

Katherine Mansfield

Kathleen Mansfield Murry (née **Beauchamp**; 14 October 1888 – 9 January 1923) was a prominent New Zealand modernist short story writer and poet who was born and brought up in colonial New Zealand and wrote under the pen name of **Katherine Mansfield**. At the age of 19, she left New Zealand and settled in England, where she became a friend of writers such as D. H. Lawrence and Virginia Woolf. Mansfield was diagnosed with extrapulmonary tuberculosis in 1917; the disease claimed her life at the age of 34.

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Biography

Early life

Katherine Mansfield



Katherine Mansfield

Born	Kathleen Mansfield Beauchamp 14 October 1888 Wellington, New Zealand
Died	9 January 1923 (aged 34) Fontainebleau, Île-de-France, France
Resting place	Cimetiere d'Avon, Avon, Seine-et-Marne

Mansfield was born Kathleen Mansfield Beauchamp in 1888 into a socially prominent family in Wellington, New Zealand. Her grandfather was Arthur Beauchamp, who briefly represented the Picton electorate in parliament. Her extended family included the author Countess Elizabeth von Arnim, and her great-great-uncle was Victorian artist Charles Robert Leslie. Her father Harold Beauchamp became the chairman of the Bank of New Zealand and was knighted in 1923.^{[1][2]} Her mother was Annie Beauchamp, whose brother married the daughter of Richard Seddon.

She had two older sisters, a younger sister and a younger brother, born in 1894.^{[3][2][4]} The Mansfield family moved from Thorndon to the country suburb of Karori in 1893, for health reasons. Here Mansfield spent the happiest years of her childhood, and she used some of those memories as an inspiration for the short story "Prelude".^[1]

Her first printed stories appeared in the *High School Reporter* and the Wellington Girls' High School magazine (the family returned to Wellington proper in 1898),^[1] in 1898 and 1899.^[5] Her first formally published story "His Little Friend (<https://wellington.recol.lect.co.nz/nodes/view/2515>)" appeared the following year in a society magazine, *New Zealand Graphic and Ladies Journal*.^[6] In 1902 she became enamoured of Arnold Trowell, a cellist, although her feelings were for the most part not reciprocated.^[7] Mansfield was herself an accomplished cellist, having received lessons from Trowell's father.^[1]

Mansfield wrote in her journals of feeling alienated in New Zealand, and of how she had become disillusioned because of the repression of the Māori people. Māori characters often are portrayed in a sympathetic or positive light in her later stories, such as "How Pearl Button Was Kidnapped".^[3]

Moving to London

Mansfield moved to London in 1903, where she attended Queen's College along with her sisters. Mansfield recommenced playing the cello, an occupation that she believed she would take up professionally,^[7] but she also began contributing to the college newspaper with such dedication that she eventually became its editor.^{[3][5]} She was particularly interested in the works of the French Symbolists and Oscar Wilde,^[3] and she was appreciated among her peers for her vivacious and charismatic approach to life and work.^[5]

Mansfield met fellow student Ida Baker^[3] at the college, and they became lifelong friends.^[1] They both adopted their mother's maiden names for professional purposes, and Baker became known as LM or Lesley Moore, adopting the name of Lesley in honour of

Pen name	Katherine Mansfield
Occupation	Short story writer, poet
Language	English (New Zealand English)
Nationality	New Zealand (British subject)
Alma mater	Queen's College, London
Period	1908 – 1923
Literary movement	Modernism
Spouse	George Bowden (m. 1908; div. 1917) John Middleton Murry (m. 1918)
Partner	Maata Mahupuku Edith Kathleen Bendall Ida Constance Baker
Relatives	Arthur Beauchamp (grandfather) Harold Beauchamp (father) Elizabeth von Arnim (cousin)

Mansfield's younger brother, Leslie.^{[8][9]}

Mansfield did not become involved in much political activity during her time in London. For example, she did not actively support the suffragette movement in the UK (women in New Zealand had gained the right to vote in 1893).^[3]

Travelling across Europe

Mansfield travelled in Continental Europe between 1903 and 1906, staying mainly in Belgium and Germany. After finishing her schooling in England she returned to New Zealand and only then began in earnest to write short stories. She had several works published in the *Native Companion* (Australia), her first paid writing work, and by this time she had her heart set on becoming a professional writer.^[5] This was also the first occasion on which she used the pseudonym "K. Mansfield".^[7] She rapidly grew weary of the provincial New Zealand lifestyle and of her family, and two years later headed back to London.^[3] Her father sent her an annual allowance of 100 pounds for the rest of her life.^[1] In later years she expressed both admiration and disdain for New Zealand in her journals, but she was never able to return there because of her tuberculosis.^[3]

Mansfield had two romantic relationships with women that are notable for their prominence in her journal entries. She continued to have male lovers, and attempted to repress her feelings at certain times. Her first same-sex romantic relationship was with Maata Mahupuku (sometimes known as Martha Grace), a wealthy young Māori woman whom she had first met at Miss Swainson's school in Wellington and then again in London in 1906. In June 1907, she wrote:

"I want Maata—I want her as I have had her—terribly. This is unclean I know but true."

She often referred to Maata as Carlotta. She wrote about Maata in several short stories. Maata married in 1907, but it is claimed that she sent money to Mansfield in London.^[10] The second relationship, with Edith Kathleen Bendall, took place from 1906 to 1908. Mansfield also professed her adoration for her in her journals.^[11]

Return to London

After having returned to London in 1908, Mansfield quickly fell into a bohemian way of life. She published only one story and one poem during her first 15 months there.^[5] Mansfield sought out the Trowell family for companionship, and while Arnold was involved with another woman, Mansfield embarked on a passionate affair with his brother Garnet.^[7] By early 1909, she had become pregnant by Garnet though Trowell's parents disapproved of the relationship, and the two broke up. She then hastily entered into a marriage with George Bowden, a teacher of singing 11 years her senior;^[12] they were married on 2 March, but she left him the same evening, before the marriage could be consummated.^[7]

Website

Official website (<http://www.katherinemansfield.com/>)



Katherine Mansfield House and Garden in Thorndon, Wellington

After Mansfield had a brief reunion with Garnet, Mansfield's mother, Annie Beauchamp, arrived in 1909. She blamed the breakdown of the marriage to Bowden on a lesbian relationship between Mansfield and Baker, and she quickly had her daughter dispatched to the spa town of Bad Wörishofen in Bavaria, Germany. Mansfield miscarried after attempting to lift a suitcase on top of a cupboard. It is not known whether her mother knew of this miscarriage when she left shortly after arriving in Germany, but she cut Mansfield out of her will.^[7]

Mansfield's time in Bavaria had a significant effect on her literary outlook. In particular, she was introduced to the works of Anton Chekhov. Some biographers accuse her of plagiarizing Chekhov with one of her early short stories.^[13] She returned to London in January 1910. She then published more than a dozen articles in Alfred Richard Orage's socialist magazine *The New Age*, and became a friend and lover of Beatrice Hastings, who lived with Orage.^[14] Her experiences of Germany formed the foundation of her first published collection, *In a German Pension* (1911), which she later described as "immature".^{[7][5]}

Contributing to *Rhythm*

Soon afterward, Mansfield submitted a lightweight story to a new avant-garde magazine called *Rhythm*. The piece was rejected by the magazine's editor John Middleton Murry, who requested something darker. Mansfield responded with "The Woman at the Store", a tale of murder and mental illness.^[3] Mansfield was inspired at this time by Fauvism.^{[3][7]}

Mansfield and Murry began a relationship in 1911 that culminated in their marriage in 1918, although she left him twice, in 1911 and 1913.^[15]

The publisher of *Rhythm*, Charles Granville (sometimes known as Stephen Swift), absconded to Europe in October 1912, and left Murry responsible for the debts the magazine had accumulated. Mansfield pledged her father's allowance towards the magazine, but it was discontinued, being reorganised as *The Blue Review* in 1913 and folding after three issues.^[7] Mansfield and Murry were persuaded by their friend Gilbert Cannan to rent a cottage next to his windmill in Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire in 1913, in an attempt to alleviate Mansfield's ill health.^[16] In January 1914, the couple moved to Paris, in the hope that a change of setting would make writing easier for both of them. Mansfield wrote only one story during her time there, "Something Childish But Very Natural", before Murry was recalled to London to declare bankruptcy.^[7]



Mansfield in 1912

Mansfield had a brief affair with the French writer Francis Carco in 1914. Her visit to him in Paris in February 1915^[7] is retold in her story "An Indiscreet Journey".^[3]

Impact of World War I

Katherine Mansfield's life and work were changed in 1915 by the death of her beloved younger brother, Leslie Heron "Chummie" Beauchamp,^[17] as a New Zealand soldier in France. She began to take refuge in nostalgic reminiscences of their childhood in New Zealand.^[18] In a poem describing a dream she had shortly after his death, she wrote:

By the remembered stream my brother stands
Waiting for me with berries in his hands...
"These are my body. Sister, take and eat."^[3]

At the beginning of 1917, Mansfield and Murry separated,^[3] although he continued to visit her at her new apartment.^[7] Ida Baker, whom Mansfield often called, with a mixture of affection and disdain, her "wife", moved in with her shortly afterwards.^[12] Mansfield entered into her most prolific period of writing after 1916, which began with several stories, including "Mr Reginald Peacock's Day" and "A Dill Pickle", being published in *The New Age*. Virginia Woolf and her husband Leonard, who had recently set up the Hogarth Press, approached her for a story, and Mansfield presented to them "Prelude", which she had begun writing in 1915 as "The Aloe". The story depicts a New Zealand family moving house.

Diagnosis of tuberculosis

In December 1917, Mansfield was diagnosed with tuberculosis. For part of spring and summer 1918, she joined her close friend the American painter Anne Estelle Rice at Looe in Cornwall, in the hope of recovering. There, Rice painted a famous portrait of her dressed in red, a vibrant colour Mansfield liked and suggested herself.^[19] The painting known as the *Portrait of Katherine Mansfield* is now exhibited in Te Papa Tongarewa Museum of New Zealand. Mansfield wrote in a letter to Murry about being Rice's model:

A. came early and began the great painting — me in that red, brick red frock with flowers everywhere. It's awfully interesting, even now. I painted her in my way as she painted me in hers: her eyes ... little blue flowers plucked this morning.^[20]

Then, rejecting the idea of staying in a sanatorium on the grounds that it would cut her off from writing,^[5] she moved abroad to avoid the English winter.^[7] She stayed at a half-deserted, cold hotel in Bandol, France, where she became depressed but continued to produce stories, including "Je ne parle pas français". "Bliss", the story that lent its name to her second collection of stories in 1920, was also published in 1918. Her health continued to deteriorate and she had her first lung haemorrhage in March.^[7]

By April, Mansfield's divorce from Bowden had been finalised, and she and Murry married, only to part again two weeks later.^[7] They came together again, however, and in March 1919 Murry became editor of *The Athenaeum*, a magazine for which Mansfield wrote more than 100 book reviews (collected posthumously as *Novels and Novelists*). During the winter of 1918–19 she and Baker stayed in a villa in San Remo, Italy. Their relationship came under strain during this period; after she wrote to Murry to express her feelings of depression, he stayed over Christmas.^[7] Although her relationship with Murry became increasingly distant after 1918^[7] and the two often lived apart,^[15] this intervention of his spurred her on, and she wrote "The Man Without a Temperament", the story of an ill wife and her long-suffering husband. Mansfield followed her first collection of short stories, *Bliss* (1920), with another collection, *The Garden Party*, published in 1922.

Last years and death

Mansfield spent her last years seeking increasingly unorthodox cures for her tuberculosis. In February 1922, she consulted the Russian physician Ivan Manoukhin, whose "revolutionary" treatment, which consisted of bombarding her spleen with X-rays, caused Mansfield to develop heat flashes and numbness in her legs.

In October 1922, Mansfield moved to Georges Gurdjieff's Institute for the Harmonious Development of Man in Fontainebleau, France, where she was put under the care of Olgivanna Lazovitch Hinzenburg (who later married Frank Lloyd Wright). As a guest rather than a pupil of Gurdjieff, Mansfield was not required to take part in the rigorous routine of the institute,^[21] but she spent much of her time there with her mentor, Alfred Richard Orage, and her last letters inform Murry of her attempts to apply some of Gurdjieff's teachings to her own life.^[22]

Mansfield suffered a fatal pulmonary haemorrhage in January 1923, after running up a flight of stairs.^[23] She died on 9 January, and was buried at Cimetiere d'Avon, Avon (near Fontainebleau), France.^[24]

Mansfield was a prolific writer in the final years of her life. Much of her work remained unpublished at her death, and Murry took on the task of editing and publishing it in two additional volumes of short stories (*The Dove's Nest* in 1923, and *Something Childish* in 1924); a volume of poems; *The Aloe*; *Novels and Novelists*; and collections of her letters and journals.

Legacy

The following high schools in New Zealand have a house named after Mansfield: Whangarei Girls' High School; Rangitoto College, Westlake Girls' High School, and Macleans College in Auckland; Tauranga Girls' College; Wellington Girls' College; Rangiora High School in North Canterbury, and Southland Girls' High School in Invercargill. She has also been honoured at Karori Normal School in Wellington, which has a stone monument dedicated to her with a plaque commemorating her work and her time at the school, and at Samuel Marsden Collegiate School (previously Fitzherbert Terrace School) with a painting, and an award in her name.

Her birthplace in Thorndon, Wellington has been preserved as the Katherine Mansfield House and Garden, and a park is dedicated to her.

A street in Menton, France, where she lived and wrote, is named after her.^[25] A fellowship is offered annually to enable a New Zealand writer to work at her former home, the Villa Isola Bella, and New Zealand's pre-eminent short story competition is named in her honour.^[26]

Mansfield was the subject of a 1973 BBC miniseries, *A Picture of Katherine Mansfield*, starring Vanessa Redgrave. The six-part series included depictions of Mansfield's life and adaptations of her short stories. In 2011, a television biopic titled *Bliss* was made of her early beginnings as a writer in New Zealand; in this she was played by Kate Elliott.^[27]

Works

Collections

- *In a German Pension* (1911), ISBN 1-86941-014-9
- *Bliss and Other Stories* (1920)
- *The Garden Party and Other Stories* (1922), ISBN 1-86941-016-5

- *The Doves' Nest and Other Stories* (1923), ISBN 1-86941-017-3
- *The Montana Stories* (1923) (Republished in 2001 by Persephone Books)
- *Poems* (1923), ISBN 0-19-558199-7
- *Something Childish and Other Stories* (1924), ISBN 1-86941-018-1, first published in the US as *The Little Girl*
- *The Journal of Katherine Mansfield* (1927, 1954), ISBN 0-88001-023-1
- *The Letters of Katherine Mansfield* (2 vols., 1928–29)
- *The Aloe* (1930), ISBN 0-86068-520-9
- *Novels and Novelists* (1930), ISBN 0-403-02290-8
- *The Short Stories of Katherine Mansfield* (1937)
- *The Scrapbook of Katherine Mansfield* (1939)
- *The Collected Stories of Katherine Mansfield* (1945, 1974), ISBN 0-14-118368-3
- *Letters to John Middleton Murry, 1913–1922* (1951), ISBN 0-86068-945-X
- *The Urewera Notebook* (1978), ISBN 0-19-558034-6
- *The Critical Writings of Katherine Mansfield* (1987), ISBN 0-312-17514-0
- *The Collected Letters of Katherine Mansfield* (4 vols., 1984–96)
 - Vol. 1, 1903–17, ISBN 0-19-812613-1
 - Vol. 2, 1918–19, ISBN 0-19-812614-X
 - Vol. 3, 1919–20, ISBN 0-19-812615-8
 - Vol. 4, 1920–21, ISBN 0-19-818532-4
- *The Katherine Mansfield Notebooks* (2 vols., 1997), ISBN 0-8166-4236-2
- *The collected poems of Katherine Mansfield*, edited by Gerri Kimber and Claire Davison, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, [2016], ISBN 978-1-4744-1727-3

Short stories

- "The Tiredness of Rosabel" (1908)
- "Germans at Meat" (1911 from in a German Pension)
- "A Birthday" (1911 from in a German Pension)
- "A Blaze" (1911 from in a German Pension)
- "A Truthful Adventure" (1911)
- "The Journey to Bruges" (1911)
- "How Pearl Button Was Kidnapped" (1912)
- "New Dresses" (1912)
- "The Little Girl" (1912)
- "The Woman at the Store" (1912)
- "Bains Turcs" (1913)
- "Millie" (1913)
- "Ole Underwood" (1913)
- "Pension Séguin" (1913)
- "Violet" (1913)
- "Something Childish But Very Natural" (1914)
- "The Apple-Tree" (1915)
- "The Little Governess" (1915)

- "Spring Pictures" (1915)
- "A Dill Pickle" (1917)
- "Feuille d'Album" (1917)
- "Je ne parle pas français" (1917)
- "Late at Night" (1917)
- "Pictures" (1917)
- "See-Saw" (1917)
- "The Black Cap" (1917)
- "Two Tuppenny Ones, Please" (1917)
- "Prelude" (1918)
- "Bliss" (1918)
- "Carnation" (1918)
- "A Suburban Fairy Tale" (1919)
- "The Wrong House" (1919)
- "An Indiscreet Journey" (1920)
- "Bank Holiday" (1920)
- "Miss Brill" (1920)
- "Mr Reginald Peacock's Day" (1920)
- "Poison" (1920)
- "Psychology" (1920)
- "Revelations" (1920)
- "Sun and Moon" (1920)
- "The Escape" (1920)
- "The Lady's Maid" (1920)
- "The Singing Lesson" (1920)
- "The Wind Blows" (1920)
- "The Young Girl" (1920)
- "This Flower" (1920)
- "An Ideal Family" (1921)
- "Marriage à la Mode" (1921)
- "The Voyage" (1921)
- "Her First Ball" (1921)
- "Mr and Mrs Dove" (1921)
- "Life of Ma Parker" (1921)
- "Sixpence" (1921)
- "The Daughters of the Late Colonel" (1921)
- "The Stranger" (1921)
- "The Man Without a Temperament" (1921)
- "At the Bay" (1922)
- "The Fly" (1922)
- "The Garden Party" (1922)
- "A Cup of Tea" (1922)
- "The Doll's House" (1922)
- "A Married Man's Story" (1923)

- "Honeymoon" (1923)
- "The Canary" (1923)
- "Taking the Veil" (1923)

Biographies

- *Katherine Mansfield – The Early Years*, Gerri Kimber, Edinburgh University Press, 2016, ISBN 9780748681457
- *Katherine Mansfield*, Antony Alpers, Jonathan Cape Ltd, 1954
- LM (1971). *Katherine Mansfield : the memories of LM*. Michael Joseph, reprinted by Virago Press 1985. ISBN 0-86068-745-7.
- *The Life of Katherine Mansfield*, Antony Alpers, Oxford University Press, 1980
- Tomalin, Claire (1987). *Katherine Mansfield : a secret life*. Viking. ISBN 0-670-81392-3.
- *Katherine Mansfield: A Darker View*, Jeffrey Meyers, Cooper Square Publishers, 2002, ISBN 9780815411970
- *Katherine Mansfield: The Story-Teller*, a biography by Royal Literary Fund Fellow Kathleen Jones, Viking Penguin, 2010, ISBN 9780670074358
- *Kass a theatrical biografie*, Maura Del Serra, "Astolfo", 2, 1998, pp. 47–60
- Kimber, Gerri; Pégon, Claire (2015). *Katherine Mansfield and the art of short story*. Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan. ISBN 9781137483874. OCLC 910660543 (https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/910660543).

Films and TV series about Mansfield

- *A Picture of Katherine Mansfield* (1973), TV series starring Vanessa Redgrave
- *Leave All Fair* (1985), directed by John Reid
- *A Portrait of Katherine Mansfield: The Woman and the Writer* (1987), directed by Julienne Stretton
- *The Life and Writings of Katherine Mansfield* (2006), directed by Stacy Waymack Thornton
- *Bliss* (2011), produced by Michele Fantl,^[28] directed by Fiona Samuel^[29]

Novels featuring Mansfield

- *Mansfield, A Novel* by C. K. Stead, Harvill Press, 2004 ISBN 9781843431763
- *In Pursuit: The Katherine Mansfield Story Retold*, 2010, a novel by Joanna FitzPatrick
- *Katherine's Wish* Linda Lappin, Wordcraft of Oregon, 2008, ISBN 9781877655586
- *Dear Miss Mansfield: A Tribute to Kathleen Mansfield Beauchamp*, 1989, a short story collection by Witi Ihimaera

Plays featuring Mansfield

- *Katherine Mansfield 1888-1923*, premiered at the Cell Block Theatre, Sydney in 1978, with choreography by Margaret Barr and script by Joan Scott, which was spoken live during performance by the dancers, and by an actor and actress. Two dancers played Mansfield simultaneously, as "Katherine Mansfield had spoken of herself at times as a multiple person".^[30]
- *The Rivers of China* by Alma De Groen, premiered at the Sydney Theatre Company in 1987, Sydney: Currency Press, ISBN 086819171X^[31]

- *Jones & Jones* by Vincent O'Sullivan, a Downstage commission for the Mansfield centenary^[32] in 1989: Victoria University Press, ISBN 0864730942

Adaptations of Mansfield's work

- *Mansfield with Monsters* (Steam Press, 2012) Katherine Mansfield with Matt Cowens and Debbie Cowens^[33]
- *The Doll's House* (1973), directed by Rudall Hayward^[34]
- *Vera* (2019), adaptation of *Dill Pickle* short story, directed by Krzysztof Pietroszek

See also

- New Zealand literature
- New Zealand Post Katherine Mansfield Prize
- Elizabeth von Arnim, cousin and novelist
- List of Bloomsbury Group people

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External links

- [Official website \(http://www.katherinemansfield.com/\)](http://www.katherinemansfield.com/) 
- [Katherine Mansfield Society \(http://www.katherinemansfieldsociety.org/\)](http://www.katherinemansfieldsociety.org/)
- [Katherine Mansfield Papers \(http://www.newberry.org/collections/FindingAids/mansfieldadditions/MansfieldAdditions.html\)](http://www.newberry.org/collections/FindingAids/mansfieldadditions/MansfieldAdditions.html) at the [Newberry Library](#)
- [Katherine Mansfield Papers--Additions \(https://mms.newberry.org/xml/xml_files/MansfieldAdditions.xml\)](https://mms.newberry.org/xml/xml_files/MansfieldAdditions.xml) at the [Newberry Library \(https://www.newberry.org\)](https://www.newberry.org)
- [Katherine Mansfield biography \(https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/3M42\)](https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/3M42) from the *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*
- [Katherine Mansfield \(https://www.imdb.com/name/nm1944195/\)](https://www.imdb.com/name/nm1944195/) on [IMDb](#)
- [Literary Encyclopedia biography \(http://www.litencyc.com/php/speople.php?rec=true&UID=2924\)](http://www.litencyc.com/php/speople.php?rec=true&UID=2924)
- [Works by Katherine Mansfield \(https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/author/631\)](https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/author/631) at [Project Gutenberg](#)
- [Works by Katherine Mansfield \(http://gutenberg.net.au/plusfifty-a-m.html#mansfield\)](http://gutenberg.net.au/plusfifty-a-m.html#mansfield) at [Project Gutenberg Australia \(http://gutenberg.net.au\)](#)
- [Works by or about Katherine Mansfield \(https://archive.org/search.php?query=%28%28subject%3A%22Mansfield%2C%20Katherine%22%20OR%20subject%3A%22Katherine%20Mansfield%22%20OR%20creator%3A%22Mansfield%2C%20Katherine%22%20OR%20creator%3A%22Katherine%20Mansfield%22%20OR%20creator%3A%22Mansfield%2C%20K%2E%22%20OR%20title%3A%22Katherine%20Mansfield%22%20OR%20description%3A%22Mansfield%2C%20Katherine%22%20OR%20description%3A%22Katherine%20Mansfield%22%29%20OR%20%28%221888-1923%22%20AND%20Mansfield%29%29%20AND%20%28-mediatype:software%29\)](https://archive.org/search.php?query=%28%28subject%3A%22Mansfield%2C%20Katherine%22%20OR%20subject%3A%22Katherine%20Mansfield%22%20OR%20creator%3A%22Mansfield%2C%20Katherine%22%20OR%20creator%3A%22Katherine%20Mansfield%22%20OR%20creator%3A%22Mansfield%2C%20K%2E%22%20OR%20title%3A%22Katherine%20Mansfield%22%20OR%20description%3A%22Mansfield%2C%20Katherine%22%20OR%20description%3A%22Katherine%20Mansfield%22%29%20OR%20%28%221888-1923%22%20AND%20Mansfield%29%29%20AND%20%28-mediatype:software%29)) at [Internet Archive](#)
- [Works by Katherine Mansfield \(https://librivox.org/author/1507\)](https://librivox.org/author/1507) at [LibriVox](#) (public domain audiobooks) 
- [Katherine Mansfield at Fontainebleau \(http://www.gurdjieff-bibliography.com/Current/katherinemansfield.htm\)](http://www.gurdjieff-bibliography.com/Current/katherinemansfield.htm)
- ["Archival material relating to Katherine Mansfield" \(https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/c/F35086\)](https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/c/F35086). [UK National Archives](#). 
- [Audio discussion \(http://www.pridenz.com/queer_history_katherine_mansfield.html\)](http://www.pridenz.com/queer_history_katherine_mansfield.html) about Katherine Mansfield and her female lovers, [PrideNZ.com](#)
- [Katherine Mansfield \(https://www.bl.uk/people/katherine-mansfield\)](https://www.bl.uk/people/katherine-mansfield) at the [British Library](#)

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