibela House, 3 Charteris Road, Woodford Green, Essex. 1955. **£ 150**

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. xxxviii, 747; in the original publisher’s cloth, spine lettered in gilt.

‘Sylvia’s devotion remained to Ethiopia and her work. Her greatest work of homage was her massive *Ethiopia: A Cultural History*, brought out by her own publishing company, Lalibela House, in 1955. Sylvia’s book was
appropriately dedicated to ‘His Imperial Majesty, The Emperor Haile Sellassie I, Guardian of Education, Pioneer of Progress, Leader and Defender of his People in Peace and War’. The huge volume consisted of many of the articles she had published in the New Times, just as The Suffragette had earlier contained much from Votes for Women. Newly discovered plates of historical Ethiopian art and architecture found their place alongside the recent art of Ethiopian students Sylvia had known in London, including several studies by her protege, Afa Warq Tekle’ (Romero, E. Sylvia Pankhurst. Portrait of a Radical [1987] pp. 263).

When she died in 1960, she was given a full state funeral at which Haile Selassie named her ‘an honorary Ethiopian’. She is the only foreigner buried in front of Trinity Cathedral in Addis Ababa, in the area reserved for patriots of the Italian war.

OCLC: 4291922.

---


**FIRST EDITION.** Four volumes, folio (volumes one and two, then others in large folio), pp. vi, [2, pictorial title], 480 (additional printed slip important future Events pasted in lower margin of p. 96); vii, [i] blank, 1216; vii, [i] blank, 848; vii, [i] blank, 824; lightly browned throughout (as usual), due to paper stock, a few short marginal tears and chipping to fore-edge where paper brittle, nevertheless still a very good copy throughout; expertly and sympathetically rebacked and recornered in purple calf over the original publisher’s white cloth with WSPU purple and green logo on front covers, and lettered in gilt, some soiling at head of vol’s I & IV, and discolouration of cloth, but still overall an appealing set.

Scarce first editions of a significant portion of Votes for Women (1908-1911), the most important Suffragette periodical.

‘The Pethick-Lawrences became powerhouses for reform in the poorer areas of London, working to better conditions for Chinese labour and to increase representation for the working-class in Parliament. From 1907 they both worked with Christabel Pankhurst in the Woman’s Social and Political Union (WSPU), seeking votes for women. Pankhurst and the Pethick-Lawrences were the Union’s directing force. Emmeline was the treasurer. Pankhurst called Frederick their ‘godfather’. He represented suffragettes in the law courts and used his money to stand bail for many of them. In 1907 the three founded the seminal periodical Votes for Women, which supported extreme agitation. The Pethick-Lawrence home was used as a hospital for suffragists recovering from their prison experiences. Emmeline was imprisoned six times between 1906 and 1912. During her 1909 imprisonment, Frederick was made the Union’s joint treasurer. His presence in the inner circles of the WSPU helped make suffrage seem less a conflict between women and men’ (see http://www25.uua.org/uuhs/duub/articles/frederickpethicklawrence.html).
The present journal, started in 1907, became the organ of the ‘militants’ and contains a wealth of information on the cause, including many articles by Pankhurst, details of planned protests (including ‘To Hyde Park’ with a map) and numerous advertisements relevant to the employment of women. In Mr Roy Jenkins’s Asquith the onset of ‘militancy’ is said to date from October 1905, when Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney wrecked Edward Grey’s meeting in Manchester. It seems to have been adopted as a deliberate policy in 1908, including breaches of the law and acts of public violence. Hunger strikes were practised by those in prison, and the activities of the suffragettes, as they were by now commonly called, became a major government preoccupation in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the First World War. More bills were introduced during this period, all equally abortive, and the failure of the most promising was said to have been due to disgust with the ‘militants’.

Further consideration of the question was set aside during the war, when no elections were held, although a Speaker’s Committee in 1916 reported in favour of female suffrage. However, the enormous contribution made by women to the war effort as nurses, munition workers, even taxi-drivers, did more than all the earlier agitation to establish the right of women to some say in the government of the country, and a government bill in 1918 granting the vote to married women, women householders and women university graduates aged thirty or over was passed by an overwhelming majority, which enabled them to vote in the first post-war election. Finally, in 1928, all women over twenty-one were given the vote and placed on an equality with male voters.

The present journal is rarely found on the market in such a significant run, and only infrequently in odd volumes (we have handled two copies of vol. I in the past 30 years).

31. **PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Frederick William.** WOMEN’S FIGHT FOR THE VOTE. The Woman’s Press, 156 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. [1910]. £ 550

**FIRST EDITION.** 8vo, pp. vii, [i] blank, 142, [2] advertisements; light foxing to prelims, otherwise clean throughout; in the original maroon wraps, lettered and tooled in gilt, lightly sunned and with chipping at head of spine, but not detracting from this being a very desirable item.

First edition of Pethick-Lawrence’s *Women’s Fight for the Vote*, based on articles he had first published in *Votes for Women*. 
In 1907 Frederick and Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence had started the journal *Votes for Women*. The Pethick-Lawrences’ large home in London became the office of the WSPU. It was also used as a kind of hospital where women made ill by their prison experiences could recover their strength before embarking on further militant acts. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence served six terms of imprisonment for her political activities during this period.

OCLC records just two copies, at the BL and Lyon.


SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED. 8vo, pp. vii, [i] blank, 151, [1] advertisement; light foxing to prelims, otherwise clean throughout; in the original blue publisher’s cloth, spine and upper board lettered and tooled in gilt, spine lightly sunned, a very good copy.

Second enlarged edition of Pethick-Lawrence’s *Women’s fight for the vote*, based on articles he had first published in *Votes for Women*. This edition includes two further chapters, *The Women’s Deputation of November, 1910* and *The Solution in 1911*.

OCLC: 6812662.


FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 367, [1] blank; with photographic frontispiece portrait of the author; apart from some minor light browning, a clean copy; in the original black publishers cloth, lightly rubbed to extremities.

First edition of Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence’s autobiography giving her first hand account of her involvement in the Votes for Women campaign, including the protests, arrests, subsequent jail terms, the break from the Pankhurst’s in 1912, and concluding with three final three chapters on her career after the granting of woman suffrage in 1918.

34. RUSSELL, Bertrand. *ANTI-SUFFRAGIST ANXieties …* Published by The People’s Suffrage Federation, Queen Anne’s Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W. [n.d., 1910].  

£ 350
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 26, [2] advertisements; lightly foxed in places, otherwise clean; stapled as issued in the original brown printed wrapper, staples rusted and detached from outer wrapper, with withdrawal stamp of the ‘Women’s Library’ on verso of front wrapper, and some unobtrusive evidence of the remove of labels, but still an appealing copy.

First edition of this scarce paper in support of women’s suffrage, by the great mathematician and philosopher Bertrand Russell (1872-1970).

‘To substitute co-operation for subjection is everywhere the effort of democracy, and it is one of the strongest arguments in favour of the enfranchisement of women that it will further this substitution in all that concerns the relations of men and women’ (p. 26).

In May 1907 Russell stood for Parliament as a Woman’s suffrage candidate in Wimbledon, but was not elected.

OCLC records just three copies, the BL and London Metropolitan University in the UK, and McMaster in North America.

35. SIMKINS, Maud Ellen. MIXED HERBS: A working woman’s remonstrance against the suffrage agitation: by M. E. S. London : Sampson Low Marston & Co. Ltd. 1908. £ 250

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 158; with contemporary photograph loosely inserted, perhaps of the author?; in the original brown printed publisher’s boards, joints lightly rubbed, but still a very good copy.

Scarce first edition of this anti-suffragist work by Maude Ellen Simkins.

‘The anti-suffragist woman is generally accused of being a person who sits at home at ease, and opposes the suffrage as unwomanly through some finikin conception of a woman’s place in life as sheltered and luxurious. Let it be said then that I have won my anti-suffrage convictions as a working woman of twenty years’ standing. I am no novelist: the disclaimer is doubtless superfluous in view of the simplicity, the clumsiness of my attempt at narrative: but I wish to say that “Mary Maitland” is a record of things known and seen by a working woman in a working life, an attempt to
show, very soberly, how sorely women do need help, and to indicate where their hope lies’ (p. 83).

Besides her chapter on ‘Mary Maitland’ Simkins speaks out against the ‘suffrage agitation’ under headings such as ‘The war of the women’, ‘the futile women’, ‘the wage-earning woman on the woman question’ and ‘the shrieking women: their disappearance’.

OCLC records five copies in the US, at Yale, Michigan, Miami, Minnesota and California State.

---

36. **SMYTH, Dame Ethel.** THE MARCH OF THE WOMEN. Dedicated to the Women’s Social and Political Union. [London] To be had of the Woman’s Press, 156, Charing Cross Road. [1911]. £ 350

8vo, pp. 2; a little dust-soiled with slight creasing at corners; loose, as issued.

Rare survival of an original songsheet of the composer Dame Ethel Smyth’s ‘March of the Women’, printed by the Woman’s press and sold for a penny, presumably to Suffragettes for use on their demonstrations.

‘In 1910 Smyth joined the Women’s Social and Political Union, a suffrage organisation, giving up music for two years to devote herself to the cause. Her “The March of the Women” (1911) became the anthem of the women’s suffrage movement. When the WSPU’s leader, Emmeline Pankhurst, called on members to break a window in the house of any politician who opposed votes for women, Smyth was one of the 109 members who responded to Pankhurst’s call. She served two months in Holloway Prison for the act. When her proponent-friend Thomas Beecham went to visit her there, he found suffragettes marching in the quadrangle and singing, as Smyth leaned out a window conducting the song with a toothbrush.’

---

37. **SMYTH, Dame Ethel.** FEMALE PIPINGS IN EDEN. [London] Peter Davies Limited. 1933. £ 85

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. viii, 296; with frontispiece portrait of Emmeline Pankhurst; in the original publisher’s cloth with printed dustwrapper, wrapper a little worn and soiled, otherwise a very good copy.

First edition of Ethel Smyth’s _Female Pipings_, including a fascinating section on Emmeline Pankhurst, Smyth’s relationship with her and part played in the votes for women campaign.

‘Throughout her life, Ethel Smyth fought for the rights of women. She met the suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst in 1910 and joined the campaign to gain women the vote. She also campaigned for women to be allowed to play in professional orchestras. As late as 1933, in a book called _Female Pipings in Eden_, Smyth could report that in the ranks of the London Symphony Orchestra, the Philharmonic Orchestra, and Manchester’s Hallé Orchestra the only female to be seen was the occasional second harpist. At the BBC, which did admit women players, female cellists were banned. This, Smyth surmised, was because grasping a cello between the knees was considered unseemly.’ (See [http://britishlibrary.typepad.co.uk/music/2014/03/female-pipings-in-eden-ethel-smyths-fight-for-womens-rights.html#sthash.8T0PZ6PW.dpuf](http://britishlibrary.typepad.co.uk/music/2014/03/female-pipings-in-eden-ethel-smyths-fight-for-womens-rights.html#sthash.8T0PZ6PW.dpuf)).

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 142; lightly foxed throughout; with the contemporary ownership of 'Vera Holme 1908' on half-title; in the original printed wraps, a little dust-soiled, but still a very good copy.

Uncommon first edition of this amusing work in support of the economic freedom of women, by the British socialist and feminist politician Ethel Snowden (1881-1951).

'A remarkable thing is happening. Woman is discovering her mental capacity and ability is not as inferior as man's as she has always been taught to believe. She is not only learning to earn her living, but she is learning to enjoy her work. Whether in business, or in intellectual professions, she is finding an interest that affords at least a not wholly unenviable alternative to matrimony' (p. 25).

The work is set out in two parts, part I consisting of four 'shrieks' (I. Woman's place is in the home. II. What cause is driving woman into the spheres of labourformerly reserved for man? III. Man threatens to withdraw his respect: has woman ever had it? IV. Whither is Woman's freedom leading?), then part two setting out six 'Open Letters' including 'To the Tea and Tennis Girl' and 'To the House of Commons'.

From a middle-class background, the author, Ethel Snowden, Viscountess Snowden, became a Christian Socialist through a radical preacher and initially promoted temperance and totalitism in the slums of Liverpool. She aligned to the Fabian Society and later the Independent Labour Party, earning an income through lecturing both in Britain and abroad. Snowden was one of the leading campaigners for women's suffrage before the First World War, then founding the Women's Peace Crusade to oppose the war and call for a negotiated peace.

OCLC: 13134096.
40. **[SUFFRAGETTES]. TO REPEAL THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT.** [Published by the Woman’s Press, Lincoln’s Inn House, Kingsway … c. 1913]. 

Two sided leaflet (255mm x 190mm), slight creasing at extremities, otherwise in good original state.

Scarce leaflet published by the Woman’s Press calling for the retraction of the Prisoner’s Temporary Discharge (for Ill Health) Act. Under the terms of the act, referred to by the suffragettes as the ‘Cat and Mouse Act’, hunger-striking imprisoned suffragettes were temporarily released on the grounds of ill health. Whilst they recovered their sentence was suspended, but when they were strong enough they were re-arrested and returned to prison.

41. **[SUFFRAGETTES IN ADVERTISING].** ORIGINAL WATERCOLOUR ADVERTISEMENT FOR “PARK DRIVE” CIGARETTES depicting Suffragettes marching outside the House of Parliament in October 1908. [n.p., n.d. but c. 1909]. 

Watercolour on paper, 190mm x 150mm, pasted on to board and mounted, with protective green card flap.

An unusual survival of an original tobacco advertisement evidently marketing on the back of the Votes for Women campaign. The finely executed scene depicts Suffragettes marching on Parliament in October 1908 each wearing the ‘Votes for Women’ sash, although the words are simplistically altered to ‘Vote for’ … ‘Park Drive’. Two Policemen accompany the procession next to the slogan ‘10 for 2 coppers’. The advert concludes ‘Support Gallagher Ltd, Belfast & London, who belong to No Ring or Combine’.

We can find no record of the advertisement ever having been used commercially. Perhaps as the militant campaign was just beginning Gallagher decided it was best to avoid any potential negative publicity.
Pinned to a Suffragette

42. [SUFFRAGETTE BADGE]. ‘VOTES FOR WOMEN’. Original Women’s Social and Political Union Ribbon Badge. [c. 1908]. £ 450 †

Woven silk badge (50mm x 30mm) in the Suffragette colours of green, white and purple stripes, with ‘Votes for Women’ woven through the white stripe; very slightly fraying at the left edge, and with two small holes where once pinned to a lapel.

Rare survival of an original woven silk WSPU badge evidently worn by a Suffragette whilst out on marches supporting the cause.

Interestingly the present badge is advertised in the 31st December 1908 issue of ‘Votes for Women’. It would seem as though individual badges were woven into a long ribbon and then cut out and sold separately.

An evocative item, even more ephemeral than the more common metal badges - and even more remarkable that it has survived.

The earliest Suffragettes film?


Original programme. Large programme (380mm x 256mm) folding in to three (128mm x 256mm), with coloured front wrapper; lightly dust-soiled, but otherwise in good original state.

Rare survival of an original theatre programme for an evenings entertainment at Leeds Hippodrome in September 1906, on the bill, among other delights, “The Fair Suffragettes”.
The term ‘suffragette’ had been coined by the ‘Daily Mail’ in March 1906 so Mr Thomas Barrasford was completely up-to-date in using it. His ‘Barrascope’ was a cinematograph machine - so it would be a fair deduction that ‘The Fair Suffragettes’ was an early - indeed one of the earliest - suffragette films. I am assuming it was a feature film and as far as we can tell has not previously been recorded. The folding programme is colourful and packed with Leeds-related advertisements.

44. [SUFFRAGETTE PROPAGANDA]. DO NOT GIVE WOMEN THE VOTE! By the Rev. Marie Jennay (An imaginary anti-Suffrage Speech). [Published by the Woman’s Press, Lincoln’s Inn House, Kingsway … c. 1911].

£ 250

Large two sided leaflet (260mm x 195mm), lightly browned with a couple of tears in margin and small chips at head and fore-edge, otherwise in good original state.

Scarce propaganda leaflet issued by the WSPU giving an imaginary anti-suffrage speech urging not to give women the vote.

‘Woman Suffrage is the revolt against nature. Why, look at the women on this platform. Observe their physical inability and mental disability and general helplessness! Do you think they could walk up to a ballot-box, mark a piece of paper and drop it into the box? Obviously not. Or let us grant, for the sake of argument, that they could mark a piece of paper, but could drop it in? Oh, no. The laws of nature cry out against it. The laws of man cry out against it. The voice of God cries out against it. And so do I.’ (p. 1).

45. [SUFFRAGETTE PROPAGANDA]. WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES? The Vicar of St. James’s and Militancy. [Published by the Woman’s Press, Lincoln’s Inn House, Kingsway … c. 1913].

£ 200

Large two sided leaflet, a couple of tears in margin, otherwise in good original state.

Scarce article by Edwin A. Mould, Vicar of St James’s, Piccadilly, published by the Women’s Social and Political Union.
This is the question which excited journalists and still more excited letter-writers are trying to answer. And such answers! Now, of course, it is a very simple and natural question to ask. And you can take your choice of two answers, and two only. You must either kill them or give them the vote. There is no middle course with militant suffragettes … Promises, threats, arguments, attacks by hooligans, jingle-like vulgar witticisms, prisons, stripes, hunger, forcible feeding - these are of no avail. A woman like Mrs. Pankhurst, who is quite prepared, if need be, to die, is the master of the Government and the British Constitution. You can, of course, kill her. But dare you? and if you do you will have such a lot of others to kill as well, and when you have killed them all, you will still have to give women votes’

46. [SUFFRAGETTE RECORDING]. THE SUFFRAGEE. Sung by Mr. Jock Mills. 6816. Recorded in London. Pressed in Berlin. [1908]. £ 300 †

10 inch (25 cm) 78 rpm recording; matrix 6816 recording date J4S [i.e. September 8th 1908] and processing date 21108A [i.e. 21st October 1908] with black and gold printed label. In later card sleeve, together with a modern CD of the recording; an unusual survival.

Scarce survival of this recording of Jock Mill’s comic response to the ‘Women’s Sunday’ rally held at Hyde Park on 21st June 1908.

The opening gives an idea of the tone:

I’m suffering from a suff-e-ragette
Suffering sore you can see
Since my wife’s joined the suffragists
I’ve been a suffragee.

However it is the middle verses of the song which allude to both the rally at Hyde Park and the Suffragettes’ being turned away as they attempt to enter the Houses of Parliament and window breaking at 10 Downing St. on the 30th of June 1908 that the greatest interest in this recording lies. Very few recordings of suffragette interest actually tie into any specific contemporary event. Mills however includes an additional verse which was probably added to his music hall turn whilst treading the boards in London during the summer months of 1908. One wonders if he also actually witnessed these events.

A weekend excursion to London they went,
To interview Asquith was their intent.
He gave them advice both timely and true,
and promised them votes by 2002.
The wife lost her temper outside she doth fight,
Was run into jail, what a beautiful sight.
Jock or Jack Mills (1864-1947) was known and advertised as 'The Wise Man.' His stage persona was loosely based on Harry Lauder’s ‘Hielan persona’ interspersed with knowing monologues. This stereotype originally encouraged a certain sentimental social cohesion in Scotland but its popularity began to wane by the end of the Edwardian era. The Homophon company was one of many German concerns that undercut and seriously affected the profitability British record producers before WWI. They recorded lesser artists on cash terms usually in London and then had the records pressed cheaply in Germany before being shipped and sold through as system of factoring to small local shops and market stalls. The survival rate of these discs is low in comparison to the records produce by such major British manufacturers as HMV.

A copy of the recording can be heard by clicking on the following link: https://soundcloud.com/pickering-chatto/jock-mills-suffragee/s-nsE7F

Early recording of a “Suffragettes Anthem”

Barclay Gammon's speciality was to come on stage and with a grand piano and poke fun at any topical subject that came to mind.

The performance is in two sections, the first a patter introduction followed by the ‘Anthem’ in which part Gammon seats himself at the piano and plays his comic song. Gammon would have been acutely aware of the composition of his audience and that it would have included a number of suffragettes, he is therefore careful to navigate that narrow line between being offensive and being uncontroversial.

He then moves to the piano and begins his ‘Anthem.’ This is an amalgam of other comic songs chiefly pulled from Gilbert & Sullivan with new lyrics. From the Mikado Gammon transforms 'Three little maids are we' naturally enough into 'Three little Suffragettes are we' where he develops the lines.

‘We will get all that we want one day,' 
‘What is a month in Holloway.'

Further pieces of Gilbert & Sullivan are then pressed into service before Gammon concludes with an adaptation of the Vesta Victoria famous music-hall song ‘Waiting at the church.'

This clearly relates to the failure of the 1910 Consolidation Bill which caused Lloyd George much trouble in relations to women’s suffrage. Gammon’s satire apparently predates Ethel Smythe’s suffrage anthem ‘March of the Women’, one wonders if Smythe’s work was partly counter propaganda!

Barclay Gammon (1867-1915) was a shortish, unwieldy thickset man, clean-shaven, with an exceedingly quick-breathed bronchial delivery, his was a mild and trivial humour of extra-deliberate satire coupled with dogmatism. It was not until he moved from the music-hall circuit into Variety at the Palace Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue London in 1910 that he became truly successful. Gammon altered his programme to suit this better class of audience who were quite happy to become the butt of his satire. Know examples include Winston Churchill, who on becoming new First Lord of the Admiralty in 1911 saw himself portrayed by Gammon in a parody of the ‘King Navee’ from Gilbert & Sullivan's HMS. Pinafore. He was thought to be an acceptable entertainment for the first Royal Command Performance in 1912, unlike Marie Lloyd ho was
thought to be much too risky for royal ears and eyes. Barclay Gammon early death probably accounts for his relative obscurity today in the annals of popular entertainment.

48. [SUFFRAGISTS - NUWSS]. A MEMORANDUM Showing cause why women should take part in the election of the Parliament which is to deal with problems of reconstruction arising out of the war. London: Issued by the National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies, 14 Great Smith street, Westminster, S.W. November, 1916.

Folio, pp. 34; original brown wrappers; resewn.

The Memorandum contains a synthesis of the NUWSS case as it stood in the uncertain weeks prior to the collapse in December 1916 of the Second Asquith Ministry.

The NUWSS, then under the leadership of Millicent Fawcett, had a membership principally drawn from the middle-classes who hoped to gain the vote by non-violent means. Colloquially known as Suffragists they had a stance at variance to their sisters the Suffragettes.

Knowing that Asquith’s majority Liberal coalition government was treading on thin ice they probably hoped to persuade them to act on giving women the franchise. To this purpose the work gathers together all key issues and tabulates these in a series of five schedules and associated comments:

I. Women in Industry
II. Statements of Opinion on Women’s War work by Employers and Others.
III. Statements of opinions in favour of Women Suffrage by Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, and Others.
IV. Statements of Opinion in the Press in favour of Women Suffrage.
V. Women’s Suffrage in Practice; and Parliamentary History of the Women’s Suffrage Movement in Great Britain.

The introduction includes a veiled threat on the continuing vacillation of the Liberal majority ‘Women have always shown themselves ready to make all reasonable sacrifice - and often to make sacrifices which were not reasonable - for their men. But with their quickened and deepened sense of citizenship they are not willing that their interests should be bargained away by a Parliament over which they have no control, or that they should be treated as a football in a game between Capital and labour, with the Government acting as Umpire’

A new coalition government, with a Tory majority under Lloyd George being formed on the collapse of Second Asquith Ministry, precluded any notion of extending the franchise to women until the end of the war.

49. VILLIERS, Brougham, Editor. THE CASE FOR WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE. Edited by Brougham Villiers … London: T. Fisher Unwin, Adelphi Terrace. 1907.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 220, [4] advertisements; apart from a few minor marks, a clean copy throughout; uncut in the original publisher’s cloth, spine lettered in gilt, lightly sunned.

First edition of this collection of essays presenting The Case for Women’s Suffrage, with contributions by Millicent Garrett Fawcett and Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst.

‘This change in the law would suffice to create a new political atmosphere. It would serve to recast every election address and almost every speech at the next general election. Candidates of all parties would know that there was an actual woman’s vote, which might be offended and should be conciliated. We should no longer see candidates selected without consultation with the women of the party, without reference to this woman’s vote’ (pp. 19-20).

The Essays included are as follows:
The women’s suffrage movement in the nineteenth century / Florence Balgarnie
The present position of the women’s suffrage movement / Emmeline Pankhurst
The women’s suffrage movement among trade unionists / Eva Gore-Booth
Co-operator and citizen / Rosalind Nash
Women and politics / J. Keir Hardie
The legal disabilities of women / Christabel Pankhurst
The civic rights of the married woman / Constance Smedley
Woman in the past and future / Margaret McMillan
Women and the revival of interest in domestic politics / Mabel Atkinson
The international movement for women’s suffrage / Edith Palliser
Women’s votes in New Zealand and Australia / Nellie Alma Martel
Tactics / Robert F. Cholmeley
A pioneer of the movement / Millicent Garrett Fawcett
Women in the new era / C. Despard

Opposing Suffrage

50. WRIGHT, Sir Almroth E. THE UNEXPURGATED CASE Against Woman Suffrage …
London, Constable and Company Ltd., 1913. £ 250

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. 8vo, pp. xv, [i], 86; tear at head of p. 7, not affecting the text;
uncut in the original blue publisher’s cloth, spine and upper board lettered in gilt; inscribed by the author to Mrs. J.
Freeman on front free endpaper; a fine copy.

First edition, presentation copy, of this work deeply opposing women’s suffrage, by the distinguished
bacteriologist Sir Almroth E. Wright (1861-1947) setting out his reasons why women should not be given the
vote.

Using the same argument as A.V. Dicey, he claims that women lack the physical strength to enforce the law,
but he also suggests that they are intellectually defective. He says that as a medical man he “should not be the
yolk-fellow of a medical woman” and he also maintains that he “would wish to keep up as between men and
women - even when they are doctors - some of the modesties and reticences upon which our civilisation has
been built up”. An even more insulting reason given by this famous medical man for not allowing women to
vote is that peace will only return when woman ceases to impute to men as a crime her own natural
disabilities, and when every woman for whom there is no room in England seeks rest beyond the sea’ (Marsh,
p. 121).

Marsh 110 (McCarthy & Sherwood-Smith: Eve Revived: An exhibition of early printed books relating to women in
Marsh’s Library pp. 120-121).

Items in this list marked with a dagger (†) incur VAT (current rate 20%) to customers within the EU