

# MAPPING WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE 1911

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## GUIDE TO SUBMITTING A CAMPAIGNER

Mapping Women's Suffrage is recording the locations and lives of as many Votes for Women campaigners as possible in 1911 to create a legacy of accessible data for 2028 - the commemoration of 100 years since women achieved the vote on the same terms as men. If you submit a campaigner for inclusion on our map using our submission form, or by contacting us directly, you'll be helping us to build an unprecedented picture of the Votes for Women movement across the country.

However, the diversity of campaigner lives, their suffrage politics, and the patchwork of surviving historical records, means that mapping campaigner locations and lives in 1911 can raise complexities that need to be negotiated. To help with this and ensure your submission for the map can be included, below are some notes and guidelines you may find useful to follow.

- 1.** The campaigner must have been alive and active in the Votes for Women campaign in 1911.
- 2.** The basic details required for a campaigner such as their name, age, marital status, occupation and address, must relate to the year 1911 – either at, or as close to, the time of the government census survey on 2nd April 1911 as possible. Most Votes for Women campaigners complied with the 1911 census, so the census records that year are the preferable source for harvesting these campaigner details and addresses for the map.
- 3.** 1911 census records are held at The National Archives in Kew and can be searched in person upon request. Alternatively, the records have been digitised and can be accessed and searched via genealogy websites Ancestry and Find My Past which also possess other digitised suffrage documents and materials many held by the National Archives. For links to these sites see our Resources page as well as our blog on 'How to research your suffrage ancestor'.
- 4.** Where Votes for Women campaigners are absent from the 1911 census survey, because they 'evaded' as part of the suffragette boycott of the survey or for some other reason, alternative sources such as local newspapers, suffrage society newspapers, local electoral rolls and other institutional records and documents can often be used to establish their most likely or regular address in 1911 for the map – again, at, or as close to, the time of the 1911 census as possible. These sources can also be viewed online via genealogy sites as above and via other websites like the Women's Rights Collection, Digital library, LSE. For this and other useful sources see our Resources page. Local libraries and museums are also excellent sources of information.

5. Votes for Women campaigners who 'resisted' the 1911 census survey often provided some, but not all their details, and at their usual address. So, they can often still be found when searching 1911 census records at their everyday addresses. However, because resistor records often contain only partial details finding them can be difficult requiring some creative thinking during the searching process! Where their addresses are not traceable via the 1911 census, alternative sources should be used as suggested above.
6. If you cannot find a document or any direct evidence of the address where a campaigner was living in the year 1911 at any point, their 'most likely' addresses for that year may be used, but this must be qualified. So, for instance, if a campaigner can be shown to have been living at a particular address in the year/s prior to 1911, and can similarly be shown to have been living there the year/s after, it is reasonable to assume that they were also resident there during 1911. If you have had to use this methodology, please make this clear by uploading the relevant documents and/or state this in the campaigner's biographical section (see below).
7. If there is more than one Votes for Women campaigner living at the same address, split them where possible, even a husband and wife. This allows us to more accurately reflect the number of Votes for Women supporters and campaigners and to record differences between them such as their preference for a particular suffrage society, their gender, age, or status over the 1911 census boycott.
8. Mapping Women's Suffrage incorporates data on whether Votes for Women campaigners took part in the organised suffrage boycott of the 1911 census survey for the map. Whether they complied, resisted or appear to have evaded the 1911 census, is a required detail for the submission of a campaigner for the map. However, it is important to stress that the map is **not** primarily a suffrage census boycott map. The main purpose of the map is to show the everyday locations of ordinary women and men who campaigned for the vote at, or as close to, the time of the 1911 census survey as possible – and this may be different to the place where some spent census night on the 2nd April 1911 especially as 'evaders'. For an example of this, see Emily Wilding Davison under WSPU on the map in London. Davison has two entries in the 1911 census records – one in the Houses of Parliament where she tried to hide out on census night but was discovered, and another taken at the London boarding house in Coram Street where she was living – likely filled out by her landlady. Both census forms are shown and discussed in Davison's biography, but she is recorded on the map at her everyday dwelling place at that time in Coram Street.
9. We try to include 1911 census images on the map wherever possible, so please do upload them when you submit your campaigner, if you have them, along with any other images and documents and the accompanying source and copyright information.
10. Campaigner biographies are not limited to the year 1911 and may cover a broader period of campaigner lives. However, given the maximum 500-word limit, it is preferable that the focus of the text is their Votes for Women activities around the 1911 period. The

biographical section also allows space to touch upon any complexities or uncertainties that might surround campaigner lives and details you have discovered. This may be especially useful if you have uncovered a new campaigner not currently known to published histories or those whose details might be sketchy.

- 11.** All sources and reading materials used for your campaigner must be cited as directed by the submission form to help us vet campaigners before their inclusion on the map.
- 12.** We are here to help. So, if you need further advice and/or information do contact us via the Contact Us form and we'll get back to you as soon as we are able.

For more information visit: [www.mappingwomensuffrage.org.uk](http://www.mappingwomensuffrage.org.uk)