

Women's Lives

Series 2



The Papers of Mary E. Gawthorpe 1881-1973

*Filmed from the holdings of the Tamiment Library and
Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives at New York University*

Primary Source Media



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COLLECTION OVERVIEW

THE PAPERS OF MARY E. GAWTHORPE, 1881-1973

Tamiment Library Collection 275

Tamiment Library & Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives
Elmer Holmes Bobst Library
70 Washington Square South
New York, NY 10012

ABSTRACT

Mary E. Gawthorpe (1881-1973) was a British suffragist who was an organizer for the Women's Social and Political Union from 1906 to 1912. Following her immigration to the United States in 1916, she was involved in a number of American social and political movements, including women's suffrage and labor education. Her papers cover the period of her involvement with the militant British suffragettes as well as some of her activities in the United States.

PROVENANCE

The Mary E. Gawthorpe Papers were donated to the Tamiment Library at New York University by Mary Gawthorpe's great-nieces, Anne Ward Crocker, Elizabeth Ward Miessner, and Joyce Cover Ward in 2001.

HISTORICAL/BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Mary Eleanor Gawthorpe was born in Leeds, England, on January 12, 1881, to John and Annie Eliza (Mountain) Gawthorpe. She had four siblings, but only one sister, Annie Gatenby, and a brother, James Arthur, survived to adulthood. Her father was a leather worker, and her mother worked occasionally as a textile worker and laundress to help support the family. Gawthorpe became a pupil-teacher at age thirteen in a local church school. Following her certification, she served as a schoolteacher in Leeds until 1906.

While she was studying and teaching, Gawthorpe became involved in socialist and labor politics in Leeds through her friend Tom Garrs. She was active in the Independent Labour Party (ILP) and the Women's Labour League, and she coordinated a women's page in the local *Labour News*. Through this work she began to speak in public, and the first two speeches she prepared were entitled "The Child under Socialism" and "The Modern Pariah, a Plea against the Making of Criminals." She was also a leading figure in the Leeds branch of the National Union of Teachers, served on the Lord Mayor of Leeds Committee for the Feeding of School Children, and was active in A.R. Orage's Leeds Arts Club.

Christabel Pankhurst had been speaking to ILP audiences throughout England, and Gawthorpe became increasingly interested in the issue of women's suffrage, particularly after the October 1905 arrest of Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney at Free Trade Hall in Manchester. Although the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), founded in 1903 by the Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst, was active at that time only in Manchester and other Lancashire towns, Gawthorpe began to stimulate interest in women's suffrage in her native Leeds and throughout Yorkshire by writing letters to the press and speaking at local labor events. She worked with Isabella Ford to organize the Leeds Suffrage Society, which was affiliated with the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. In 1906, she resigned her teaching post at the Bramley Council School to devote more time to these causes, and later that year, she accepted an offer to become a full-time organizer for the WSPU. As she became more involved with the militant suffragettes, she grew less active in the ILP.

One of Gawthorpe's first assignments was to join Christabel Pankhurst in Wales, where she drew upon her own working-class background and involvement in the labor movement to organize mining communities for the Mid-Glamorgan campaign against the Liberal politician Samuel Evans. Gawthorpe became one of the WSPU's primary speakers, and was especially active in the North of England. She was first arrested, for disrupting a House of Commons meeting, on October 23, 1906. Known as a particularly dynamic and persuasive orator, she was one of the speakers at a Hyde Park demonstration on June 21, 1908 that drew over 200,000 people. By 1909, she was head organizer for the Lancashire branch of the WSPU, headquartered in Manchester. Several imprisonments, which included hunger strikes and forced feeding, eroded her already fragile health, and she had to drop out of the movement for repeated periods of convalescence. In 1910, she was unable to be in Manchester to fulfill her duties for the Autumn Campaign, but conducted a "bed-side" effort to raise money to support the campaign. She joined with Dora Marsden in 1911 in a venture to start a new journal, *The Freewoman*, which sometimes found itself at odds with the Pankhursts and other WSPU leaders. In 1912, the issue of forced feeding of suffragette prisoners became increasingly important to her, and she led a petition drive in protest of the practice (which generated a lengthy response from George Bernard Shaw). She also made an unsuccessful call in this year for a national women's hunger strike.

Following 1912, Gawthorpe's health was too poor to continue her participation in the movement. She spent time in different locales to recover, including a trip to Italy in 1914-15. She intermittently received financial support from individual suffragettes until 1916. During this time, she began to consider other fields of work she could pursue, and took a secretarial training course at Kensington College in 1915.

Gawthorpe sailed to the United States with her mother in December 1915, arriving in early January 1916. They visited with Mary's brother and sister, who had emigrated some years before. Both Mary and her mother decided to remain in the U.S. While it appears that Gawthorpe initially advertised herself for employment as an editor's or author's assistant, she soon began to work as an organizer for a number of political causes and moved from campaign to campaign for the next several years. She quickly joined the

American struggle for women's suffrage, working first as a Field Organizer and then Head Organizer for the Brooklyn branch of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Mary Ogden White wrote of her contribution to this movement, "Miss Gawthorpe is a morsel of a woman to have achieved so much, but one look into her hazel eyes--her very unusual hazel eyes--is convincing of the power within her. She is all fire and quick response, a flash of energy, of sympathy, of comprehension." In February 1917, she went to Buffalo to work as chairperson of the Western New York Suffrage News Service. In this capacity, she led one contingent of a caravan to the Suffragists' State Convention, led by Gertrude Franchot Tone in August 1917. Later that year, she was appointed State Press Chairman for the Party, a capacity in which she served until mid-1918.

Following her work with the Woman Suffrage Party, Gawthorpe worked on a number of short-term organizing projects around the country. In 1918, she worked for the National Consumers League's Industrial Investigation. She also assisted in the completion of the League's study of "Woman's Work in Wartime" in Wilmington, Delaware. Gawthorpe carried out research by visiting homes to gather family history and budget data and then remained to serve as Legislative Secretary of the Delaware Consumers' League, working on their campaign for a Minimum Wage Law.

In 1919, she traveled to Chicago, where she worked with the Cook County Labor Party, especially with the Women's Section. She continued the public speaking for which she had been well known in the British suffrage movement, and was a Labor Day speaker at a demonstration of miners in Belleville, Illinois. It may have been in Chicago that she became associated with Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (ACWA), as her next move was to Rochester, where she briefly served as the union's Director of Educational Programs. She was a delegate to the national convention of the National Labor Party (later the Farmer-Labor Party) in Chicago in 1920, and was "loaned" by ACWA to work on the presidential campaign of Parley Parker Christensen. To aid the campaign, she spoke in the mining districts of Indiana and Illinois. From 1921-1922, she was an executive secretary for the League for Mutual Aid.

In 1921, she married John Sanders, an engineer who had been a boarder in the home of her brother, James Arthur, in Newark, New Jersey. The couple settled in Whitestone Landing, New York, where they resided for the rest of their lives. Following her marriage, Gawthorpe held no "official job" -- as she put it -- but maintained close associations with a number of progressive and labor organizations around New York City, particularly the New School for Social Research.

In 1931, Gawthorpe once again became involved with her former comrades from the British suffrage movement, when she began to promote Sylvia Pankhurst's book, *The Suffragette Movement*, which was experiencing poor sales in the United States. This endeavor led to a disagreement with Pankhurst over a description of Gawthorpe in a brief footnote in the book, which overlooked Gawthorpe's involvement in the women's suffrage movement in the United States following her emigration. To set the record straight, and to provide detailed information about her activities in the United States for a series of biographical files on militant suffragettes compiled by the Suffragette

Fellowship in Britain, she solicited letters of reference from a number of political figures with whom she had worked, including Gertrude Franchot Tone, Roger Baldwin, Arthur Garfield Hays, and Vera B. Whitehouse. Gawthorpe eventually demanded that Pankhurst produce a second edition of the book in order to correct the mistake, an action Pankhurst was not prepared to take. Following a contentious correspondence that extended from 1931 to 1935, and a trip to England by Mary and her husband in 1933 which included visits with Pankhurst and other old friends, they appear to have fallen out of touch.

In 1962, Gawthorpe wrote a memoir of her early years and her participation in the British suffrage movement, *Up Hill to Holloway*, printed by Traversity Press of Penobscot, Maine. John Sanders passed away the following year. In addition to her political activities, Gawthorpe maintained interests in astrology, gardening, painting and drawing. She was moved to the Clearview Nursing Home in Whitestone, New York, in January 1973, and passed away there on March 12, 1973. She was survived by her nephew and heir, Sidney John Ward, whose three daughters preserved her papers and donated them to the Tamiment Library at New York University.

Bibliographical sources:

Diane Atkinson, *The Suffragettes in Pictures* (London: Sutton Publishing Limited, 1996).

Mary Gawthorpe, *Up Hill to Holloway* (Penobscot, Maine: Traversity Press, 1962).

Sandra Holton, *Suffrage Days: Stories from the Women's Suffrage Movement* (London: Routledge, 1996).

Pankhurst, Sylvia, *The Suffragette Movement; An Intimate Account of Persons and Ideals* (London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1931).

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

Series I Diaries/Engagement Books, 1918-1972. Gawthorpe recorded her activities in engagement books from shortly after her arrival in the United States until her death. These materials do not provide a comprehensive account of Gawthorpe's activities from this period, however, because the detail of her accounts varied greatly from year to year.

Series II Correspondence, 1903-1972 (bulk 1916-1933) contains Gawthorpe's incoming and outgoing correspondence. Much of the correspondence from 1931 to 1933 concerns the publication of Sylvia Pankhurst's book *The Suffragette Movement* and a dispute between the two women over Pankhurst's treatment of Gawthorpe's American career in a footnote. Material pertaining to this matter can be found throughout the Correspondence series. Among the correspondents on this topic are: John Beffel, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Alice Stone Blackwell, Parley Parker Christensen, Mary E. Dreier, John Galsworthy, Victor Gollancz, Arthur Garfield Hays, A.R. Orage, Sylvia Pankhurst, Alice Paul,

Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, George Bernard Shaw, and Gertrude Franchot Tone. (See also Pankhurst files in Series III.)

Another key issue addressed in this series is the split between Gawthorpe and Dora Marsden, who briefly co-edited *The Freewoman* in 1911, which is discussed in correspondence with Albert and Adele Lowy and Grace Jardine (see also Gawthorpe's note in Series V, Box 8, Folder 6).

Other correspondents of note in this series are Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst, Scott Nearing, Roger Baldwin and Havelock Ellis. The series also includes five folders of cards from Gawthorpe's husband, John Sanders.

Series III Subject Files, 1881-1990, cover the period from Gawthorpe's birth in 1881 to her death in 1973, as well as materials relating to her family and estate.

Much of the earlier material in the series relates to the WSPU, including Gawthorpe's work in the North of England, as well as a range of other pro- and anti-suffrage organizations. There is extensive documentation of two of Gawthorpe's initiatives in 1912: her coordination of a petition against the forcible feeding of suffragette prisoners and her call for a national women's hunger strike. The petition drive generated responses from a range of figures, including Havelock Ellis and George Bernard Shaw, which are included in this subject file.

Series IV Educational Materials and Notes, 1898-1932. This series includes files on Gawthorpe's training and career as a teacher from 1898 to 1904, her notes and travels during 1914-16 following the end of her involvement in the WSPU, and study materials and sketchbooks dating from 1916, when she arrived in the United States, to 1932.

Series V Postcards, 1903-1972, contains postcards sent, received and collected by Gawthorpe. The series is divided into two sections, Suffrage and General. The Suffrage section includes cards bearing cartoons and drawings, as well as portraits and other photographic cards. The General section includes many cards sent by the Gawthorpe family and friends, including many scenic cards, a few drawings and some holiday cards. Of note in this series is the only material in the collection that reflects Gawthorpe's relationship with Tom Garrs. Postcards from Garrs to Mary Gawthorpe's mother are filed chronologically in the General section. Gawthorpe kept her postcards in packets, grouped by year. Interspersed among the cards are some handwritten explanatory notes by Gawthorpe that were found in these packets.

Addendum: Photographs, Graphic Material, Oversize Items and Books, 1900-2001, includes portraits and group photographs of Mary Gawthorpe, her family and friends, and suffrage movement colleagues, dating from the turn of the century to 1953. Loose photographs have been grouped by topic. Six badly deteriorated albums holding several hundred small snapshots, mainly illustrating holiday trips and Gawthorpe's Long Island home and garden, have been dismantled and the photographs divided into subject groups and re-housed in labeled envelopes. The albums themselves were discarded.

Most of these photographs were taken by John Sanders. The photos were not arranged in strict chronological order within the albums, and one subject may reappear in several albums. Nevertheless, archives staff assigned each album a number, and the envelopes have been labeled to reflect both the subject and the original album from which they came. Since a great many of the snapshots were repetitious as to subject, or of little historical interest, a selection of representative images has been made for the microfilm project.

In addition to photographs, the Addendum series includes several suffrage greeting cards, oversize suffrage flyers and leaflets, and 3 original drawings, as well as Gawthorpe's autobiography, *Up Hill to Holloway* (1962) and an Index to the autobiography and family history compiled and edited by Gawthorpe's grandnieces.

INTRODUCTION

The papers of Mary Eleanor Gawthorpe comprise an extensive collection of personal and political material from a woman whose political involvement spanned many decades and went beyond supportive activism. Gawthorpe worked full time for several feminist and socialist organisations in the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, in both Great Britain and the United States of America. This rich collection will be of great interest to anyone wishing to research the British militant suffrage movement--in particular, the campaign of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), the group founded by Emmeline Pankhurst in Manchester in October, 1903. Gawthorpe went to work for the WSPU in the autumn of 1906 as a paid organizer, for a salary of about £2 (\$4) a week. Her position as a working-class socialist from northern Britain (she had previously worked for the Women's Labour League) expands our knowledge of the social, cultural, and geographical basis of the WSPU's work. The collection also contains valuable material that illuminates the tasks carried out by the campaign's paid workers, thus broadening our understanding of militancy. As illustrated by Gawthorpe's involvement with a variety of organizations in the United States, much of the later material in the collection helps situate suffrage involvement as part of a broader political life. In addition to charting Gawthorpe's activism, these holdings reveal the contexts in which the history of the suffragette movement came to be written, as well as some of the political and personal motives behind standard autobiographical accounts, including Sylvia Pankhurst's *The Suffragette Movement* and Gawthorpe's own less readily available memoir, *Uphill to Holloway*.

A large part of the collection is concerned with Gawthorpe's work as a paid organizer for the WSPU. In 1907, she was given a place on the WSPU's new National Committee, formed by Emmeline Pankhurst after members of the Women's Freedom League (WFL) split off from the WSPU. Gawthorpe was ill with appendicitis at this time, so her papers do not engage with the issues of the split in any great detail, nor is there much information about how the National Committee functioned. However, the collection is particularly rich in its detail of the regional dimensions of the WSPU's campaign. In 1908, Gawthorpe was appointed as the WSPU's organizer in Lancashire. From her base in Manchester, she ran the campaigns of the "mother union," as the branch in that city was known, as well as overseeing the work of other organizers in the county. Handbills, posters, and invitation cards offer the researcher evidence of the extent of the militant suffrage campaign outside London; for example, such ephemera indicate the numbers of women volunteers required for a single successful suffrage meeting. Although Gawthorpe was based in Lancashire, as one of the WSPU's most sought-after speakers, she carried out engagements all over the country. Consequently, alongside details of provincial campaigns, the collection emphasizes aspects of the WSPU's metropolitan campaign outside of its headquarters. Items such as the annual reports of the Kensington (London) branch of the WSPU alert researchers to the fact that branches in close physical proximity to the union's headquarters retained a degree of autonomy in political and financial affairs.

Gawthorpe's position as a regional (and sometimes itinerant) suffrage organizer brought her into contact with many suffragettes throughout Britain. The ensuing correspondence with them, which is preserved in this collection, draws attention to the pace of the movement and some of the demands that the militant campaign placed on its workers and volunteers. Much of this detail will be found within the bundles of postcards to or from Gawthorpe, written at the height of the WSPU's activity. As the addresses on the numerous cards show, suffragettes who were deployed away from home were expected to take cheap lodgings. There was little access to telephones, but the early twentieth-century postal service offered multiple daily deliveries; the postcard section reveals how political campaigns could be arranged via this medium. The communications outline the planning of demonstrations, as well as more complex suffragette plans. The campaign-related material within the postcards is enhanced elsewhere in the collection with hastily scrawled notes on the back of handbills and sketch plans for demonstrations, such as the diagram of how the human "horses" were to line up to draw the carriage of Liverpool suffragette Patricia Woodlock on her release from Holloway Prison in June 1909. Unsurprisingly, given the punishing pace of work evidenced by these communications, there is also some useful correspondence detailing Gawthorpe's symptoms and treatment during her final health breakdown, which prompted her withdrawal from the WSPU in 1911.

The collection offers a deal of material helpful to scholars with an interest in Gawthorpe's association with *The Freewoman*, the radical feminist periodical founded by Dora Marsden in September 1911. Les Garner's 1990 biography of Marsden, *A Brave and Beautiful Spirit*, has already offered an interpretation of this difficult period in Gawthorpe's life. The correspondence found here between Gawthorpe and her mother expands on this, revealing the extent of Gawthorpe's physical incapacity at the time, as well as offering some suggestions as to what she anticipated her role in *The Freewoman* was to be. Although Gawthorpe ended her formal connection with the WSPU in September 1911, the collection demonstrates her continuing interest in the suffrage question and her ongoing involvement in certain aspects of campaigning, thus expanding the historical understanding of how suffrage could function for an individual beyond the confines of a specific organisation. Of particular note here are the papers that cover Gawthorpe's independent petition against the lengthy sentences passed on her former organizing colleagues, Mary Leigh and Gladys Evans, in September 1912, which drew her into correspondence with George Bernard Shaw and Havelock Ellis, amongst others. There is also extensive material relating to Gawthorpe's unsuccessful attempt to end the British state's increasingly brutal treatment of suffragette prisoners by means of initiating a mass hunger strike of sympathetic women throughout Britain over the Christmas period of 1912. As Gawthorpe was no longer a member of an organisation at this stage, she followed the press coverage of her initiative by subscribing to a clippings service. The ensuing file shows how newspapers throughout Britain reported this new departure for the suffrage campaign with varying degrees of seriousness.

For suffrage historians and for researchers with an interest in the political cultures of feminism, the extent to which the collection allows the key friendship networks of activists to be traced and recreated is a particularly useful dimension. Mary Gawthorpe

was especially friendly with Dora Marsden, the Manchester suffragette she helped to “bring on” as a worker and who went on to organize in Southport, and with Rose Larmatine Yates of the Wimbledon WSPU. In addition to these fairly well-known relationships, the collection explores Gawthorpe’s friendships with suffragettes whose involvement remained wholly at the level of particular branches. Some of the practical dimensions of such relationships are illustrated by the papers relating to the testimonial fund set up for Gawthorpe by concerned friends after her departure from *The Freewoman*. While this material will have resonance for anyone investigating political friendships, the fact that most of these relationships involve women from Manchester will be especially intriguing to those with a similar geographical interest.

Much of the later material in the collection reveals that some of the friendship networks begun at the height of the WSPU’s activity lasted a lifetime. Correspondence with Edith Rigby and Ada, Hilda, and Jessie Russell continues into the 1950s. Gawthorpe kept up some of her later contact with former WSPU colleagues through the Suffragette Fellowship, an organisation established in the 1920s as a means of keeping former activists in contact. A key feature of the work of the Fellowship was shaping a narrative of suffragette history from the militant perspective. Gawthorpe’s papers reveal in detail how her part in this undertaking was largely shaped by her contact with Sylvia Pankhurst over Pankhurst’s own heavily autobiographical history, *The Suffragette Movement*, carried out between 1929 and 1931. Researchers seeking to learn more about how the history of the militant campaign was formed will find much to engage their interest here, as will those investigating autobiographical approaches to history. The correspondence that began as a rekindled friendship between Gawthorpe and Pankhurst touches in detail on Pankhurst’s feelings at becoming an unmarried mother, and her relationship with her son, as well as Gawthorpe’s responses. This sheds light on later Victorian feminist perspectives on sexuality, both retrospectively and in the somewhat more permissive climate that followed the First World War. Gawthorpe’s attempts to market the book reveal the levels of interest still provoked by the WSPU in the 1930s. Political historians will note her correspondence during this period with key figures from the British socialist movement of the 1890s, including Shaw and Alfred Orage. The acrimonious end to her renewed friendship with Sylvia Pankhurst prompted Gawthorpe to engage with the Suffragette Fellowship herself. Correspondence with Elsa Gye describes changes in the Fellowship rules that enabled both Gawthorpe and her husband, John Sanders, to become involved. At this point, Gawthorpe began to gather material for her own autobiography; correspondence with Grace Jardine and other former associates offers information on what became of several key figures in the northwest suffrage branches.

Whilst Mary Gawthorpe is best known as a suffragette, the collection offers evidence of her extensive involvement in a number of political campaigns in the United States, including the New York State Woman Suffrage Society, the National Consumer’s League, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers’ Union of America, and the Farmer-Labor Party. There is much of value in the collection for researchers with an interest in these organisations. Documentation of Gawthorpe’s occasional contact with key figures in American feminism--such as Alice Paul (whom she would have known from her time in the WSPU) and Harriot Stanton Blatch--is useful in furthering our understanding of the

transatlantic connections between feminists in the decades before and after the First World War.

There is valuable material in the collection for anyone seeking to understand the complex ways in which social class and political activity were connected at the end of the nineteenth century. Whilst Gawthorpe's origins were indisputably working class, her prominence as a political organizer has made it difficult to categorise her. The opportunities offered by the pupil-teacher system in nineteenth-century Britain were central to Gawthorpe's success. This system paid exceptionally bright working-class pupils to stay on at their schools, where they were put in charge of classes. They studied in the evenings and at weekends at the local pupil-teacher centre. Gawthorpe's notebooks, which form part of the collection, are a rich resource for anyone interested in the history of teacher training or education in this period. Notes from her own studies are contained here, as well as the teaching materials she prepared for her work in a variety of Leeds schools. While showing what was required of a pupil teacher, the collection evidences Gawthorpe's ongoing commitment to education through her work at Kensington College, where she underwent secretarial training in 1916. Many working-class activists of Gawthorpe's generation found that the combination of education and political involvement enabled them to transcend the limits delineated by their social class. Gawthorpe's papers illuminate in detail the route which made this possible.

This microfilm edition of the Papers of Mary E. Gawthorpe, 1881--1973 now makes her remarkable life widely accessible. The collection will be of use to researchers at a variety of levels. For undergraduate projects concerned with working-class education, women's suffrage, female political cultures, and the construction of first-wave feminist histories, Gawthorpe's autobiography--offered here with the useful index compiled by her nieces in 2001--is made available, alongside the extensive personal correspondence between Gawthorpe and a variety of political figures, some prominent and others who are less well known. For more detailed research projects, these can be supplemented by the extensive compilations of press clippings amassed by Gawthorpe, which chart a variety of reactions to aspects of the suffragette campaign. The printed materials, including handbills and flyers for meetings and annual reports of local suffrage societies, add a further dimension, particularly for those with an interest in the suffrage movement. The extensive coverage of Gawthorpe's attempts to continue public suffrage work outside of any organisational body will engage political theorists and feminist theorists alike.

Krista Cowman
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REEL INDEX

The Papers of Mary E. Gawthorpe, 1881-1973

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12	5	1-11	Ephemera: Programs, Invitations, Notes; undated, 1906-1938	Garland, Charles: Clippings; undated, 1922-1929
13	5	12-49	Garland Fund (The American Fund for Public Service): Reports and Clippings; 1923-1934	Pankhurst, Sylvia: The Suffragette Movement; undated, 1931, 1936
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Reel	Box	Folders	Start	End
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17	7/AD	Addendum: folders 1-13	Postcards: Suffrage and General; 1903-1972	<i>Uphill to Holloway</i> : Index and Supplement to the Autobiography of Mary Eleanor Gawthorpe; 2001

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REEL GUIDE

Series I, Diaries/Engagement Books, 1918-1972

Please note: Blank diary and engagement book pages in this series were not microfilmed.

Reel	Box	Folder	Title	Date
1	1	1	Diaries/Engagement Books	1918-1920
1	1	2	Diaries/Engagement Books	1920-1925
1	1	3	Diaries/Engagement Books	1926-1929
2	1	4	Diaries/Engagement Books	1930-1935
2	1	5	Diaries/Engagement Books	1936-1938
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6	2	5	Diaries/Engagement Books	1960-1961
6	2	6	Diaries/Engagement Books	1962
6	2	7	Diaries/Engagement Books	1963
6	2	8	Diaries/Engagement Books	1964
7	2	9	Diaries/Engagement Books	1965
7	2	10	Diaries/Engagement Books	1966-1967
7	2	11	Diaries/Engagement Books	1968-1969
7	2	12	Diaries/Engagement Books	1970-1971
7	2	13	Diaries/Engagement Books	1972

The Papers of Mary E. Gawthorpe, 1881-1973

Series II, Correspondence, 1903-1972 (bulk 1916-1933)

Reel	Box	Folder	Title	Date
8	3	1	Unidentified	undated, 1903-1933, 1968-1972
8	3	2	A	undated, 1911-1923
8	3	3	Amberg, Ruth	undated, 1922
8	3	4	Armstrong, E. Noel	undated, 1926-1935
8	3	5	Astrological Research Foundation	1930-1931, 1931
8	3	6	B	undated, 1915-1933, 1969
8	3	7	Baldwin, Roger	undated, 1920-1933
8	3	8	Barker, E. Frye	1925-1927
8	3	9	Barney, Nora Stanton	1926
8	3	10	Becker, Maurice	undated, 1920-1933
8	3	11	Beckwith, Ella G.	undated, 1920
8	3	12	Beekman, Henry R.	1928
8	3	13	Beffel, John	1931-1933
8	3	14	Berrien, Laura M.	1931
8	3	15	Blackwell, Alice Stone	1931
8	3	16	Blatch, Harriot Stanton	undated, 1931
8	3	17	Bosworth, Grace M.	1931
8	3	18	Bradley, Ivah	1932
8	3	19	Broun, Heyword	1932
8	3	20	Byrns, Elinor	1921-1922
8	3	21	C	undated, 1919-1933
8	3	22	Carpenter, Edward	1915
8	3	23	Carson, Frank	undated, 1926-1933
8	3	24	Carus, Helena Proudfoot	1919-1949
8	3	25	Cathcart, Vera Countess of	1926; 1931
8	3	26	Christensen, Parley Parker	1924, 1931
8	3	27	Civic Club	1926-1927
8	3	28	Condon, Mollie	1925-1933
8	3	29	Consolidated Edison	1939
8	3	30	Corio, Sylvio	1931-1936
8	3	31	Crossley, Stella	1925-1926
8	3	32	D	undated, 1914-1916
8	3	33	Dockray, Leslie	1970-1972
8	3	34	Dreier, Mary E.	undated, 1926-1931
8	3	35	E	undated, 1925-1931

The Papers of Mary E. Gawthorpe, 1881-1973

Reel	Box	Folder	Title	Date
8	3	36	Ellis, Havelock	1912
8	3	37	F	1915-1933
8	3	38	Floyd, Louise Adams	undated, 1926-1951
8	3	39	Flynn, Elizabeth Gurley	1930
8	3	40	Forbes-Robertson, Sir Johnston	1910
8	3	41	Forward (Scottish Journal)	1932
8	3	42	Frank, Walter and Eva	1931-1933
8	3	43	Fraser, Helen	1923-1931
8	3	44	Freeman, Elisabeth	undated, 1923-1933
8	3	45	G	undated, 1917-1934
8	3	46	Galsworthy, John	1931
8	3	47	Garland, Marie Tudor	undated, 1922-1939
8	3	48	Garland, Marie Tudor	1940-1950
8	3	49	Garland, Mary Wrenn	1924-1927
8	3	50	Gawthorpe, Annie Eliza	undated, 1910-1911, 1919-1920, 1925
8	3	51	Gawthorpe, James Arthur	1913
9	3	52	Gollancz, Victor	1931-1932
9	3	53	Grant, Myron L.	undated, 1933
9	3	54	Granville-Smith, Jessica	undated, 1929-1931
9	3	55	Greenbie, Marjorie	1968-1970
9	3	56	Gumberg, Alex	1931
9	3	57	Gunner, Jocelyn	1927-1949
9	3	58	Guthrie, Lillian	1960-1973
9	3	59	Gye, Elsa	1931-1932
9	3	60	H	undated, 1908-1933, 1970
9	3	61	Haapenen, John	1932
9	3	62	Harmati, Sandor	undated, 1932
9	3	63	Hays, Aline D.	1931-1933
9	3	64	Hays, Arthur Garfield	1929-1933
9	3	65	Hillman, Sidney	1920
9	3	66	Hollister, Carroll	undated, 1929-1922, 1969
9	3	67	Horst, Gertrude	1932-1933
9	3	68	Hulburd, Anna K.	1924-1929
9	3	69	Hulst, Cornelia	1919-1926
9	3	70	I	ca.1932
9	3	71	Iliff, J.G.	undated, 1916

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Reel	Box	Folder	Title	Date
9	3	72	Irwin, Inez Haynes	1931-1933
9	3	73	J	undated, 1916, 1917, 1920-1933, 1971-1972
9	3	74	Jardine, Grace	1931-1932
9	3	75	K	undated, 1927, 1970
9	3	76	Kallen, H.M.	1931
9	3	77	Kelly, Herbert	undated, 1921
9	3	78	Kemp, Eleanor C.	undated, 1931
9	3	79	Kennan, Ellen A.	1925-1933
9	3	80	L	undated, 1911, 1931-1932
9	3	81	Laski, Harold J.	1931
9	3	82	LeGallienne, Eva	1927
9	3	83	Leslie, Kenneth	undated, 1969
9	3	84	Levinson, Polly	1931-1933
9	3	85	Lidderdale, Jane	1966-1967
9	3	86	Lowy, Albert and Adele	1931, 1971-1972
9	3	87	Lowy, Mary	1921
9	3	88	M	1910-1933
9	3	89	MacDonald, Ishbel A.	1927
9	3	90	Manship, Ruth	undated, 1929-1932
9	3	91	Marble, Mary Flowers	undated, 1927
9	3	92	Morris, Mary	1929-1930
9	3	93	Murray, Stella Wolfe	1931
9	3	94	Musgrave, Helen	undated, 1928-1930
9	3	95	N	undated, 1908, 1927-1933, 1967, 1969
9	3	96	Nafe, Gertrude	1931-1933
9	3	97	Nearing, Scott	undated, 1917-1933
9	3	98	Nevison, Henry W.	1909
9	3	99	Niebuhr, Reinhold	1933
9	3	100	Norman, C.H.	undated, 1910
9	3	101	North Node Book Shop	1929-1931
9	3	102	O	undated, 1919-1926
9	3	103	Orage, A.R.	1931
9	3	104	Osgood, Alivilda F.	1927-1933
9	3	105	Osman, J.M.	undated, 1926-1933
9	3	106	P	1907-1931, 1967
9	3	107	Pankhurst, Christabel	1933

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Reel	Box	Folder	Title	Date
9	3	108	Pankhurst, Emmeline	1908
9	3	109	Pankhurst, Sylvia	1929-1931
9	3	110	Pankhurst, Sylvia	1932-1935
10	3	111	Paul, Alice	1929-1931
10	3	112	Penny, Frank	undated, 1915-1929
10	3	113	Pethick-Lawrence, Emmeline	1931-1935
10	3	114	Pomeroy, Ella	undated, 1929-1932
10	3	115	Post, Hermann	undated, 1932-1933
10	3	116	R	undated, 1917-1933, 1970, 1972
10	3	117	Reid, Helen Rogers	1925-1931
10	3	118	Reiner, Edith	undated, 1929
10	4	1	Rigby, Edith	undated, 1932-1951
10	4	2	Robins, Elizabeth	1931
10	4	3	Rowe, Frances	1917
10	4	4	Russell, Ada	1936-1944
10	4	5	Russell, Bertrand	1931-1932, 1970
10	4	6	Russell, Ethel	1942-1945
10	4	7	Russell, Hilda	1920-1939
10	4	8	Russell, Jessie	1947-1951
10	4	9	Russell, Marie Valentine	1916-1927
10	4	10	S	undated, 1916-1933
10	4	11	Sadow, Sue	1932-1933
10	4	12	Sanders, John (Note: Blank greeting cards were not filmed.)	undated
10	4	13	Sanders, John	1921-1929
10	4	14	Sanders, John	1930-1939
10	4	15	Sanders, John	1940-1949
10	4	16	Sanders, John	1950-1959
10	4	17	Sanders, John	1960-1963
10	4	18	Schulkind, Adelaide	1929-1932
10	4	19	Scott, Charles Prestwich	1910, 1931
10	4	20	Scudder, Vida D.	1932
10	4	21	Sharp, Doris	1931
11	4	22	Shaw, George Bernard	1912, 1933
11	4	23	Shelby, Gertrude Mathews	1921-1926
11	4	24	Singleton, Caroline	1926-1928
11	4	25	Smith, B.A.	1915-1928

The Papers of Mary E. Gawthorpe, 1881-1973

Reel	Box	Folder	Title	Date
11	4	26	Smith, Jessica	1968-1969
11	4	27	Stevens, Doris	1928-1931
11	4	28	Storm, Diana	1928, 1931
11	4	29	Strang, Lewis C.	1927
11	4	30	Sullivan, William L.	1921
11	4	31	Swanwick, Helena	1908, 1932
11	4	32	Swayne, Blanche	1932-1933
11	4	33	T	undated, 1919-1933
11	4	34	Tolson, Chas. G.	1909
11	4	35	Tone, Franchot	undated, 1930, 1968
11	4	36	Tone, Gertrude Franchot	undated, 1919-1923
11	4	37	Tone, Gertrude Franchot	1924-1938
11	4	38	Unity Society	1929
11	4	39	Upward, Allen	1913
11	4	40	Valiant, Grace	1928-1930
11	4	41	Verrall, Richard P. and Gertrude	1919-1921
11	4	42	W	1915-1931, 1949, 1966, 1970-1972
11	4	43	Ward, Annie Gawthorpe	undated, 1913-1921, 1948
11	4	44	Ward, Sidney John	1910, 1928-1929
11	4	45	Ward, Stella Crossley	undated, 1930-1933
11	4	46	Watson, Elizabeth	undated, 1926-1933
11	4	47	WEVD	1931, 1933
11	4	48	White, Eliot	1931-1933
11	4	49	Wiener, Paul Lester	1929
11	4	50	Woman Suffrage Party, Brooklyn	1916
11	4	51	Z	1933

The Papers of Mary E. Gawthorpe, 1881-1973

Series III Subject Files, 1881-1990

Reel	Box	Folder	Title	Date
11	4	52	Actress Suffrage Organizations	1909-1910
11	4	53	Adult Suffrage Society	1907
11	4	54	Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	1920
11	4	55	Artists' Suffrage League	undated
11	4	56	Bangs, Jean M.	1931-1933
11	4	57	Biographical Materials: John Sanders, Jr. (Note: Privacy information was not filmed.)	1922-1933
11	4	58	Biographical Materials: Mary Gawthorpe	1909-1933
11	4	59	Biographical Materials: Mary Gawthorpe (Note: Privacy information was not filmed.)	1966-1990, 2004
11	4	60	Blackwell, Alice Stone	1916, 1947-1950
11	4	61	Catt, Carrie Chapman: Speeches	1911, 1916
11	4	62	Central Society for Women's Suffrage	undated, 1907
11	4	63	Clippings: General (Note: Selected articles were not filmed.)	undated, 1912-1968
11	4	64	Conciliation Committee for Women's Suffrage	1910
11	4	65	Davison, Emily Wilding	1913
11	4	66	Education Issues: Pamphlets	1910-1911
12	5	1	Ephemera: Programs, Invitations, Notes	undated, 1906-1938
12	5	2	Fabian News	1911-1912
12	5	3	Fabian Society: Pamphlets	1907-1912
12	5	4	Family: General	undated, 1937, 1941
12	5	5	Forcible Feeding: Clippings [See also Series VI, Box 10, Folder 14]	1912
12	5	6	Forcible Feeding: Shaw Clippings	1912
12	5	7	Forcible Feeding Petition: Correspondence	1912
12	5	8	Forcible Feeding Petition: Organizing Materials	1912
12	5	9	The Freewoman	undated
12	5	10	Friends of India	1932
12	5	11	Garland, Charles: Clippings	undated, 1922-1929
13	5	12	Garland Fund (The American Fund for Public Service): Reports and Clippings	1923-1934
13	5	13	Garland, Marie Tudor: Clippings	undated, 1916-1931
13	5	14	Hardie, Keir: Suffrage Pamphlets	undated, 1905

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Reel	Box	Folder	Title	Date
13	5	15	Hunger Strike: Clippings	1912-1913
13	5	16	Hunger Strike: Correspondence	1912
13	5	17	Hunger Strike: Editorials	1912-1913
13	5	18	Hunger Strike: Letters to the Editor	1912-1913
13	5	19	Illness: Baylis House	undated, 1913
13	5	20	Illness: Mary Gawthorpe Testimonial Fund	1911
13	5	21	Illness: Support from Suffragists	1915-1916
13	5	22	Independent Labour Party: Pamphlets	undated, 1900-1906
13	5	23	Independent Labour Party: Suffrage Materials	1906
13	5	24	International Women's Franchise Club	undated, 1910
13	5	25	Labour Organizations: Leaflets	undated, 1910
13	5	26	Lancashire and Cheshire Women's Textile and Other Workers' Representation Committee	undated
13	5	27	Leeds: General	1906-1908
13	5	28	Leeds Women's Suffrage Society	1906
13	5	29	Liberal Organizations	undated, 1907-1909
13	5	30	Liberal Women's Suffrage League	undated
13	5	31	Manchester: General	undated, 1908-1910
13	5	32	Men's League for Opposing Woman Suffrage	ca.1909
13	5	33	Men's League for Women's Suffrage	1907-1909
13	5	34	Men's Suffrage Organizations	undated, 1909-1911
13	5	35	Merseles, Theodore F.	1929
13	5	36	National Committee to Promote the Break Up of the Poor Law	1910
13	5	37	National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship	1923
13	5	38	National Union of Women Workers	1908
13	5	39	National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies	undated, 1909
13	5	40	Nearing, Scott	1916, 1931
13	5	41	The New Freewoman	1913
13	5	42	New School for Social Research	1930-1932
13	5	43	New York, Journey to: MG	1915-1916
13	5	44	New York State Woman Suffrage Party	1916

The Papers of Mary E. Gawthorpe, 1881-1973

Reel	Box	Folder	Title	Date
13	5	45	North of England Society for Women's Suffrage	1908-1909
13	5	46	Old Time Players	1929
13	5	47	Pankhurst and Pethick-Lawrence Trial: Clippings	1912
13	5	48	Pankhurst, Sylvia	undated, 1931-1932
13	5	49	Pankhurst, Sylvia: The Suffragette Movement	undated, 1931, 1936
14	5	50	Pankhurst, Sylvia: The Suffragette Movement Correspondence	1931-1932
14	5	51	Pankhurst, Sylvia: Woodford Nursery School Committee	1930
14	5	52	Pankhursts: Clippings	undated, 1925-1932
14	5	53	Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons	1910
14	5	54	Russells: Clippings	undated, 1914
14	5	55	Sanders, John, Jr.: Condolence Letters	1963
14	5	56	Sanders, John, Jr.: Condolence Cards	1963
14	5	57	Sanders, John, Jr.: General (Note: Privacy information was not filmed.)	1921-1922, 1934
14	5	58	Scott, Charles Prestwich	1929-1932
14	5	59	Shaw, George Bernard	1909, 1931
14	5	60	Sims, George R.: "The Cry of the Children" (Tribune Extras Pamphlet)	undated
14	5	61	Speaking Engagements: MG	1907-1910, 1919
14	5	62	Suffragette Fellowship	1932, 1939, 1968-1972
14	6	1	Suffragette Split: Clippings	1912
14	6	2	Suffragists' Vigilance League	1909
14	6	3	Sweated Industries Exhibition	1906
14	6	4	Union Francaise Pour le Suffrage des Femmes	1909
14	6	5	Upward, Allen	1910, 1926
14	6	6	Votes for Women	1909
14	6	7	War Resisters' International	1926
14	6	8	Webb, Sidney and Beatrice: Course of Lectures	1910-1911
14	6	9	Women Writers' Suffrage League	undated
14	6	10	Women's Freedom League	1907-1909
14	6	11	Women's International Matteotti Committee	1932-1933

The Papers of Mary E. Gawthorpe, 1881-1973

Reel	Box	Folder	Title	Date
14	6	12	Women's Labor League: Leaflets	1905-1906
14	6	13	Women's National Anti-Suffrage League	undated, 1908
14	6	14	Women's Social and Political Union, Aberdeen	1908
14	6	15	Women's Social and Political Union, Birmingham	undated, 1910
14	6	16	Women's Social and Political Union, Bradford	undated, 1908
14	6	17	Women's Social and Political Union, Dundee	1908
14	6	18	Women's Social and Political Union, Glasgow	1910
14	6	19	Women's Social and Political Union, Kensington	1907-1911
14	6	20	Women's Social and Political Union, Lambeth	undated
14	6	21	Women's Social and Political Union, Leeds	undated, 1907-1908
14	6	22	Women's Social and Political Union, Liverpool	1909
15	6	23	Women's Social and Political Union, Manchester	undated, 1908-1910
15	6	24	Women's Social and Political Union, National	undated
15	6	25	Women's Social and Political Union, National	1906-1907
15	6	26	Women's Social and Political Union, National	1907-1908
15	6	27	Women's Social and Political Union, National: Leaflets	1909
15	6	28	Women's Social and Political Union, National: Women's Exhibition	1909
15	6	29	Women's Social and Political Union, National	1910-1911
15	6	30	Women's Social and Political Union, Preston	1908-1909
15	6	31	Women's Social and Political Union, Rawtenstall	1908
15	6	32	Women's Social and Political Union, Scottish	1908
15	6	33	Women's Social and Political Union, Southport	1908-1910
15	6	34	Women's Social and Political Union, Wimbledon	1908-1911

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Reel	Box	Folder	Title	Date
15	6	35	Women's Suffrage: Clippings	undated, 1908-1975
15	6	36	Women's Suffrage: Leaflets	undated, 1906-1911
15	6	37	Women's Suffrage: Pamphlets	undated, 1906-1914
16	6	38	Women's Suffrage: United States	1916
16	6	39	Women's Suffrage Crisis: Clippings	1913
16	6	40	Women's Suffrage Society: Blackpool and Fylde	1909

Series IV Educational Materials and Notes, 1898-1932

Reel	Box	Folder	Title	Date
16	6	42	Course Materials: London and Northern Tutorial College	ca. 1890
16	6	43	Italy: Notes and Materials	1914-1915
16	6	44	Notes: Miscellaneous	undated, 1910-1911
16	6	45	Regulations for the Training of Teachers	1913
16	6	46	Secretarial Training: Kensington College	1915
16	6	47	Sketchbooks	undated, 1932
16	6	48	Study Notes: History of the United States	1916
16	6	49	Teaching Materials	1899-1900
16	6	50	Teaching Materials: Cockburn School	[1899?]
16	6	51	Teaching Materials: Elementary Syllabus	1903-1904

Series V Postcards, 1903-1972

Reel	Box	Title	Date
17	7	Postcards: Suffrage and General	1903-1972

The Papers of Mary E. Gawthorpe, 1881-1973

Addendum: Photographs, Graphic Material, Oversize Items and Books, 1900-2001

Reel	Box	Folder	Title	Date
17	ADD 1	1	Photographs: Gawthorpe Family and Extended Family	Undated; 1906-1931
17	ADD 1	2	Photographs: Gawthorpe, Mary	Undated; 1900-1921
17	ADD 1	3	Photographs: Gawthorpe-Sanders Home, Whitestone Landing (Long Island, NY)	1921
17	ADD 1	4	Photographs: Pankhurst, Emmeline, Christabel, Sylvia and Richard	Undated; 1931
17	ADD 1	5	Photographs: Suffrage, General (Includes Elizabeth Robins and Charlotte Despard)	Undated; 1908-1917
17	ADD 1	6	Photographs: General/Unidentified (Includes Victor Grayson)	Undated; 1902-1914
17	ADD 1	7	Photographs: General/Unidentified	Undated; 1916-1925
17	ADD 1	8	Photographs from Album #1	1933-1935
17	ADD 1	9	Photographs from Albums # 2-5	Undated; 1932-1937, 1941, 1953
17	ADD 1	10	Graphic Material: Suffrage Christmas Cards, Hand-drawn Christmas Card, 2 Suffrage Drawings by Frederic G. Dutton, 1909; "Meilleurs Amities" Portfolio. Gift of Franchot Tone.	Undated, 1909
17	ADD 1	11	Oversize Items: Program, Votes for Women! (Royal Court Theatre, 1907); Suffrage Flyers and Leaflets, 1908; Lancet Article on Forcible Feeding, August 24, 1912;	1907-1912
17	ADD 1	12	<i>Uphill to Holloway</i> , by Mary Gawthorpe. Penobscot, ME: Traversity Press, 1962.	1962