

The Journal  
of the  
Friends' Historical  
Society

VOLUME 50      NUMBER 2      AUTUMN 1962

FRIENDS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
FRIENDS HOUSE • EUSTON ROAD • LONDON N.W.1

also obtainable at Friends Book Store :  
302 Arch Street, Philadelphia 6, Pa., U.S.A.

Price 5s.    Yearly 10s.



## Contents

	PAGE
Editorial .. .. .	49
Irish Quaker Diaries. <i>Olive C. Goodbody</i> .. ..	51
Diggers and Quakers—A Further Note. <span style="float: right;"><i>Richard T. Vann</i></span>	65
George Watkinson of Scotton (d. 1670) .. ..	69
<i>Bibliotheca Furliana</i> Revisited. <i>Samuel A. Golden</i> ..	72
Reports on Archives .. .. .	77
Recent Publications .. .. .	81
Notes and Queries .. .. .	83
William Stout of Lancaster, 1665-1752 .. ..	88

---

## Friends' Historical Society

---

*President:* 1962—Margaret M. Harvey

*Chairman:* Elfrida Vipont Foulds

*Secretary:* Edward H. Milligan

*Joint* Alfred W. Braithwaite and  
*Editors:* Russell S. Mortimer

The Membership Subscription is 10s. per annum (£10 Life Membership). Subscriptions should be paid to the Secretary, c/o The Library, Friends House, Euston Road, London N.W.1.



THE JOURNAL  
OF THE  
FRIENDS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Publishing Office: Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

Communications should be addressed to the Editors at  
Friends House.

---

---

Editorial

THIS number of the *Journal*, the second for 1962, is largely devoted to notes on manuscripts, and shorter contributions. Olive Goodbody's description of the collection of more than a score of Quaker diaries and journals of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries now preserved in the Historical Library at Eustace Street Meeting House, Dublin, brings to notice materials which might otherwise remain unknown and unused. Although space has not permitted the accounts to be extensive, in a small compass Olive Goodbody has revealed some of the charm and interest of these documents.

Richard Vann contributes a further note on possible connections between Diggers and Quakers, amplifying his paper in the *Journal* for 1959 on Gerrard Winstanley. Samuel A. Golden, of Wayne State University, briefly notices *Bibliotheca Furliana*, the sale catalogue of the library of Benjamin Furly of Rotterdam, dispersed after his death in 1714, and calls for a fuller study of Furly's library to reveal the depth and scope of this man's wide interests.

The usual notes and bibliographical features include reviews of two important American books: David E. Swift's *Joseph John Gurney*; and the study of Pennsylvania entitled *William Penn's "Holy Experiment,"* by Edwin B. Bronner, whom we salute as Haverford's Professor of Quaker History.

With 1962, our American sister-journal the *Bulletin of Friends' Historical Association* entered on its fifty-first volume with a modernized cover (and a title changed to

*Quaker History*). Librarians may regret that a journal should be so rash in its pursuit after novelty as to change its title after more than half a century—but the new name is distinctive and the attractive green covers have within them the same solid studies, papers and reports of work in progress in the field in which we are interested which we have come to expect. So we welcome *Quaker History: the Bulletin of Friends' Historical Association*.

This issue is rather smaller than usual and belated, but we hope to catch up arrears by issuing an enlarged single number for 1963, and would welcome articles, and edited documents suitable for inclusion. In various quarters recently the cry has been heard that articles of good quality for publication in historical subjects (as well as others) have not been coming forward in such welcome numbers as formerly when opportunities for publication were perhaps more restricted. The establishment of new journals must inevitably influence the existing periodicals in the same field. In Quaker studies, the Friends' Historical Society is always on the look out for new members, and the *Journal* likewise needs the help of a membership actively interested and ready to make known their discoveries in articles, in notes, and in queries through its pages.

## Irish Quaker Diaries

**T**HE following diaries, journals and reminiscences in the keeping of the Religious Society of Friends in Ireland, and housed at 6 Eustace Street, Dublin, are now kept in the New Strong Room there. They cover the years 1697 to 1864, and are to some extent illustrative of the life of Irish Friends during that period, though they may vary very much in detail and circumstance.

In the main they are entirely personal records, and it is only by reading parallel testimonies, minute books and letters that we can appreciate fully the background and course of the respective writers' lives. Unless indicated otherwise, it is the original manuscript which is preserved.

- |    |           |  |
|----|-----------|--|
| 1  | 1697-1724 | Journal of Joseph Gill (1674-1741).  |
| 2  | 1713-1740 | Account by herself of the early part of the life of Elizabeth Ashbridge (1713-1755) (copy; printed). |
| 3  | 1752-1756 | Diary of Joshua Wight (1678-1758).   |
| 4  | 1781-1784 | Diary of James Abell (1751-1818).  |
| 5  | 1785-1790 | Diary of George Newsom (1745-1790).  |
| 6  | 1786      | Journal of the visit of Richard Abell (1750-1801) to London Yearly Meeting.                          |
| 7  | 1781-1855 | Life of Robert Goodbody (1781-1860) by himself (typescript copy).                                    |
| 8  | 1794      | Journal of the visit of John Lecky (1764-1839) to London Yearly Meeting, 1794.                       |
| 9  | 1807-1818 | Journal of Elizabeth (Grubb) Clibborn (1780-1861) (original and typescript copy).                    |
| 10 | 1772-1826 | Diary of Mary (Shackleton) Leadbeater (1758-1826) (typescript copy).                                 |
| 11 | 1809-1812 | Journal of Margaret (Boyle) Harvey (1786-1832) (manuscript and typescript copies).                   |
| 12 | 1813      | Journal of Joshua Newsom (1789-1833).  |
| 13 | 1824-1852 | Extracts from private memoranda of Jane Abell (1787-1852).   |
| 14 | 1833-1836 | Diary of William Raynor (c. 1758-?).   |
| 15 | 1836      | Journal of a visit to France, Switzerland and Italy, by "A member of the Pim family."                |





Ireland, England, Scotland and the Isle of Man. He notes the mileage travelled in 1716 (excluding Ireland) as 781 miles in 71 days, visiting 73 meetings. His wife died in 1713, and he married again in 1716 Anne Durrance, of Carlisle.

2. 1713-1740. Account, by herself, of the early part of the life of ELIZABETH ASHBRIDGE (1713-1755). Three copies, two in large exercise books, one indexed, and one in small leather notebook; all probably made in the 18th century. One copy contains at the back "A Brief and True Relation of Ann Wright" (d. 1670. See also Mary Leadbeater's *Biographical Notices of . . . Friends*).

This extraordinary story belongs to English rather than to Irish biography. Mary Ashbridge died at the house of Robert Lecky in the county of Carlow, having returned from America to the British Isles on a visit of service. The account of her life has been printed more than once, the first edition appearing in 1755 (see Smith's *Catalogue of Friends' Books*). She was the daughter of Dr. Thomas and Mary Sampson and was born in Cheshire. After making a clandestine marriage when very young and being widowed after five months, she crossed to Ireland where she had Quaker relatives (though her parents were Episcopalians). Finding herself swayed by religious doubts and unhappy, she hired herself as an indentured servant (not realizing the implications of such a position) and travelled to America where she suffered much of an ignominious nature. Three years later she married a man for whom she had no real regard, and who made a precarious living as a schoolmaster. As he never stayed for long in one place, the subsequent story of her hard life is one of constant journeyings through America, beset always by religious doubts. She became a teacher herself and a convinced Friend. Her husband scoffed at her religion, but presently attended Meetings with her. Temptation becoming strong he relapsed into drinking habits with bad company, left her, and joined the Army. Confronted with the need to fight he said he could not, and so severe was his punishment that he was sent back to the Chelsea Hospital, where he died. His wife heard of his death three years later and subsequently married Aaron Ashbridge, with whom peace at last came to her.

3. 1752-1756. Diary of JOSHUA WIGHT (1678-1758). Two small leather bound books (original).

Joshua Wight was the son of Thomas and Deborah Wight of Cork. Thomas Wight was for 49 years clerk to Cork Men's Meeting and compiled the *History of Quakers in Ireland*, later added to and edited by John Rutty. Joshua married in 1708 Deborah, daughter of Richard and Mary Abell. He was a land surveyor (for a time acting for the Penn family) and partner in the drapery shop

of Wight and Pike in Cork. Whilst keeping this diary he was surveying the Estate of Esq. Hamilton of Newcastle, Co. Limerick.

At first sight the books seem to consist only of a weather diary, but closer reading reveals far more. He keeps meticulous day-to-day records of weather, but interspersed are shrewd comments on home and European affairs, on social conditions and on current prices of various commodities. He also comments on Meetings visited, with names of Irish and visiting Friends, and mention is made of persons connected with his work or local happenings. The first volume includes "at the request of several physicians" a relation of the story of the natural cure of a great swelling around his eye whereby he had lost the sight of the eye for some years. Six pages have been inserted into the diary at 3.ix.1753. These are written in another hand of which Joshua Wight disclaims all knowledge in his next entry.

A paper read to the Dublin Friends' Institute in 1917 by his great-great-great-grand-daughter Mary Pike on the material to be found in the diary is kept with it.

4. 1781-1784. Diary of JAMES ABELL (1751-1818). Two quarto volumes (original). One bound in boards covered with vellum, the other in calf. These are numbered Vols. 3 and 4. There is no record of Vols. 1 and 2.

James Abell was a merchant of Cork who in his later years became a much valued Friend as evinced by the long testimony to him at his death, signed by 62 Cork Friends, and by the appreciation of his life which appeared in a Cork paper at the same time. This news cutting is pasted to the back of a colour wash of him which has lately been presented to the Library. It depicts him as a tall, lean, angular man, with a large umbrella held handle downwards (presumably to let the drops run off after a shower) striding along, with a calm earnest face, possibly bent on one of his numerous charitable visits.

The four years of early manhood covered by the diary were apparently a period of ill health and great emotional strain. The writing is introspective, and conveys a sense of his labouring under a feeling of his own inadequacy. He was an assiduous attender of all meetings and records his impressions of those for Worship and Discipline, Monthly, Quarterly and National. There are records of the preaching and counsel of Friends, both local and visiting, whose names are in many cases known to the student of Quaker History. Marginal sidenotes record a number of marriages and burials. In first month 1782 he records the first time men and women overseers met together in Cork, "in order to assist each other in the exercise of this weighty office."

5. 1785-1790. Diary of GEORGE NEWSOM (1745-1790). Small copy book (original) in worn brown-paper binding.

George Newsom was the son of John and Catherine (Cooper) of Cork. He married Lydia, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Unthank)



Wilson and had 15 children, of whom the last was posthumous. He began the diary on the day he moved to a country place at Glenville, Co. Cork and the title-page styles it "A memorandum of occurrences at Glenville." Though three of his children were born there he mentions none of them. Nor does he mention a grave mishap to a ship owned by him at this period (see Grubb Collection, S. 195, Eustace St.). He appears to have been a very keen gardener and cultivator of his property, as evinced by the lists of plants, etc., sown, and accounts of improvements made on the land. The diary, which is very irregularly kept, ends with the entry 20-5-1790 "the red cow bought of O. Murphy calved." He died on the 29th of 12th mo. the same year.

6. 1786. Journal of the visit of RICHARD ABELL (1750-1801) to London Yearly Meeting, 1786. Small leather-covered notebook, closely written (original).

Richard Abell was the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Morris) Abell of Cork.

This is a full, detailed account of the journey, in company with four others, to London, and of each session of London Yearly Meeting. They sailed from Dublin on the 11th of 5th month, having come straight from the National Meeting there. They landed at Whitehaven after a 36 hour passage and visited several Friends there. Failing to hire horses, they started in a chaise, a method of travel which soon palled. At Workington, where they were welcomed by Jonathan Ellwood, they hired horses and set out on the long journey to London, which they reached on the first of 6th month, having travelled 437 miles. The journal sets forth, in tabular form, the mileage between each stop, showing the route taken through Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicester, Bedford, Hertford and into London by way of Tottenham. It is a lively, entertaining narrative, the names of those with whom they stayed, or whom they met providing valuable data. They were wont to start each day's journey very early and the diarist records that at one point they had told their hostess not to bestir herself, nevertheless when they arose they found her with a hot breakfast ready. "As I pushed in my chair after the meal the clock struck five o'clock. hearken ye wives and learn." In London he attended Meeting for Ministers and Elders by invitation, as well as other sessions and comments on all he saw and heard. He found the Meeting House very hot. The Journal provides an interesting commentary, not only on Yearly Meeting, but on personalities among Friends of that period.

7. 1781-1855. Account of his life by ROBERT GOODBODY (1781-1860) (typescript). The original is extant and is shortly to be given to the Library.

Robert Goodbody, ancestor to nearly all the family of that name in Ireland, was the second son of Mark and Elizabeth (Pim) Goodbody of Mountmellick. He married (first) Margaret, daughter of Jonathan



and Sarah (Robinson) Pim, by whom he had six sons; (2nd) Jane daughter of James and Deborah (Bewley) Pim (no issue). In the 74th year of his age he wrote a full retrospective account of his life. The early part contains much of local interest, of marriages into, and visits between other Friends' families, and details of life of the period. There is a full and vivid account of the Rebellion of 1798, with many details of happenings in Rathangan, Mountmellick and Wexford. Mention is made of the precautions taken and help given by Friends in the very wet summer of 1799, when the timely purchase of potato and other seed, resold at a reasonable price, averted distress.

Robert Goodbody did not follow his father's trade of a tanner, but became a flour miller and baker. Following the death of his wife, he moved in 1826 to Clara, in King's Co., having bought a partnership in the Brusna Flour Mills.

Amongst visiting Friends noted in this life are Job Scott, Thomas Scattergood, William Crotch and Hannah Barnard whose preaching, in 1800, was the cause of closing Sycamore Alley Meeting House for a period. The visit of John Wesley to Mountmellick, about 1789, is also noted.

8. 1794. Journal of the visit of JOHN LECKY (1764-1839) to London Yearly Meeting, 1794. A very small, worn notebook (original).

John Lecky was the son of Robert and Margaret (Harvey) Lecky of Youghal. He was often known as "John Lecky the Banker."

This little journal contains much of value to the social and Quaker historian, giving as it does details of prices prevailing at the period, and mentioning names of persons and places. It was published in *Jnl. F.H.S.*, xv (1918) with detailed notes by J. Ernest Grubb.

9. 1807-1818. Journal of ELIZABETH (GRUBB) CLIBBORN (1780-1861) (original and typescript copy). Original in stitched sheets of quarto paper on the first of which is written in the handwriting, probably, of one of her daughters, "Elizabeth Clibborn's Journal, this the earliest found, begins 1807." The typescript has at some recent period been annotated, giving matter relative to the names which occur throughout the Journal.

Elizabeth Clibborn was the daughter of John (1737-1784) and Sarah (Pim) Grubb. Her mother who, at her husband's death, had been left with five small girls, continued to live (against her family's advice) at Anner Mills, Clonmel, and to run the mill there. In 1791 John Clibborn of Moate came to assist Sarah and, in 1800, married her daughter Elizabeth. John Barclay Clibborn and Elizabeth continued to reside at Anner Mills, which was left to them at Sarah Grubb's death in 1832. They had 15 children, three of whom died young.

This Journal is one of the most interesting in the Library. It is



probable that she kept a diary for much longer periods, as one exists, still in private keeping, for the years 1846- and for 1850; this will eventually come to the Library and it is hoped other fragments may be found. (Sheets of quarto paper, some white coarse and some blue smooth, written in a close, neat, angular hand, should be looked for.) They were possibly divided amongst her children or grandchildren when she died.

Meetings, accounts of visits (and most visiting Friends, including Elizabeth Fry, came to Anner Mills), records of national happenings, fluctuations in trade and in prices, all occur here. But family occurrences occupy the greater part of the Journal, and this is not surprising as the Grubbs and Clibborns were related to very nearly every Friends' family in Ireland. A partly suppressed note of anxiety and worry runs through much of it, as baby after baby was born and she and her husband and family occupied only a bedchamber and nursery (with a little closet off for a maid) and had nowhere to sit or entertain their own friends. This was partly remedied later, but we know that Mother Sarah Grubb was a capable domineering woman, who became known as "The Queen of the South."

#### 10. 1772-1826. Diary of MARY (SHACKLETON) LEADBEATER (1758-1826).

Mary Shackleton was the daughter of Richard, master of Ballitore school, and grand-daughter of Abraham Shackleton, its founder. In 1792 she married William Leadbeater an usher at her father's school, who died less than a year after her own death. Mary Leadbeater is best known as the compiler of *The Annals of Ballitore* (the little Kildare village where her life was spent) more usually called *The Leadbeater Papers*. Her diary, kept day by day, was begun when she was 14 and kept to within a few days of her death. It is a most valuable contribution to the sociological history of Ireland. The original is at present deposited for safe keeping in the National Library of Ireland, but a typescript, with few omissions, was made by our Friend Isabel Grubb, formerly curator of the Historical Library at Eustace Street, and is owned by the latter. It is the diary of a keen alert mind, not narrowed by village life or by difficult financial circumstance, but enriched and cultivated by the intercourse and broadmindedness of her father and grandfather. Her friendships included, among many others, that of Edmund Burke, a past pupil of her father, George Crabbe the poet, Melesina St. George, mother, by a later marriage, of Archbishop Chenevix Trench; and through the Shackleton family she was related to most of the prominent Friends' families in Ireland. The diary covers the period of the French Revolution (made vivid by the imprisonment of Mrs. St. George in Paris), of the Irish affairs of the 1790's culminating in the terrible insurrection of 1798, during which the sufferings of Friends and others in Ballitore are minutely told. Visits to Meetings in many parts of Ireland, inter-visiting with Friends' families, an account of the secessions of 1800-1803, when her brother Abraham Shackleton



was among the first to leave the Society, are all narrated with the freshness of reality.

She was the author of a book of poems, of a series of essays known as *Cottage Dialogues* and *Cottage Biographies*, of a translation of Maffeus's Continuation of the *Æneid* and of a volume of Biographies of Irish Friends, but her diary is the true record of an unassuming and selfless mind.

II. 1809-1812. Journal of MARGARET (BOYLE) HARVEY (1786-1832) of a trip to, and sojourn in, Ireland. Two ms. copies, one in small leather notebook copied by Elizabeth H. Theobald in 1906, the other stitched foolscap made by H. L. Harvey from a copy made from the original by Margaret Boyle Harvey II, grand-daughter of the writer of the original. This journal was printed in America in 1915, and extracts from it appeared in *Jnl. F.H.S.*, xxiv (1927) p. 3. The American edition contains a family genealogy, and the extracts printed in the *Journal* are well annotated.

Margaret B. Harvey was the daughter of James and Martha (Williams) Boyle of Pennsylvania. In 1808 she married Edward (1783-1858), son of William and Margaret (Stephens) Harvey of Cork, who had gone to America to further the trade of his uncle Stephens, a maker of beaver hats. In 1809 the couple came back to Ireland, where they lived for three years, and where two sons were born, the first dying at birth.

Cork Friends of the period were a distinct surprise to the young bride and her journal, written purely for the eyes of her sister, expresses her astonishment at the elegance, style and formal etiquette encountered. Constant entertainments tired her out, both in Cork and Dublin, though she was able to appreciate the beautiful scenery of the former and the well-laid-out streets and handsome appointments of the houses in the latter. She had had a simple upbringing, but made the best of all she encountered, though the richness of food rather upset her—"the Banquet, for so I must call it . . . I have read of such but never expected to see anything like it . . . there were about eight courses. The first green Turtle with plenty of soup, which I partook of and talked of, for I was asked a number of questions about our Turtles. I answered with as much Sang Froid as if I had been used to Turtle Feasts all my life."

Many well-known Irish Friends appear throughout the pages of this journal, mostly relatives of the Harvey family, which had a very big connection. She received unstinted kindness from everyone, but was very glad, when the time came, to return home "to our loved ones," when her son Richard was three months old. The journal ends when they had been seven weeks at sea, having a rough passage, but the supplement, added by Margaret Harvey's grand-daughter, completes the account (in the printed edition) with further information concerning the family.



12. 1813. Journal of a trip to England for business purposes and to attend London Yearly Meeting, 1813, by JOSHUA NEWSOM (1789-1833) (original). Paper sheets stitched.

Joshua Newsom was the son of George and Lydia (Wilson) Newsom of Edenderry. He was attached to a grocery business in Waterford. His marriage to Isabell Hill, daughter of James and Hannah (Strangman) Hill of that city, points to the supposition that he may have been connected with the extensive grocery business of the Strangmans. This is a journal of a trip to try to further the butter trade of Waterford with the merchants and traders of the Southern parts of England. It is a record of great importance, as he not only gives the names of all towns and cities visited, but also of the persons whom he visited in each one. He ended up in London and gives an account of Yearly Meeting of that year, as well as of the business acquaintances visited in the City. As the butter trade of Waterford had been a very important part of Ireland's economy in the previous century (*cf.* "The overseas trade of Waterford"; by Louis M. Cullen, in *The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Vol. 88, part 2, 1958) this provides a valuable link with later years.

13. 1824-1852. Extracts from the private memoranda of JANE ABELL (1787-1852). Copy made by her sister Sarah in 1853.

Jane Abell was the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Beale) Abell of Cork. The memoranda consist entirely of a Spiritual Diary, not noting anything but that which had refreshed or helped her on life's way. The third volume speaks of beginning her 9th little book, so that these must be only part of a series. The first shows signs of partial burning, and there is a note expressing a wish that nothing she wrote should ever be published.

14. 1833-1836. Diary of WILLIAM RAYNOR (*c.* 1758-?). Small paper book (original).

William Raynor was the son of Maurice and Elizabeth (Shackleton) Raynor. His mother was the daughter of Abraham Shackleton of Ballitore School. She made a clandestine marriage (see *Annals of Ballitore*, vol. I, p. 27) and, dying in early life, left the child William to be brought up by his grandparents. Ballitore school list gives the entry of Maurice Raynor as 1744. He became an usher. The son William is entered on 13-10-1766.

The diary is a disconnected and sad record of a few incidents in late life, when he was in apparent poverty. Twice there are touching references to the death of his Mother, 67 and 68 years previously. From the time of his strict upbringing at Ballitore to the appearance of this unexpected diary, we have no record of his life save thirteen



letters written when he was living in Waterford between 1778 and 1789 to his aunt Deborah (Shackleton) Chandlee. Through her he kept in touch with his Ballitore friends.

15. 1836. Journal of a visit to France, Italy and Switzerland, by "A member of the Pim family" (original). Leather exercise book.

A well written, instructive and entertaining account of a conventional European tour, travelling largely by Diligence, sometimes post. There are many such journals of this period, but this has a freshness of outlook, an accuracy of observation and a vividness of description which have appeal. Cities, buildings, cathedrals, scenery, river travel, persons encountered, Friends and others, all give a sense of reality. It was written by a woman (possibly one of the daughters of James and Anne (Greenwood) Pim travelling with her brother, Henry, this latter name being the sole clue to identity in the Journal. Henry (1803-1881) is the only Pim of that name to fit the date.

16. 1837-1905. Reminiscences of childhood, by DEBORAH WEBB (1837-1921). With this is a collection of Prose and Verse collected by the author. Among these is a copy of "Recollections" by Lizzie Poole Addey (1818-1886), who was a cousin of the Webb family and who had been Elizabeth Poole, of Growtown, Co. Wexford.

Deborah Webb was the elder daughter of Richard Webb and Hannah (Waring) Webb of Dublin. Her elder brother was Alfred Webb, the compiler of "A Compendium of Irish Biography." The book (a thick quarto notebook, professionally bound in leather) should properly be styled Memorials, collected by Alfred Webb. The reminiscences, however, kept by Deborah, occupy the first 88 pages, and those of Lizzie Addey the following 57 pages. The next 15 consist of an appreciation of Richard Davies Webb, copied from a Boston periodical of about 1872, and these are followed by copies of two letters written to Alfred Webb, at the time of the illness and death of his father.

Deborah Webb's reminiscences are an important and rewarding aid to the study of the life of Irish Friends of the last century. Brought up in a household neither worldly, nor yet too strict, she and her brothers had the advantage of meeting their father's friends in different walks of life, and she recalls her surprise at being, as a small child, kissed by a priest, who later turned out to be Father Matthew, the great Temperance Pioneer.

The reminiscences of Elizabeth (Poole) Addey form a valuable contribution to the history of Friends in Co. Wexford, and her traditional account of the Rebellion of 1798 should be compared with that of Dinah Goff, printed in "Six Generations in Ireland," by J. M. R. (Richardson) (London, *Hicks*, 1893).



17. 1847. Sketch of the visit of R. D. WEBB (1805-1872) to Erris in Co. Mayo (original), paper, stitched.

This essay is marked, at the top of the first or title page, "Appendix lv," its full title being "Sketch of R. D. Webb's visit to the Counties of Mayo and Galway by desire of the Central Relief Committee of Friends." It appears to be one of the notebooks kept while undertaking the work of visiting areas struck most hardly by Famine, and making reports on such for the Committee. It is a vivid but factual account of the horror of the period, giving instances of the scenes witnessed in this (one of the most hardly-stricken) area of the country. It was from such reports that the published account of the work of The Central Committee for Famine Relief was later compiled.

Richard Davis Webb was the son of James and Deborah (Davis) Webb of Dublin, and was a well-known printer and publisher. He was a friend of Father Matthew, the Temperance Pioneer, and was active in Temperance work, in the Anti-Slavery cause and in Peace work. A note on his life appeared in *Jnl. F.H.S.*, xiv (1917) 95.

18. 1847-1868. Diary of JAMES HILL of Limerick (1818-1871). One folio volume; cardboard cover (original).

James Hill was the son of James and Elizabeth (Alexander) Hill and married Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Unthank) Newsom of Cork. He appears to have grown up a Friend, though his father had been disowned in 1821 for debt. He himself resigned his membership in 1853, and his wife in 1855. The diary begins in 1847, just after the death of his father; his mother died the following year. The first 48 pages have been removed, but the verso of the cover shows the rough copy of an application made by him in 1848 for the post of traveller to the Clonmel firm of Thomas Grubb, and an account of his experiences while travelling. The diary is of very minor interest. It gives day by day accounts of the weather, and detailed records of visits paid to London and elsewhere, mainly in search of work (which when obtained he never held any length of time). He visited relatives in America, who tried to employ him, but he came home again. He went to a concert in aid of Irish distress, but never seems to have been aware of the real suffering in the country, only lamenting the high price of potatoes. This diary is worth reading for its picture of a section of Irish people unable to grasp the opportunities of helping the needs of the rest.

19. 1834-1851. Extracts from the diary of PHEBE NEWSOM (1797-1851). Small book bound in thick cardboard (copy).

Phebe Newsom was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Ridgway of Waterford. In 1824 she married William Newsom of Limerick. This is a deeply spiritual diary, revealing the religious doubts and



uncertainties felt by the writer as to her fitness to contribute vocally and actively in Meeting, and her pleasure as she found that way opened for her to do so. The record is not continuous, there being a gap of three years from 1834, the year in which she became a recorded minister. Following after the end of her memoranda is a long Testimony to her.

20. 1852. Journal of a three months' tour in Italy with W. HARVEY PIM (1811-1885). Quarto notebook covered in cardboard (original).

On the top corner of the first page is pasted a scrap of paper  $\frac{3}{4}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches with the words "Dear Thos., I shall be very glad of thy company to London etc. 'on Velvet' after the books for 2nd month are balanced, thy affec. W. H. Pim."

The recipient of the note and writer of the Journal was Thomas, son of Jonathan and Susanna (Todhunter) Pim, and the invitation was from his uncle. They were both members of the firm of Pim Bros. and Co., wholesale and retail Drapers, Manufacturers and Warehousemen of Dublin.

The Journal begins on the 3rd of 3rd month 1852. It is a complete record, day by day, of the trip, describing, with the fresh vividness of youth, routes taken, people encountered, buildings and places of interest visited, and commenting on each with clarity and with the advantage of a well-equipped, well-read mind.

21. 1853-1854. Journal of JOHN ABELL (1791-1861) (copy). Small notebook, of which the verso of cover and first page are Richardson and Sons' Almanac for the year 1856. On the third page is written "Extracts from John Abell's Memoranda, copied as a Birthday present for Jane Abell by her affectionate Aunt Sarah Abell, 2nd month, 1st 1863."

John Abell was the 8th child of Richard and Margaret (Beale) Abell. At the time this Journal was kept, his brother Joshua was lately deceased, and John, with his wife, had undertaken the oversight of Joshua's two children, though their mother was still living. It is a slight, irregularly-kept journal, consisting almost entirely of prayers for the welfare of the two children. It jumps from the year 1857 to 1859 and then back to the year 1847 when he records the weight felt by his being made an overseer. He records apprenticing his nephew to Thomas Thompson of Enniscorthy, and the departure of his niece to Penketh School in 1859.

22. 1855-1899. Recollections of my life for my grandchildren; by JOHN LECKY (1845-1929). Typescript, bound in



stiff paper, small. (Possibly the original made by John Lecky.) Mentions on cover that a copy with appendix was sent to W. J. Lecky, Montreal, August 1928.

John Lecky was a son of Robert John and Mary (Newsom) Lecky of Youghal. In his tenth year his father, who had been a shipbuilder in Cork, took over the management of a slate quarry on Valentia Island. The journal begins with an account of the journey there, travelling on one of the famous Bianconi cars, and for the first time seeing turf burnt. It describes life on the island, the garden, where Arum lilies grew in profusion as well as much else, sailing and other simple pleasures, the designing and building a boat for himself by his father, and all the pleasures of a simple happy life. In 1856 the first cable to America was laid from Valentia, and much space is given to that momentous event. Many came to watch and listen for the first transmitted message, among them a little Russian gentleman who, later turned out to be the once famous Dr. Hamel, employed by Russia to find out all the scientific information he could. As is known, this earliest attempt to lay a submarine cable was a failure and this eye-witness account is of the greatest interest.

His schooldays and entry into the tea business follow, with a note of the welcome given him by Dublin Friends. The journal ends on the suggestion to his grandchildren that his success in life has all been due to hard work.

23. 1868. Diary of EDITH WEBB (1854-1924). Small leather jotter (original).

Edith Webb was the daughter of James and Susanna Webb. This diary was kept by Edith Webb in her fourteenth year. After a retrospective account of some previous weeks, it became a day-to-day account of the happenings in the lives of her and her sisters. It contains an entertaining account of the visit to Dublin of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra. Seen through the eyes of a child, who confesses herself more childish than others of her age, this makes lively reading. Later in the year she and her sister, Gertrude, went to Mountmellick school, and here we find the inward reflections, both on the journey and on arrival, which while common in autobiography, are seldom written at the time. This very small diary could be much appreciated by those who knew Edith Webb in later years, when she took up teaching as a profession, and was for some time Record clerk in Dublin.

The book in which the diary is written was a present to the writer from H. Webb and E. W. Banks on her twelfth birthday (8 Feb. 1866). The first entry begins: "Note. These first few notes are things that I would like to have written down and that happened last year." It is followed by sixteen small pages devoted to events in 1867, before opening the diary of 1868 proper.



24. 1864. Journal of a visit to America, by FREDERIC W. PIM (1839-1924) (original). Two leather-covered note books. At the end of the second one there is transcribed "The transit of Venus," this being evidently a lecture given by Frederic Pim to the Dublin Friends' Institute, in 1876. This of course was a scientific lecture, descriptive of the transit of Venus across the face of the sun, a phenomenon which had occurred two years earlier, on the 9th December, 1874.

Frederic William Pim was the sixth child of Jonathan and Susanna (Todhunter) Pim and was a partner in the firm of Pim Bros. and Co., of Dublin, and at the time of this visit to America was representing the Greenmount Linen spinning company, connected with that business. He gives a full account of the journey and modes of travel and people met with. Though based on New York he made his way through New Jersey, by Philadelphia (where he remarked on the neglect of the memorial to William Penn), by Baltimore and Pittsburgh to the Great Lakes. He visited Montreal and Quebec, travelling sometimes by boat, sometimes by train, observing and noting all he saw. He had a grasp of the troop movements of both Northern and Southern armies and was occasionally asked for credentials. His comments on the economic situation in the United States are of much interest, it being a time when the fluctuations in the price of gold and the endeavours of business firms to obtain credit or furnish themselves with the new paper money, were causing embarrassment and acute difficulty to many.

OLIVE C. GOODBODY



## Diggers and Quakers—A Further Note

THE discovery that Gerrard Winstanley probably died a Quaker<sup>1</sup> naturally prompts the question whether other supporters of the short-lived Digger movement may not also have become Friends. Unfortunately the question cannot be answered with complete assurance. The only approach to it is to compile a list of the Diggers, taken largely from the signatories of their manifestoes, and then to compare it with the names of contemporary Quakers in Besse and in the birth, marriage, and death registers of the counties where the Diggers were active.<sup>2</sup>

The chief difficulty in discovering Diggers who later became Friends is that there is little to identify the Diggers beyond the bare names under their manifestoes. And most of these champions of the commons of England bore names that were exceedingly common.<sup>3</sup> Such useful identifications as occupations or places of residence can usually be got from legal references, but for our purposes the law was insufficiently thorough in uprooting the Diggers. Only a few of them were brought before the bench, and even for the 15 who were presented before the Assizes the evidence is disappointing. The indictment, with slightly piquant literalism, describes Gerrard Winstanley and all his colleagues as "labourers" resident in Walton-upon-Thames.<sup>4</sup> Yet we know that Winstanley had been in the cloth trade in London, on at least a moderate scale, and there is much reason to assume that

<sup>1</sup> *Journal, F.H.S.*, Vol. 49, No. 1 (1959), 41-46.

<sup>2</sup> These counties are Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, London, Middlesex, and Surrey. The manifestoes with their signers can be found in *The Works of Gerrard Winstanley, with an Appendix of Documents relating to the Digger Movement*, edited by George H. Sabine (1941). Most of an unusually tedious search was done by Patricia F. Vann, whose help has been invaluable in preparing this note.

<sup>3</sup> This is probably not accidental. Writes Christopher Hill: "The names of Shakespeare's lower-class characters—Snug the joiner, Bottom the weaver, Snout the tinker, Starveling the tailor—are pure Saxon. So are those of the signatories of the Diggers' manifestoes." ("The Norman Yoke," in *Democracy and the Labour Movement: Essays in Honour of Dona Torr* (1954), 24.)

<sup>4</sup> The indictment is in Home Circuit File 35, Bundle 90 in the Public Record Office. Possibly Winstanley and the other Diggers were also presented before the Quarter Sessions, but the contemporary Quarter Sessions records for Surrey have not survived.



the others had come from other occupations and other parts of the country.

Since we are reduced to searching for a correspondency of names, the only safe statement is a negative one: Diggers did not move *en bloc* into the ranks of Friends. Of 80 names appended to Digger pamphlets or involved in legal proceedings, only 22 can be found also among Friends. These are: Thomas Adams, John Bachilor, John Beechee (or Beachly?), Giles Childe, William Childe, John Dickins, James Hall, Henry Hancocke (or Handcocke), John Harrison, Thomas James, Richard Maidley (or Medley), John Palmer, Edward Parret, William Smith, John Taylor, Richard Taylor, William Taylor, John Webb, John Wilkinson, Gerrard Winstanley, Urian Worthington, and Nathaniel Yates.

Of this group the most probable identifications of Digger and subsequent Quaker would seem to be Winstanley, Giles Child, Medley, Parret, William Taylor, and Worthington. William Taylor is not a distinctive name, but the Quaker William Taylor lived in Walton-upon-Thames, the site of the main Digger effort. Richard Medley is a good deal more distinctive, and it is noteworthy that the Friend Richard Medley, like Winstanley, lived in St. Giles in the Field parish, Bloomsbury. Urian Worthington may with some confidence be identified with the Uriah Worlington who Besse tells us was released from prison in Surrey in 1672, having been arrested at a Friends' meeting.<sup>1</sup>

The Quakers Child and Parret—the name also occurs as Perrot and Parrat, with or without the final letter doubled—lived in Amersham, Buckinghamshire, an area where we know there was sympathy for the Diggers. A pamphlet called *A Declaration from the Wel-Affected of the County of Buckingham-shire* (May, 1649) praises the digging up of common lands, and two other Leveller pamphlets, *Light shining in Buckingham-shire* (December, 1648) and *More Light shining in Buckingham-shire* (March 30th, 1649) foreshadow some Digger themes and images.<sup>2</sup>

It may also be of significance that Parret had aroused the wrath of at least one Buckinghamshire magnate, for

<sup>1</sup> Besse, Joseph, *A Collection of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers* (1753), I, 699.

<sup>2</sup> These are re-printed in the appendix to Sabine's edition of Winstanley's works.



his funeral in 1665 was subjected to a quite exceptional indignity. As Besse tells the story (I, 77) Ambrose Bennett, a justice of the peace,

. . . ordered the Persons attending the Funeral to be stopt, struck one of the Bearers with his drawn Sword, and violently threw the Coffin from their Shoulders. The Corps, thus inhumanly treated, was left lying in the Highway.

The result of the incident was that several Friends, including Thomas Ellwood and Isaac Penington, were committed to Aylesbury prison, while the body of Edward Parret was taken

by Force from his Widow, to whom its disposition legally belonged, and buried . . . in the Backside, or as they term it, the unconsecrated Part of the Ground called the *Church-Yard*.

This was the only Quaker funeral ever abused in this fashion in Buckinghamshire, and it appears that Justice Bennett was as much concerned to pay old scores as to make a recon-dite theological point. We can only guess whether these grudges included Parret's activities as an agitator in the days of the Commonwealth.

By rare good fortune we have two pieces of literary evidence about one man who was sympathetic both to the Diggers and to the Quakers. This was Thomas Nottingham of Wellingborough in Northamptonshire. A group there, probably inspired by the example set in Surrey, began to "dig up, manure and sow corn upon the common, and waste ground, called the Bareshanke." Nine of them, publishing a vindication of this undertaking, reported that "some of those rich men amongst us, that have had the greatest profit upon the Common, have freely given us their share in it, as one Mr. John Freeman, Thomas Nottingham and John Clendon, and divers others . . ."<sup>1</sup>

Thomas Nottingham showed at least an equal tenderness towards Friends in Wellingborough. In 1655 he was included in a list drawn up by Northamptonshire Friends of men thought suitable to be justices of the peace. He is therein described as "a Man of about 80 pound per annum, and a

<sup>1</sup> *Works of Gerrard Winstanley*, 649-51. This was printed for Giles Calvert, who published many Quaker books.

modderate man hath seven Children and his wife reall freindes.”<sup>1</sup> At some later time he apparently joined Friends, for his burial is recorded among them at Wellingborough on 2nd January, 1670/1.

Such glimpses of long-forgotten Englishmen in obscure dialogue with their consciences are all that the poverty of evidence affords us. Most of our inferences about the relations between Diggers and Friends must still be drawn from the community of ideas in their writings. But the non-literary evidence does warrant our surmising that at least a few Diggers passed also through that profession and into “the people of God called Quakers.”

RICHARD T. VANN

<sup>1</sup> Details of this early effort to have “loving” men put in commission of the peace may be found in *Extracts from State Papers Relating to Friends, 1654 to 1672*, edited by Norman Penney (1913), 6-13.



## George Watkinson of Scotton (d. 1670)

**A**MONG the family papers of Major T. W. Slingsby, formerly at Scriven Hall, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, now at the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 10 Park Place, Leeds, 1 (collection DD56) are some documents concerning George Watkinson, including his will.

George Watkinson makes a brief appearance in George Fox's Journal in 1657, being captain of a troop in the army in Scotland when he was among those "turned out of ye army for owneing truth . . . & because they woulde not putt of there hatts to y<sup>m</sup> & saide thee & thou to y<sup>m</sup>" (*Cambridge Journal*, i, 308). He has been identified with George Watkinson of Scotton, for whom Besse has several references (*Sufferings*, 1753, ii, 96, 97, 102, 106, 110). In 1656 he had a horse valued at £9 taken from him for riding to meeting on a Sunday, and he and his wife, Anne, were imprisoned at York. In 1659 he was in prison again for a fortnight after being "knockt down and sore beaten in the Steeple-house at Leeds," and haled out of the church and his coat torn off his back. In the Fifth Monarchy scare in January and February 1661 he was gaoled for refusing the oath. In July, 1662, he was sent to York Castle, again for refusing to take the oath; and the final reference in Besse is of a distress of £2 18s. 4d. for refusing to contribute towards the charges of the county militia.

George Watkinson was buried 23rd September, 1670, three weeks after his wife Anne (Yorkshire Q.M. burial registers, quoted in G. F. Nuttall's *Early Quaker Letters from the Swarthmore MSS.* (1952), which provides further information).

We are indebted to Miss Amy Foster, Librarian and Archivist at the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, for the following extracts and notes from the Slingsby papers.

George Watkinson's will provides as follows:

8th day of Sept. 1670.

Will of George Watkinson of Scotton, co. York, gent. I give and bequeath all my manor of Scotton . . . unto my two bretheren William Watkinson of Scale House and

Edward Watkinson of Bradley in the county of York upon trust . . . to make sale thereof . . . to such person . . . as will give the best price . . . pay the several legacies . . . £200 to be put forth and disposed of by my said two bretheren William Watkinson and Edward Watkinson with the assistance of my friends Thomas Waite of the city of York, Peter Hardcastle of Hardcastle Garth, William Redshaw of Beckwithshaw and Gervase Benson of Old Wenington as they in their discretions from time to time shall think meet and see convenient as a stock for the use and behoof of the people of God commonly called Quakers being inhabitants within the county of York and the yearly profit thereof to be yearly disposed of to and for the use and behoof of the people aforesaid by my said bretheren and friends aforesaid in such manner as they in their discretions shall think meet and convenient. . . .<sup>1</sup>

£300 to William and George Goodwin, the two sons of Thomas Goodwin, butcher and citizen of London . . .

£20 to be distributed by the said [brethren and friends as above] amongst the people of God commonly called Quakers belonging to the Scotton meeting. . . .

Pecuniary bequests to:

John Watkinson, son of Richard Watkinson late of Bradley

Henry, brother of John Watkinson

Anne, wife of Ric. Ibbotson of Rilston

Mary, wife of Thomas Waite of York

Gervase Benson, my friend

Peter Blakey, servant

Sarah Camm, servant

Thomas Watkinson, servant

Mary Watkinson, servant

Poor of Scotton, 40s.

Poor of Bradley, 40s.

The rest to be divided into ten parts, seven-tenths to brother William, three-tenths to brother Edward.

Witnesses: Da. Baymbrigge

William Buckle

Marmaducke Buckle

<sup>1</sup> There is no record of this trust in the current Yorkshire Quarterly Meeting estates book. Lord Frescheville's efforts to seize this legacy are recorded in *Extracts from State Papers* (Journal Supplement, no. 11), 1913.



Memo. I have given seven parts . . . to William and three to Edward . . . because Wm. has seven children and Edward three, and upon no other account.

The tenure of the Manor of Scotton by George Watkinson and its descent to the Slingsby family can be traced from the following records—

23 Jan. 1653/4. Manor of Scotton was sold to George Watkinson of Bradley in Craven, esq. (for £3,000) by Sir Christopher Martin of Covent Garden, Middlesex, James Mesmin of Covent Garden and Alice his wife and Frances Randolph spinster of Covent Garden, Alice and Frances being daughters of Dame Alice Martin, who was the daughter and heiress of William Atkinson one time lord of the manor of Scotton.

1658, 27th of the sixth month called August. The Chantry and lands were sold to George Watkinson of Scotton, husbandman, by John Atkinson.

1677, 16th August. Articles of Agreement between Edward Watkinson of Bradley and Abraham Thornton for the sale to Thornton before the 12th of March next of the manor of Scotton and all lands included in the above conveyance of 1653/4 "except that parcel of land which was lately made a Buriall place for the people called Quakers," and all the ancient chantry with an acre of land belonging, for £3,300.

In 1678 the trustees of George Watkinson sold the manor and chantry lands to Thornton. The premises were mortgaged and eventually sold to Thomas Slingsby in 1708.

## *Bibliotheca Furliana* Revisited

**B**IBLIOTHECA FURLIANA, the catalogue of the great library of Benjamin Furly,<sup>1</sup> the Quaker bibliophile and merchant of Rotterdam, is an important document of the early eighteenth century. More than fifty years ago *The Journal of the Friends' Historical Society* (vol. 6, 1909, p. 105) observed that this "most interesting catalogue of books and curiosities, published in 1714, deserves more attention than it has at present received." But since that time, except for random references, only two writers have commented extensively on it. In 1914, Charles R. Simpson wrote two notes, chiefly recapitulations of material from J. F. Sachse's monograph of 1895.<sup>2</sup> In 1941, William I. Hull's valuable book, *Benjamin Furly and Quakerism in Rotterdam* appeared; it contains a biography of Furly and a detailed description but no evaluation of the catalogue.<sup>3</sup> Under these conditions it seems that a visit and an appraisal are overdue.

During his long life in Holland, Furly was in the centre of many of the social, religious, cultural and philosophical controversies which swirled through that country during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. His friends, as diverse as his interests, included such men as George Fox and William Penn; John Locke and the Third Earl of

<sup>1</sup> He was born in Colchester, England, 1636. As a young man he came to Rotterdam where he prospered as a merchant. He died in March, 1714. For genealogy, see *Furly of Colchester*, London, 1899.

<sup>2</sup> "Benjamin Furly, Quaker Merchant, and his Statesmen Friends," *The Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, vol. XI, 1914, pp. 62-70, and "Benjamin Furly and his Library," *op. cit.*, pp. 70-77. Cf. "Benjamin Furly, 'An English Merchant at Rotterdam,' who Promoted the First German Emigration to America," Julius Friedrich Sachse, reprinted from *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, October, 1895. Philadelphia (U.S.A.), 1895.

<sup>3</sup> William I. Hull, *Benjamin Furly and Quakerism in Rotterdam*, Swarthmore College Monograph in Quaker History, Number Five, Lancaster, Pennsylvania (U.S.A.), 1941. The catalogue described here is the unique copy in the British Museum which has interleaves noting each transaction with price and name of buyer. Some marginalia and MS. notes point to Benjoham, Benjamin Furly's oldest son, as recorder of the sale. There are two other extant copies, one at Haverford College (U.S.A.), the other in the Friends' Reference Library, London. I have not seen the former; the latter contains no interleaves or marginalia. [A similar copy in the Brotherton Library, University of Leeds, has the armorial bookplate of Charles Joseph Harford, F.A.S., and has passed through the hands of William George's Sons, the Bristol book-sellers. *Ed.*]



Shaftesbury; Willem Sewell and Philip van Limborch; Jean LeClerc and Pierre Bayle. Although the holdings in the library stemmed directly from Furly's own interest in books and manuscripts, these intellectual leaders provided much aid and stimulation. As a result, the library is not only a substantial monument to its founder but also a good barometer of the intellectual climate of that time.

There is no evidence that Furly had printed a catalogue during his life; *Bibliotheca Furliana* must be considered the only available index of its contents. A dispersal of the library through sale was the occasion for its printing in October, 1714, only six months after Furly's death. With nothing tangible to account for such a hurried sale, a reasonable conjecture is that Furly himself had wished for such a procedure and had probably helped prepare the catalogue. It would seem to have been an almost impossible task to have produced such an accurate listing of more than 4,400 volumes and to have had it published in such a short time.

Identity of the compiler or compilers is unknown. The fact that some items are described in Dutch, some in Latin and others in English suggests that it was possibly the work of a member of the multilingual society in which Furly lived. Internal evidence clearly shows that it was prepared by someone closely identified for a long time with both Furly and the library. In a description of an "Old Almanack" there is this revealing comment: ". . . this Almanack has at least been ever since the Year 1664 . . . in the Possession of *Benjamin Furly*, as he has himself attested in it . . ." Such slight evidence does not solve the problem but it does offer a clue which might help to identify the compiler.

The worth of *Bibliotheca Furliana* lies in what additional information it yields about Furly himself, and in what evidence it provides of the intellectual forces that moved from England into Holland. The letters of John Locke, who lived in Furly's house for three years, indicate that he was a genial, kindly and lively patriarch. But Z. C. von Uffenbach's description in *Merkwürdige Reisen Durch Niedersachsen Holland und Engelland* of Furly as an old man is quite different.

In his personal appearance Benjamin Furly is . . . an old, tall, lean, serious man who, although it was already cold and chilly, went about in a thin, threadbare gray coat; around his head he wore a band

of black velvet, as he stated for the purpose of keeping his hairs from coming in his face when writing.<sup>1</sup>

An intimate glimpse into the mystical side of his character comes from the "Old Almanack" notation already partially quoted. The full description reads:

An Old Almanack, in which the Gentleman, who was Owner of it, has noted a very remarkable Prophecy, which Serls a say weaver in St. Edmunds Bury had found written by an invisible Hand upon the inside of his Kettle, while hanging over the Fire; to wit,

Wo to England for Poysoning of *Charles the second*, Cardinal yonder standeth MOLECH twenty Nations with him, Englands Misery cometh.

This is the more remarkable, because this Almanack has at least been ever since the Year 1664 (being so many Years before King *Charles* his Death) in the Possession of *Benjamin Furly*, as he has himself attested in it; with many more particulars about this Prophecy.<sup>2</sup>

Of greater importance, *Bibliotheca Furliana* shows where Furly's chief intellectual interests lay. The catalogue lists 2,177 volumes dealing with biblical and theological topics; 586, with secular history; 377, with philosophy; and 250, with Church history. These volumes comprise more than half of the collection.

By far the largest number of theological volumes were by English writers. These works went well back before Furly's topical interest and included among others John White's *Way of the true Church* (1612), *A Defcense of the Way of the true Church against A.D. his Reply* (1614), Samuel Smith's  *Davids Blessed-Man, or Exposition upon the first Psalm* (1629), William Bloy's *Meditations upon the XLII Psalme* (1632) and Doctor Syb's *Commentary on the fourth, fifth, and sixth Chapters of the Canticles* (1639). However, there were many theological tracts, pamphlets and books of a more contemporary nature leading to a realization of how deeply involved Furly was in having as full information as possible about theological thought in England in his own day. His desire to know about every shade of thought was encyclopedic. For example, the library had copies of Henry More's *Exposition of the Prophet Daniel* (1681), John Cotton's *Commentary upon the first Epistle General of John* (1658) and

<sup>1</sup> See Sachse's translation, *op. cit.*, p. 21. See Hull, *op. cit.*, p. 152.

<sup>2</sup> *Bibliotheca Furliana*, Misc. Anglici. Number 321, p. 312.



the anonymous *Answer to Several Remarks upon D. Henry More his Exposition, of the Apocalypse and Daniel &c.* (1684). It also contained expository works by Isaac Penington, John Lightfoot, Gilbert Burnet, Richard Baxter and John Tillotson.

In addition to his concern with theological apologists and polemicists, there is strong evidence of his interest in England's achievements in science as may be noted by the full reports of the transactions of the Royal Society; and, in secular thought, by the works of Locke, Filmer, Hobbes and More. Now must be added another dimension. It is refreshing and exciting to find a veritable hoard of English literary works. Chaucer, Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Donne and Herbert represent a spectrum of earlier writers; but to this roster may be added a long list of contemporary English writers hardly, if at all, associated with religious matters or even yet fully recognized. There are works by Jonathan Swift, John Dryden and, surprisingly enough, by a large group of Restoration dramatists which includes Otway, Steele, Addison, Congreve, Wycherley, Cibber, Southerne, Etherege and Farquhar.

Had the library been isolated from the world in which Furly lived, one might not attach great importance to the kinds of books it held. But, it was familiar to some of the most influential men of his time and he took their counsel in shaping it. Therefore, it attains importance as an intermediary and gives strong clues about the orientation of thinking which was current in the *République des Lettres*, a title to which Holland had a just claim. It may be concluded from a study of the catalogue of the library that among the intellectuals from England, France and Holland who congregated in Amsterdam and Rotterdam more interest was evoked in what was being thought across the Channel than what was being thought and written on the Continent. And, there emerges the sort of evidence which supports the need for further investigation of Anglo-Dutch intellectual currents during this period.

Thus, *Bibliotheca Furliana* offers much to students and scholars of Anglo-Dutch cross-currents in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The period in which Furly lived was rich and vital to a flourishing Europe. His catalogue is well worth repeated visits for, surely, it is capable of giving

up even more information than has been herein explored and indicated. It is not too sanguine to think that *Bibliotheca Furliana* will become a much more important and valuable document than has heretofore been suspected; it surely deserves more attention than it has had in the last half century.

SAMUEL A. GOLDEN



## Reports on Archives

The National Register of Archives (Historical Manuscripts Commission) *List of accessions to repositories in 1960* (Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1962), reports the following additions to the manuscript collections in various institutions which may interest workers on Quaker history.

Bristol Archives Office, Council House, Bristol, 1.

Deeds and papers relating to the Fry family, 19th cent.  
Society of Friends: deeds, 1606-1910; minutes: Bristol two weeks meeting, 1667-1784; monthly meeting, 1784-1869; Bristol and Frenchay monthly meeting, 1869-1933; Frenchay monthly meeting, 1692-1901; Bristol and Somerset quarterly meeting, 1783-1786; accounts and financial records, 1670-1923; epistles, correspondence, reports, 1669-1943; records of discipline, 1669-1817; registration records: (no registers except one marriage register, 1841-1868) alphabetical digest of registers, 1644-1837; birth, marriage and burial notes, 1834-1949; records of workhouse, mission, schools, 1696-20th cent.

Devon Record Office, the Castle, Exeter.

Society of Friends: Exeter Preparative Meeting: cash book, 1768-1824; papers concerning building of new meeting house, 1830-1846; leases and other papers, 1700-1854. East and West Division Monthly Meetings: accounts of sufferings, 1793-1859; return of distrains, 1852-59. Spiceland, Culmstock: marriage register, 1765-1794; burial notes and register, 1836-1884; plan of burial ground, 19th cent. Colaton Raleigh: papers concerning burial ground, 1758. Macey and Starr Trust Fund: papers, 1823-1858.

Herefordshire County Record Office, Shirehall, Hereford.

Southall and Prichard family: Quaker marriage certificates.  
Society of Friends. Almeley meeting: account book, 1679-1722; minutes, 1899-1913.

Hertfordshire Record Office, County Hall, Hertford.

Society of Friends: Hertford: monthly minutes, 1774-5, 1783-9; selection from meeting house library, 18th cent.; Hertfordshire Quarterly minutes, 1703-1879; alphabetical digest of Quaker Registers, c. 1660-1840.

Lancashire Record Office, The Sessions House, Lancaster Road, Preston.

Map of Quaker meetings in northern England, 1773.

Leeds City Library Archives Department, Central Library, Leeds, 1.

Abstracts of title, notes on Quaker properties, and plans of Meeting Houses in W. Riding, early 19th cent.

Norwich Public Libraries, Central Library, Norwich.

Society of Friends: King's Lynn Quakers' Quarterly Meetings: minute books, etc., 17th-20th cent.

Sussex Archaeological Society, Barbican House, Lewes.

Quaker marriage certificates, 1732-1913.

\* \* \*

The National Register of Archives (Historical Manuscripts Commission) *List of accessions to repositories in 1961* (Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1962), reports the following:

Bodleian Library, Oxford. (Department of Western Manuscripts.)  
Single letters or small groups: John Bright.

Buckinghamshire Record Office, County Hall, Aylesbury, Bucks.  
Society of Friends: High Wycombe Preparative Meeting, 1914-54.

Devon Record Office, the Castle, Exeter, Devon.  
Society of Friends: minutes, collection books, accounts, baptismal, marriage, burial certs., pamphlets, Topsham Monthly Meeting, 1678-1704; Exeter Monthly Meeting, 1682-1804; Collompton and Spiceland Monthly Meeting, 1717-85; East Devon Monthly Meeting, 1745-1898.

Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.  
Prof. Andrew Dalzel: certificate in favour of Samuel Fothergill, 1802.  
MSS. selected and copied by James Cruickshank, relating to Society of Friends in Great Britain and America, 4 vols., 18c.

Essex Record Office, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex.  
Society of Friends: Coggeshall Monthly Meeting, Sunday School attendance register, 1848-52.

Gloucestershire Records Office, Shire Hall, Gloucester.  
Life of John Roberts, Quaker, c. 1725.

Imperial College Archives, Imperial College of Science and Technology, 13 Princes Gardens, London, S.W.7.  
Silvanus P. Thompson: letters to and from Lord Kelvin, Graham Bell and others, 1879-1916 (c. 55 letters).

Manchester Public Libraries, Local History Library, Central Library, Manchester, 2.  
Letters: 72 from John Bright to Thomas Bayley Potter, 1860-1888.

Norwich Public Libraries, Central Library, Norwich.  
Society of Friends: Society of Friends of Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdonshire: Quarterly Meeting records. Letters: J. H. Gurney, sen. and jun., to Newton family, 1853-1907; single letters from Elizabeth Fry to Marquis of Lansdowne; J. J. Gurney to E. Freeling.



Oxfordshire County Record Office, County Hall, Oxford:

Schools: Sibford School, minute books, admission register, 1839-1921.

Sheffield City Libraries, Central Library, Sheffield, 1.

Society of Friends: Woodhouse (Sheffield) Meeting: catalogue, issue register of books belonging to Woodhouse Meeting, 1793-1899; printed rules of the Reading Room, 1877; catalogue of books, 1890; register of burials in Handsworth Friends' Burial Ground, 1883-1909; plans of Friends' Burial Ground, Woodhouse, 1887.

Guide to the Lancashire Record Office; by R. Sharpe France. (Second edition.) Preston, Lancashire County Council, 1962.

Entries recorded include the following which concern Friends:

*Ecclesiastical Records*

Society of Friends' records (pp. 70-71).

Marsden Monthly Meeting (FRM) covering the period 1678 (sufferings records from 1653)-c. 1920; and records of the following meetings (some up to as late as 1938)—Bolton, Crawshawbooth, Marsden, Oldham, Rochdale, Sawley, Todmorden and Trawden.

Preston Monthly Meeting (FRP) covering the period 1651-1901; including records of the following meetings—Fylde, Freckleton, Preston and Wyresdale.

*Registers*

There are transcripts of the Quaker registers of Height 1865-1894, Colthouse 1865-1894, and Ulverston 1865-1893 (imperfect; p. 63).

In the deposited collection DDX/239 there is a Quaker marriage certificate of George Heseltine and Isabel Gallely 1765.

Facing page 266 is a facsimile of the accusations made against George Fox by ministers in north Lancashire (QSB/1. 1652), see *Journal F.H.S.*, xxxix, 1947, p. 15-17.

Third report of the work of the Cornwall County Record Office, 1958-1961 (Cornwall County Record Office, Gwendroc, Barrack Lane, Truro).

*Included in the list of accessions:*

p. 25)

Mrs. N. Thorp: book of Sufferings of Friends of East Cornwall Monthly Meeting, 1795-1856.

The Third annual report of the Keeper of Public Records on the work of the Public Record Office, 1961. (*H.M. Stationery Office*, London, 2s. 6d.)

Records transmitted to the Public Record Office from the General Register Office during the year include, among the authenticated Non-Parochial Registers and Records the following:

Society of Friends (R.G.6), 1613-1841 (1,673 volumes, *etc.*).

A Guide to Manuscripts relating to America in Great Britain and Ireland. Edited by B. R. Crick and Miriam Alman, under the general supervision of H. L. Beales. (Oxford University Press, 1961.)

This volume supplements earlier guides to materials on American (mainly U.S.A.) history by Professor Charles M. Andrews and others. Almost eight pages is devoted to the manuscript collections at Friends House, and other collections of Friends' manuscripts will be found listed under various local repositories. Index entries under Friends, Slavery, and kindred subjects, Pennsylvania, the Penn family, the Barclays and the Gurneys, John Fothergill, the Logans, John Bright lead to a good many entries, but there are many others which are rewarding: the Abbott collection (*c.* 1795-1832) at Dorset Record Office; Allen and Hanburys; the Barcroft papers (Lancashire Record Office); the Backhouse collection (1785-1838) at Durham Cathedral; the Bevan-Naish collection at Woodbrooke; Peter Collinson; G. C. Fox & Co. of Falmouth (business records); and Fox Brothers & Co. of Wellington; Robert Plumsted's Letter-book (1756-8) at the University Library, Cambridge; C. & J. Clark, Ltd. of Street; Joshua Gee; William Aubrey; Thomas Ellwood; Robert Owen; Ann Miffin of Philadelphia—her notebook of visits to the Indians (1802-3); the Prankard and Dickinson papers (Somerset Record Office); Joseph Sturge; William Smeal collection (*c.* 1733-1876, at the Mitchell Library, Glasgow). The Roscoe papers in Liverpool Public Libraries record Philadelphia contacts and penal reform interests; William Tallack; William Dillwyn; the log of the *Lloyd's* voyage from Bristol to South Carolina (owner Richard Champion) in 1768. The Wilson King collection of autographs in Birmingham Public Library includes a note signed by Abraham Lincoln: "Allow Francis T. King of Baltimore to pass with the English Friends through our lines to North Carolina. Oct. 25, 1864."



## Recent Publications

*William Penn's "Holy Experiment": the Founding of Pennsylvania, 1681-1701.* By Edwin B. Bronner. (Temple University Publications.) New York and London, Columbia University Press, 1962. 48s.

In *William Penn's "Holy Experiment,"* Edwin Bronner, who this year succeeded Thomas Drake at Haverford and is now Professor of History and Curator of the Quaker Collection there, has written an up-to-date history of seventeenth-century Pennsylvania. He has set out to give a "chronological narrative, primarily political, written to clarify and explain" the colony's history. Clarify it he does, and to some purpose. This book is going to come as a cold shock to those of us on this side of the Atlantic who have ignorantly believed in a roseate dawn lasting nearly a century among the friendly Indians of Shackamaxon on the banks of the Delaware.

The author concludes that the "holy experiment" of 1681 (the words are those of Penn himself) did not long survive into the period after 1684, when (with Penn an absentee proprietor) differences of opinion emerged from below the surface, and the conflicting political and economic interests among the colonists made themselves felt. It is perhaps significant that even among the Quakers the Keithian separation took place—"a schism which had political overtones."

Although the "holy experiment" failed, Penn's second visit to Pennsylvania, in 1699-1701, was to a successful colony, on its feet economically, and steadily developing—"one of the most successful colonizing ventures which the English attempted in the seventeenth century."

Edwin Bronner finds that Friends developed a dualism—following Quaker beliefs and practice among themselves, but adhering otherwise to normal business and political practices. The colonists honoured Penn as Quaker leader and Founder, but they searched for reasons to excuse themselves from paying him their quitrents. The book fills out our picture of Penn himself. He is seen fighting back against the half-truths and denunciation of the persons who wished to overthrow Quaker rule in the colony, and who complained of anything amiss, or which could be made to appear amiss in relation to their attitude to the home government. It was not difficult to find things amiss, for mud slinging in politics did not end when emigrants landed on the farther shore of the Atlantic.

Edwin Bronner is to be congratulated on presenting a picture of early Pennsylvania the general rightness of which one can confidently affirm.

R.S.M.

*Joseph John Gurney: Banker, Reformer, and Quaker.* By David E. Swift. Wesleyan University Press, Middletown, Connecticut, 1962. Pp. xx, 304; 4 plates. \$6.50.

In 1959 there appeared in the *Journal* a long article by David Swift entitled "J. J. Gurney and Norwich Politics," and we were pleased to learn then that the material in this might eventually form part of a full-scale biography. This has now been completed, and published in America by the Press of the University of which David Swift is Professor of Religion ; and though it has not proved possible to arrange publication in England, it is hoped that sufficient copies will find their way across the Atlantic to enable English Friends to read and enjoy what is a most interesting and valuable book.

David Swift is not himself a Friend, but he has worked for the American Friends' Service Committee, and at Pendle Hill, and knows Friends well. He is therefore well qualified to deal objectively with his subject, one of the most able and devoted men ever produced by the Society, yet the centre of intense controversy, both during his life and since. Joseph John Gurney was convinced that it was possible to be both an Evangelical Christian and a Quaker, and the story of how he sought persistently to be both is a fascinating one. To many of his contemporaries, and perhaps especially to the Friends of the succeeding generation, who were inspired by him, he appeared to have been successful. Yet probably most Friends today, at least in England, would agree with the judgment of T. Edmund Harvey in his article on Thomas Shillitoe, in the *Journal* for 1950 (quoted by David Swift): that it was Gurney's opponents who "with all their limitations held fast to the very heart of the religious experience through which the Society of Friends originated, and without which it would not be able to continue its distinctive service."

As its title indicates, the biography deals fully also with Gurney's business interests and his indefatigable labours for social reform, especially in the fields of slavery and the prison system. But it is his "boundary existence," as David Swift calls it, "between exclusive Quakerism and inclusive Christianity," which is still of the greatest interest to the present-day reader.

The book draws freely on journal and letter material, and is the product of extensive original research both in America and England.  
A.W.B.

The *Proceedings of the Wesley Historical Society* for March 1962 (Vol. 33, part 5), records in its editorial the loss which the Society has suffered through the death of the Rev. Wesley F. Swift at the end of 1961, who had served as editor since 1948 and whose wide interests made each number of the *Proceedings* as varied and full of interest as one could expect. Short obituary notices are contributed by others connected with his work in the Methodist Church and working in the field of Methodist history. The number includes an article by D. Dunn Wilson on "Hanoverian government and Methodist persecution."



## Notes and Queries

### ELECTORAL MORALITY

The work of John Bright and his brother-in-law E. A. Leatham in the middle of last century for the introduction of the secret ballot in British elections, and for the development of effective means against corrupt and illegal practices, is dealt with in *The elimination of corrupt practices in British elections, 1868-1911*, by Cornelius O'Leary, lecturer in political science at Queen's University, Belfast (Clarendon Press, 1962). The path of E. A. Leatham cannot have been made easier by the fact that his brother, William Henry Leatham (also M.P. and a member of the family banking firm) was unseated for bribery at Wakefield in 1859.

### QUAKER PUBLICITY

*The Development of the Provincial Newspaper, 1700-1760*, by G. A. Cranfield (Clarendon Press, 1962), includes a good deal of material for those interested in the history of printing. The activities of the Farley family with its branches in Exeter and Bristol and ramifications throughout the west of England are mentioned frequently.

One instance is quoted from the *Northampton Mercury* in 1731 and 1732 where the local Friends directed two of their number "to Barging with ye Printer to put it in ye Northampton Mercury"—to advertise that an answer to W. Smith's *Preservation against Quakers* was in the press.

### ADULT EDUCATION

Dr. Thomas Kelly of the University of Liverpool has published a comprehensive *History of Adult Education in Great Britain* (Liverpool University Press, 1962) to follow his biography of George Birkbeck, the founder of Mechanics' Institutes. There are several references to the contributions made by Friends in this field, adult schools, Woodbrooke and the Selly Oak Colleges.

CATHOLICS AT MEETING, 1776  
"[1776] *Sun. 1 Sep.* Messrs. Hiecq Fisillier, Boys and Self at the Quaquers meeting."

The above entry in *The Mawhood Diary* (Publications of the Catholic Record Society, vol. 50, 1956) reveals that William Mawhood, woollen-draper of London, the Abbé D. Hiecq and another Frenchman, and his two sons (William John and Charles) were at a Friends' meeting. A note identifies this as "Either, south side of Bull and Mouth St. (now G.P.O.), or south end of White Hart Yard, Lombard St. (now Lombard Exchange)." Later, the party moved on to the Moravians, to St. Andrews, Holborn, and finally to the Sardinian embassy chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields at noon.

### JOHN BRIGHT

*The Political Correspondence of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, 1876-1886*, edited by Agatha Ramm (2 vols. Oxford, 1962), continues the same editor's work

(published 1952) on the correspondence from 1868-76. It includes a good many references to John Bright, among them Gladstone's note to Granville of 12th July, 1882, on his receipt of Bright's resignation as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster after the bombardment of Alexandria:

"Here is the apprehended letter from dear old John, which turns a white day into a black one."

#### WILLIAM ALDAM, 1813-90

An article on "The Squire as Businessman: William Aldam of Frickley Hall (1813-1890)," by J. T. Ward of Queen's College, Dundee, in the *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society* (Sheffield), Vol. 8, pt. 4 (1962), is based on the family papers at Frickley Hall. It shows how the landowners of the West Riding in the course of last century took an active share in the development of the mining, transport and commercial interests in the district. William Aldam's father (1779-1855), born William Pease, was son of Thomas Pease (1743-1811) who married (1768) Susannah Benson (daughter of Gervase Benson and Barbara, *née* Aldam). In 1808 William Pease married Sarah Jowett of Leeds, and on succeeding to the Warmsworth property, he assumed the name of Aldam by royal licence, 1810. Thus it came about that this Yorkshire branch of the Pease family bore the honoured Yorkshire Quaker name of Aldam. William Aldam had become an Anglican before the purchase of Frickley Hall in 1844.

#### CROWLEY FAMILY

*Men of Iron: the Crowleys in the early iron industry* by M. W. Flinn (Edinburgh University Press, 1962) uses widely scattered manuscript material (including the Lloyd manuscripts at Friends House) in a study of the family's large scale business in the early 18th century. Readers will recall the account which the author gave of Judith Crowley (b. 1681, daughter of Ambrose Crowley II) and her marriage in *Journal F.H.S.*, xlvii (1955), pp. 73-5.

#### THOMAS FRYE AND BOW PORCELAIN

"Bow Porcelain," by T. Leonard Crow, an article in *The Essex naturalist*, vol. 30, pt. 4 (1960), pp. 256-8, deals with the development of the manufactory of Frye ("born in or near Dublin in 1710," a Quaker) and Heylin in the 1740s and 1750s.

#### JOHN LILBURNE

*Free-born John, a biography of John Lilburne*, by Pauline Gregg (Harrap, 1961, 30s.), includes a short chapter on the last couple of years of Lilburne's life, when he became a Friend. The author has used L.V. (Hodgkin) Holdsworth's biography of Luke Howard, *A Shoemaker of Dover*, and other printed material. Portion of a letter from Lilburne to Margaret Fell (from the Thirnbeck MSS. at Friends House) is reproduced in facsimile.

#### BENJAMIN SATTERTHWAITE, 1718-92

"The letter book of Benjamin Satterthwaite of Lancaster, 1737-1744," by Maurice M. Schofield (*Transactions of the Historic*



*Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol. 113, 1961, pp. 125-167; reprints obtainable from the Editor, Mr. J. J. Bagley, M.A., 10 Beach Priory Gardens, Southport, price 4s. 6d.), is a paper based on a volume containing 97 letters by Benjamin Satterthwaite now deposited in the Local Record Collection of Lancaster Library. The letters deal with a period when Satterthwaite was in Barbados as factor for a group of Lancaster merchants. As well as dealing with business conditions both in Lancaster and Barbados, Maurice Schofield has studied the Satterthwaite family and its connexions, and provides two family trees to illustrate the paper.

#### ALGERNON SIDNEY, 1623-83

*Archaeologia Cantiana*, published by the Kent Archaeological Society, vol. 76 (1961), includes (pp. 110-133) a paper on Algernon Sidney by Brigid Haydon. For Friends the main interest in Sidney is his connection with William Penn, especially in the political situation of the closing years of Charles II's reign. This is briefly touched on.

#### DEVON FRIENDS

Devon and Cornwall Record Society in vol. 4 of its New Series of publications (1960) records accounts of the state of the diocese of Exeter in 1821. In Devon Quakers were less numerous than in Cornwall; there were 9 Quakers and a licensed meeting in Kingsbridge; three families, with an old established meeting house at Culmstock; in Exeter, Holy Trinity parish, a

Quakers' Meeting House, and two families in the parish of St. Edmund on the Bridge, and one family in the parish of St. Lawrence; at Horwood, one family of Quakers; in Plymouth, numerous dissenters, including Quakers in the parishes of St. Andrew and Charles; at Tavistock "Quakers have but lately appeared."

#### EXETER FRIENDS

*Nonconformity in Exeter, 1650-1875*, by Allan Brockett (History of Exeter research group monograph 10), 1962, includes references to the Friends in the city and its suburbs, with a few quotations from the minutes of the local meetings. The author pays attention to evidence of the relative strength of the various denominations at different periods, and produces figures from the Census of religious worship, 1851. There is a useful sketch map of the city showing the distribution of nonconformist places of worship.

#### KENDAL FRIENDS, 1828

"An American in Westmorland, 1828," by Jane M. Ewbank, article XVII in the *Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland . . . Archaeological Society*, vol. 62 (N.S.), 1962, gives an account of the visit by the Rev. Benjamin Allen to the county on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society at the end of May 1828. At Kendal, Allen's journal records [Monday, 26 May]

"The utmost degree of hospitality was extended to us by some members of the society of Friends, more especially: at the indeed friendly dwelling of a Quaker [William Dillworth

Crewdson] we took up our abode. He was a relative of Anna Braithwaite [Anna (Lloyd) Braithwaite], several of whose connexions, and one of whose children, we saw."

A meeting of the Bible Society was held at the town hall, and a second at Friends' meeting house in the evening. Next day, Allen and his party left in a barouche for Ambleside. After a little tour they arrived at Appleby.

"Three of the 'Friends' from Kendall met us at Appleby. We were most hospitably welcomed by another Friend [*unidentified*] resident in A., who is actively engaged in promoting the Bible Society."

#### LAKELAND QUAKERISM

*A short economic and social history of the Lake counties, 1500-1830*, by C. M. L. Bouch and G. P. Jones (Manchester University Press, 1961), includes material extracted from the Household Account Book of Sarah Fell, as well as references to the Quaker Lead Company and the works of Arthur Raistrick, and gives a fully documented account of economic and social development in the district up to the 19th century. The book will interest many Friends seeking to understand the state of the north and the impact of Quakerism there.

In the chapters on Post-Reformation Religion and Culture there is a short 5-page section on Quakers. The authors have used Braithwaite and other standard authorities, and produce statistics of the strength of Quakerism—in Kendal for instance at the end of the 18th century perhaps as much as 11 or 12 per cent. of the population.

#### NEW JERSEY

Six years after his work on West New Jersey (1956), John E. Pomfret has produced *The Province of East New Jersey, 1609-1702* in the standard Princeton History of New Jersey Series. The volume is of particular interest for the account of the efforts of William Penn, Robert Barclay and the Scottish Quakers to develop the colony successfully. A final chapter on "The Religious Aspect" includes some information on the activities of George Keith, both as Friend and as minister for the S.P.G.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE MEETINGS

*Collections for a history of Staffordshire*, 4th series, vol. 3, 1960 (Staffordshire Record Society), comprises an account of the registrations of dissenting chapels and meeting houses for the period 1689-1852. Among the places registered are some stated to be registered for Quakers, *e.g.* houses at Burton-on-Trent (Samuel Jesse's house, 1723), Caudon (1701, John Wilcockson), Fradley, Alrewas (1707, Thomas Silvester), Leek (1706, Samuel Radford of the Bottom, and 1714, John Whittaker of Rowley Gate), Longnor (1723, Elijah Hall), Madeley (1731, John Simpson), Shawford, Chebsey (1703, Thomas Wolrich), Stoke-on-Trent (1823, Thomas Simpson), Stokley Park, Tutbury (1701, Richard Bowman), Stony-low (1730, John Timmis), Tamworth (1757), Uttoxeter (1706, Walter Pixley), Wednesbury (1700, Henry Fido). Full references are provided in the volume, and there are notes to the entries which identify some of the buildings registered.



## WEDNESBURY FRIENDS

John F. Ede's *History of Wednesbury* (published by Wednesbury Corporation, 1962) includes a short account of Friends in the town. The meeting house provided by Henry Fidoë at the end of the seventeenth century was used for Friends' meetings right through the eighteenth century. The main families mentioned are Fidoë and Parkes, iron-masters with connections with the Pembertons and Lloyds. From 1820 the meeting house was used for a Lancasterian school. It was rebuilt in 1862.

## YORK FRIENDS

The Victoria History of the counties of England volume on *The City of York* (1961) includes a short account of Friends in the city (pp. 405-6) in the chapter dealing with Protestant Non-conformity, and there is much else of interest concerning Friends in the city in the various sections on the industrial, commercial and social life, and on the schools of York.

## YORKSHIRE FRIENDS

Some occasions when Yorkshire Friends came into conflict with ecclesiastical authorities are recorded in a Leeds University M.A. thesis (unpublished, 1960), by John Addy, entitled *Ecclesias-*

*tical discipline in the County of York, 1559-1714*. The author has used the diocesan archives at the Borthwick Institute in York.

In 1664 at Askrigg John Metcalfe, Quaker was excommunicated "for not brynging his wife to be decently buried after the order of the church." Similar cases for burials among the Quakers are recorded in 1681 at Silkstone (Leonard Burgess) and at Hatfield, Doncaster (Mary Cook). Thomas Cawthra, a Quaker teaching school without licence in 1710 at Honley, Pontefract, was proceeded against.

Other cases include one at Sherburne, East Riding, 1670, against George Owston, Quaker, "for shutting the Church dore upon the parish and taking away the key and tying up the bellropes"; and in 1686, at Gargrave, William Baldwin let the Quakers have Stainton Hall as a place for a conventicle; four years later "one Tomlinson" at Gargrave refused to pay tithes and held a Quaker meeting in his house without licence.

In 1706 at Heptonstall the goods of John Greenwood, Joseph Fielden and Joseph Whaley ("being of the profession of the people called Quakers") had their goods distrained on for church dues.

*The Autobiography of William Stout of Lancaster, 1665-1752.* A new edition of this well-known memoir (first edited by John Harland in 1851) is now being prepared. It is hoped that this new transcription of the original MS. will be ready in time for the tercentenary of Stout's birth, in 1965. The text is being exhaustively checked and annotated by a team of six historians which includes specialists in local, regional and Friends' historical matters. The co-operation of members of the Friends' Historical Society is cordially invited. Stout was a correspondent for the Lancaster Meeting, and letters written by him would be most useful, as would any documentary material bearing on his life and associated. Correspondence to Dr. J. D. Marshall, 10 Carlton Road, Heaton, Bolton, Lancs., who will quickly return any material on loan. Any guidance or information, however seemingly trivial, will be gratefully acknowledged.



## Supplements to the Journal of Friends' Historical Society

7. THOMAS POLE, M.D. (1753-1829). By E. T. Wedmore. 1908. 53 pp., 2s. 3d., post 9d.
  - 8-11. EXTRACTS FROM STATE PAPERS relating to Friends, 1654-1672. Ed. N. Penney. 1910-13. 4 parts. 365 pp., 7s. 6d., post 1s. 6d.
  12. ELIZABETH HOOTON, First Quaker woman preacher (1600-1672). By Emily Manners. 1914. 95 pp., 2s. 3d., post 9d.
  13. TORTOLA. By C. F. Jenkins. 1923. 106 pp., 5s., post 9d.
  14. Record of the SUFFERINGS OF FRIENDS IN CORNWALL, 1655-1686. 1928. 152 pp., 7s. 6d., post 9d.
  15. QUAKER LANGUAGE. F.H.S. Presidential address by T. Edmund Harvey, 1928. 30 pp., 1s. 6d., post 3d.
  - 16-17. PEN PICTURES OF LONDON YEARLY MEETING, 1789-1833. Ed. Norman Penney. 1930. 227 pp., 10s., post 1s.
  21. AN ORATOR'S LIBRARY. John Bright's books. Presidential address 1936 by J. Travis Mills. 1946. 24 pp., 2s., post 3d.
  22. LETTERS TO WILLIAM DEWSBURY AND OTHERS. Edited by Henry J. Cadbury. 1948. 68 pp., 5s., post 3d.
  23. SLAVERY AND "THE WOMAN QUESTION." Lucretia Mott's Diary, 1840. By F. B. Tolles. 1952. 5s., cloth 7s. 6d., post 3d.
  24. THE ATLANTIC COMMUNITY OF THE EARLY FRIENDS. Presidential address by Frederick B. Tolles, 1952. 2s. 6d., post 3d.
  25. JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, The Quaker. By C. Marshall Taylor. 1954. 2s. 6d., post 3d.
  26. JAMES NAYLER, A FRESH APPROACH. By Geoffrey F. Nuttall, D.D. 1954. 1s. 6d., post 3d.
  27. THOMAS RUDYARD, EARLY FRIENDS' "ORACLE OF LAW." By Alfred W. Braithwaite. 1956. 1s. 6d., post 3d.
  28. PATTERNS OF INFLUENCE IN ANGLO-AMERICAN QUAKERISM. By Thomas E. Drake. 1958. 1s. 6d., post 3d.
  29. SOME QUAKER PORTRAITS, CERTAIN AND UNCERTAIN. By John Nickalls, 1958. Illustrated. 3s. 6d., post 4d.
  30. "INWARD AND OUTWARD." A study of Early Quaker Language. By Maurice A. Creasey. 1962. 3s. 6d., post 4d.
- 

## *Journals* and Supplements Wanted

F.H.S. would be glad to receive unwanted copies of back issues of the *Journal* and of the Supplements. Address to F.H.S., c/o The Library, Friends House, London, N.W.1.



## CAREERS IN INSURANCE

In this modern age no prudent individual or business organization can afford to ignore the consequences of misfortune or disaster. The whole world has become increasingly conscious of the need for the protection which Insurance provides, and this large and prosperous industry is expanding rapidly.

**OPPORTUNITY FOR A CAREER:** High in the ranks of the leading Offices stands the FRIENDS' PROVIDENT & CENTURY INSURANCE OFFICES who, in recent years, have met an increasing share of this growing demand for Insurance. The organization continues to develop throughout the world, and there is ample opportunity for ambitious young men to find profitable and worth-while careers on the Staff of the Offices, at home and overseas.

**TRAINING:** Adequate training facilities are provided to assist in ultimate qualification for the most senior positions. Each man on entry is placed with regard to his particular ability and inclinations, and individual training is given either in London or at Branches in the main provincial cities.

**EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS:** The minimum standard is at least four passes in G.C.E. (O) (English Language, Mathematics and two other subjects), and trainees are recruited from men up to the age of 25 from Grammar and Public Schools and Universities.

**PROSPECTS:** There are many fine opportunities for advancement with the Offices, and those who make satisfactory progress can look forward to earning substantial salaries in responsible positions while still comparatively young.

*Full details can be obtained from:*

The Personnel Officer  
THE FRIENDS' PROVIDENT & CENTURY INSURANCE  
OFFICES

Pixham End, Dorking, Surrey