

Henry Wood Nevinson (1856-1941)



Henry was the son of a Leicester solicitor. Educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford, he became a well-known writer and foreign correspondent. In 1907, he was a founding member of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage and two years later he became the chairman of the newly formed and rather more militant Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement. In 1909, he and a colleague resigned as leader writers of the Daily News in protest that the newspaper would not condemn forcible feeding of suffragettes on hunger strike.

Baptism register for St Mary's, Leicester, 1856.

Felicity Edwards

The Life Of Henry Nevinson

1856
October 11th - Henry Nevinson was born at Southfields place, Leicester.
November 12th - Baptised. (Baptism recorded, Leicester St Mary's baptism register.)

Page 32

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of *St Mary Leicester* in the County of *Leicestershire* in the Year 1856

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1856 Nov. 12 No. 249.	Henry Wood	George Henry	Nevinson	Southfields	Gentleman	John Wms Vice

1861 - According to the England Census, he would have been 4 years old and living at 66 Regent Street, St Mary's Ward, Leicester. (Family Church House) and his name? Maria Jane Neverson, his sister? Edward and Basil and his sister Maria.

1871 - N/A England census records.

1872 - Henry was 15 years old when he went to Shrewsbury school.

1875 - At the age of 18 he goes to Christ Church in Oxford.

1879 - He graduates, then he goes to teach at Westminster school.

1880 - He spent a year studying in Bonn, Germany.

1881 - England census records: Location - N/A record. Name - N/A record. Age - 24. Occupation - B.A. Oxford.

1884 - He married Margaret Wynn (which was recorded at St Clements Church marriage register).

3rd June - The birth of his daughter Philippa.

1887 - Moved to Hampstead, John Street.

1899 - Joined the Social Democratic Federation.

3rd August - His son Christopher was born.

3rd August - His son Christopher was born.

1891 - England census records: Location - Hampstead. Name - Scar Cottage Street - John Street. Age - 34. Occupation - Lecturer in History? He moved to Somerville Road, Hampstead.

1897 - He goes to teach the Greek - Turkish war after leaving his post as a war correspondent. First visit to Ireland. He was sent to South Africa to work during the Boer War.

10th September 1897 -

1901 - N/A England census records. He moved to 4 Darnley Crescent (601 in Hampstead).

30th December 1903 - Henry met Evelyn Sharp. He returned to South Africa. Travels to Moscow for the MRC. Starts to campaign against slavery. A modern slavery was published. He joined the WSPU.

13th January 1907 - He attended his first WSPU meeting with Evelyn Sharp.

13th February 1907 - He took part in his first demonstration. He joined the Daily News. He went to Constantinople and Moscow. He travelled to Ireland. He joined the MRC.

1911 - N/A census records. He travelled to Albania (for the MRC).

1912 - He travelled to Bulgaria (1st Bull). He also went to Ireland. He was sent to Bulgaria again (2nd Bull).

1912 - (Name: David Seligson). He travelled to Berlin (Woll, GOR). He spent time in Ireland, France and Belgium as well.

1915 - Germany (Collected) Salomon.

1916 - Travelled to Egypt.

1918 - He went to Cyprus and Ireland.

1919 - Travelled to Germany, Ireland and Denmark.

1921 - N/A England census records. He goes to Ireland twice over the course of the year. He also travelled to the United States (disfranchisement campaign). He went to Ireland again (twice) and to Vienna (lecturing).

1923 - He travelled to Germany (twice).

1926 - Travelled to Turkey, Lebanon, Rhodes, Syria and Iraq.

1929 - He went to USA with Raymond MacDonnell. He also travelled to Canada and Vienna (for PEN).

1931 - N/A England census records. The Hays (PEN).

1932 - Mary's death. Death of his daughter.

1933 - Henry married Evelyn.

1937 - Becomes the president of (PEN).

1938 - He travels to Constantinople (with PEN).

1940 - Henry's Hampstead home was bombed so he had to move to Chipping Hampstead.

20th October - His last diary entry.

9th November 1941 - He died aged 85 at Chipping Hampstead. He died 45 old age.

It would be very difficult to do Henry Nevinson justice in a short time. There is a growing on the back to give you a further glimpse into the suffering and extraordinary life of Henry W. Nevinson.

So, what kind of a person was Henry W. Nevinson?

Henry was a travelling, energetic, well-travelled man who died age 85 for what he believed in despite the fact he knew many people may strongly disagree with him. He died in his prison even if it meant suffering personally. For example, after continuing refusing to stop writing weekly towards the suffragettes (and suffragists) he was sent from one of the penitentiaries he had been working at this time. Which was actually prompted a letter of confidence from Emmeline Pankhurst herself which suggests how much of an impact he made on the suffragettes.

'We cannot divorce lecture in Russia and support it in England, nor can we advocate democratic principles in the name of a party which employs them to a single end.'

1909, written by Henry Nevinson.

I hope this timeline demonstrates the fact that someone using *voluntarily* can become *voluntarily* with their beliefs.

The Ottoman

'Democracy' - It was a word (progression for women's rights to vote) but with the suffragettes there was possibility of violence.

Greece-Turkish war - It was fought between the Turkish National Movement and Greece during the partitioning of the Ottoman Empire.

MPCU - Men's Political Union (for women's enfranchisement, it was an organization).

MRC - Macedonian Relief Committee.

PEN (Pankhurst, Evelyn and Nevins) - It is a worldwide organization that includes leaders of many forms of liberation.

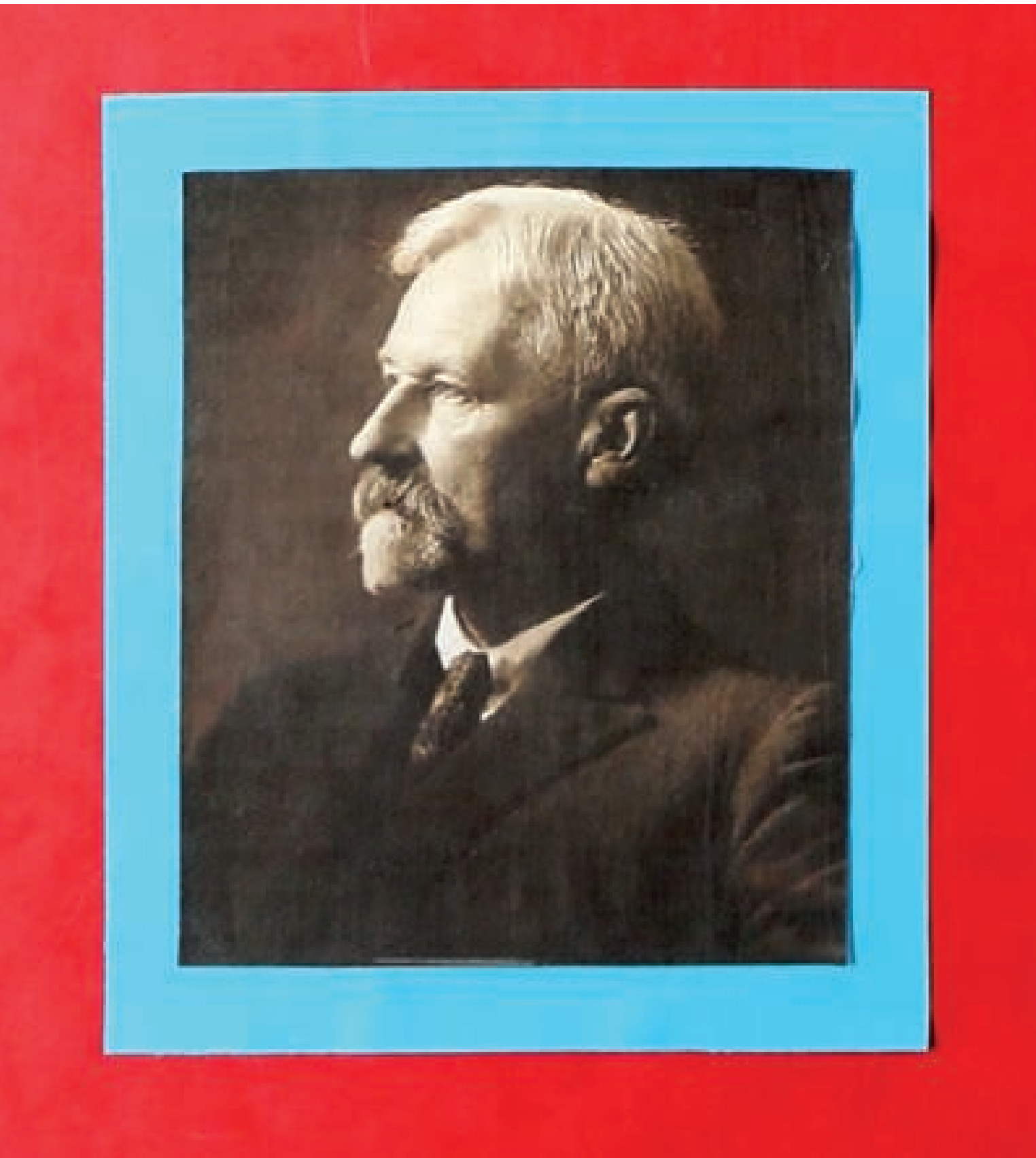
QAU - Quaker Ambulance Unit.

The Social Democratic Federation - It was known as Britain's first organized socialist party by H.N. Hyndman.

Labour Correspondent - A journalist who reports from a scene of war.

WSPU (Women's Social and Political Union) - It was a political movement and militant organization campaigning for women's suffrage in the UK from 1903 to 1917. Founded by Emmeline Pankhurst.

1856 - Born
1884 - Wrote A Sketch of Herder and His Times book
1884 - Married Margaret Wynne Jones
1887 - Moved to Hampstead
1889 - Joined the Social Democratic Federation
1892 - Met Nannie Dryhurst and started an affair
1897 - Employed by the Daily Chronicle and sent to cover the Greco-Turkish war
1899 - Sent to South Africa to cover the Boer war
1901 - Met Evelyn Sharp and started an affair
1904 - Visited Angola
1905 - Established the Walking Club with Evelyn
1906 - Joined Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) because they were annoyed at the lack of success with the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies
1907 - Attended his first WSPU meeting with Evelyn
1907 - Founder member of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage
1909 - Resigned from the Daily News
1912 - Had an argument with Nannie Dryhurst which ended the affair
1913 - Essays in Rebellion book
1913 - Women's Vote and Men book
1914 - England declared war on Germany
1915 - Monitored the evacuation of Sulva Bay
1921 - Essays in Freedom and Rebellion book
1925-28 - Changes and Chances autobiography
1932 - Margaret Nevinson (His Wife) Died of kidney failure
1933 - Married Evelyn Sharp
1936 - Between the Wars autobiography
1936 - Running Accompaniments autobiography
9 th November 1941 - Henry Nevinson Died aged 85



Nevinson pleaded on behalf of the suffragists to get the vote.

His opponents thought that women would be degraded by the act of voting though they were happy for women to engage in 'backstairs' politics. Nevinson said that giving the vote was not downgrading to women; 'working under sweated conditions and at occupations like the chain makers was certainly a degradation'. He was very influential in pushing the bill through.

As a journalist Nevinson was very careful in gathering his facts and his writing often inspired people fighting for freedom.

Being married to a suffragette and spending time living among the working classes and observing people in poverty, inspired him to join the Labour Party and help those disadvantaged in society.

