

Life by G.W. & L.A. Johnson ³⁹⁴¹
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Josephine E. Butler. | Reprint
1928.

Born in Northumberland
on April 13. 1828.

Born of Border family who
had given much to the
development of civilized life
in that countryside -

She married George Butler
who was a grave kindly
young creature - a Tutor at
Durham University - when
they met. His father was
Dean of Peterborough - George
became a clergyman

3941

17 years of age began to hear
about the slavery of the
negro peoples - "Blackbirding"
days - U.S.A. - especially
Smith.

"You can believe that at that time sad &
tragic scenes came to us from fresh
sources of the hideous wrongs inflicted
on negro men and women, I say
women, for I think there lot was
particularly horrible, for they were
almost invariably forced to minister
to the worst passions of their masters
or be persecuted and die. I recollect
the story of a negro woman who had
four sons, the sons of her master. The
three eldest were sold by their father for
good prices, their mother never knew
their fate. She had one left, the youngest,
her treasure. Her master was full of
passion ~~and~~ one day shot - this boy dead"

In Jan 1852 she married
George Butler, son of Deau of
Peterborough. He was a Tutor at

3941

Durham University - humanised
the teaching here in some measure.

They moved to Oxford - Had a
library ^{artistic} circle, Professors &
Fellows & visitors from
abroad ^{went} on study of art
letters -

With these superior persons
Josephine spent her evenings as
gracious hostess, weighing them
in her silent heart - or finding
them wanting - On morality between
men & women
Their judgments - seemed to me
to be false. A moral lapse
in a woman was spoken of as
an immensely worse thing than
in a man.

One young man declared he would not
allow his own mother to read
such a book as one under
discussion.

When a wrong done was protested
against there was hush
advice "It could only do harm to
open up in any way such a question
as this"

So Josephine learned what kind
of world she was living in.

Examples were probably more
easily found then than now
when greater honesty & frankness
have made the beginning of a
difference & the greater liberty
& opportunity of women removed
some of the greatest dangers.

~~But Josephine's husband~~
~~began to~~
George Butler sympathized with
Josephine - but she wanted more
- she won his consent to take
action.

They took into their home poor girls
driven to infanticide & made
them happy workers in their
own household. They made
their home a Refuge for girls
who had been thrown untaught
into the fray & were sent to
jail for petty misdemeanors
- then had every door shut
against them.

come really close to her
 in her ^{of a great crusade} life story. Other story
 of her husband there are
 many records of how she
 began the struggle which
 was to be her life work.

Education of Women 1867

Miss Clough called to see
 Dr Butler in regard to
 her plans. Got-willing
 generous - continued
 support -

James Stewart (Trinity College,
 Cambridge)

Came to Liverpool to make his
 first experiment - "Lecture
 Courses For Ladies" from
 which was born The University
 Extension Scheme. Dr Butler
 organised the four northern
 centres - Sheffield, L'pool
Manchester & 4th Leeds.

Then they took another house which with help they turned into a Home of Rest - where the sick & the exhausted & the old were nursed & helped to recovery or if too late were given every comfort ~~towards~~ ^{their} lives ebbed away.

Then they opened an Industrial Home where the girls worked or learned how to work when returning to a dangerous world at least in part now equipped to face it.

Had to leave Oxford because its material condition was endangering Josephine's life

Went to Bleekheath in 1857
Then to Cheltenham as Vice-Principal Chelt. College until 1865 - then Liverpool until 1882

The Rescue & Refuge work began in Liverpool - where in the docks & slums there was a misery which had never before

Miss Clough's visit to the 3941
Butlers in 1867 led to the
formation at the end of that year
of the North of England Council for Promoting
the Higher Education of Women

Josephine Butler was president
of this Council from 1867 - 1873
Miss Clough was secretary for
3 first strenuous years

1st Lecture Courses were by
Mr Stuart - on
Astronomy : in 3 four cities -
total number of women "students"
550 - Similar courses -
1868 - Added lectures to working
men at - Geneve. These two
institutions combined - on
the end the University Extension
Lecture System was placed on
a permanent - basis.

Women who view it as a commonplace
lecturing movement - do not know that it
was started first for women & has always
been free from the old university - see trace

North of England Council for the
Higher Education of Women next
interested itself in examinations
In 1868 presented a memorial
to University of Cambridge (which
had opened the Local Examinations
to girls under 18 in 1865) to
extend this work by admitting
women to the Higher Examinations

Josephine B. went to Cambridge
herself to present the
memorial -

University responded - opened
next year "Examinations for
Women" later came to be called
Higher Local Examinations & open
to both women & men.

Endowed schools in these days
were almost all restricted entirely
to boys - although quite a number
of the endowments were originally
left to "children"

The N. of E. C. H. E. W. make a great
effort to get - endowed schools
Commissioners to devote some of
these funds to the use of girls schools

at ~~York~~ in 1874 J.B. read a paper
at its annual meeting on
"Economic Science as a part of the
Education of Girls"

In 1869 she edited a Symposium
of essays by ~~10~~ ^{other fellow advocates} ~~feminists~~ ^{on} ~~the~~
men and women on
Woman's Work & Woman's
Culture.

Josephine Butler.

(Liverpool)

3941
1866

Work among Women Prisoners in
Liverpool =

Visiting hospitals - quays -
Oakum shed in goal.

=
Lack of sufficient facilities to
give these girls or women any
chance of escape from the pit
they were in.
=

Dr George Butler

(inaugurating a University
Extension Lecture scheme for
Women in 1869
at Sheffield 3941)

"at all times reforms in the social position of women have been brought about by efforts of their own, for their own sake, supplemented by men, but always coming in the first instance from themselves"

Principal of Liverpool College -
Husband of Josephine Butler

Notes from Johnson's book
Josephine Butler.

3941 (a)
Quotations from her writings
quoted by the Johnsons in their book
of her life

Hated "freed of gold and lush of flesh" which made
women their first victims.

"It was my lot - from my earliest years to be haunted by
the problems which more or less present themselves
to every thoughtful mind."

"The marriage relation should be "a perfectly
equal union, with absolute freedom on both sides
for personal initiative in thought or action &
for individual development."

About Oxford circa 1855 (University Towns before fellows
married or there were women's
colleges)

"A onesidedness of judgment - is apt to be fostered by such
circumstances - an exaggeration of the
purely masculine judgment - on some topics,
and a conventional mode of looking at things"

Mrs Gaskell's book - in which a woman
character is guilty of a moral lapse - discussed
by social gathering of men in the Butler's
drawing room - all the old double standard
cliches

When she suggested a word of appeal to the
honour of a man who had "wronged" a
young girl - the wisest sage in the University
of Oxford (she had thought him) replied
"It could only do harm to open up in any way such
a question as this. It is dangerous to arouse a
sleeping lion."

Josephine Butler

Every instinct of womanhood within me was already in revolt against certain accepted theories in society.

Her courage led her (in those days) to take in as her maid to her home - a child mother who had murdered her infant -

"I met again the highly-educated masculine world in our evening gatherings more than ever resolved to hold my peace - to speak little with man, but much with God."

Her husband "was even more to me in later life than a wise & noble supporter and helper in the work which may have been called especially my own. He had a part in the creation of it."

"The idea of justice to women, of equality between the sexes, & of equality of responsibility of all human beings to the moral law, seems to have been instinctive in him."

Husband's favourite word "Why do ye put of yourselves judge that which is right"

War of Secession - U.S.A - Slavery - No Slavery the main issue - British feeling with the South for very mixed motives.

Her work in Liverpool where her husband became Principal of Liverpool College. 1866
900 pupils - 12 races - at least - all varieties of Christian belief -

Misery in L'pool

3941

©

Immense work hours - 5,000 people -

Agnes Jones - at General Hospital, angelic - others
departments - bore the ^(Pauper) ~~cherishes~~ ^{cherishes} of these

days -

Special Wards for diseased girls -

Special Bridewell on ground floor

- huge cellars, bare & unfurnished -

damp - stone floors - called the

Oakum sheds - prisoners - & casuals

picking oakum for a shelter of food.

Found 100 girls & women in an
immense gloomy vault. She sat with

them & picked oakum - one girl learned
a psalm to say when - they prayed.

An avalanche of miserable but grateful
womanhood

"We had a dry cellar in our house and a
garret - or two & into here we crowded as
many as possible of the most friendless
girls who were anxious to make a
fresh start."

3941

Butler Josephine (born Grey) 1828-1906

Social Reformer - early pioneer of
higher education for women - University
Extension Lectures & Classes (Liverpool)
1866.

Established Homes for Workers & Fallen
Women. Ladies National Association
for Repeal of Contagious Diseases Act.
1869-1885.

Caused reform of law affecting White
Slave Traffic. Continental work.
Wrote much -

3941

Josephine Butler .

Her education work included writing

1) "The Education & Employment of Women"
pub. by Macmillan in 1868.

2) and the editing of
"Women's Work & Women's
Culture. Macmillan
1869

Josephine Butler

3941

From Woman's Work or Woman's Culture
which she edited 1869

"Fears are good, 394/
Prayers are better, but we
should get on better if behind
every tier there was a vote
at the ballot box" said
a venerable lady from America
at Josephine Butler's meeting
Feb 28, 1883.

"Every soul in the room
responded to the
sentiment"
Comment by J. B. in
letter to her on the
same day

actual

I walked through the mist feeling
rather sad & wondering how long
... women will be refused
a voice in the representation
of the country. J. Baxter,
Letter to her son

28/2/83

20/4/83 -

compulsory examination of women
condemned by vote of the H of C -

* operation of the C. D. Acts was
suspended by Gov. in May,

Actual repeal carried April
1886 - 16

ck. at N.R.A. about 2 ³⁹⁴¹ letters
in Cyton letters at Birm.
Univ. Lib. - & see where to
write - possibly & get
photos of them

Harrison

O'Neil

file green cards

file new card in "con. r find"

Mr. Hugo