

Walking with suffrage in

Huddersfield

Huddersfield Station, St George's Square

By Jill Liddington

Though smaller than Leeds or Bradford, Huddersfield is perhaps Yorkshire's most remarkable centre for suffrage history. With two hotly-fought local by-elections in 1906-7, Huddersfield suffragettes were regularly in the national news. Alongside, an older-established suffragist organisation (which differed from the suffragettes in using only constitutional tactics) showed remarkable creativity and a talent for international networking.

Now, a century later, we can walk their streets, pace their neighbourhoods, visit their houses. Our first walk (A), a short circular route, takes us to the suffragettes' campaigning locations in Huddersfield town centre itself. The second walk (B) is a longer linear route, leading us out of the town and up into the industrialised Colne Valley, following the canal as it climbs through the countryside into the Pennines.

WALK A Huddersfield Town Centre

1 Huddersfield Station, St George's Square

Our walk begins at the station's impressive forecourt, its monumental façade little changed since it was completed in 1850. Its magnificence reminds travellers of Huddersfield's prosperity among West Riding's textile centres. By the early 1900s, the town centre was packed with great stone-built commercial offices and warehouses. In mills on the outskirts long wool fibres were spun into yarn which was then woven by women into worsted and woollen cloth – often tweeds to be sewn into ready-made suits and coats in nearby Leeds.

Huddersfield was a strongly Liberal town, returning a Liberal MP, Sir James Woodhouse, in the January 1906 General Election when a new Liberal Government swept into power. Every politician travelling up from Westminster, every visiting speaker arriving at this railway station, crossed its forecourt to reach the town centre.

2 The Market Cross, Market Place

Among those heading for Huddersfield in 1906 was **Emmeline Pankhurst**. In her Manchester home three years previously she had formed a small, new suffrage group, the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). The WSPU had recently captured newspaper headlines – interrupting politicians by shouting their 'Votes for Women' demands. This suffragette militancy, directed particularly at the Liberal Government, resulted in severe prison sentences. In October



1906, after a demonstration in the House of Commons lobby, a dozen suffragettes—including Oldham mill worker **Annie Kenney**—had been sent to prison for two months.

In November, Sir James Woodhouse MP was appointed as a Railway Commissioner. A by-election was called, and all eyes turned to Huddersfield. Suffragettes spotted a golden opportunity for political propaganda. **Emmeline Pankhurst** was among the first to arrive; she spoke that night from the town's ancient market cross (still there, even if the Market Place streetscape has altered). As this was a Government that locked up women merely for demanding the vote, she stated angrily, the WSPU would oppose all Liberal candidates.

Other suffragettes also arrived, chalking the pavements and bill-posting the town. The Government panicked – and sprang the early release of the imprisoned suffragettes. This was a propaganda gift for the WSPU. **Annie Kenney** and others freed from Holloway jumped straight on a train, sped north and exploded into the by-election.

A crowd of 4,000 gathered outside Huddersfield station to greet the released suffragettes, to the delight of the popular press and news photographers. Yet polling day with its all-male electorate still resulted in yet another Liberal victory. However, suffragettes, buoyed up by their by-election experience, gained new local recruits in the town.

Walking: A few minutes along pedestrianised New Street brings us to the Town Hall.

3 Huddersfield Town Hall

The late-Victorian town hall might lack the spacious grandeur of the earlier station façade, but its interior certainly impresses. In December 1906 **Emmeline Pankhurst** returned to the town and addressed a meeting in its large hall. She was accompanied by the full WSPU panoply, including **Annie Kenney** and Emmeline's youngest daughter, twenty-one year old **Adela Pankhurst**.



Huddersfield Town Hall

Their aim was to found a WSPU branch in this key Yorkshire town. Emmeline proclaimed: 'Women went to prison... and will continue to go to prison until the Liberal party is compelled to carry the principle it professes, and to enfranchise women of this country.'

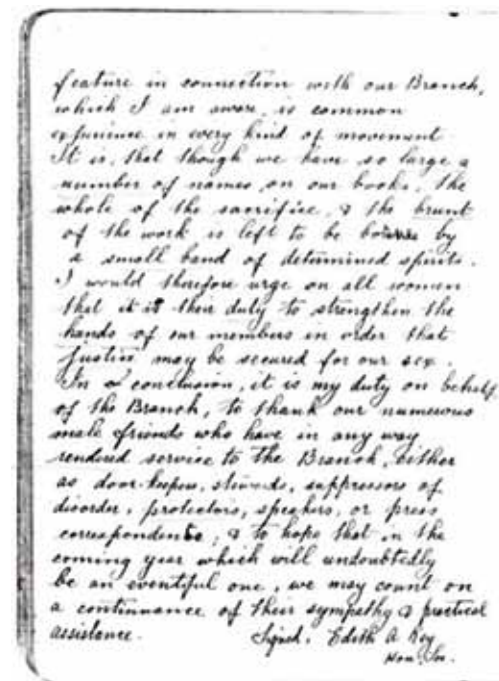
Adela proposed the women's citizenship resolution, and **Annie Kenney** urged 'young women of the town to... join the movement'—all to applause. At the end of the meeting no fewer than fifty local women put their names forward. The Huddersfield WSPU branch was formed and soon emerged as one of the most energetic in the country. So who were the local members?

4 Huddersfield Library and Archives



Just below the Town Hall, Huddersfield Library (opened in 1937) houses key evidence about Votes for Women campaigners. The excellent Local Studies Library includes street directories and local newspapers, plus the autobiography of Colne Valley suffragist Florence Lockwood (see **Walk B**). In an adjoining room, Kirklees Archives holds not only Florence Lockwood's manuscript diaries 1914-8, but also an extremely rare minute book which has rather miraculously survived and which records the early years of Huddersfield WSPU branch. This handwritten minute

book, kept in the family sideboard for decades, was only deposited very recently by the granddaughter of **Edith Key**. Edith was branch secretary (see **Bradford Road**, below) and a highly efficient business woman. Edith's minute book opens with a meeting held on Tuesday 14 May 1907, and includes her annual report 1907-8.



Edith Key's annual report 1907-8, Huddersfield WSPU branch. West Yorkshire Archive Service (WYAS)

5 Clarion Club rooms, 27 Albion Street

Edith Key's WSPU minute book carefully lists where the branch held its meetings, including open-air venues such as the Market Cross and St George's Square. One of the favourite meeting places was just above the Town Hall on Albion Street. Sadly, this street was completely rebuilt in the late-1960s.

Number 27 was the site of the Clarion Club rooms, named after the *Clarion*, a popular labour movement paper, reminding how close the links were between the early WSPU and labour politics. In her minute book, **Edith Key** also kept a list of WSPU members and their addresses so we know a great deal about the early WSPU suffragettes and can visit their neighbourhoods. We will go and look at the house of two key branch members, pausing on the



Huddersfield's older buildings often feature attractive and enigmatic decorations such as this one

old **Dora Thewlis**. Her mother **Eliza Thewlis** was a key member of the WSPU branch, and a ten-minute walk takes us to their family house.

Walking: at the foot of Northumberland St cross the dual carriageway and turn left along this main road (which becomes Northgate). Pass under the viaduct into Bradford Rd, then branch right into Alder Street, towards an open space with a small playground.

7 Hebble Street and Alder Street area

way to look at another WSPU venue.

Walking: this is a five-minute walk – over Kirkgate, alongside the churchyard, to the foot of Northumberland Street.

6 Huddersfield Friendly and Trades Club, Northumberland Street



This Victorian building might now be designated 'Creative Lofts', but its stone inscription proclaims it as 'Mechanics Institution' and by the turn-of-the-century it was the Friendly and Trades Club. The WSPU branch meetings were occasionally held here, and the issue of affiliation to the Club was discussed by members. But questions of party political allegiance proved vexatious. The WSPU in Huddersfield might have strong labour movement links, but suffragettes valued highly their independence.

An even trickier issue erupted in spring 1907. WSPU marches to Parliament led to mass arrests, including those of a number of suffragettes from Huddersfield. With local women sentenced to seven days in Holloway, townspeople suddenly discovered that suffragettes lived down their street, even on their very doorstep. Huddersfield suffrage notoriety grew – at the centre of which was sixteen year

At last, we have left behind all the town-centre rebuilding and entered a neighbourhood that Edwardian suffragettes would recognise. It was in stone-terraced streets like these that most Huddersfield WSPU members lived. The branch sprang from such tightly-knit textile communities, here sandwiched between trams going up busy Bradford Road, the noisy railway viaduct and beyond it the canal dotted with woollen mills.

Among such a 'nest of suffragettes', women could pop round to see a neighbour or could discuss a political emergency in the open space between the rows of houses. Hawthorne Terrace is further down Alder Street, third terrace from the end.

8 29 Hawthorne Terrace



Hawthorne Terrace still provides family accommodation, just as it did a century ago. In one of the central houses lived the Thewlises, a family who had migrated to Huddersfield from the Holme Valley (see **Walk B**) and who worked in the woollen mills.

Dora Thewlis, born at Honley in 1890, probably left school at eleven to twelve years old; by 1907, sixteen year old Dora was living here, working as

weaver in a local mill and earning nearly £1 a week. Her mother Eliza had joined the WSPU branch and Dora followed her.

Then, in March 1907, the WSPU invited women to march on Parliament. Ten Huddersfield women decided to go, including Dora. But in the scrimmage, a handful of local suffragettes were arrested, including Dora, the youngest. She was remanded in Holloway and the magistrate wrote to her mother and father, both of whom remained unrepentant. But Dora found her photograph on the front page of the *Daily Mirror*, and herself dubbed 'Baby suffragette'. She was sent home in the care of an elderly wardress. Dora's notoriety did not end there; the image of her arrest was turned into a picture postcard—albeit inaccurately labelled—by a firm seeing popular interest in suffragettes as a marketing opportunity.



Dora Thewlis postcard (Shamrock).

Walking: from Hawthorne Terrace, walk down Calton Street back to the junction with Bradford Road, and the row of nine shops built in the 1880s. Second shop on the left (now a Caribbean café) was the home of Edith Key, WSPU branch secretary. Backing onto the railway viaduct, it must have been noisy.

9 68 Regent Place, Bradford Road



68 Regent Place, Bradford Road, home of Edith Key, Huddersfield WSPU secretary.

Edith Key lived here with her talented blind husband, Frederic Key and their two sons, and here the Keys ran a music shop. A century ago, other shops in the row included a Post Office, a tripe dresser and a hairdresser. It is here that Edith wrote her minutes after branch meetings, and here that one of the early WSPU meetings was held, on 28 May 1907.

By the time of the 1911 census, resourceful Frederic was recorded as a self-employed 'Musical Instrument and Sewing Machine Dealer', with thirty-nine year old Edith Ann Key 'assisting in the business'; their teenage sons worked as a tailor's cutter and as a cycle shop assistant. Unusually, it appears to be Edith who has signed the census form, rather than her blind husband.

The house had five rooms, and years later Edith's sons remembered how, in its rambling attics, 'our house became a refuge and hiding place' for sheltering fugitive suffragette 'mice' after the 1913 'Cat and Mouse' Act. (This controversial piece of legislation, the Prisoners' Temporary Discharge for Ill-

Health Bill, allowed women out of prison to recuperate for a specified number of days; when the licence expired the security forces could pursue them again.) With its skylight, the attics were perhaps pokey rather than rambling.

Walking: take the footpath up the Bradford Road slip-road, past retail outlets, to Castlegate. Cross at the traffic lights, and branch right up suburban Cambridge Road. At the top, continue on, up a narrow footpath. At the top, turn left, then immediately right into Highfields Road.

10 New North Road and Edgerton

Highfields and New North Road are at the lower end of Edgerton Road. Here can be seen the grand houses of the town's merchants and bankers. Indeed, the residential suburb of Edgerton was even dubbed 'the Kensington of Huddersfield'.

Here lived one of the few well-to-do members of the WSPU branch **Bertha Lowenthal**, daughter of a prosperous German-born wool merchant in Huddersfield. The Lowenthals lived at the spacious Grange (about 1/3 mile further up Edgerton Road). With Bertha and her brother lived another unmarried sister and three domestic servants (with undoubtedly outdoor staff living nearby as well). Bertha had originally been a NUWSS suffragist (see **Walk B**), later joining the WSPU branch and becoming one of its very few members who could help with its financial difficulties.

Walking: back down New North Road and turn left into Fitzwilliam Street over the Castlegate flyover, keeping to the pavements. Turn right into John William Street to return to the station.

Bradley Street South (opposite Huddersfield University)

One final suffragette house is not marked on the map as little of this area survives, so close is it to Kingsgate shopping centre and the ring-road.

After her notoriety, 'Baby suffragette' **Dora Thewlis** went very quiet. By 1911, when she was twenty, she and her elder sister Evelina (also a woollen weaver), had left Hawthorne Terrace. The five-room house was still home to her parents, two younger sisters at school, plus a cousin. Perhaps wishing to escape the domestic congestion, and preferring town-centre independence, they moved to Bradley Street South.

Here the Thewlis sisters became boarders with a widow, a theatrical landlady whose twenty-two year old daughter worked as charwoman for a nearby theatre. One of the other boarders in 1911 was even a professional music hall artiste. But this taste of urban glamour was just a step on a more ambitious journey for the sisters. Some time before 1914, along with about twenty other Huddersfield girls, they both emigrated to Australia in search of a better life. Dora worked in blanket-weaving near Melbourne, not far from where Dora's elderly daughter and other Thewlis descendants still live.

WALK A ENDS

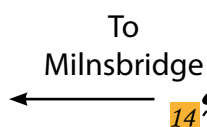


From left to right:
A typical house on New North Road;
Highfield House, New North Road;
The Grange, Edgerton Road



B - Canal side walk from Huddersfield to Marsden, via Milnsbridge, Linthwaite and Slaithwaite.

These maps show details of detour routes in each town only.



Maps of Suffrage Walk

A - Huddersfield Town Centre and start of Walk B, to Canal



WALK B: Along the Colne Valley to Slaithwaite/Marsden

Edith Key and **Dora Thewlis** do not represent the whole of the Votes for Women story in Huddersfield. **Walk B** introduces a second suffrage strand. Also starting in front of the station, the route leads in a different direction – out of the town, down to the canal towpath and up into Colne Valley, site of a fiery by-election in June 1907.

In the 1870s, a generation before **Emmeline Pankhurst** formed the WSPU, suffrage meetings had been held in Huddersfield. Campaign tactics kept well within the law, and in 1897 suffragists formed the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS). In Huddersfield a NUWSS branch was

formed in 1904. No Edwardian woman exemplified local NUWSS activism better than loyal Liberal activist and suffragist, **Helen Studdard**.

Walking: facing the station façade, turn left and then walk up Trinity Street, crossing by the traffic lights at the Catholic centre; walk across Castlegate and then along Old South Street, parallel with the dual carriageway. Pause just before the green Supersave shop.

11 44 Springwood Street

Helen Studdard was married to self-employed cabinet-maker Joe

Studdard who ran his own shop. The Studdards are a reminder that Edwardian Liberalism was not just the political faith of the mercantile elite living up Edgerton Road, but that the Liberals' 1906 landslide victory promised sweeping welfare reforms to tackle those scourges of respectable working-class families – child mortality, unemployment, poverty.

Helen Studdard, secretary of the Huddersfield Liberal Association, also became secretary of the Huddersfield NUWSS branch; she even travelled to Copenhagen, Amsterdam and Stockholm to attend International Woman Suffrage Alliance (IWSA) congresses.

Sadly, no NUWSS branch minute book survives; so the local press remains a key source for evidence of **Helen Studdard's** activism. She was a hard-working suffrage secretary, always on the look-out for new recruits, including those living up the Colne Valley – reached by walking along Water Street.

12 Spring-Grove Board School



Spring-Grove Board School, 1880.

The imposing scale of the board school on Water Street suggests how busy the Springwood area then was. Just below the Studdards' house were large woollen and cotton mills, while in front (and still standing) were two large brick ventilators for the railway tunnel running between the station and Spring Wood junction, for trains heading up the Colne Valley. Below lay the canal and more mills.

Walking: at the end of Water Street, there is a set of steep stone steps. The top of the steps offers panoramic views (see opposite).



Matt Calderwood, *Unlabeled*, 2008 • courtesy of the artist, photo copyright the artist

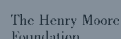
Huddersfield Art Gallery

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Florence Lockwood, watercolour, 1922, Slaithwaite, Colne Valley. Huddersfield Art Gallery, Kirklees (see adjacent advertisement for address and opening times).
By permission of Kirklees MBC.

Walking: it is a half-hour stroll up the tow path to Milnsbridge, the countryside interspersed every few minutes with a lock gate or an old stone mill, some now converted into apartments. Milnsbridge town centre is just a few minutes' walk from the canal.

15 Milnsbridge

Suffragette **Elizabeth Pinnance**, born at Paddock in 1879, left school at ten to work as a rug weaver. She married Bob Pinnance, a cloth-presser and active trade unionist, and with their three children they moved to near Milnsbridge. By the 1911 census, they lived at 13 Longwood Road, Royds Hall, just above the viaduct, with their two surviving children (one had died).

This small bustling town had not only a Liberal Club but also its own Socialist Club (now closed down) sandwiched between the canal and Bankwell Road. Here the Pinnance children attended Socialist Sunday School, learning about ethical socialism.

Elizabeth Pinnance was also arrested at Westminster in spring 1907 and was sentenced to fourteen days. Her grandchildren still live in the Huddersfield area; in the home of one is proudly displayed an illuminated testimonial, signed by **Emmeline Pankhurst** on behalf of the WSPU, and presented:

To Elizabeth Pinnance,

On behalf of all women, who will win freedom by the bondage which you have endured for their sake... We, the members of the Women's Social and Political Union, herewith express our deep sense of admiration for your courage in enduring the

13 The Holme and Colne Valleys

Below is the confluence of the River Colne (*right*) which runs east from the Pennines, and the River Holme (*centre*) flowing northwards to join the Colne. Along the Holme Valley lay Honley, Holmfirth and Wooldale – home of suffragettes such as **Ellen Brooke**, arrested at Westminster aged twenty-two at the same time as Dora Thewlis. In Honley, local suffragist dowager **Emily Siddon** of Honley House was founding NUWSS branch president.

Walking: descend carefully down 119 steep stone steps which, then and now, linked the town and canal. Turn right at the bottom, and at the end turn right into Manchester Road. The high railway viaduct is now clearly visible ahead. Immediately after the main road curves left at the traffic lights, turn sharply left down a cobbled snicket leading to the canal; at the grassy picnic area, turn left onto the towpath.

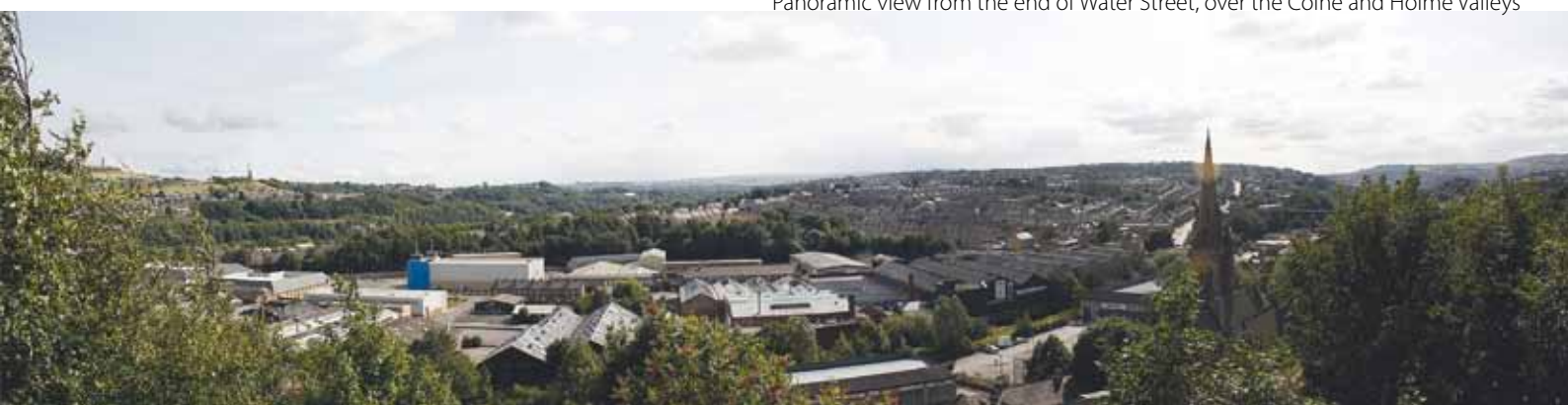
14 Canal towpath walk



The Huddersfield Narrow Canal combines rural tranquillity with signs of its intense industrial past. Immediately beyond the short tunnel and lock gates is Paddock Viaduct (above) which dominates the view. A long stone wall runs beside the tow path, and as the canal bends round, the railway viaduct looms high overhead while the River Colne flows underneath. Beyond the viaduct lies Paddock Mills, plus two smaller woollen mills and their mill ponds.

To the left of the canal, the streets rise steeply to Lockwood and Crosland Moor; here lived another small 'nest of suffragettes', **Ellen Beever** and her niece **Annie Sykes**, ten minutes walk apart, both sentenced to seven days in Holloway in spring 1907.

Panoramic view from the end of Water Street, over the Colne and Holme Valleys



long period of privation and solitary confinement in prison for the Votes for Women Cause.

Walking: it is about thirty to forty minutes' stroll along the canal up to Titanic Mills and Linthwaite.

16 Linthwaite: the tale of two mills

Edwardian Linthwaite was a closely-knit textile community. One of its largest mills, built in 1911, was optimistically named 'Titanic'. It is among the canal-side industrial buildings that have been recently converted into apartments (and, in this case, a spa).

Since the demise of the woollen textile industry, some older mills have faced less elegant alterations. One, which bears directly and vividly on the local suffrage story, requires our route briefly to leave the canal.

Walking: with Titanic on your left, cross over the river and climb Bargate Steps up to Manchester Road. Turn right along the busy main road, over the crossing and next left up Hoyle House Fold. Fork right into Chapel Hill, then bend left into Waingate. This detour to view the remains of Black Rock are only for those with a strong stomach for scenes of industrial dereliction and decay.

17 Linthwaite: Black Rock Mills



The approach to Black Rock House, Linthwaite, from a sketch by Florence Lockwood, 1903; illustration from *An Ordinary Life* (1932).

Florence Lockwood remains best known of all Huddersfield's local suffragists. Not only was she an artist (she had trained at the Slade in the 1880s) but she also wrote her autobiography, *An Ordinary Life 1861-1924* (1932). She married Linthwaite manufacturer Josiah Lockwood in 1902 and came to live by his mill, at

Black Rock House. Shortly after, she sketched her new neighbourhood, a thicket of stone cottages with the mill chimney behind.

Over a century later, Black Rock has become hemmed in by new houses, its entrance overgrown and barred by security fences. Although she would certainly recognise Linthwaite's older buildings, it is probably better that Florence Lockwood cannot see her home now.



Black Rock, its entrance barred.

Victor Grayson and the Colne Valley by-election, 1907

Florence had married into local patrician Liberalism. The Colne Valley constituency, like Huddersfield, was seen by the Liberals as their rightful territory. In the 1906 General Election, Sir James Kitson MP, a major Leeds employer, had been returned unopposed. However, the local labour movement soon had other ideas. Victor Grayson, idealistic socialist orator from Manchester (where he knew the Pankhurst family well) was adopted as the Colne Valley Labour candidate.

Then in June 1907 Kitson was made a peer. A by-election was hastily called. Aged twenty-four, debonair and handsome, Grayson proclaimed himself as not only the socialist candidate but also the one supporting Votes for Women. As well as the Huddersfield WSPU branch members, other suffragettes now began to head for the Colne Valley – including **Emmeline and Adela Pankhurst**.

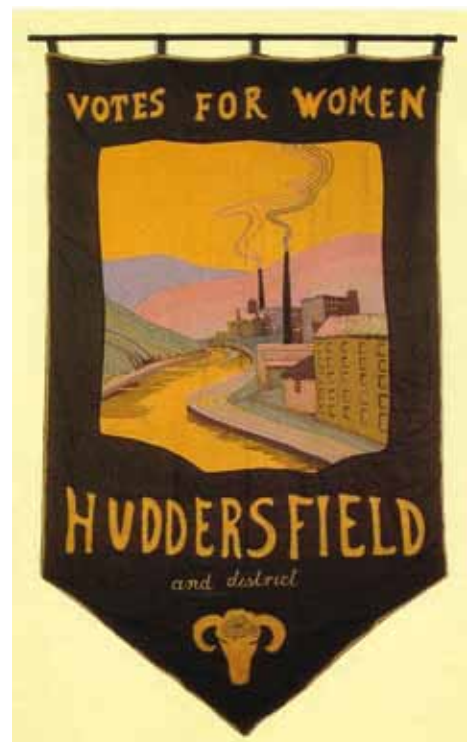
Soon Victor Grayson brought his revolutionary message even to Hoyle House in Linthwaite. The Pankhursts came right to Florence's own doorstep too. She encountered an exhausted Adela who wanted a cart for her WSPU speakers. Josiah lent the cart – and Grayson won the by-election. Local Liberals like Josiah were aghast. For Florence it proved a turning moment. She immediately joined the local NUWSS branch, putting her artist's skills to good use.



Tolson Museum is a fine Victorian mansion set in parkland with fascinating displays of archaeology, natural history, the Romans, the textile industry, transport and much more. It has an exciting programme of exhibitions and events, plus Ronnie the Raven's Puzzlepath, a special interactive trail around the museum for under fives.

www.kirklees.gov.uk/museums

Huddersfield NUWSS banner



Florence Lockwood's Huddersfield NUWSS banner, now in Tolson Museum, Huddersfield. By permission of Kirklees MBC.

From 1908, suffragist artists embarked on a wave of glorious banner-making. Florence Lockwood was inspired too – both by the Colne Valley landscape and by her own design skills. The original wording on her banner was 'Votes for Homes', stressing something more domestic and respectable than Grayson's fiery oratory, but this was altered. It remains difficult to date Florence's banner precisely; or

to suggest exactly which part of the canal she had in mind with her design.

Walking: from Black Rock, drop back down to the canal; it is about twenty to thirty minutes' stroll along the towpath to Slaithwaite. To catch the viewpoint of Florence Lockwood's landscape, walk up from the canal and across the main road to Linfit Fold; then climb up Linfit Lane.

18 Slaithwaite



Slaithwaite, its viaduct visible beyond the mills.

Slaithwaite is an attractive Pennine town and many of its woollen or worsted mills by the canal are well restored. Dominating the landscape is still Crimble Viaduct, seen from up Linfit Lane. Here in 1922 Florence Lockwood sat to paint her evocative watercolour. Clearly, since then the polluting smoke of mill chimneys has disappeared, with

trees now flourishing on the hillsides.

Walking: catch a train back from Slaithwaite station or a bus back into Huddersfield. Alternatively, if time permits, continue up the canal to Marsden, the last station before the Manchester train enters a tunnel.

Suffrage campaigning 1909-14.

By early 1909, **Edith Key's** WSPU minute book ends, the branch struggling for survival. By the time of the 1911 census, local suffragettes seemed no longer in the mood for resistance or evasion of the enumerator – though Edith herself went on to shelter suffragette 'mice' during 1913-14.

On the other hand, the NUWSS branch sustained its activity right up the war. **Florence Lockwood** even travelled to Budapest for the 1913 IWSA congress. Campaigning in early August 1914, she came home to Black Rock to finish her new suffragist banner, embroidering the words 'A New Age demands new Responsibilities for Women'. But Florence's high hopes were dashed within hours: 'War will not help human liberty, I thought, as I folded up the banner and put it away'.

19 Marsden.

Both Slaithwaite and Marsden were fiercely independent communities. On 29 June 1907, **Emmeline Pankhurst**, accompanied by **Edith Key**, arrived in Slaithwaite to begin the suffragette campaign with an open-air meeting. On polling day itself, Victor Grayson, pale with the shock of winning, was taken through the Slaithwaite streets by his supporters, wild with jubilation. It was socialist voters like Bob Pinnance who ensured Grayson was elected, and suffragettes like his wife Elizabeth who made summer 1907 so memorable. Could the WSPU really bring down the Liberal Government? (Grayson proved short-lived as an MP, though he later opened Marsden Socialist Club in front of equally enthusiastic crowds.)

The WSPU branch also held open-air meetings in Marsden. In 1907, a crowd gathered to listen to **Eliza Thewlis**. But hecklers jostled **Ellen Beever**, **Elizabeth Pinnance** and others, who were pelted with old vegetables and banana skins. They sought refuge in the house of Marsden suffragette, **Mary Scawthorne**, barring the door to the rioters, who threw stones and half-bricks. Married to a woollen spinner, Mary was a woollen weaver who had had seven children. By 1911, five were still living. The family lived in four rooms: No 4 Gladstone Buildings in Marsden.

Need to Know...

If you enjoyed these suffrage walks, or would like to read more before setting out, try:

Jill Liddington, *Rebel Girls: their fight for the vote* (Virago, 2006) which has chapters on Dora Thewlis, Edith Key, Florence Lockwood and the two by-elections. (*Rebel Girls* is reviewed in this issue.)

Hilary Haigh (ed), *Huddersfield: a most handsome town* (Kirklees Cultural Services, 1992).

Mrs Josiah Lockwood, *An Ordinary Life 1861-1924* (Echo Press, 1932).

Acknowledgements: Pam Riding, Cyril Pearce, Brian Haigh, Nina Boyd.



Jill Liddington, Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Leeds, is co-author of *One Hand Tied Behind Us* (Virago, 1978) which quickly became a suffrage classic.

Jill will lead a short guided town trail in Huddersfield, 'Walking with Rebel Girls', on Thursday 1 October, meeting at the station forecourt at 6.30pm. Further details can be found at www.jilliddington.org.uk

Travel suggestions

Rail: Huddersfield has an excellent train service from both Manchester and Leeds.

Car: the town is only three miles from Exit 24 on the M62. However, parking can be expensive – and you may have to park some way from the station.

Return: at Huddersfield station, check train time table back from Slaithwaite and Marsden.

Walking: for Walk A, allow about 2 hours, and for Walk B roughly four hours. For route B up into Colne Valley, strong shoes or walking boots are strongly advisable as the tow-path can be very muddy.