

The Journal
of the
Friends' Historical
Society

VOLUME 51

NUMBER 3

1967

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.

Yearly 10s. (\$1.75)

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The Membership Subscription is 10s. (\$1.75) 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

THE Presidential Address by Charles F. Carter, entitled "Unsettled Friends: church government and the origins of membership", was delivered at the meeting of the Historical Society on 6th October in the Small Meeting House at Friends House. It illustrates how the Poor Law regulations in the seventeenth and eighteenth century influenced the thinking and affected the arrangements made by Friends for dealing with their own poor. This address aroused much interest and is printed in this issue in the form in which it was delivered.

For many years Friends have tried to read the shorthand reports and notes which appear here and there among early Quaker manuscripts. Douglas Lister's knowledge of early shorthand has enabled him to crack the secrets of some of the Quaker documents, and his paper on the systems of the period sheds light on the problems involved. It now seems that these shorthand notes do not hold any great secrets—no Quaker Pepys is likely to come to light—but we look forward to a complete survey of Quaker shorthand in the future.

Alfred Braithwaite's paper on "George Fox's Last Imprisonment" studies the points which made the release of George Fox from his frustrating imprisonment after his arrest at Armscott (Worcs.) at the end of 1673, so long delayed and difficult to achieve.

William H. Marwick surveys the Glasgow Study Circle, a group interested in radical (social as well as political) reform and peace and with Friends active in its membership, from its beginnings in 1916 until after the 1939-45 war.

David M. Butler, in the course of his studies of Friends' meeting houses, has extracted from the Yearly Meeting records the answers to Queries from 1688 to 1791 recording the settlement of new meetings and the building of meeting houses. This list, together with notes, is printed for the record.

This number also includes Reports on Archives, New Publications and the usual features.

The Society's usual Spring meeting was deferred until the Summer when Kenneth Carroll delivered an address entitled: "John Perrot: a difficult Friend?". Readers will themselves be enabled to judge of the merit of the final question mark in the title when the paper is, as is hoped, printed as a Supplement and distributed at a later date.

Muriel A. Hicks

WE regret to record the death of Muriel A. Hicks on 22nd November, 1967. Muriel Hicks was for more than thirty years until her retirement in 1959 assistant librarian at Friends House, and her wide knowledge of the library's resources was freely placed at the disposal of enquirers and research workers who came there from all parts of the world, and with all types of research projects on hand. Her unaffected welcome, her knowledge of London, and close concern with Quaker activities in the capital enriched the help she was able to give to so many.

Muriel Hicks was for a long period Secretary of the Friends' Historical Society, and served the Society in many unrecorded, but well-remembered, ways. Her paper "Friends' Reference Library, 1901-1959", part of an address she gave to the Society in March 1960, which included many personal reminiscences, was printed in the *Journal*, vol. 49, pp. 123-34. An obituary notice by John Nickalls, formerly Librarian at Friends House, appeared in *The Friend*, 29.xii.1967, p. 1612.

Unsettled Friends

Church Government and the Origins of Membership
Presidential address to the Friends' Historical Society, 1967

BY CHARLES F. CARTER

IN first month 1706 Dorking Monthly Meeting decided that Friends had no obligation to support James Carpenter, because he had been "Chaffering in divers things which he doth not understand". I cannot be the first President of this Society who would have been in danger of a like fate, were it not for the hidden support of the Librarian. I trust that he will index this paper under M as well as C.

My interest in this subject began from an unpublished transcript, which I made many years ago, of the minutes of Huntingdon Monthly Meeting. In twelfth month 1692 that meeting decided to give Richard Taylor of Coln corn to the value of five shillings "not as a Friend, but as an object of Pitty, to whom they extend their liberality". Richard Taylor was apparently a Friend of some weight, referred to as early as 1675; his decline to be an "object of Pitty" is not chronicled. Similarly in eleventh month 1693, one Ephraim Willis fell sick of the small-pox, and Friends "after diligent Considerason weighing his Dissolut and Loose Conversason cannot as a Friend Relieve him but hath out of Compassion (sent him twenty shillings) as an object of Pitty". The first use of the phrase "Object of pity" was in 1683, when William Lockington was given five shillings "he being a poor man, and one that makes friends graves".

These references drew my attention to the rather obvious fact that, although there was no precise definition of membership until 1737, there must have been, at a much earlier time, a fairly clear idea of those who were and were not Friends; and I wondered how much we could find out about the implicit concept of membership in those early days, and about its origins. The story, as William Charles Braithwaite tells it, is of a sad decline from a time when "a person was known as a Quaker, through professing with Friends" to a

Church containing members by birth and tradition. Rufus Jones describes the process more clearly:

Persons who had been "convinced of Truth", who duly attended meetings for worship, and who professed with Friends were considered to belong to the Society. The privilege of attendance at the business meetings was not in the early period an inherent right of those who belonged in the fellowship, but was dependent upon invitation from persons of weight and authority. In other words, the Monthly Meeting was "select". Lists of persons entitled to transact the business of the Church were kept by Monthly Meetings, and these persons composed the working "fellowship of Truth", while around them gathered a large fringe of persons who attended meetings and "professed with Friends", though they were not felt to be quite "seasoned in the Truth" and thus there was in practice a "select society" within the Society . . . (from this) London Yearly Meeting now drifted over to a settled policy of birthright membership (which led) . . . to the necessity of carrying, around the living nucleus of the Society, a great fringe of persons who had no first-hand insight and no triumphant experience of the power by which men live.¹

Similarly Arnold Lloyd describes how "the unfettered fellowship of 1650 had developed into a closed Society with rules governing the removal and settlement of all its members".² I do not of course doubt the existence of a marked change of attitude between 1650 and 1740, though our historians have perhaps been a little too ready to give praise to that which is early and blame to that which is later. My thesis is simply that the origins of the idea of membership can be traced to an early time, and are in turn linked to views current in the wider community long before 1650.

Let us first look at the use of the word "member". In 1677 John Clark of Rickmansworth left his wife and went to live with Elizabeth Winkfeild, a single woman, an action which our Monthly Meeting for the Upperville of Bucks. not unnaturally considered "a very evil example showed to al other loose and disorderly persons". They therefore declared "yt although ye said John Clark and Eliz: Winkfeild have at sometimes come to our Meetings (whose Meetings are wel known to be publick and open to al) yet were they never received or owned by us, as living Members of yt heavenly

¹ *Later Periods of Quakerism*, pp. 106-110.

² *Quaker Social History*, p. 43.

body . . . in wch our unity stands, nor otherwise regarded by us than as such as might possibly gather into their understandings some Notions of Truth to talk of, as too many do, who notwithstanding are enemies to ye Cross of Christ Jesus". This is membership in a Biblical sense: for a more everyday use we need go no further than the Monthly Meeting for the North West Parts of the County of Lincoln in ninth month 1678, when Winteringham Meeting reported a controversy between John Johnson and John Dent "boath being members of the said Meeting". And although it is said that the first printed use of the full phrase "the Society of Friends" was in 1800,¹ Horsham Monthly Meeting in eleventh month 1706 was using the phrase "We the said people Doe Disown him to be a member of our Society".

In the Upperside of Bucks. the spiritual judgement as to who was or was not a Friend was freely made and recorded. John Stratton, a Latitudinarian, "had not ye appearance of a friend, but of one whose mind was roving and at liberty, though he pretended to have been long convinced" (5.1682). Timothy Child "came and sat among Friends, and the power of the Lord fell upon them in a wonderfull manner . . . But ah alas! he remained hard and obdurate, persisting in his own justification . . . it was declared by Friends, yt in ye State and condition wherein he now stood he had no right to sit among friends, as a Member of ye Meeting, but . . . was an uncivil Intruder upon ye Meeting" (12.1682). William Fisher had a bastard child, and was dismissed as "a Man that by going to Friends Meetings, hath gotten the name of a Quaker amongst his Neighbours, though not regarded by friends" (2.1683). Grace Hawks of Chesham, who from a child had attended meetings with her mother, was married by a priest to a "man of the world": "Friends yt know her, seeing her to be a proud vain Lass, did never value her as a friend, yet" (6.1687).

Membership at this period thus involves conviction, recognition of the reality of that conviction, and continuation in Christian practice; it is continuously probationary. Such an idea is inconsistent with any precise list of members. One of the important points of difference

¹ Lloyd, *op. cit.*, p. 145*n*: but T. E. Harvey, *Quaker language*, p. 28, instances a use of the term "Religious Society of Friends" in an address to George III in 1793.

between George Keith and both Philadelphia and London Yearly Meeting in 1693-4 was his sponsorship of a more precisely regulated scheme, which included the recording as members of those who made open confession of their faith: an idea which, in its application to young people, may even at that date have been a reaction against their acceptance by "birthright".¹ It is clear, however, that even a birthright Friend at the end of the seventeenth century would soon decline in status to a mere "object of pity" if he departed noticeably from Friends' practices.

What is the relationship of all this to Friends' care of the poor? The rules for removals and settlements agreed in 1737, which deemed Friends to be Members of the Quarterly, Monthly or Two-Weeks Meeting "within the compass of which they inhabited or dwelt the first Day of the Fourth Month 1737", were an extension of rules agreed in 1710, 1711, and 1729. But the rules of 1710-11, so far from being a stage in the decline from unfettered fellowship to a Society bound by rules, were in one respect an attempt to inject some charity into practices which date back for a quarter of a century: and these practices were taken over from legislation of 1662, which in turn was only an extension of ideas which were centuries old.

Let us start with the Act for the Better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom (14 Charles II cap. 12) of 1662, commonly known as the Law of Settlement and Removal. This provided:

Upon complaint made by the churchwardens or overseers of the poor of any parish, to any justice of the peace, within forty days after any such person or persons coming to settle . . . in any tenement under the yearly value of ten pounds (it shall be lawful) for any two justices of the peace, whereof one is to be of the division where any person or persons that are likely to be chargeable to the parish shall come to inhabit, by their warrant to remove and convey such person or persons to such parish where he or they were last legally settled . . . unless he or they give sufficient security for the discharge of the said parish.

The idea here contained, that each person has a settlement in a particular parish which has an obligation to help him in time of need, is very old. What was new about this Act

¹ See "Gospel order and discipline", printed from MS. c. 1693 in *J. Friends Hist. Soc.*, vol. 10 (1913) pp. 70-6.

was that it provided a legal means of "deportation", not just of those who *had* fallen into need, but of those who *might* become a charge on the parish.

Left in this form, the Act would have prevented the movement of labour for seasonal work exceeding forty days in duration; for anyone who stayed forty days unchallenged acquired a settlement in the parish. Section 3 therefore provided that it was lawful for a person to move so as "to work in time of harvest, or at any time to work at any other work, so that he carry with him a certificate from the minister of the parish, and one of the churchwardens and one of the overseers of the poor, that he has a dwelling and is declared an inhabitant there". This is what Friends would call a "notice of removal not involving transfer of membership"; it retained the obligation to assist in time of need in the original home parish, even though the need might arise when the man was away elsewhere at his work.

This Act was open to evasion, and in 1685 an Act (1 James II cap. 17) prescribed that the forty days were to be computed from the delivery of a notice in writing "of the house of his or her abode, and the number of his or her family, to one of the churchwardens or overseers of the poor"; and a further Act in 1691 (3 William and Mary cap. 11) required the notice in writing to be read "on the next Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church or chapel of the said parish. And the said notice is to be registered in the book kept for the poor's accounts." Two later Acts refer to a tendency to confuse the certificate with the notice in writing. It will be seen that the effect of presenting a notice in writing which, after being read in church, remained unchallenged for forty days, was equivalent in Friends' terms, to the acceptance of a certificate of removal.

The 1691 Act provides also that a person who serves any public annual office in the parish during one whole year, or who pays his share towards the public taxes or levies of the parish, "shall be deemed to have a legal settlement therein". Such a settlement could also be acquired by an unmarried person being lawfully hired for one year as a servant (an Act of 1697 requires that this service shall be with the same master throughout), or by a person being bound as an apprentice and living in the parish. Children

naturally acquired the settlement of their parents—being, in effect, birthright members of their parish; and until 1744, indeed, a bastard was settled where he was born, which was a powerful incentive to the parish to force wedlock on unmarried mothers.

In the light of this survey of national legislation, consider the following minute from the Upperside of Bucks. in twelfth month 1685:

This Meeting understanding yt One Eliz: Grey, Grand child to ye widow Grey of Amersham, was lately sent from Uxbridge, where she was servant, to Amersham to be kept by friends there, being lame and not able to keep herself, and finding upon inquiry, yt her Parents lived at Longfords in Middlesex, and she herself was settled at Uxbridge both before and since her lameness; ye Meeting ordered Tho: Dell and Wm. Grimsdell to speak wth some of ye Friends of Uxbridge . . . and let them know, That it is ye judgmt. of this Meeting, yt ye said Eliz: Grey doth not belong to this Meeting at Amersham, nor ought to be put as a charge upon any Meeting in this County. And yt therfore this Meeting doth desire ye Friends of Uxbridge to remove ye said Eliz: Grey back again; wch in case they refuse or neglect to do, it is then ye agreemt. of this Meeting, yt ye Friends of Amersham do, within two weeks space at furthest, reconvey ye said Eliz: Grey to Uxbridge from whence she came.

Uxbridge sent her back again, and a conference was needed to settle the matter. Similarly in twelfth month 1693, Huntingdon Monthly Meeting minuted as follows:

Foreasmuch as Peter Browning who about seven years ago lived at Warmington and Removed to London but is now returned from thence because he expectes his healthe better in the country . . . (and has) a great desire to settle at Colne in this said County. So the said Peter Brown, having been no settled Inhabitant at London aforesaid Warmington is therefore the last place of his Legall settlement. And its Friends Advice in this case that he go and settle at the said Warmington or at Peeter-Borough where by reason of the smallness of his stock he may take a Chamber and work Journey-Work (as a shoemaker).

Oxford Monthly Meeting in tenth month 1708 agreed

as an Answer to Newbury Friends—Relateing to Jane Plumer after having Inquired of D. Flexney Concerning her being his Servant and cannot find by Enquiry that she has right by her Living at Witney to have maintenance from friends here, being no Covenant Servant: But if so: not Being capable of Service: of right ought to return to her native place, and if that particular Place of Newbury are burthen'd with her, The County ought (as

is usuall amongst friends) to Assist in helping her. And because of her being here But Not having Right to be Our poor we take it not well that friends of Newbury should Endeavour for a Certivicate from us, with a Design, Because of her being Disabled to fix her on us . . .

Quarterly Meeting, however, decided that she did belong to Witney.

These and similar examples show that Friends took over the practice and much of the spirit of the national legislation, applying it with surprising rigidity. At Yearly Meeting 1710 the subject was raised and on the morning of 2nd June it was minuted: "The friends following are desired to meet and consider of what is propper to be made for a settlement Between County & County and Between Monthly Meeting and Monthly Meeting Relating to the Removeal of poor friends from one place to another."¹ A solid committee of twenty is named "or any Eleven of them to meet in the Back Chamber at Grace-Church street at the 2d hour this Afternoone". Next day Joseph Wyeth reported on behalf of the committee.² Friends desiring to move are requested to get a certificate. This certificate is deemed to be accepted if the receiving meeting accepts their collections or puts them into any service of the meeting; this is a direct echo of the Act of 1691. Similarly a settlement could be obtained by being a servant for one year. But a Friend who does not contribute or undertake service obtains a settlement, not in forty days, but in three years. However, the uncharitable attitudes suggested by the Bucks. and Oxford minutes quoted above were in the following year restrained by a provision that, if a Friend travels without a certificate and falls into need, only half of the charges incurred on his behalf during the first three months can be recovered from his home meeting. The full 1710 text is as follows:

First If any poor Friend or Friends for the Time to come should Incline to Remove themselves and Familyes from the Limitts and Compass of one Quarterly or monthly meeting to another, That before they unsettle themselves, they

¹ YM MS minutes vol. 4, p. 137.

² Although he presented the report, there appears to be no evidence for Lloyd's statement that "it was Joseph Wyeth . . . who in 1710 drafted the first rules defining membership of the Society" (*Quaker social history*, 1950, p. 43 and note 72, p. 47, referring to YM MS minutes vol. 2 in error for vol. 4).

aplye themselves to such meetings to which they belong for advice & Counsell therein, of which if the said meeting to which they aplye doe approve, that they then give a Certificate signifyeing such Meetings consent to their Removeal.

- 2dly When any friend or friends having such Certificate as above shall bring their Certificate to any meeting to which it may be directed, and the Meeting accept and Receive their Collections for the poor, or put the said friend or friends into any service of the Church, in the Compass of the meeting they Remove into, such Receiving their Collection or Employment may be well deemed a settlement within the Compass of such meeting—and alltho such friend or friends may not be of ability to Contribute to the Collection for the poor, or the services of the Monthly Meeting, yet such friend or friends behaving him or themselves according to Truth, and not any ways chargeable to the said meeting for the space of Three years after the delivery of his or their Certificate, they may then also be well deemed to belong to the meeting within ye Compass of which they shall soe Three years Inhabit.
- 3dly Servant Men or Maids bringing a Certificate as aforesaid being hired for one year, and serving the same faithfully and honestly, that then after such years service they also may be well deemed to belong to the Meeting within the Compass whereof they served, if they deliver'd into the Meeting within that Terme ye Certificate they had.
- 4thly If any *professing Truth contrary to former advice* Remove without a Certificate and fall into want and aplye to any friend for Assistance, that then the friend to whom they aplye may write to the Meeting to which the Distressed shall say he or they did belong, to acquaint that Meeting of such a Necessitous person and know how such person or persons did stand in the unity of friends, and if such Necessitous persons have not been denyed before they became thus Chargeable That then the meeting from whence they came and to which they did belong shall Reimburst the Charges they have been or may be at on their Accot.

This Agreement to continue but four years unless it be then Renewed.¹

It was the fourth of these clauses which was to raise immediate difficulties. The following year a paper was received from the Quarterly Meeting in Wiltshire² relating

¹ YM MS minutes vol. 4, pp. 141-4.

² *ibid.* p. 204. Wiltshire QM 2.ii. (April) 1711 had minuted: "The Meeting orders the Representatives that shall be appointed for London, to desire the Friends of the Yearly Meeting there to explaine the 4th Paragraph of a paper from the last Yearly Meeting relating to the settling the poor among Friends" (Wiltshire QM minutes 1708-1734, p. 49).

to the 1710 document, and it was referred to a committee headed by Thomas Ellwood. The committee recommended "that the fourth Article mentioned in the said settlement be wholly laid aside". Yearly Meeting, however, with a mind of its own, judged that "an Amendment may answer the end better then laying of it aside" and the following is the 1711 text:

If any poor friend or friends shall unadvisedly Remove from their Habitations without a Certificate and fall into want, and applye to any friend where they come for Assistance, that then the friend to whom they applye, may write to the meeting to which the distressed shall say he or they did belong, to acquaint that meeting of such a Necessitous person, and know how such person or persons did stand in the unity of Friends, when they Removed, and if such necessitous person have not been denyed, or were owned before they became thus chargeable, That then the meeting from Whence they came, and to which they did belong, doe Reimburse half the Charges which have been expended on the account of the Necessitous, for any time not exceeding Three Months, in which time, the meeting from whence they came shall desire the Necessitous friends to Return, which they are desired to doe with all reasonable Expedition, soe soon as health and ability of body shall Admitt, and the friends where they are, are desired to advise and assist them in such Returne, after which neither meeting is obliged to continue their care and Charge in case they Refuse, But if they be such as are not friends, or are disorderly persons, pretending to profess Truth, then neither friends from whence they came nor friends to whom they doe come are to be under any obligation to maintain such Necessitous persons, yet not to Restrain ye Charity of any particular friend or friends from affording present Relief to any Necessitous Person.¹

The 1729 rules catch up with the 1697 Act by requiring servants to serve with one family throughout. More important, they return to the earlier practice by requiring the full charges of an "unsettled" poor Friend to be paid by his home meeting. The 1737 rules contain the odd provision that, though membership is transferred immediately a certificate is *delivered* (not accepted), it is (so to speak) transferred back if the member falls into want during the first three years; for the liability to relieve then returns to his former meeting. An apprentice gains the settlement of his master or mistress, not in three years, but in forty days—another echo of the national legislation; and wives

¹ *ibid.* pp. 207-8.

and children are to be deemed members of the Monthly Meeting of the husband or father.

The attempts at Quaker legislation were as productive of dispute as the national legislation. Thus, in 1740, Peel Monthly Meeting refused to support Nicholas Witchell although he had lived in the Peel Quarter for seven years. On being challenged by Quarterly Meeting, the Monthly Meeting said that it could not comply with the 1737 rules "because they lay upon us an unequal and unreasonable burden too heavy for us to bear". By 1741 they had persuaded Yearly Meeting to rule that a Quarterly Meeting is to help a Monthly Meeting which is "overcharged". In 1747 we find Nicholas Witchell again complaining of lack of support, and the Monthly Meeting was advised to "show tenderness towards him". As he died of convulsions in 1761, aged 77, it appears that eventually they did so.

The case of Nicholas Witchell was not exceptional. Yearly Meeting throughout the eighteenth—and to a lesser extent the early nineteenth—century was preoccupied by proposition after proposition from quarterly meetings, suggesting changes in the rules of settlement or asking guidance in specific cases. When, at last, in the great 1861 revision of Discipline, the rules were finally abolished, Thomas Pumphrey, the headmaster of Ackworth, could write as follows to Josiah Forster: "I rejoice in the abrogation of our rules of settlement, and the presenting, instead of them, in bold relief, the great duty of Christian benevolence; love to man as the reflection of love to God, and this love manifesting itself in relieving the outward necessities, and sympathizing in the varied trials of our fellow members".¹ These are imposing words. It may be, however, that the abandonment of the rules of settlement resulted quite as much (and probably more) from easier economic conditions than from any impressive change of heart which had come over the Society. But these later years are not part of my story. I have been concerned to show that the 1737 rules of settlement were not, as some Quaker historians have maintained, a watershed between the Eden of an unfettered fellowship and the dead land of formal membership. I conclude that, around 1685, although Friends with one part

¹ *Memoir of Thomas Pumphrey*, ed. John Ford, 1864, p. 279.

of their minds were regarding membership as a matter of the spirit, to be judged by faith and conversation, they were simultaneously capable of some practical hard bargaining about where the membership came to rest. The contrast between this early period and 1737 is not as great as we may have thought. And I find it pleasant to reflect that the certificates for transfer of membership (or certificates of removal, as most of our monthly meetings will call them, whatever Yearly Meeting 1966 may have decided), are the direct descendants of the "notice in writing" required by the Act of 1685.

Recent Publications

William Penn: Politics and Conscience. By Mary Maples Dunn. pp. x, 206. Princeton University Press. London: Oxford University Press, 1967. 48s.

This book provides a very useful analysis of Penn's political philosophy, its thesis being that his apparent inconsistencies in thought and practice arose from his paramount interest in toleration and liberty of conscience, in furtherance of which he was ready to make use of whatever instruments were available.

There is also an interesting comparison between Penn's constitution in Pennsylvania and the design for an ideal commonwealth contained in James Harrington's *Oceana*, a contemporary Utopia.

More Quaker Laughter. A Further Collection of Quaint and Humorous Stories. Collected by William H. Sessions. pp. x, 144; 18 illustrations. William Sessions Limited, The Ebor Press, York, 1967. 15s. 6d. (postage 10d.).

Readers of the former collection by William H. Sessions of Quaker Stories, *Laughter in Quaker Grey* (also obtainable from William Sessions Limited for 10s. 6d., postage 10d.), will be glad to have this further selection from his fund of stories; he had prepared it for publication in the months preceding his death. The stories come from all periods of Quaker history, though they may not all be equally historical.

Shorthand as a Seventeenth Century Quaker Tool

Some Early Shorthand Systems and Their Use by Friends

THE art of shorthand writing, well known to the Romans and practised by individuals during the middle ages, was revived in England at the end of the sixteenth century.

The first published attempt to construct a modern system was made by Timothy Bright, physician and clergyman, and issued by him under the protection of a royal patent in 1588. Bright's *Characterie* was highly ingenious but not strictly alphabetical. It consisted of a selected basic vocabulary, with the words set out in groups, and it was necessary to memorize an individual shorthand character for each word. Words not included in the basic vocabulary could be suggested by writing the initial letter to the right or left of the character for a synonym or antonym taken from the list. Despite the obvious difficulties of the method, Bright's invention was actually used both for composition and reporting, but it was soon outmoded by the first modern alphabetical system. This was entitled¹ *The Art of Stenographie, or Short Writing by Spelling Characterie*; it was invented and taught by the Revd. John Willis, and first published anonymously in 1602.

Some Quaker records from the seventeenth century contain passages in shorthand. Much of this material remained unread until quite recently. Some fifty years ago, in May 1911, George Severs, of Ferncliffe, Bingley, deciphered the shorthand copy of a letter written by Margaret Fox to Edward Burrough, and named the system used. In 1924, a preliminary study of the Haistwell Diary was made by the Department of Manuscripts at the British Museum. W. J. Carlton has contributed an article on Laurence Steel to the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, 1928, vol. 25, pp. 7-23, republished with additions as a separate mono-

¹ The title is that of the 5th edition, 1617 and later editions.

graph on the life of this seventeenth century Friend. More recently, with help and encouragement from Edward Milligan, Muriel Hicks and D. Elton Trueblood, the present writer assembled a representative collection of photostats and other materials on which to work while overseas.

I am not aware that any Friends used Bright's system, and John Willis's system is not represented among those so far deciphered from the manuscripts at the Friends House Library. It was, however, used in modified form by Robert Barclay, the seventeenth century Quaker Apologist,¹ and it is important historically for establishing the pattern upon which many of the later systems were constructed.

Although it was extremely cumbersome at many points, John Willis's system of *Spelling Characterie* passed through a number of editions, the fourteenth appearing in 1647. It consisted of an alphabet of simplified characters, largely derived from the current hand; signs for a number of the more common double consonants; rules for writing vowels and diphthongs; special signs for selected syllables, prefixes and suffixes; rules for the syllabic construction of words; lists of abbreviations and symbolic signs for some common words and phrases; and a general rule for writing the sound of a word rather than following the common spelling.

The next system to be published was that of Edmond Willis, a namesake but no connection of his predecessor. Edmond Willis's work, *An Abbreviation of Writing by Character*, had been used for some years before it appeared in print in 1618. According to both these authors, the early years of the seventeenth century were marked by the appearance of different teachers and practitioners of the art. Some of them may possibly have written and propagated systems of their own invention. A modification of Edmond Willis's system was used by the writer of two shorthand letters by George Fox preserved in the Abraham MSS.

Within a very few years, the number of published systems greatly increased, and authors were also issuing new and revised editions of their earlier works.

Several of these systems contain important common elements, such as identical characters for certain letters of the alphabet, similar methods of vowel expression, identical

¹ See D. E. Trueblood, *Robert Barclay*, 1968.

or very similar symbols and abbreviations for words and syllables. Thus a common stock of shorthand characters was quite early established, and in many cases systems differed mainly in the meanings assigned to these standard forms.

The use made of unpublished systems, the variations between different editions of the printed works, and the overlappings between different methods, complicate the problem of the modern transcriber, but they also add a certain zest to his task. This is a small field in which experience becomes of cumulative value. Shorthand notes are seldom labelled with the name of the system, and a knowledge of the details of several methods, as well as of the broad principles upon which most of them were constructed, can be particularly rewarding in the recognition and deciphering of hitherto unidentified materials. The would-be transcriber is also helped considerably by early Friends' use of scripture portions and of other distinctive phrases or expressions in their writings.

Some suggested uses of shorthand were indicated by Timothy Bright in the title of his book—*Characterie—An Arte of Shorte, Swifte and Secrete Writing by Character*—and later developed by other authors. They include rapid writing, or reporting (“To write as fast as a man speaketh treatably”); small or compressed writing, to allow the making, in a very small space, of notes for discourses or sermons; the making of personal extracts from books and other records; and the composition of notes and memoranda which would also enjoy a measure of secrecy. Some of these purposes were reflected in the titles which inventors gave to their systems, such as tachygraphy, or swift writing; brachygraphy, or short writing; semigraphy, or half writing; stenography, or narrow writing.

Early Friends made use of various shorthand systems for purposes which accord very well with the four functions listed above. Many contemporary sermons, discourses and legal proceedings, including some relating to Friends, were taken down in shorthand. In 1655–56, when George Fox was a prisoner at Launceston in Cornwall, he sent for Anne Downer, who walked 200 miles to help him by dressing his meat and by writing shorthand: she was, as Fox says, “very serviceable”. Later, in 1677–78, Fox was accompanied by a

clerk, Edward Haistwell (or Haistwhittle), some of whose shorthand notes have now been transcribed. Preserved among seventeenth century Quaker documents are shorthand notes including copies and drafts of letters and epistles; marginal notes; entries in diaries or journals; and rough notes or jottings, some of which might well be described as "doodlings".

The basic systems used in the documents currently in hand include those of John Willis (*Art of Stenographie*, 1602); Thomas Shelton (*Tachygraphy*, 1626); Henry Dix (*Brachygraphy*, 1633); Theophilus Metcalfe (*Radio-Stenography*, 1633); and Laurence Steel (*Short Writing*, 1678). To these must be added a composite style, partially deciphered, based largely upon Edmond Willis (*Abbreviation of Writing by Character*, 1618), and at least one other method which has not yet been identified. (The date in each case is that ascribed to the first published edition, according to the chronological list compiled by E. H. Butler and appended to *The Story of British Shorthand*, 1951. For the shorthand systems mentioned in this paper, the titles are taken from John Westby-Gibson; *Bibliography of Shorthand*, 1887.)

The material so far transcribed and identified includes the shorthand pages of the Barclay Notebook; two copies of writings by Francis Howgill; an unsigned letter addressed to Oliver Cromwell and his Council; a "lost" paper by George Fox, dealing with the keeping of feasts and holidays; two letters apparently dictated by George Fox; marginal notes to material incorporated in Fox's Journal; two letters addressed to H.C. (Henry Cromwell) by E.C. (Edward Cook), one of them containing a confident assertion—" . . . for thy saying of Charles Stewart coming there is little danger of that for I am persuaded that never any of his generation shall come to reign or trouble thee . . ."—that was not borne out by the event; and marginalia by Edward Haistwell and others.

In passing, Edward Haistwell's private tribute to Fox may be thought worthy of record. In the margin to his longhand journal of Friends' journey to Europe, Haistwell writes, ". . . at this Embden I E.H. lay sick till my dear mr G.F. had been at Fredrick Stat:" and then continues in shorthand, "and they were very loving people to me in my sickness and I thought every day a week till I saw G.F. again but blessed be the Lord I was well minded."

And again, in some preliminary lines of shorthand, Edward Haistwell refers to himself as "G.F.s clerk who hath been with him", and adds, "The Lord will be with them that are faithful to them that are over them."

Work on some documents is not yet completed, but copies of current transcripts have been supplied to interested Friends and/or deposited in the library at Friends House, and it is hoped that these papers, rich in biblical allusions and social and political awareness, with illuminating insights into character and full of confidence, may throw some further light upon the early history of Friends, their interests and their activities.

DOUGLAS G. LISTER

Recent Publication

The First Emancipation: the Abolition of Slavery in the North. By Arthur Zilversmit. pp. x, 262. University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London, 1967. 52s.

"Why did gradual abolition succeed in the North? Was it merely a confirmation of the unprofitability of slavery in the northern states, or was it abolished despite its continuing profitability?" These are two of the questions posed in this book; and with regard to the second, it is interesting that the author strongly maintains the view that abolition in the North was not the result of any economic necessity, but came about largely through ideological reasons.

The part played by Friends, as pioneers in the field, is emphasized. Indeed, the author (a non-Friend) goes so far as to say:

"The history of the early abolitionist movement is essentially the record of Quaker antislavery activities. Although a few non-Quakers firmly denounced slavery, the Society of Friends was the only group to advocate emancipation in the years before the American Revolution".

Sympathetic accounts are given of the work of William Southeby, Benjamin Lay (whose oddities are objectively described), Woolman, and Benezet.

George Fox's Last Imprisonment

THE story of George Fox's last imprisonment, which continued from December, 1673 to February, 1675, is an intricate but absorbing one. It has been noted by many writers that this imprisonment, compared with his terrible sufferings at Launceston and Scarborough, was a mild one; and there were several periods when he was not confined at all, although the strain and anxiety weighed heavily on a man now fifty. But less notice has been taken of another aspect of the case—the difficulty of terminating it, once it had started, in a way that would not be regarded, by the authorities on the one hand, or the Society of Friends on the other, as dishonourable. It is these “politic” considerations in the long-drawn-out proceedings that make them so interesting.

The narrative in Fox's Journal needs to be supplemented, as recent editors have recognized, by letters and other material written at the time. The course of events can be briefly sketched as follows, particular attention being given to items which illustrate the “politic” aspect.¹

THE ARREST AND CHARGE

George Fox's arrest took place at the house of John Halford, at Armscott in Worcestershire, at which hamlet a meeting is still held, once a year, in the old Meeting House. Fox was to spend the night with John Halford, and Friends from the neighbourhood had been invited to a Meeting in his barn; the news leaked out, and a local justice named Henry Parker came, with the incumbent of a nearby parish, to apprehend them. But owing to a christening party which delayed them, they did not arrive till the Meeting was over, and the local Friends dispersed; and evidence for successful proceedings under the Conventicle Act was therefore no longer available.

Nevertheless Parker arrested Fox and Thomas Lower,

¹ Where no source is referred to, this is Fox's *Journal*, or the material printed with it either by Norman Penney (1911 edition) or by John L. Nickalls (1952 edition).

Margaret Fox's son-in-law, who was travelling with him, other members of the party being Margaret herself and her youngest daughter, Rachel.

The charge, as set out in the committal warrant, was, as Besse¹ remarks, "of an extraordinary nature"; it alleged that several large meetings had been recently held in the parish, attended by persons from remote parts of the kingdom. This, even if true, could not have involved Fox and Lower; the only strangers now present were the members of their own party, and one Friend from Bristol who was travelling on business.

Now occurred the first "politic" episode. Parker offered to release Fox on sureties being found for his appearance at Quarter Sessions, but this offer was refused. The refusal was repeated on other occasions later, when similar offers were made, Fox speaking of them all as "snares". It appears that he took the view that to accept release on these terms would mean that he accepted also that he had something to answer for, whereas he asserted that "he was an innocent man and knew no law he had broken". The reason for this unaccommodating attitude will be considered later.

FIRST APPEARANCE AT QUARTER SESSIONS

It may well be that if he had agreed to the release, the case would have been quietly dropped; for the charge was flimsy in the extreme, and although Parker spoke at some length to his fellow-justices at the Sessions at Worcester, there was no real attempt made to substantiate it. As Fox and Lower were in prison, however, they had perforce to be brought up. During the interval, of about a month, Friends had been very active, both locally and in London, in lobbying for their discharge. Thomas Moore, a Friend who had the ear of the King, applied to Charles, who declined to take any action then, but made certain promises as to action later if necessary.² Other influential persons in London wrote letters to Worcester, and many of the local justices who would be sitting at the Sessions were canvassed.

There was a general feeling that the justices would decide

¹ *Sufferings* II, p. 71.

² See letter from T. Lower in *J.F.H.S.*, x, p. 145. Cf. letter from T. Lower dated 7th January 1674 quoted in I. Ross *Margaret Fell*, p. 249.

on a discharge. Friends were advised that the prisoners "should speak little, and not provoke them". A letter from Fox reporting this adds that "all people said we were as lambs before them"; this is however not quite borne out by the narrative, as Fox had interposed when Lower was being examined and had to be called to order. It soon became clear, however, that as far as the charge was concerned, they must be released.

But a greater danger remained, one that had been in the mind of Friends ever since the arrest, and had been largely the reason for the intensive lobbying. It was a device frequently adopted by courts when they were dealing with Quakers who might otherwise escape, to require them to take the "oath of allegiance and supremacy". No Friend would take an oath, and however much therefore he protested that he would subscribe solemnly to the substance of it instead, this did not prevent his being remanded in custody and made subject to the praemunire penalties of imprisonment and forfeiture at the next assizes or quarter sessions.

An action of this sort by a Court could only be taken out of malice, or, in the current diction, from envy; for it was well known that Friends were loyal subjects, and had no sympathy whatever with the papal pretension to suzerainty against which the oath was directed. But the justices at Worcester, having conferred, decided to tender the oath to Fox, though not to Lower. The Chairman told Fox he was a "famous man", and it was obviously felt that for this very reason, to allow him to be discharged after a hearing in open court would be damaging to the dignity of the local justices.

FOX IN LONDON

Fox and his advisers decided that the right course now was for him to be removed to London by habeas corpus and brought before the King's Bench there. It was evidently hoped that, removed from the local atmosphere of animosity and the need for face-saving, his case would be considered impartially and disposed of. The King's Bench seemed at first inclined to take it over, but there was opposition to this. After two hearings the judges decided that it should be sent back to Worcester, and Fox was returned there.

He had continued to declare that he accepted the substance

of the oath, and to protest his loyalty, saying that he "was cast into Derby dungeon, and there kept six months together", because he refused to take up arms at the battle of Worcester against King Charles; this was the famous occasion on which he spoke of the power that takes away the occasion of war. It has been suggested that this protest was a little disingenuous, as he would have refused equally to take up arms against the Commonwealth; but this is rather to miss the point, which was that his record fully supported his claim that he was refusing the oath on grounds of conscience alone.

BACK AT WORCESTER

The Assizes at Worcester taking place earlier than the next Quarter Sessions, Fox was brought up before these, at the beginning of April. The judge on circuit was Turner,¹ who had sentenced Fox and many other Friends in the past; on this occasion he was apparently inclined to release Fox, but some of the local justices objected, and he therefore remitted the case to the Sessions. At the sitting of these, at the end of the month, there was a new Chairman, Street,² who tendered the oath to Fox again, and then directed that an indictment should be prepared and read, charging him with having refused it. Fox, as allowed by the procedure, traversed, that is, formally denied, the charge; and this entitled him to an adjournment until the next Sessions, a useful interval during which the terms of the indictment could be scrutinized, and any flaws or errors detected. Through the good offices of some of the justices, who disapproved of the proceedings, he was allowed his liberty until the next Sessions in July. This enabled him to go to London again, and attend Yearly Meeting; and a further unsuccessful attempt was made to persuade the King's Bench judges to take the case over.

At the Sessions at Worcester in July, Street, who was still Chairman, was plainly in a quandary. He confessed freely that if he had been on the Bench in January he would not have tendered the oath to Fox, and that he wished Fox had never come there to trouble them. Apparently the proceed-

¹ Sir Christopher Turner (1607-75).

² Sir Thomas Street (1626-96).

ings had resulted in a large concourse of Friends assembling at Worcester; the under-sheriff complained to Thomas Lower that "the justices have sent one preacher to prison and now they have a hundred come into their country".¹

But a discharge would have meant an open defeat for the justices, who appear to have been incensed also that Fox should have "rambled away to London", and tried to get the case dismissed by the King's Bench. Street therefore instructed the jury to give their verdict, which, although they felt considerable sympathy for Fox, was bound to be against him; it could not be denied that the oath had been tendered to him on several occasions. Street refused to consider the flaws or errors that had by this time been detected in the indictment, saying, as he was entitled to do, that the remedy lay in another place, meaning that the prisoner could apply to the King's Bench if he thought fit. He accordingly passed sentence of praemunire, and Fox was taken to prison.

WHAT SHOULD THE NEXT STEP BE?

Now began the great debate among Friends, as to how the imprisonment could or should be brought to an end. It was clear, from what had been said to Thomas Moore, that the King would be willing to grant a release by means of a pardon; but this Fox and his advisers would not accept, for reasons to be discussed later. Certain misguided Friends, Gilbert Latey and others, made a rather different approach to Charles through Lord Arlington, much to the distress of Thomas Moore, who feared that they had queered his own pitch completely. He wrote to Fox in the middle of August:

"Very unhappily some Friends had got thither before me (out of true love to thee), and when I came thither I found they had obtained by Arlington's means an order from the King to set thee at liberty for some convenient time whilst thou shouldst gain health, but on such terms as I know no true Christian can answer them in."²

¹ *J.F.H.S.*, x, p. 144.

² In the *Brief Narrative of the Life and Death of Gilbert Latey* Richard Hawkins, his nephew, does not refer to this episode, though it is true that he expressly disclaims the intention of narrating all Latey's services to Friends in attending on King Charles.

In fact, when Moore applied for an unconditional release, he was rebuffed. Other applications were made to the King, notably by William Penn, who was told by Fox in a letter that "if thou canst effect my release without the title of a pardon, thou mayest".¹ Margaret Fox herself also applied.² At one time it was believed that the applications had been successful, and that the necessary release was only held up in the office of the Lord-Keeper; but these hopes proved illusory, and it became clear that Charles would not, or, as he and his ministers maintained, could not, grant a permanent discharge except by means of a pardon. Any arbitrary action by the King outside the royal prerogative of mercy involved constitutional issues, which we can appreciate better than could contemporary Friends.

The other alternative was to get the indictment quashed by the King's Bench because of its flaws. Margaret Fox broached this with the judge at the next Assizes, who was not encouraging about the prospects. There was the further drawback that even if the appeal succeeded, the Court might then simply tender the oath to Fox again, and proceed under a more carefully-worded indictment, and this would leave him no better off. Moore and Penn were accordingly averse to this procedure, but Thomas Lower was all for it, provided it could be shown that there was a reasonable chance of success; he argued that if it succeeded it would be thought of by everyone as an unqualified triumph for Friends.

"I find that their judgment is that a writ of error and an arrest of the judgment of sentence of praemunire would undo and overthrow all this work of theirs, which if so would much more torment and plague them than if my father were freed from his praemunire by the King's grant".³

It was finally decided to try to get the indictment quashed for error, and Fox, after some delay and obstruction, caused by the unwillingness of the Worcester authorities to release him,⁴ was brought up to London. He came before the King's Bench, under the habeas corpus procedure, for

¹ Letter printed in *J.F.H.S.*, vii, p. 73.

² Documents cited in I. Ross *Margaret Fell*, p. 254.

³ *J.F.H.S.*, x, p. 144.

⁴ See Margaret Fox's Testimony in Fox's *Journal* (Ellwood edition).

the third time, in February 1675. As had been hoped, the flaws in the indictment proved sufficient to invalidate it. There was an anxious moment when it was proposed in Court that the oath should be again tendered,¹ but fortunately the Lord Chief Justice was Sir Matthew Hale, who has a unique reputation among Restoration judges for fair-mindedness and humanity. He refused to carry out the proposal, and Fox was released at last. Margaret spoke very warmly of Hale's attitude, saying that he "was a very honest tender man, and he knew they had imprisoned him but in envy".

Thomas Lower wrote in triumph after the hearing:

"He could not have been more nobly released, and his adversaries and malicious persecutors less gratified, than by this way and manner of discharge".

REASONS FOR THE LONG IMPRISONMENT

In the view of Friends it was Parker, the justice who had arrested and charged Fox at Armscott, who was the chief villain of the piece throughout, constantly thwarting the wishes of other justices at the Sessions to discharge the prisoner, and preventing other courts from assuming jurisdiction to do so. Clearly he wished to avoid any outcome that would have branded his original action as arbitrary and unjustified, and this he succeeded in doing. But it is evident also there was a general feeling among those in authority, or most of them, that the case having become a *cause célèbre*, Fox ought not to be released except on terms that could be construed as implying some guilt. This was why he records with such satisfaction that he was set at liberty "upon a trial of errors in my indictment, without receiving any pardon or coming under any obligation or engagement at all", and, in another place, "I had rather have lain in prison all my days than have come out in any way dishonourable to truth".

We can see his attitude of mind in the way he was constantly on the look out for "snares" in the offers made to him. He would not accept release on bail, if any securities were required; he would not accept the release from imprison-

¹ The proposal was apparently made by one of the opposing Counsel; see Richard Davies *Account*, 1710 edition, pp. 189 f.

ment on the conditions arranged through Lord Arlington, even though in practice this might have meant a permanent discharge; and he would not accept the King's pardon; because in each case he felt that the acceptance would be in some measure an admission of guilt, or at any rate an admission that there was some offence to be answered for, or pardoned, whereas he maintained steadfastly that there was none.

The attitude to a pardon is particularly interesting, as it was only two years before that the King had granted a pardon, known to us as the Great Pardon, to 491 prisoners, mainly Friends, and they had accepted it. The argument used at that time to allay some Friends' scruples was, that an offence against the law, though an unjust law, having been committed and recorded, some exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy was necessary to wipe the slate clean; and if this could only be constitutionally done by means of a pardon then a pardon it must be.¹ After all, as the King himself said, "there are persons as innocent as a child new born, that are pardoned".

Probably in the case of the Great Pardon, as in other cases, including that of Margaret Fox herself, it was felt that no suggestion could be put forward that Friends were making any acknowledgment of guilt. But in Fox's case, after all the efforts to establish that he had committed no offence, and that his imprisonment was an unjust one, to accept a pardon would be a defeat; it would not, as he said, be "agreeable with the innocency of my cause".

It is an interesting question how far this particular moral scruple is valid. It has been debated in modern times also. Now the possible alternative of ordering a fresh trial can sometimes be made use of instead. But this was not available in the seventeenth century.

ALFRED W. BRAITHWAITE

¹ See full account in Geo. Whitehead *Christian Progress* 1725, pp. 350 f.

The Glasgow Study Circle

THE "Study Circle" was a well-known institution in Glasgow during the inter-war period, when it developed from a small group to a largely attended public meeting. It had close connections with Quakerism; its founder, Robert Shanks, became a convinced Friend; the last chairman, Thomas Taylor (now Lord Taylor), and other leading members joined the Society. Among the varied company of those who addressed it were many prominent Friends; it thus publicized the hitherto minute and little known local Meeting, and so contributed to its growth in numbers and activities. Its original basis accorded with Friends' peace testimony.

Robert Shanks was born in 1870 in the Camlachie district of east Glasgow, where he spent all his life. He married in 1911 Katherine Hovell, who long survived him, and became one of the best-known and most loved members of Glasgow Meeting. He entered in 1892 the employment of the Crown Fire Clay Works; when the owners retired from business in 1907, he became a partner. In December 1893 he became a member of Dennistoun Evangelical Union (Congregational) Church, and for many years was active in the Camlachie Institute, "the great centre of religious and philanthropic enterprise in the East End". He conducted a Bible class, and held office in the Y.M.C.A., Christian Endeavour Society, and Young Men's Reading Circle, to which he frequently gave addresses—e.g. on Buddha, Rousseau and Shelley (1902–3). He also conducted (c. 1904) an undenominational "Sabbath Noon Day Meeting", with which were associated lectures, a reading circle, rambles and the like. Extant manuscript notes of his talks—e.g. on "the Unknown God", "the Sermon on the Mount", "Spiritual Worship"—indicate that he was already thinking on Quaker lines.

He took a prominent part in Liberal politics, particularly in connection with the "Young Scots", who combined radicalism with Scottish nationalism, and in the Scottish League for the Taxation of Land Values. He was also actively associated with the Peace Society and the Scottish Temper-

ance League. In 1911 he was elected to Glasgow city council for Whitevale Ward, and in April 1914 was chosen as prospective liberal candidate for the Camlachie Division.

On the outbreak of war in August 1914, he immediately resigned his candidature, declaring his complete opposition to government policy. In consequence of this attitude, he lost his seat on the council at the municipal election in November. He was an early member of the Union of Democratic Control (U.D.C.) and of the No Conscription Fellowship (N.C.F.), and, though previously an avowed opponent in December 1917 joined the Independent Labour Party (I.L.P.) like several other anti-War Liberals.

The Young Scots suspended their activities at the beginning of the War, and Robert Shanks took the opportunity to deliver, in their meeting-place, the Liberal Rooms, Whitevale, on Tuesday evenings during the winter of 1914-15, a series of weekly addresses on "War and foreign policy". This developed next winter into the weekly meetings of a Study Circle on "Problems of the War and the Peace", which from February 1916 met on Sunday mornings, to discuss, after a brief devotional service, "Words of Jesus on War and Peace". This in September took the name of "the Eastern Study Circle", "for the discussion of the Principles and Problems of National and International Life in the Light of the Teaching of Jesus". It thus extended its scope beyond the war issue, and this profession of faith remained throughout its existence.

During the winter of 1916-17 it was addressed by several outside speakers, including H. N. Brailsford, C. R. Buxton, and George Lansbury, and the Friends Richard Field, George Macdonald (both of Glasgow), Robert J. Long and Herbert G. Tanner. A proposal to establish similar groups in other parts of the city was abandoned, and in April 1917 it migrated to the Central Halls, Bath Street, and finally to the Masonic Hall at 100 West Regent Street, and dropped the prefix "Eastern".

Between 1916 and 1921 it attracted audiences of up to 400, and speakers numbered about 130. It was administered by a committee, whose extant minutes commence in April 1919. The committee and office-bearers were appointed at a half-yearly business and social meeting. Robert Shanks was referred to as "Leader". William Donachie, a law clerk,

was secretary until his resignation on health grounds early in 1948; Jean Rowatt, a librarian, was treasurer during its active life. A "calendar" was issued regularly, including list of speakers for the next month or two, intimations, and "Thoughts for Quiet Moments",—apposite quotations (often from Quaker sources) supplied by members. The form of service comprised hymns from the *Fellowship Hymn Book*, an appropriate reading, an address, questions and discussion. The roll of members reached about 300 in 1921. Collections were regularly taken for "relief of distress at home and abroad", and much of the proceeds handed over to the Save the Children Fund and Friends' Relief Service. A Current Topics Club and a Rambling Club were formed, and a Literature stall set up. A Sunday school was started in March 1918.

Robert Shanks, along with his wife, was admitted to membership of Friends in February 1919. He died after a short illness on 16th July 1921. A short Memoir, compiled by his collaborator, George Aitken of the U.D.C., was published in October. It quotes a characteristic utterance: "I hate creeds which are fetters on the free thoughts of men", and, among his last words: "We must live for the Kingdom of God. . . . It is not enough to talk about Jesus: we must live his life."

After the lapse of nearly a year, William Niven, a commercial agent and former member of the United Free Church, who had been closely associated with Robert Shanks in his religious and political work, was appointed chairman; and Robert Mackay, a law clerk and I.L.P. member, became vice-chairman for the rest of his life. During the remainder of the inter-war period, the "Circle" became more of an open forum, with speakers of national as well as local repute, not by any means always in agreement with its avowed basis. The most varied doctrines were expounded, the most common factor being "heresy"—religious, political or social. Among public personalities who addressed it were Norman Angell, A. G. Gardiner, Ramsay MacDonald, Oswald Mosley (in his I.L.P. days), H. W. Nevinson, Robert Smillie and Charles Trevelyan, besides most of the "Clydesiders" group and other local socialist propagandists. Occasionally an avowed secularist, e.g. Guy Aldred the "anarchist", John S. Clarke, M.P., S. K. Ratcliffe,

was given the platform. There were unorthodox clergymen, such as the Unitarians Raymond Holt, Richard Lee and Sidney Spencer, and the pacifists James Barr, Seaward Beddow, Oliver Dryer, Patrick Figgis, Malcolm MacCallum, and Lewis Maclachlan. Several of Glasgow University staff gave their services, notably A. D. Lindsay, R. H. Thouless the psychologist and John McFadyen the biblical scholar. There were representatives of the Adult Education movement, including Ernest Greenhill of the Workers' Educational Association (later Lord Greenhill), D. M. Stewart of the Extra-Mural Committee, J. B. Payne of the Labour College, and A. G. Fraser of Newbattle Abbey. Visiting speakers from abroad included the Danish educationalist Peter Manniche, the Swede Michael Hoffman, Lootfy Levonian from Syria, Arabs, Chinese, Germans and Indians. There were advocates of various types of Scottish nationalism such as C. M. Grieve ("Hugh Macdiarmid"), Oliver Brown, John Kinloch and J. M. MacCormick; of total abstinence, e.g. Alex Lambert of the Scottish Temperance Alliance; of Food Reform and Nature Cure—e.g. Dugald Semple, James Swanson and James Hough (Vegetarian Society); of monetary reform, notably the Duke of Bedford. A few speakers dealt with literary topics, such as Matthew Arnold, Arnold Bennett, Thomas Carlyle, G. K. Chesterton, J. M. Synge.

Almost all "public" Friends then travelling in the ministry, addressed the Circle at least once, John W. Graham being the most frequent; the peak was in 1920, when there were 12. This declined in the later 'twenties and in the 'thirties; in at least four years there were none, though at one time arrangements were made with the War and Social Order Committee to supply speakers, and on others the visitor also addressed an evening meeting under Friends' auspices, or took part in a conference organized jointly by Friends and the Circle. Fuller contacts were resumed during and after the Second World War. Among names which appear are Anna Barlow, A. Barratt Brown, E. Vipont Brown, Percy Bartlett, Corder Catchpool, J. Percival Davies (Lord Darwen), Robert Davis, Stanley Farrar, John Fletcher, Henry Gillett, Carl Heath, Gerald Hibbert, Harrison Jackson, Ernest Ludlam, Francis Pollard, Roger Wilson, William E. Wilson and H. G. Wood.

An annual Peace Service was held until 1936 in St.

Andrews Hall on the Sunday before Christmas, and was addressed by leaders of various sections of the Peace Movement, including A. D. Belden, C. Delisle Burns, George Lansbury, E. D. Morel, Stuart Morris, Maude Royden and Alfred Salter. Memorial services were held for Robert Shanks and E. D. Morel. At least one wedding was celebrated in accordance with Scots law and similarly to Quaker usage, while two couples associated with the Circle were married in Friends' Meeting House. The "Circle Players" gave performances in the late 'thirties.

Internal strains were evident at this period. Discontinuance of religious observances was proposed, but rejected by the business meeting (1935). Particularly with regard to younger adherents difficulties arose. Tom Shanks, brother of the founder, for some years carried on work for adolescents, but retired in ill-health in 1929, and died in 1932. Some for a time were enrolled in the "Morel Kraft", founded after the death of E. D. Morel, and associated with the U.D.C. It provided talks on literature and art, plays, dancing and the like. A youth circle was formed in 1932, but after some disagreement the connection was severed in 1935. The Sunday school dwindled to half a dozen by 1937. Total membership was then about 150.

During and after the Second War, attendances declined, and several older members died, including Robert Mackay, the vice-chairman, and Mrs. Mary Cormack, a member of committee from 1920; both in 1944. William Niven, in failing health, resigned from the chair in February, 1947, and became the Hon. President; he died on 20th March, 1950, at the age of 73; a memorial service was held. His successor was Thomas Taylor, son of an I.L.P. pioneer, and brought up in the Circle as one of the younger generation. He stood as an anti-war candidate at a by-election in Edinburgh during the Second War. Associated all his life with the Cooperative movement, he is now Chairman of the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society (S.C.W.S.), and a member of Glasgow Meeting. Among others who joined Friends were the treasurer, Jean Rowatt, Henry Milligan, now the oldest member of Glasgow Meeting, and Robert Shanks junior.

At the end of 1948, it was decided to suspend regular Sunday meetings, though the Circle was retained in being. A Closing Service was held on Sunday, 6th February, 1949.

A series of Sunday evening meetings were held in the Grand Hotel, Charing Cross, during the winter of 1950–51, arranged by James Begg, who took over the secretaryship in April 1948. The Circle was never formally dissolved; annual reunions of members were held until a few years ago. Its last public activity was the holding of a Memorial Service for Hugh Robertson, founder and conductor of the Orpheus Choir, who had been closely connected with it throughout (21st December, 1952). This was addressed by Stuart Morris of the Peace Pledge Union (P.P.U.); the printed programme reproduced the "Declaration" of Friends' World Conference, held at Oxford that year, commencing "The Christian faith . . . is a revolutionary faith".

Among active members, most of whom addressed it more or less frequently were William S. Cormack, afterwards Principal of the Stow College of Engineering, (who held the record in that respect); Alexander Chisholm, a schoolmaster; George Chalk, a solicitor; Andrew Fleming, a veteran local socialist; Andrew Muir, lecturer at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh (now University), and Findlay Watt, author of *Allanforth Commune*, a utopian romance.

In the 1920's, crowded audiences every Sunday evening during the winter months heard expositions of socialism from national or local speakers, in the large Metropole Theatre and in small halls such as that in the new housing scheme of Riddrie. It seemed for a time to revive in a secularized form, but with a dominant ethical note, the earlier Scottish enthusiasm for the Preaching and Hearing of the Word. It was to this "optimistic" phase that the Study Circle in its growth and decline belonged. The almost complete absence of such gatherings since the Second War is one of the most striking social contrasts between then and now.

It would seem that small voluntary groups such as the Study Circle are recurrent phenomena in periods of religious and social unrest, usually combining advocacy of religious heresy with that of a new social order. Rufus Jones and others have familiarized us with them, even in the Middle Ages, and still more in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. More modern examples are the Chartist Churches of the early Victorian Age, and the Labour Churches towards its close. If they do not harden into self-centred institutions, they seem to fade out as the initial impulse weakens, perhaps

as the pressure of spiritual and social problems decline. It may be that if the Age of Affluence proves transient, and Ecumenicalism fails to achieve religious revival, some such movement will again emerge.

(This account is based on the archives of the Study Circle and the papers of Robert Shanks, kindly lent to me by Robert Shanks, nephew of its founder, and Jean and William Cormack, daughter and son-in-law of William Niven, long its chairman. These have been supplemented on some points by information from Henry Milligan and Thomas Taylor, and by my own recollections as a regular attender from 1920 to 1932, and subsequently as a visiting speaker.)

WILLIAM H. MARWICK

Meeting Houses Built and Meetings Settled

Answers to the Yearly Meeting Queries, 1688–1791

With notes by DAVID M. BUTLER

THE minute books of London Yearly Meeting contain a contemporary account of meeting houses built and meetings settled from 1688 to 1791. This is found among the Answers to the Yearly Meeting Queries. The practice of receiving this information began about the time of the Act of Toleration, which gave dissenters the freedom to use and own their meeting places unmolested. Three queries had been in use since 1682 and the information was given as part of the answer to the third: "How the Truth has prospered amongst them since the last Yearly Meeting and how friends are in Peace and Unity."

When the queries were first revised in 1694 one was given to the subject "5. How many Meeting Houses Built and what Meetings New Settled". Not every meeting used this query at first; in 1694 and 1695 several continued to mention new meetings and meeting houses in their answer to the query "How Truth Prospers and Friends in Unity", which now stood as the sixth query. Query 5 remained unaltered at the revision of 1742 but was then moved to fourth place. In 1790, with the closing of volume 18 of the minute book, the answers to queries were recorded there for the last time. The answers for 1791 were preserved separately with the Yearly Meeting Papers. In that year the queries were again revised and all reference to meeting houses was omitted, although the Yearly Meeting continued to receive information on meetings "settled, discontinued or united".

Answers to the Yearly Meeting queries were prepared at the spring Quarterly Meeting and also at Bristol and at Colchester two-weeks meeting, for transmission to the Yearly Meeting which was generally held in May. Thus answers presented by each of about forty Quarterly Meetings gave information which generally referred to the previous year. The answers were at first given verbally in the meeting with consequent difficulties for the recording clerk, illus-

trated by the written report of those from Somerset and South Wales in 1691. By 1700 this and some other queries were being answered in writing. The paper prepared by the Quarterly Meeting with the written answers became known as the "Account". It appears to have given more information than was minuted by Yearly Meeting; see for example London and Middlesex, 1704. A number of these Accounts are preserved with the "Yearly Meeting Papers". They exist for occasional years from 1750 to 1778, and for each year after. The sheets for each year are numbered in alphabetical order, superscribed "Entered" and neatly bundled. A comparison of existing Accounts with the corresponding entries in Yearly Meeting minutes show no discrepancy, though there is no reason to expect the same accuracy in transcribing answers earlier in the century. The material contained in the Account was sometimes minuted also by the Quarterly Meeting, whence we have details from Warwickshire in 1704 to make good the information lacking in the Yearly Meeting minutes for that year.

The query refers explicitly to meeting houses built. They were of course acquired in a number of other ways also, for example by purchase, gift or bequest. Although there are instances where these were reported as "built" most were not mentioned, nor in general were the many rented premises. These and other distinctions became more carefully observed as the eighteenth century advanced. In the earlier years the word "meeting house" often indicated no more than a place of occasional worship, whether barn, hired room or farmhouse kitchen. It cannot always be taken to mean a place built or owned for the purpose of holding meetings.

As is to be expected, whatever is reported is right, with only a very occasional error. A large number of new meeting houses however were not reported at all. The omissions are seen when these reports are compared with lists of meeting houses derived from other sources. In the absence of accurate information it is not possible to establish exactly how many omissions there are. They include a few of the more important buildings such as Bristol Friars built 1749 and Gracechurch Street, 1774. In some years, for instance from 1730-1733, the omissions are so many that they might well have occurred in the Yearly Meeting itself; the remainder are more evenly distributed through the period.

Negative answers were given occasionally in such terms as "None built nor settled". Some seem to have been the result of an attempt to give complete answers to every question: in 1694 there were no negative answers, in the next four and in 1696 twelve. It is possible that the growing practice was then deliberately stopped, as none appeared for several years after. Others, for instance the negative replies from Devon Quarterly Meeting between 1755 and 1766, may have been the work of a rather conscientious clerk. There may be better reason for bringing before the Yearly Meeting the replies from Kent in 1746 and 1749, although the information might have appeared more suitably in the answer to query 6 on the state of the meeting and its growth in truth.¹

In 1692 eighteen of the replies mentioned meeting houses registered, recorded or entered. They referred to the registration of places of dissenting worship, usually at Quarter Sessions, under a provision of the Act of Toleration. Arrangements for doing this were made by most Quarterly Meetings in 1688 or 1689 for the meeting places in their area. Not all Friends were in agreement with such formal recognition of their dissent; it seems possible that the scope of the third query was enlarged in 1692 to record the extent of compliance.

Three references were made in 1689 and 1691 to the Wilkinson-Story separation. This had been active from about 1678 and was strongest in Wiltshire, Bristol and Berkshire, where the separatists took possession of several meeting houses and minute books. The separation was in most areas resolved by 1688, but in a few places separatist meetings continued for some years more. New meeting houses were built to house re-united congregations at Preston Patrick in 1691, Newbury 1711 and Reading 1716.

Some later instances of meetings "settled" make it clear that the word had a wider meaning than we would give it now. They refer as often to additional meetings for worship

¹ The following negative replies have been omitted from the printed list which appears on the following pages: 1695—Cheshire, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Suffolk; 1696—Devon, Essex, Glos., Hants, Hunts., Norfolk, Northants., Notts., Salop., Wales, Westmorland, Yorks.; 1701—Bucks.; 1706—Devon; 1726—Northumberland; 1747, 1751—Devon; 1756—Devon, Scotland; 1757-59, 1762-66—Devon.

or business meetings as to the formation of new worshipping congregations. They therefore do not give a reliable guide to the date when a particular meeting was established, though they might give some indication of its growth.

It may be of interest to note the situation preceding and following the period of these reports. The first generation of travelling ministers had established meetings throughout the country well before 1688, leaving few areas still to be settled after that date. In this connection the report from Buckinghamshire in 1777 is of particular interest. On the other hand not many meeting houses had been built before 1688, and few had survived for long in the prevailing conditions of intolerance and persecution. After the query on meeting houses was discontinued in 1791 other evidence shows that the pattern indicated from about 1750 continued unchanged for a further two centuries or more: that is two or three new meeting houses each year, more often than not to replace earlier buildings.

The extracts which follow are taken from Yearly Meeting Minute Books volumes 1 to 18, and from the separate Yearly Meeting Papers for 1791. They comprise all the answers to queries on meeting houses built and meetings settled from 1688 to 1791, and appear here in the same order and spelling as in the original. Each is preceded by the name of the reporting Quarterly or Two-weeks meeting, and is followed by notes as may be required.¹

An attempt has been made to complete those reports which give no name, and to name those meeting houses whose erection was not reported at all. This has been done by comparing this imperfect collection with another also imperfect, and derived from other sources. The names arrived at are therefore no more than suggestions and are shown enclosed in brackets. Only meeting houses known with some certainty to have been built for the purpose in a particular year are

¹ The following county names have been given in abbreviated form: Bedfordshire (Beds.), Berkshire (Berks.), Buckinghamshire (Bucks.), Cambridgeshire (Cambs.), Derbyshire (Derbys.) Gloucestershire (Glos.), Herefordshire (Herefords.), Hertfordshire (Herts.), Huntingdonshire (Hunts.), Leicestershire (Leics.), Lincolnshire (Lincs.), Middlesex (Middx.), Northamptonshire (Northants.), Northumberland (Northumb.), Nottinghamshire (Notts.), Oxfordshire (Oxon.) Rutland (Rut.), Shropshire (Salop.), Staffordshire (Staffs.), Warwickshire (Warwicks.) Worcestershire (Worcs.), Yorkshire (Yorks.)

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included. They are given in the year following, where the entry would generally have appeared in normal course. The extracts and notes do not therefore comprise a complete list of meeting houses of the period.

I must acknowledge the use I have made of Richard E. Stagg's paper on "Friends Queries and General Advices" in *Journal F.H.S.*, vol. 49, No. 4, page 209.

MEETINGS SETTLED & MEETING HOUSES BUILT

1688

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| CAMBS. | A new Meeting. |
| DEVON | A new Meeting House at Exeter.
<i>Several places were hired 1688 to 1691, q.v.</i> |
| DURHAM | Increase about Newcastle. |
| HERTS. | New Meetings. |
| KENT | A New Meeting at Canterbury.
<i>Meeting house built 1688, destroyed 1942.</i> |
| LINCS. | Large Meetings and some new Ones. |
| LONDON & MIDDX. | New Meetings. |
| SUSSEX | A New Meeting at Horsham.
<i>see 1694.</i> |
| WESTMORLAND | Severall new Meeting Houses.
<i>(including Kendal: 1688, superseded 1816.)</i> |
- 1689
- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| BERKS. | . . . But in two places Some are separated, keep Friends out of their Meeting House & detain their Book of Sufferings . . .
<i>(Reading, and perhaps Newbury.)</i> |
| BUCKS. | <i>(Not reported: Jordans 1688, standing 1967.)</i> |
| CORNWALL | . . . 5 new Meeting Houses Lately Built
<i>(including Marazion, 1688, standing 1967. St. Minver, 1690, closed by 1851.)</i> |
| CUMBERLAND | . . . Five Meeting Houses Built.
<i>(Kirklington: 1686, closed 1913. Broughton: 1687. Isel: 1687, closed 1828. Cockermouth: 1688, superseded 1781. Sikeside: 1688, superseded 1736.)</i> |
| GLOS. | . . . one Meeting House Lately Buildded.
<i>(Nailsworth: 1689, standing 1967.)</i> |
| LONDON & MIDDX. | . . . Some Meeting Houses Inlarged. |
| OXON. | . . . A Meeting House lately Built at Oxford . . .
<i>1688, sold 1867.</i> |
| SURREY | One Meeting House Built.
<i>(Reigate: 1688, rebuilt 1857.)</i> |

- WILTSHIRE . . . one Meeting House Built where the separation began.
(? *Devizes*, superseded 1702.)
- WORCS. 1 Meeting House Built.
(possibly *Stourbridge* c. 1688, standing 1967.)
- 1690
- CHESHIRE one Meeting lately Revived.
- CORNWALL . . . Meetings Added.
- NOTTS. . . . some increase of Meetings and People.
- OXON. a Meeting House lately Built.
(not located.)
- SOMERSET Increase of People and Meeting Houses
(including *Weston Bampfylde*: c. 1688, sold 1817; *Podimore*: c. 1688, sold by 1862; *Yeovil*: c. 1690, demolished c. 1880; *Sidcot*: 1690, superseded 1712.)
- 1691
- DEVON . . . A new Meeting now Building in Exeter.
1691, superseded 1836.
- DORSET A New Meeting House building at Corfe in Purbeck . . .
see 1692.
- HUNTS. two New Meeting Houses, one at Ives, tother at Ramsey.
St. Ives: 1691, superseded 1725. *Ramsey*: 1690, closed by 1800.
- LANCASHIRE one Meeting added. A new Meeting house at Swarthmore.
1688, standing 1967.
- LONDON & MIDDX. A new Meeting House at Tottenham (in London).
rented premises: see 1715.
- NORTHANTS. One New Meeting house at Finedon.
1690.
- NOTTS. A Meeting-House built at Mansfield.
1690, superseded 1800.
- SOMERSET A new Meeting House at Glassenbury.
Glastonbury: 1690, sold c. 1796.
- SURREY One New Meeting House at Croydon.
1690, superseded 1721.
- SUSSEX A new Meeting Set up at Shoreham.
No meeting house known.
- WALES one new Meeting set up in—near Carmarthen.
(possibly *Laugharne*: see 1744.)
- WARWICKS. *Shipston-on-Stour*: see *Worcestershire*.
- WESTMORLAND A new Meeting Added at Grisdale in Yorkshire.
A new Meeting House at Preston.
Grisdale: see 1707. *Preston Patrick*: 1691, rebuilt 1860.

180 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

- WILTSHIRE . . . & friends do meet again in their Meeting Houses which Separatists had shut them out of.
- WORCS. A new Meeting house at Shipton.
Shipston-on-Stour (Warwickshire): 1690, standing 1967.
- YORKSHIRE Two New Meeting Houses, one at Kirby Moor Side, tother at Farfields near Aldington.
Kirby Moorside: 1690, rebuilt 1789. Farfield: 1689, standing 1967.
- 1692*
- CHESHIRE Two Meeting Houses Built Since last Year.
(Newton (near Middlewich): 1690, closed c. 1790, and one other.)
- DERBYS. their Meeting Houses Registered.
- DEVON . . . Meeting Houses Recorded . . .
- DORSET One Meeting house finished in Purbeck.
Corfe: 1691, closed by 1851.
- DURHAM And are Building a Meeting House at Durham.
see 1693.
- ESSEX Meeting Houses Recorded.
- GLOS. 3 Meeting Houses Built and one New Meeting.
(Tetbury: 1692-3, closed c. 1780; Chipping Sodbury: 1692-3, sold 1932; and third not located.)
- HAMPSHIRE a New Meeting House Building at Ringwood.
see 1693.
- HEREFORDS. Meeting Houses mostly Recorded.
- HERTS. Meeting Houses Entered.
- KENT Meeting Houses Entered. One Meeting in the Isle of Tennet added.
Isle of Thanet: see Margate, 1696.
- LANCASHIRE Meeting Houses Recorded mostly . . . one Meeting House Building.
see 1693.
- LEICS. & RUT. Meeting Houses Entered.
- LINCS. Meeting Houses Recorded.
- LONDON & MIDDX. A Meeting House Built at Uxbridge & a Meeting added at Debtford—Meeting Houses entered.
Uxbridge: 1692, superseded 1755. Deptford: see 1693.
- NORFOLK a Meeting House Erected at Yarmouth.
see 1695.
- NORTHANTS. Meeting Houses partly Entered—one Meeting place at Eaton Added.
Easton-on-the-Hill: no meeting house known.
- OXON. a Meeting House Built & a Burying Ground Provided.
(South Newington, 1692, standing 1967.)

MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED 181

SHROPSHIRE	One Meeting House near Finished at Broseley. Meeting Houses entered. <i>Broseley: 1691, superseded 1769.</i>
SOMERSET	Meeting Houses Entered.
STAFFS.	Meeting Houses Entered.
SUFFOLK	Meeting Houses Recorded.
SUSSEX	a Meeting House Building at Shipley. <i>Thakeham ("Blue Idol"): farmhouse given and adapted 1691, standing 1967.</i>
WARWICKS	Meeting Houses Recorded.
WESTMORLAND	One Meeting House Built, all Entered. <i>not known.</i>
WILTSHIRE	Meeting Houses Recorded.
WORCS.	a Meeting House taken. <i>(Bewdley: house bought 1691, superseded 1706.)</i>
YORKSHIRE	A Meeting House at Northallerton. <i>1691, sold 1811.</i>
1693	
BERKS.	one Meeting House built, & another Set up and a great company coming in in those places. <i>built: Faringdon c. 1693. Another: not located.</i>
CAMBS. & ELY	one Meeting House Purchased & Added. <i>not located.</i>
DORSET	One Meeting House Added. <i>(Sherborne: given to Friends 1693, closed 1835.)</i>
DURHAM	1 Meeting House at Durham Built. <i>1692, superseding earlier meeting house, sold 1873.</i>
GLOS.	one Meeting House Built. <i>not located.</i>
HAMPSHIRE	1 Meeting House Finished at Ringwood. <i>1692, closed 1823.</i>
LANCASHIRE	One Meeting House Built. <i>(Yealand Conyers: 1692, standing 1967.)</i>
LEICS. & RUT.	1 Meeting House Enlarged. <i>not located.</i>
LINCS.	about 22 Meeting & four Meeting Houses. <i>(including: Tumber Woodside, c. 1685; Lincoln 1689, standing 1967.)</i>
LONDON & MIDDX.	One Meeting House at Deptford . . . And another Meeting at Mill Hill . . . and the Peel Meeting House Inlarged. <i>(Deptford: house bought 1692, superseded 1706; Mill Hill: an additional meeting for worship; The Peel: first used 1656.)</i>
NORTHANTS.	one Meeting House Inlarged. <i>not located.</i>
SOMERSET	one Meeting House Built & some openness near Chard. <i>1692, sold 1815.</i>

182 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

- SUSSEX One Meeting House Built.
not located.
- WILTSHIRE One Meeting House Built and a Meeting Settled
at Salisbury.
hired rooms: see 1713.
- WORCS. One Meeting lately settled Near Worcester.
*(?Droitwich: a meeting house acquired before
1713.)*
- YORKSHIRE 70 Odd Meetings for Worship & fourteen
Monthly Meetings . . . One Meeting House Built.
(Selby: bought 1692, sold 1951.)

1694

- CHESHIRE 1 at Winslow
Wilmslow 1693, superseded 1831.
- DERBYS. *(not reported: Codnor Breach 1693, closed 1834.)*
- DURHAM 1 at Billingside.
1693, closed by 1851.
- HAMPSHIRE one Meeting House near Finished and a great
openness in the Isle of Weight.
see 1695.
- HERTS. 1 at Hitching.
Hitchin: 1693, superseded 1840.
- LANCASHIRE 1 at Manchester.
1693, superseded 1732.
- LEICS. & RUT. one Meeting House Built on a piece of Ground
which was given unto Friends.
not identified.
- SOMERSET 1 at Taunton.
1693, rebuilt 1816.
- STAFFS. One Meeting House Building.
see 1695
- SUSSEX 1 at Horseham
Horsham: 1693, superseded 1786
- WESTMORLAND 1 finished at —
not located
- YORKSHIRE 3
*(possibly Skipton: 1693, standing 1967, and
two others not known.)*

1695

- CORNWALL 1 settled at —.
- CUMBERLAND 1 Meeting House fitted up.
(possibly Wigton: c. 1691, superseded 1707.)
- DURHAM One New Meeting House new Finished, & have
Contracted for Ground for another within the
Towne of Newcastle.
*(?Shotton, sold 1804. Newcastle (Northumber-
land) see 1698.)*

MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED 183

- ESSEX One New Meeting House Building . . . and a Burying Ground Adjoining to it at Billicary.
see 1699.
- HAMPSHIRE 1 Meeting House at the Isle of Weight.
Newport: 1694, sold by 1795.
- KENT one Meeting House Built at Deal and Another Building and an Afternoon Meeting Added at Canterbury.
Deal: 1694, closed 1800. Another, possibly Ashford, superseded c. 1800.
- LANCASHIRE An Yearly Meeting for Worship settled in Lancashire.
- LEICS. & RUT. a Friendly Woman hath offred a House for a Meeting.
not identified.
- LINCS. One Meeting Added at a Hall.
(possibly Winteringham: see 1696.)
- LONDON & MIDDX. one Meeting House Added at Millhill.
Mill Hill: 1694, superseding earlier meeting house.
- NORFOLK *(not reported: Yarmouth: chapel bought 1694, standing 1967.)*
- NORTHUMB. *Newcastle: see Durham.*
- NOTTS. One Meeting Added.
- SHROPSHIRE One new Meeting in Montgomery.
not located.
- STAFFS. Two New Meeting Houses, one Built, th'other Bought.
(Leek: built 1695, superseded 1794; bought: not known.)
see Shropshire.
- WALES
- WARWICKS. 1 New Meeting House.
(Warwick: rebuilt 1695, standing 1967.)
- 1696*
- CAMBS. 1 New Meeting Set up at Ely; & a place taken in order to Settle a Meeting.
hired premises, closed by 1756.
- CORNWALL 1 at Landsend Repaired which was before unsettled, but now Settled on friends.
Sennen: the meeting house privately built, now given to Friends, superseded 1740.
- CUMBERLAND One small Meeting kept in the Isle of Man.
no meeting house known.
- DURHAM 1 Meeting House Built at Raby in the County of Durham.
1695, closed by 1772 (q.v.)
- HERTS. One New Meeting House built since last year at Hungden.
Hunsdon: 1695, closed by 1851.

184 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

- KENT A house taken for a public Meeting at Margarets & a Meeting Settled therein.
see 1711.
- LANCASHIRE 1 Meeting House Built.
(Marsden 1695, superseded 1763.)
- LEICS. & RUT. One built at Hinkley no Meetings Added.
Hinckley: 1695, superseded c. 1730.
- LINCS. 2 Meeting Houses built, one at Waddington and one at Winteringham.
Waddington: 1695, closed 1825. Winteringham: house adapted as meeting house 1696, closed by 1851.
- LONDON & MIDDX. 1 Meeting Added in the Afternoon to the Meeting in Whitehart court.
Gracechurch Street: an additional weekly meeting for worship.
- NORWICH have a school and are about to Build a Meeting house.
see 1698.
- OXON. *(Not reported: Chipping Norton built 1695, superseded 1804.)*
- SOMERSET 1 Meeting house & Burying Ground Purchased at Shepton Mallet. A Meeting house hired at Wrington and a meeting settled there & a House hired at Wells.
Shepton Mallet: 1695, superseded 1722; Wrington: no meeting house known; Wells: no meeting house known.
- 1697*
- BUCKS. 1 Built at Newport Pagnell.
1696, closed 1925.
- CAMBS. 2 Meetings lately Settled.
- DERBYS. A Meeting house Building.
see 1698.
- ESSEX A meeting House taken in Malden.
Maldon: rented 1696, superseded 1707.
- GLOS. 1 Meeting house Built.
(Olveston: given 1696, closed 1872.)
- HERTS. *Not reported: Baldock built 1696, superseded c. 1750.*
- KENT A meeting House at Sandwich Agreed for.
1697, closed by 1851.
- LEICS. & RUT. One New Meeting Settled at Cundergon.
Congerstone: see 1708.
- NORFOLK 2 Meeting Houses near Finished at Thetford & Diss. The first Purchased. And a Meeting Settled at Bingham near Wells.
Thetford: see 1698; Diss: see 1698; Bingham: no meeting house known.

MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED 185

- NOTTS. A Friend lately convinced is a-Building a Meeting House at his own charge his name Robert Sherbrooke the place called —.
see 1698.
- WALES A Meeting House & Burying Ground Purchased & the house near finished being amongst a new-convinced people.
not located.
- WARWICKS. One Meeting House & Burying Ground Purchased & Built & a Meeting Settled there namely at Henley.
Henley-in-Arden: 1696, rebuilt c. 1727.
- WESTMORLAND 1 Meeting Settled.
(possibly Grayrigg: built 1696, closed 1952.)
- WILTSHIRE 2 Meeting Houses built one at Colne the other at Charlecot.
Calne: 1696, superseded 1838, Charlecote: 1696, closed 1767.
- WORCS. A new Meeting house built in Bromesgrove.
Bromesgrove: 1696, closed by 1851.
- YORKSHIRE 2 Meeting Houses Built.
(possibly Halifax: bought 1696, superseded 1743; Lanehead: acquired c. 1695.)
- 1698*
- COLCHESTER 1 Added.
see 1701.
- DERBYS. 2, one at Chesterfield & other at Monyash.
Chesterfield: 1697, superseded 1770; Monyash: 1697, superseded 1771.
- DURHAM 1 Built at —.
(Newcastle (Northumberland), 1698 superseded 1805, see also Durham: 1695.)
- ESSEX 1 Built at —.
(possibly Halstead: superseded 1851.)
- HERTS. *(not reported: Hoddesdon built 1697, superseded 1829.)*
- KENT One Meeting House bought.
not located.
- LEICS. & RUT. One Meeting house Built.
(possibly a barn at Castle Donington 1697)
- LINCS. One Meeting house Purchased at — & one given by Steven Willowby.
(purchased: not located; given: Gedney, 1698.)
(not reported: South Mimms 1697, sold 1820.)
- LONDON & MIDDX.
NORFOLK 3 new Meeting Houses.
(Thetford: bought 1696, closed 1825, Diss: 1697, superseded 1749, Norwich, Gildencroft: 1698, destroyed 1942.)
- NORTHUMB. *Newcastle: see Durham.*

186 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

- NOTTS. One Meeting House built by Robert Sherbrook on his own Land and a Burying Ground adjoining & he intends to Settle it on Friends.
(possibly Blyth: c. 1698, sold 1945.)
- OXON. A school set up at Whitney.
- SOMERSET One Meeting House Built & one Added at Bath.
1697, sold 1866.
- STAFFS. One Meeting house built at Wool Hampton.
Wolverhampton: possibly rented premises.
- SUSSEX 2 new Meetings Settled.
- WALES 1 Meeting House Built 1 Meeting Settled.
(built: possibly Jameston, see 1699, settled: the same?)
- WARWICKS. 1 Meeting House at Coventry enlarged.
i.e. new built 1698 larger than before, superseded 1897.
- WESTMORLAND A school erected at Kendall.
- WILTSHIRE 1 Built.
(Melksham: 1698, superseded 1776.)
- WORCS. 1 Meeting Settled at Bromsgrove.
see 1697.
- YORKSHIRE 5 new Meeting houses Built.
(possibly Dacre: given 1697, closed 1802; Rawdon: 1697, standing 1966; Todmorden: 1697, superseded c. 1808; Bradford: 1698, superseded 1732; Hutton-le-Hole: 1698, sold 1859.)
- 1699
- CUMBERLAND 3 1 At Collbeck, 1 At Borders, 1 At Kirkbright.
Whelpow: 1698, closed 1846; Solport: 1698, closed c. 1870; Kirkbride: 1698, closed 1854.
- DORSET One Meeting Settled at Shaftesbury.
see 1747.
- ESSEX One New Meeting House Built at Bellericay.
Billericay: 1698, closed by 1851.
- KENT 1 Meeting House at Birchington built.
1699, sold c. 1791.
- LANCASHIRE 1 Meeting Settled at Weddeca.
Waddicar, near Liverpool.
- LONDON & MIDDX. 1 Meeting settled at newington. 3 Private or Retired Meetings appointed.
Stoke Newington: meeting house not built until 1828.
- NORFOLK 4 Meeting Houses Built, mentioned last year now finished. 2 New Meetings settled one at Downham & another at Atleburghe.
(possibly as 1698, but with Upwell: acquired by 1700, closed by 1851.) Downham: see 1701. Atleborough: a meeting house acquired later.

MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED 187

- SOMERSET One new Meeting Settled.
 SUSSEX (*not reported: Chichester 1698, superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1967.*)
- WALES 1 Meeting House Built at Jamson in Pembroke-shire.
Jameston: 1698, closed by 1815.
- WILTSHIRE (*not reported: Hullavington built 1697, sold 1902.*)
- YORKSHIRE 3 New Meeting Houses Built viz. At Pomfret, Burton & Newton.
Pontefract: 1698, demolished 1947; Monk Bretton: 1698, demolished 1816; ? Newton-in-Bolland: 1698, superseded 1767.
- 1700
- BERKS. 1 At Abingdon Built.
1699, sold 1959.
- BUCKS. One Meeting Settled in an hired House at Rickmansworth.
no meeting house known.
- DORSET 1 Meeting Added.
- LINCS. 1 Meeting house Built.
?Epworth, closed by 1851.
- LONDON & MIDDX. One Meeting House Built & Added at Wapping, and Longacre Meeting Enlarged & made public.
Wapping: 1700, sold 1779.
- NORTHANTS. a monthly Meeting for business added.
- WORCS. 1 New Meeting Settled at Handley.
no meeting house known.
- YORKSHIRE 2.
(possibly Leeds, Camp Lane Court: superseded 1738, Dent (Loneing): 1700, sold 1834.)
- 1701
- COLCHESTER One New Meeting place fitted at Colchester.
1700, in hired premises.
- DURHAM (*not reported: Benfieldside: 1700, superseded 1843.*)
- HAMPSHIRE 1 at Crondale Built.
Crondall: cottage given 1700, lost by 1794.
- LINCS. 2 Meeting Houses Erected at Brigg and Brant-burghton.
Brigg: 1701, superseded 1863, Brant Broughton: 1701, standing 1967.
- LONDON & MIDDX. 1 new Meeting House Built Since last Yearly Meeting at Mill hill and our ancient Meeting House at Bull & Mouth largely Repaired.
(Mill hill) Hendon: bought 1699, sold 1739; Bull & Mouth: first used 1654, closed 1740.

188 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

- NORFOLK 2 Meeting houses Built one at Downham the other at East Deerham: one Meeting Added.
Downham: 1701, standing 1967; East Dereham: 1700, closed by 1851.
- NORTHANTS. 1 Meeting house Built.
(possibly Eydun: closed 1868, or Bugbrooke: closed 1852.)
- OXON. 1 Built and a Burying Ground Purchased.
(possibly Warborough, demolished 1904.)
- STAFFS. 1 Meeting House Built at Wedgsbury and a Meeting Settled there.
Wednesbury: rebuilt 1749.
- SUFFOLK 1 New Meeting House Built at Ipswich instead of the old.
1700 superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1797.
- SURREY 1 New Meeting House Built at Godelming.
Godalming: ? hired premises; a meeting house leased 1715.
- SUSSEX One Meeting House Built at Rye.
1700, sold 1753.
- YORKSHIRE *(not reported: Airton 1700, standing 1967.)*
- 1702*
- COLCHESTER 1 New Meeting House Built near Chelmsford.
1702, superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1790.
- CUMBERLAND 1 meeting House in the City of Carlisle Built.
1702, superseded 1776.
- DURHAM 1 Meeting House Purchased at Lartington.
(Yorkshire) 1701, sold c. 1796. Not reported: Stockton-on-Tees 1701, superseded 1814.
- LINCS. 1 Meeting Settled at Bourne.
see 1705.
- NORFOLK 1 New Meeting House Built at Hemnall & a Meeting Settled there.
Hempnall: 1701, closed by 1851.
- NOTTS. 1 new Meeting House Built at Farnsfield, & one new Meeting Settled at Ruddington.
Farnsfield: 1701, sold; Ruddington: a meeting house acquired later, sold.
- SUSSEX 1 Meeting House built in Brighthelmstone, and a Burying Ground Purchased.
Brighton: premises given 1701, superseded 1805.
- WESTMORLAND 2 New Meeting houses Built, one at Dent, the other at Windermere.
Dent (Yorkshire): see 1703; Missett: 1701, closed 1821.

- WORCS. 1 New large Meeting House Built in the City of Worcester, & Burying Ground Adjoining Purchased.
1701, superseded 1823.
- YORKSHIRE 3 new Meeting Houses Built: one at Fishlock, one at Knaresborough & one at Thirsk, one New Meeting Settled at Beverley.
Fishlake: 1701, closed by 1851; Knaresborough 1701, closed 1825; Thirsk: 1701, superseded 1799; Beverley: meeting house built later; Lartington: see Durham.
- 1703*
- BUCKS. 1 New Meeting house Built at Aylesbury.
date on building 1704. Standing 1967.
- CUMBERLAND 2 new Meeting Houses Built.
(Bolton: 1701, closed 1874; Mosedale: 1702, closed 1913.)
- DEVON 1 Meeting House Built at Kingsbridge.
1703, closed 1871.
- GLOS. 1 Meeting House Built at Cheltenham.
Cheltenham: 1702, superseded 1836.
- LINCS. 1 Meeting Settled.
- SUFFOLK 1 New Meeting Settled.
- WESTMORLAND 1 New Meeting House Built at Dent.
Leyeat (Yorkshire): 1702, sold 1912.
- WILTSHIRE 1 New Meeting House Built at Devizes.
1702, superseding earlier meeting house, sold.
- YORKSHIRE 4 new Meeting Houses Built.
(possibly Thorne: 1702, superseded 1749; Braithwaite: bought 1703, sold 1897; Highflatts: c. 1702, standing 1967, and one other not located.)
- 1704*
- BUCKS. 1 New Meeting House built at Oney.
Olney: 1703, superseded 1800-1850.
- CHESHIRE 1 New Meeting House Built at Chester.
1703, rebuilt since 1851.
- CUMBERLAND 1 New Meeting house Built, 3 New Meetings Settled.
(built: Allonby: possibly bought, 1703.)
- ESSEX 1 Meeting House Built at Stansted Mumfitchet.
1 Meeting Settled.
'Stansted Mountfitchet: 1703, sold.
- HAMPSHIRE 1 New Meeting House with a Burial place at Fordingbridge.
1703, superseded 1835.
- LONDON & MIDDX. 1 New Meeting Settled at the Work-house for the poor—see the account.
Clerkenwell Workhouse opened 1702.

190 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

- NOTTS. 2 New Meeting houses Built.
(at least six meeting houses were built at this period.)
- SOMERSET 1 Meeting House Built at Stoak. 1 Meeting settled at Sommerton.
Stoke: 1703, closed by 1851, Somerton: see 1765.
- SUFFOLK 1 Meeting House at Needham Erected.
Needham Market: bought 1704.
- WARWICKS. 3 New Meeting Houses Built—see the account.
(“the account” in Quarterly Meeting minutes of 1704 gives: Birmingham: Bull Street, 1703, superseding earlier meeting house, rebuilt 1857; Radway: c. 1702, sold by 1860, Hartshill: barn given 1704, superseded 1720.)
- 1705
- HAMPSHIRE 2 New Meeting Houses Built one at New Alford and one at Southampton.
Alvesford: 1704, sold c. 1795, Southampton: see 1706.
- LANCASHIRE one New Meeting house Built at Ray.
Wray: 1704, sold 1958.
- LEICS. & RUT. One new Meeting house Built.
(Swannington: house given 1705, closed by 1851.)
- LINCS. Two New Meeting Houses Built at Bourn & Gainsbury one Meeting Added at Gadney Hill.
Bourne: 1704, closed by 1851; Gainsborough: 1705, standing 1967; Gedney: an additional meeting for worship.
- NORFOLK one meeting House Built at Houlth.
Holt: 1704, sold 1924.
- OXON. one New Meeting House Built at Hook Norton and one new Meeting Settled there.
1704, demolished 1950.
- SURREY one New meeting Settled.
- WARWICKS. one New Meeting House Built at Harbery.
see 1706.
- WESTMORLAND one Meeting House Built At Shap
1704, sold 1802.
- WILTSHIRE one New Meeting House Built At Burton Stoake.
Purton Stoke: 1704, closed 1750.

1706

- CHESHIRE 2 Meeting Houses Built One at Macclesfield The other at Stockport.
Macclesfield: 1705, closed by 1889; Stockport: 1705, superseded 1900.

- ESSEX *Epping: see London. Plaistow: see London.*
 HAMPSHIRE One Meeting House Built at Southampton.
1705, superseding earlier meeting house, sold 1795.
- LEICS. & RUT. one Meeting New Settled at Blenfield near Lester.
Glenfield: meeting house built later, sold 1866.
- LINCS. *(not reported: Beltoft built 1705, closed by 1851.)*
- LONDON & MIDDX. 2 New Meeting Houses Built one at Thaydon Garden adjoining to Epping the other at Plaistow.
Epping (Essex): 1705, superseded 1850; Plaistow (Essex): 1705, superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1823.
- NORTHANTS. One Meeting Settled at Rance where there was none before.
Raunds: see 1733.
- SOMERSET one New Meeting House Built at Michael Creech.
Creech St. Michael: 1705, closed by 1851.
- STAFFS. one Meeting House Built at Toxeter.
Uttoxeter: 1705, rebuilt 1770.
- WARWICKS. one New Meeting House Built at Harberry.
Harbury: 1705, sold 1835.
- WESTMORLAND one Meeting House Built at Ravenstonedale.
1705, closed by 1851.
- YORKSHIRE Two New Meeting houses Built one at Warnsworth one at Askwith.
Warnsworth: 1705, standing 1967; Askwith: 1705, standing 1967.
- 1707*
- ESSEX a new meeting House Built at Bockin Another At Dunmow.
Bocking: 1706, sold 1956; Dunmow: 1706, superseded 1833.
- GLOS. A new meeting house Built at Painswick.
1706, standing 1967.
- LINCS. One New Meeting place Settled at William Bunbys in Holbick Marsh on the Week-bay.
Holbeach Marsh: no meeting house known.
- LONDON & MIDDX. Two new Meetings Settled vizt One at the Work-house at Clerkenwell one at Winchmorehill.
additional meetings for worship. (not reported: Deptford 1706, demolished 1907.)
- NORTHANTS. One New Meeting House Built at Kettering.
1706, superseded 1769.
- WESTMORLAND A new meeting House Built at Grisdale.
Grisedale (Yorkshire) 1706.

192 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

- WORCS. one New Meeting house Built in the Room of the old at Bewdley.
1706, standing 1967. See 1692
- 1708
- CORNWALL a Meeting Rebuilt.
(? Come-to-God: see 1711.)
- CUMBERLAND A Meeting house at Wigton.
1707, superseding meeting house of 1674, rebuilt 1830.
- DORSET Two Meeting houses Built one at Brideport and one at Tarrant Monkton. one Meeting sometimes at Shatton two Miles from Dorchester.
Bridport: given 1697. This report may refer to some alterations. Standing 1967. Tarrant Monkton: 1707, closed by 1851; Stratton: no meeting house known.
- ESSEX A Meeting house at Malden.
1707, superseded 1820.
- HAMPSHIRE One New Meeting Settled for Worship Monthly at Eversley.
no meeting house known.
- LEICS. & RUT. A new Meeting house Built at Congerston.
Congerstone: see 1709.
- LONDON & MIDDX. A meeting hath been appointed Monthly at Brandford—see the account.
Brentford: see 1786.
- NORFOLK Two Meeting houses Built one at Teesborough and one at Hingham.
Tasburgh: 1707, standing 1967. Hingham: 1707, closed by 1851.
- WESTMORLAND The Meeting house in Kendall much Inlarged.
Kendal: built 1688, superseded 1816.
- YORKSHIRE a meeting house built near Cranswick see the account.
1707, closed by 1851.
- 1709
- BEDS. One Monthly Meeting Settled at Langford.
see 1723.
- DORSET one new Meeting house built at Lime.
Lyme Regis: 1708, closed by 1851.
- LANCASHIRE one New Meeting house Built at Liverpoole, and that at Lancaster Rebuilt and made much larger.
Liverpool: see 1710; Lancaster: 1708, superseding earlier meeting house, standing 1967.
- LEICS. & RUT. one new Meeting house Built at Congerston.
Congerstone: 1708, closed by 1851.
- LINCS. one new Meeting house Built at Swines-head.
1708, closed by 1851.

- LONDON & MIDDX. Peel meeting house much Inlarged.
see 1723.
- OXON. one meeting house Built at Alverscutt and one first-day Meeting Added to be once in Two weeks.
Alvescot: 1708, closed by 1851.
- YORKSHIRE Two new Meeting houses Built—one at Sheffield the other at Masham.
Sheffield: 1708, superseded 1738; Masham: 1708, sold 1871.
- 1710*
- ESSEX one meeting house Built at Harwick.
Harwich: 1709, closed c. 1749.
- GLOS. one new Meeting house Settled at Wooton Underidge.
no meeting house known.
- HAMPSHIRE One New Meeting House Built at Whitechurch.
Whitchurch: 1709, sold by 1795.
- HERTS. (Not reported: Bishops Stortford built 1709 superseding earlier meeting house, closed c. 1850.)
- LANCASHIRE Two New Meeting Houses Built one at over Wiersdale, the other at Liverpool.
Wyresdale: 1709, superseded 1883; Liverpool: 1709, superseded 1791.
- OXON. One Meeting House Built at Barford.
Burford: 1709, standing 1967.
- SURREY one new Meeting house Built at Dorking.
1709, superseded 1846.
- WARWICKS. One school settled at Warwick.
- WILTSHIRE One new Meeting house Built at Corsham.
1709, sold 1914.
- YORKSHIRE Two new Meeting houses Built—one at Gildersam near Leeds another at Kighley. One New Meeting Added.
Gildersome: 1709, superseded 1756. Keighley: 1709, superseded c. 1849.
- 1711*
- BERKS. One New Meeting House Built at Newberry.
Newbury: 1710, superseding (after the Separation) an earlier meeting house; closed 1853.
- CAMBS. One new Meeting house Built at Wisbeck in the Isle.
Wisbech: 1711, rebuilt 1854.
- CORNWALL One meeting House Built in Key parish.
Come-to-God: 1709, standing 1967.
- KENT One New Meeting House Built and New Meeting Settled therein near Margaret in the Isle of Thennett.
Margate: 1710, closed 1950.

194 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

- LONDON & MIDDX. One Meeting House New Built at Enfield.
1710, sold 1803.
- SUFFOLK One New Meeting House Built at Laystone.
Leiston: 1713, superseded 1860.
- YORKSHIRE One Meeting house Built in Stainton Dale.
Staintondale: 1710, closed by 1851. (Not reported: Hawes 1710, superseded c. 1816.)

1712

- CUMBERLAND One new Meeting House Built at Eaglesfield.
1711, standing 1967.
- HAMPSHIRE One Meeting House Built at Portsmouth.
1711, sold 1794.
- SUFFOLK One Meeting Settled at Long Mellford.
Long Mellford: no meeting house known.
- WARWICKS Two schools, one at Birmingham and the other at Warwick.
- WESTMORLAND One new Meeting house Built at Crooke.
Crook: 1711, closed 1834.
- WILTSHIRE one New Meeting house Built at Brumham.
Bromham: 1711, demolished 1863.
- YORKSHIRE one New Meeting house Built at Ryalastone.
Rylstone, 1711, sold 1813.

1713

- BEDS. One New Meeting House Built one New Meeting settled at Dunstable.
1712, sold 1835.
- BERKS. one Meeting Settled at Uffington.
see 1731.
- GLOS. One New Meeting house Built at Kings Weston, near Bristol.
1712, sold 1924.
(not reported: Witney built 1712, superseding earlier meeting house.)
- SOMERSET Two Meeting Houses new Built, one at Longsutton and the other at Sidcott in the Room of Two old Ones.
Long Sutton: see 1720; Sidcot: 1712, superseding meeting house of 1690, superseded 1816. (not reported: Hallatrow built 1712, superseded 1760.)
- WILTSHIRE One new Meeting house Built at Sarum.
Salisbury: 1712, superseded 1796.
- WORCS. Two schools one at Worcester t'other at Evesham.

1714

- CUMBERLAND One New Meeting House Built at Sowerby.
1713, closed by 1773.

MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED 195

- DORSET One new meeting House Built at Dorchester.
1713, closed by 1851.
- HAMPSHIRE One New Meeting House Built at Andover.
1713, sold 1880.
- SUFFOLK One New Meeting House at Brandistone.
Brandeston: 1713, closed by 1851.
- YORKSHIRE Three New meeting Houses Built since last account.
(Hull: 1712, superseded 1781; Huby: 1712 sold 1921, the third not located.)

1715

- BERKS. One new Meeting added vizt. at Easthamsted near Ockingham.
Wokingham: no meeting house known.
- CAMBS. One new Meeting House Built at Haddenham in the Isle of Ely since last year. One Meeting House Built at Swassey in Cambridgeshire where there was a meeting before.
Haddenham: 1714, closed by 1785; Swavesey: 1714, burnt down 1719.
- HERTS. One Meeting House Built Since last year at Buntingford.
1714, closed 1836.
- LONDON & MIDDX. Two New Meeting Houses Built since last year vizt. one at Tottenham and the other at Stains.
Tottenham: 1714, rebuilt 1831; Staines: 1714, sold 1844.

1716

- DEVON One New Meeting House Built at Topsham.
1715, sold 1811.
- LANCASHIRE 2 Meeting Houses built at Eccleston and Crashawbooth in Rosendale.
Eccleston: 1715, sold c. 1906; Crawshawbooth: 1715, superseded 1736.
- SUFFOLK one New Meeting House built.
not located.
- YORKSHIRE One New Meeting house Built at Salterforth.
1 Ditto at Wakefield.
Salterforth: 1715, superseding earlier meeting house; Wakefield: 1715, superseded 1772.

1717

- BERKS. *(Not reported: Reading built 1716, superseding earlier meeting house, rebuilt 1835.)*
- DORSET One New Meeting added at Corf-Mullen.
no meeting house known.
- NORTHANTS. One New Meeting Built at Duddington.
Duddington: 1716, closed by 1851.

196 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

- SOMERSET One New Meeting house Built at Street near
Glasonbury.
bought 1717 to 1719, superseded 1850.
- WILTSHIRE One New Meeting House Built at Market
Lavington.
1716, sold c. 1799.
- 1718*
- BERKS. One New Meeting House Built at Charlow.
Challow: 1717, closed before 1851.
- DERBYS. One Meeting House Built at Low-laughton.
Low Leighton: 1717, standing 1967.
- LANCASHIRE Two Meeting Houses Built, one at Langtree
and the other at Ashton.
*Langtree: 1717, superseded 1803; Ashton-in-
Makerfield: 1717, closed 1864.*
- 1719*
- CORNWALL One New Meeting House Built at East Looe.
1718, closed 1856.
- CUMBERLAND One New Meeting house Built at Scotby, Near
Carlisle.
1718, closed 1913.
- DURHAM *(Not reported: Sunderland 1718, superseding
earlier meeting house, superseded 1822.)*
- LINCS. A New Meeting Settled at Leak Near Boston.
see 1728.
- WILTSHIRE One New Meeting house built vizt. at Bradford.
Bradford-on-Avon: 1719, sold 1902.
- YORKSHIRE Three New Meeting Houses Built vizt at York,
at Bentham and at Welwick.
*York: 1718, superseding earlier meeting house,
superseded 1816; Lower Bentham: 1718, super-
seded 1768; Welwick: 1718, closed 1818.*
- 1720*
- CAMBS. One Meeting House Built at Swasey.
*Swavesey: 1719, superseding meeting house of
1714, sold 1937.*
- HAMPSHIRE A Meeting settled at Farmborrow.
Farnborough: no meeting house known.
- HERTS. A New Meeting house Built.
(Hemel Hempstead built 1720, standing 1967.)
- LEICS. & RUT. One New Meeting House Built at Oakham.
1719, closed 1837.
- NORTHUMB. One New Meeting House Built and not New
Settled.
not located.

MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED 197

- SOMERSET one New Meeting House Built at Long Sutton but no New Meeting Added.
1717, superseding earlier meeting house; standing 1967; see also 1713.
- YORKSHIRE One New Meeting House Built at Castleton within Scarborough Monthly Meeting.
1719, superseding earlier meeting house, closed 1924.
- 1721*
- BERKSHIRE One New Meeting House Built at Windsor.
1720, closed 1795.
- NOTTS. One New Meeting House Built Near East Redford.
Retford: 1720, closed before 1851.
- WARWICKS. *(Not reported: Hartshill: 1720, superseding premises of 1704, demolished in riot 1740.)*
- 1722*
- DURHAM One New Meeting House Built at Yarm.
Yarm (Yorkshire): 1721, sold 1922.
- GLOS. One New Meeting Settled at Dead Morton near Tetbury.
no meeting house known.
- HUNTS. Two new Meeting houses settled one at Fenstanton—another at Warboys. The first in the room of one dropt at King Ripton.
Fenstanton: 1721, closed by 1851; Warboys: 1721, closed by 1800; Kings Ripton: no meeting house known. The word "first" should read "last".
- LANCASHIRE One New Meeting House Built at Frockleston in the File.
Freckleton: 1721, superseded 1870.
- NORTHANTS. One New Meeting House Built at — A Meeting Settled at Dunington.
(Blank)—not known. Duddington: an additional meeting for worship.
- NOTTS. One New Meeting house Built at Bistriss.
1721, closed by 1851.
- SURREY A New Meeting house Built at Croydon.
1721, superseding meeting house of 1690, superseded 1816.
- YORKSHIRE *Yarm: see Durham.*
- 1723*
- BEDS. One New Meeting House Built at Langford.
1722, closed 1763 (see 1764).
- HEREFORDS. One New Meeting House Built at Bromyard and one New Meeting House Settled in the Parish of Cannow-pyon.
Bromyard: 1722, superseding earlier meeting house; Canon Pyon: no meeting house known.

198 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

LONDON & MIDDX. One New Meeting House Built at the Peel where the old one Stood.

1722, superseding earlier premises, destroyed 1940.

SOMERSET Two New Meeting Houses Built, vizt one at Bridge Water, where there was none before, and one at Shipton Mallett, in the Room of an Old one.

Bridgwater: bought 1722, standing 1967; Shepton Mallet: 1722, superseding meeting house of 1695, closed by 1851.

SUFFOLK The Answers to the 5th Question—Returned to the Quarterly Meetings are Imperfect Respecting the account of New Meeting Houses.

1724

CORNWALL One New Meeting house Built at Penzance but no New Meeting added.

1723, superseded 1777.

DORSET (not reported: Weymouth built 1723, sold 1858.)

SUFFOLK (not reported: Bardwell: 1723, closed 1842.)

WARWICKS. one meeting settled at Stratford upon Avon.

no meeting house known.

YORKSHIRE One New Meeting Built at Lathersdale.

Lothersdale: rebuilt 1799.

1725

BERKS. *Wallingford: see Oxfordshire.*

BRISTOL One Meeting added on the first days in Temple Street in the Morning which was not before.

CHESHIRE One New Meeting House Built at Nantwich but No New Meeting added.

1725, closed 1922.

CUMBERLAND A new Meeting House at Whitehaven.

completed 1727, sold 1930.

NORFOLK (not reported: Wymondham 1724, sold c. 1950.)

OXON. One New Meeting House Built at Wallingford in Barkshire for the use of Friends of this County.

1724, standing 1967. Built for Friends of Warborough meeting.

SURREY One New Meeting house Built at Capel.

1724, standing 1967.

WALES One Meeting house Built at John Godwins.

1 New Meeting Settled at Denbeigh.

John Godwins: not located; Denbigh: no meeting house known.

WARWICKS. (not reported: Wigginshill 1724, closed c. 1830.)

YORKSHIRE. One New Meeting house in the Township of —
(Rawcliffe: house bought 1724, sold 1894.)

1726

LANCASHIRE

Two New Meeting Houses Built, vizt one in Warrington: the other in Furnis.

Warrington: 1725, superseded 1830; Rookhow: 1725, standing 1967, (built for monthly meetings only.)

SOMERSET

One New Meeting House Built at Chew Magna.

1725, sold 1860.

WALES

One New Meeting house Built at Sheer-Newton in Monmouthshire.

Shirenewton: 1725, closed 1822.

1727

BEDS.

One New Meeting Settled at Ampthill once a Month.

see 1754.

DERBYS.

One New Meeting House Built at Drawfield.

1726, closed by 1851.

HERTS.

One New Meeting house Built in Carbuncle Street in the parish of Chesshunt.

Chesshunt: 1726, closed 1819.

1728

BERKS.

A Meeting New Settled at Maidenhead once in Two Weeks.

see 1743.

CAMBS.

One new meeting house Built at Okington.

Oakington: 1727, closed by 1785.

ESSEX

One New Meeting house Built at Coptford, and a Meeting New Settled there.

Copford: 1727, superseded 1879.

LINCS.

One New Meeting House Built at Leak in Mumby Monthly Meeting.

Leake: 1727, closed 1837.

NOTTS.

One New Meeting house Built at Carleton, upon Trent, but No New Meeting Settled.

Carlton: 1727, closed by 1851.

YORKSHIRE

One New Meeting House Built at Moreson within Guisborough Monthly Meeting.

Moorsholm: 1727, closed by 1851.

1729

HERTS.

One New Meeting house Built at Ware, but no New Meeting settled.

1728, superseding earlier meeting house, closed 1864.

1730

CUMBERLAND

One New Meeting House Built at Gillfoot in Coldbeck.

1729, closed 1913, standing 1967. (not reported: Pardshaw, built 1729, superseding earlier meeting house, standing 1967.)

200 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

SOMERSET *(not reported: Claverham, 1729, superseding earlier meeting house, standing 1967.)*
 WARWICKS. *(not reported: Atherstone, 1729, closed 1846.)*
 YORKSHIRE One New Meeting House Built at Low Rone in Swaledale But No New Meeting added.
Low Row: 1729, closed by 1851.

1731

BERKS. One new meeting settled—at marriage Hill, near Lambourn.
no meeting house known. (not reported: Uffington, built 1730, sold 1821.)
 NORFOLK One Meeting Erected at Philby.
Filby: 1730, closed by 1851.
 STAFFS. *(not reported: Stafford, 1730, superseding earlier meeting house, standing 1967.)*

1732

CUMBERLAND *Alston: see Northumberland.*
 LANCASHIRE *(not reported: Preston, 1731, superseding earlier meeting house, rebuilt 1782.)*
 NORTHUMB. One New Meeting House Built at Alstone.
Alston (Cumberland): 1732, closed 1902.
 WESTMORLAND *(not reported: Tirril, 1731, superseded 1801.)*
 YORKSHIRE One Meeting House Rebuilt vizt at Bradford.
(Bridge Street) 1732, superseding meeting house of 1698, superseded 1811.

1733

LANCASHIRE *(not reported: Manchester, 1732, superseding meeting house of 1693, superseded 1795.)*
 NORTHANTS. Two New Meeting Houses Built at Moulton and Rance.
Moulton: 1732, closed by 1851, Raunds: 1732, closed 1838.
 YORKSHIRE One New Meeting House Built at Osmotherly.
 1732.

1734

CUMBERLAND *(not reported: Moorhouse, built 1733, closed 1913.)*
 KENT One New Meeting house built but none added—at Foulstone.
Folkestone: 1733, superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1798.
 SHROPSHIRE *see Wales.*
 WALES One New Meeting Settled at Sefton near Ludlow in Shropshire.
no meeting house known.
 WILTSHIRE One Meeting house rebuilt.
(?Chippenham: completed 1737, superseding earlier meeting house.)

- YORKSHIRE One New Meeting house built at Bilsdale but no new Meeting settled.
1733, closed 1940.
- 1735*
NORTHUMB. One Meeting house built in East Allendale.
1734.
- SUSSEX One New Meeting house built at Horsmountsex.
Herstmonceux: finished 1737.
- 1737*
BERKS. One Meeting house Rebuilt at Blewberry.
Blewbury: 1736, superseding earlier meeting house, demolished.
- CHESHIRE One New Meeting house built at Sutton near Frodsham, but No New Meeting Settled.
1736, closed by 1851.
- CUMBERLAND *(not reported: Sikeside, built 1736, superseding earlier meeting house.)*
- LANCASHIRE *(not reported: Penketh, 1736, superseding earlier meeting house, standing 1967.)*
- NORTHUMB. One Meeting added at Haltwhistle.
see 1761.
- SUFFOLK *(not reported: Botesdale, 1736, sold c. 1811.)*
- YORKSHIRE One Meeting house built at Clifford but no New Meeting Settled.
1736, closed by 1851.
- 1738*
NOTTS. One New Meeting house at Nottingham.
1737, superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1847.
- YORKSHIRE One New Meeting house built at Brighouse where the old one stood.
1737, superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1868.
- 1739*
BERKS. A Meeting Settled at Windsor & Maidenhead every First Day beginning at the 11th hour.
see 1743.
- DEVON One New Meeting house built at Oakhampton.
Okehampton: 1738, closed by 1880. Privately owned.
- HERTS. One New Meeting house built for the Women Friends at Hertford.
A separate building adjoining 1670 meeting house.
- LONDON & MIDDX. One New Meeting house built at Horselydown, but no new Meeting Settled.
Horsleydown: 1738, superseding earlier meeting house, sold 1800.

202 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

YORKSHIRE Two New Meeting houses Built. One at Leeds, the Other at Sheffield, but no new Meeting Settled.

Leeds (Camp Lane Court): 1738, superseding meeting house of c. 1698, rebuilt 1788; Sheffield: 1738, superseding meeting house of 1708, rebuilt c. 1827.

1740

BRISTOL One New Meeting Settled at Friends Work house every first Day Evening.

1741

CORNWALL One New Meeting house built in the parish of Sunning near the Lands End.

Sennen: 1740, superseding earlier meeting house. See 1696.

WARWICKS.

One New Meeting house built at Atherstone.

Hartshill (3 miles from Atherstone): 1740, superseding meeting house of 1720, standing 1967.

1742

BEDS. One Meeting house Erected at Luton, and a meeting settled.

1741, superseded 1799.

HAMPSHIRE

One Meeting Settled in the Isle of Jersey.
meeting house built 1872.

1743

BERKS. One Meeting house built at Maidenhead.

1742, superseded 1803.

LANCASHIRE

One Meeting house built at Sawley for the service of the Friends of Newby Meeting.

Sawley (Yorkshire) 1742, superseding Newby (Yorkshire) meeting house, superseded 1777.

YORKSHIRE

Sawley: see Lancashire.

1744

WALES One New Meeting house built at Laugharn in Carmarthenshire, tho' no new Meeting Settled.

Laugharne: 1743, closed by 1850.

YORKSHIRE

One New Meeting house built at Hallifax but no Meeting added.

Halifax: 1743, superseding meeting house of 1696.

1745

DERBYS. One New Meeting house Built, no new Meeting Settled.

(Furnace: 1743, demolished c. 1961.)

- SUFFOLK A New Meeting is Built at Beccles.
see 1746.
- WALES One New Meeting house Built in Haverford-
West.
*1744, superseding earlier meeting house, closed
by 1851.*
- 1746*
- CUMBERLAND *(not reported: Beckfoot, 1745, closed 1940.)*
KENT No new Meeting-houses built, nor new Meetings
settled, but on the Contrary several Meetings
near wholly decayed.
- SUFFOLK Two new Meeting houses Built, vizt. One at
Beccles, & the other at Rattlesden.
*Beccles: 1745, standing 1967; Rattlesden:
1745, superseding earlier meeting house,
closed 1804.*
- WALES *(not reported: Pales, 1745, standing 1967,
Coalbrookdale (Salop.) 1745, sold.)*
- 1747*
- DORSET *(not reported: Shaftesbury, built 1746.)*
- 1748*
- LONDON No Meeting house built; But a New Meeting
& MIDDX. Settled, vizt. on Firstdays in the Evening during
the Winter half Year, to begin at the Sixth hour,
at Gracechurch Street Meeting house.
- WALES One New Meeting house Built at Carmarthen. no
Meeting new Settled.
1747, closed 1819.
- 1749*
- KENT We have no New Meeting houses Built, nor
Meetings Settled: On the Contrary, Several
Meetings are decayed, and the houses become
useless; and to our Sorrow Several Monthly
Meetings are become so weak as not to be able
to take Cognisance of Cases belonging to them.
- NORFOLK One New Meeting Settled vizt at Swaffham in
the Compass of Lynn Monthly Meeting.
no meeting house known.
- WALES One new Meeting Settled at St Hillary, so called,
near Cowbridge in Glamorganshire, at the House
of Priscilla How; which said house was duly
Recorded.
no meeting house known.
- YORKSHIRE One Meeting house Built at West Rounton but
no new meeting Settled.
see 1750

204 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

1750

- BRISTOL *(not reported: Friars, built 1749, superseding earlier meeting house, sold 1956.)*
- CUMBERLAND *(not reported: Megs Hill, built 1749, closed before 1851.)*
- NORFOLK *(not reported: Diss, 1749, superseding meeting house of 1697, standing 1967.)*
- STAFFS. *(not reported: Wednesbury, 1749, superseding meeting house of 1700.)*
- YORKSHIRE One New Meeting house built, at West Rounton near Thirske, but no New Meeting added.
1749, closed 1800. (not reported: Thorne, 1749, closed 1942.)

1751

- NORTHUMB. No New Meeting house built; But One New Meeting is Settled once every Month at Newbegin at the House of Ann Makepeace, Widow.
no meeting house known.
- SUFFOLK One New Meeting house built at Bury.
Bury St. Edmunds: 1750, standing 1967.
- WARWICKS. . . . a Convincement within the Compass of Coventry Meeting, at and near a Place called Balsall Street, in the Parish of Hampton in Arden; and New Meeting house Built; and a Meeting Settled at Oldnall End in the Parish of Barkswell, tho' its commonly called Balsall Street Meeting.
Berkswell: built or bought 1750, closed 1783.
- WILTSHIRE The Meeting formerly held at Warminster is now Settled and held at Westbury instead thereof.
no meeting house known at either place.

1752

- OXON. *(not reported: Banbury, built 1751, superseding earlier meeting house, standing 1967.)*

1753

- STAFFS. One Meeting house built at Tamworth.
1752, closed 1852.
- SUSSEX One new Meeting house at Lewis, but No new Meeting Settled.
Lewes: 1752, superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1784.

1754

- BEDS. One New Meeting house built at Ampthill but no new Meeting Settled there.
1753, closed 1880.
- YORKSHIRE One New Meeting house built, vizt at Bingley, but no new Meeting added.
1753, closed by 1851:

- 1755
DEVON No Meeting house new Built; But a Week Day Meeting Settled at Newton Abbot where none had been held before.
no meeting house known.
- 1756
KENT The Meeting at the Meeting house in the Isle of Thanet, having been neally Dropt, is now revived & attended once a Month, by Friends in the Island, and often Some from other places, with Satisfaction.
possibly Birchington meeting.
- LONDON & MIDDX. *(not reported: Uxbridge, 1755, superseding meeting house of 1692, superseded 1817.)*
- 1757
SOMERSET One at Hallotrow.
see 1760.
- YORKSHIRE *(not reported: Gildersome, 1756, superseding meeting house of 1709, standing 1967.)*
- 1758
WALES One New Meeting House Built, but no Meeting now Settled.
not located.
- 1759
ESSEX *(not reported: Barking, 1758, superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1908.)*
- SOMERSET One new Meeting house built at Melverton.
Milverton: 1758, superseding earlier meeting house, closed 1855.
- 1760
SOMERSET One New Meeting House at Hallotrow.
1760, superseding meeting house of 1712, sold 1818. See also 1757.
- 1761
NORTHUMB. One Meeting house Built.
(Coanwood (Haltwhistle): 1760, standing 1967.)
- 1762
HERTS. No Meeting houses new built but divers Week day Meetings new settled.
- 1763
YORKSHIRE One New Meeting house built, but no Meetings new settled.
(Lumbroyd: 1763, demolished c. 1858.)

206 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

1764

BEDS.

We have no new Meeting Houses Built, nor no Meetings new Settled, but have two Drop'd viz. Clifton & Langford.

Clifton: no meeting house known; Langford: see 1723.

LANCASHIRE

(not reported: Marsden, 1763, superseding meeting house of 1695, standing 1967.)

LONDON & MIDDX.

One new Meeting house built in the Park Southwark but no New Meeting settled.

1763, superseding earlier meeting house, sold 1860.

1765

BRISTOL

No additional Meeting House with us, but one new Meeting House built in Temple Street near the spot where the Old One stood.

1764, superseding earlier meeting house, sold by 1848.

ESSEX

(not reported: Felsted, 1764, superseding earlier meeting house, standing 1967.)

SOMERSET

A Meeting House new built at Somerton.

1764, sold 1828.

1766

LONDON & MIDDX.

One Meeting House Rebuilt at Hammersmith but no Meeting new Settled.

1765, superseding earlier meeting house, destroyed 1944.

YORKSHIRE

(not reported: Newton-in-Bolland, 1767, superseding meeting house of 1698, standing 1967.)

1769

LEICS. & RUT.

One new Meeting house built at Leicester, no new Meeting settled.

1768 superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1876.

WALES

A New Meeting House built & a New Meeting Settled at New Dale in the Parish of Wellington in Shropshire.

1768, closed 1843.

YORKSHIRE

One Meeting House within Settle Monthly Meeting built, but no new Meeting Settled.

(Lower Bentham: 1768, superseding meeting house of 1718, standing 1967.)

1770

NORTHANTS.

One Meeting House built at Kettering.

1769, superseding meeting house of 1706, standing 1967.

- WALES One Meeting house built at Broseley in Shropshire but no new Meeting settled.
1769, superseding meeting house of 1691.
- 1771*
- DERBY & NOTTS. (*not reported: Chesterfield, built 1770, superseding meeting house of 1697, standing 1967.*)
- STAFFS. (*not reported: Uttoxeter, 1770, superseding meeting house of 1705, standing 1967.*)
- YORKSHIRE (*not reported: Huddersfield, 1770, superseded 1812.*)
- 1772*
- CUMBERLAND A Meeting House Built & a Meeting Settled at Maryport within the compass of Holme Monthly Meeting.
1771, superseded 1810.
- DERBY & NOTTS. (*not reported: Monyash, 1771, superseding meeting house of 1697, closed 1892.*)
- DURHAM One New Meeting House Built at Staindrop, since last year, instead of our late Meeting House, at Raby.
Staindrop: 1771, superseding meeting house given 1732, closed c. 1889. Raby: 1695.
- LANCASHIRE One New Meeting House Built at Edgworth in the parish of Bolton & a Meeting new settled there.
1771, sold 1845.
- 1773*
- HAMPSHIRE One Meeting House added at Rumsey, but no new Meeting Settled.
Romsey: 1773.
- KENT One Meeting House new built at Dover, no Meeting new Settled.
(St. James Street): 1772, superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1789.
- YORKSHIRE One new Meeting House built near Wakefield, but no new Meeting Settled.
1772, superseding meeting house of 1715, superseded 1805.
- 1774*
- LEICS. & RUT. One Meeting new settled at Loughborough.
meeting house built later, sold 1828.
- SURREY (*not reported: Kingston, 1773, superseding earlier meeting house, standing 1967.*)
- 1775*
- CAMBS. & HUNTS. One new Meeting-house built at Erith, instead of an old one disposed of at Bluntsham.
Earith: 1774, superseding meeting house of c. 1729, superseded 1818; Bluntisham: built by 1689.

208 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

LONDON & MIDDX. *(not reported: Gracechurch Street 1774, superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1822.)*

1776

LINCS. One new Meeting-house built at Wainfleet, but no Meeting new Settled.
1775, superseding meeting house given 1718.

1777

BUCKS. Three Meetings settled, vizt one at Leighton Buzzard, one at Nash, & one at Great Harwood which was with the approbation of our Friends that paid a Religious visit to this Country.

Leighton Buzzard: see 1788; Nash: see 1783; Great Harwood: no meeting house known.

CAMBS. & HUNTS. One meeting House rebuilt & enlarged at Cambridge.

1776, superseding earlier meeting house, rebuilt 1894.

CUMBERLAND *(not reported: Carlisle 1776, superseding meeting house of 1702, superseded 1963.)*

NORTHUMB. One new Meeting house built vizt at Winnows hill in Darwent.

1776, closed 1822.

WILTSHIRE One New Meeting house built at Milksham, but no new meeting settled.

Melksham: 1776, superseding meeting house of 1698, standing 1967.

YORKSHIRE A Meeting House provided at Otley within Knaresborough Monthly Meeting, but no new Meeting settled.

bought 1776, closed by 1851.

1778

CORNWALL One Meeting House built at Penzance, but no Meeting new settled.

1777, superseding meeting house of 1723, superseded 1845.

LANCASHIRE One New Meeting house built, but no Meeting new settled.

(Sawley (Yorkshire) 1777, superseding meeting house of 1742, standing 1967.)

SURREY A Weekday Meeting settled at Kingston on the 5th day. 11th hour.

1779

ESSEX *(not reported: Wanstead 1778, superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1870.)*

LONDON & MIDDX. A Meeting house built in Peter's court Martin's Lane, for accommodating Friends of Westminster Quarter instead of those at the Savoy, & Westminster.

*Westminster: 1779, superseded c. 1882,
Savoy: 1676, demolished 1782.*

There is a weekday Meeting settled at Barking on the 5th day of the week, which begins at the Eleventh hour.

SURREY

We have one Meeting house built at Wandsworth, but no New Meeting settled.

1778, superseding earlier meeting house, standing 1967.

1780

OXON.

One Meeting house built, but No Meeting Settled.

not located.

YORKSHIRE

One Meeting new settled at Ackworth School within Pontefract Monthly Meeting.

see 1781.

1781

CUMBERLAND

(not reported: Cockermouth, built 1781, superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1885.)

KENT

One Meeting house new built at Rochester. No Meeting new settled.

1781, superseding earlier meeting house, superseded 1814.

YORKSHIRE

One New Meeting House, being a part of the Buildings of Ackworth School, fitted up for that purpose, no New Meeting settled since last year.

1780, superseded 1848.

1782

LANCASHIRE

One new Meeting-house built, but no Meeting new settled.

(Preston: 1782, superseding meeting house of 1731, later rebuilt or enlarged).

YORKSHIRE

One new Meeting-house built at Hull; but no new Meeting settled.

1781, superseding meeting house of 1712, superseded 1852.

1783

BUCKS.

One new Meeting house built at Nash, in the Parish of Whaddon.

1782, closed 1815.

1784

NORFOLK

(not reported: Wells, 1783, standing 1967.)

210 MEETING HOUSES BUILT AND MEETINGS SETTLED

- SUSSEX One new Meeting house built at Lewes, the late house found ill convenient.
1784, superseding meeting house of 1752, standing 1967.
- YORKSHIRE (not reported: Wooldale, 1783, superseding earlier meeting house, standing 1967.)
- 1785
LANCASHIRE One Meeting House New Built, namely at Oldham, but no Meeting new settled.
1784, superseding meeting house of c. 1704, superseded 1870.
- 1786
LONDON & MIDDX. One New Meeting house built & a Meeting settled near Brentford.
1785, standing 1967.
- 1787
BUCKS. We have one New Meeting House built at Buckingham, & the Meeting usually held at Chackmore removed to that place.
Buckingham: 1786, closed 1854, Chackmore: no meeting house known.
- SUSSEX One New Meeting House built at Horsham, no New Meeting settled.
1786, superseding meeting house of 1693, standing 1967.
- 1788
BEDS.
BUCKS. *Leighton Buzzard: see Buckinghamshire.*
One new Meeting House built at Leighton Buzzard.
(Bedfordshire): 1788, standing 1967.
- DORSET A House is fitted up for the purpose of a Meeting House at Marnhull—No Meeting new settled.
1788, demolished 1889.
- 1789
CORNWALL One Meeting House built at Austell, No Meeting Newly settled.
St. Austell: 1788, superseded 1829.
- YORKSHIRE One Meeting House rebuilt at Leeds, principally for the use of the Quarterly Meeting when held there.
(Camp Lane Court): 1788, superseding meeting house 1738, superseded 1867.
- 1790
BUCKS. We have one Meeting new settled at Leighton, on First day morning at the tenth hour.
see 1788.

- KENT** One New Meeting House built at Dover, no Meeting new settled.
(Queen Street): 1789, superseding meeting house of 1772, superseded c. 1857.
- LONDON & MIDDX.** *(not reported: Devonshire House, 1789, demolished 1925.)*
- YORKSHIRE** One New Meeting House built at East Cottingwith in York Monthly Meeting but no New Meeting settled.
1789, sold 1921
- 1791**
(Extracted from Answers to Yearly Meeting Queries in Yearly Meeting Papers.)
- ESSEX** One new Meeting house built at Chelmsford.
1790, superseding meeting house of 1702, superseded 1821.
- HAMPSHIRE** We have one Meeting newly settled, viz. in the Island of Guernsey.
a meeting house was acquired 1811.
- LANCASHIRE** One New Meeting House built at Liverpool, but no meeting new settled.
1791, superseding meeting house of 1709, superseded 1948.
- LONDON & MIDDX.** One Meeting House rebuilt at Winchmoorhill in the compass of Tottenham Monthly Meeting, but no New Meeting settled.
Winchmore Hill: 1790, superseding earlier meeting house, standing 1967.

Reports on Archives

The National Register of Archives (Historical Manuscripts Commission) *List of accessions to repositories in 1965* (Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1966), reports the following additions to the manuscript collections in various institutions which may interest workers on Quaker history.

Birmingham University Library, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

Single letters and small groups: John Bright.

Bristol Archives Office, Council House, Bristol, 1.

Family: Vigor, eighteenth–nineteenth century.

Buckinghamshire Record Office, County Offices, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Society of Friends: High Wycombe, minutes 1944–60.

Cornwall Record Office, County Hall, Truro.

Society of Friends: building account, St. Austell meeting house, 1828–32.

Cumberland and Carlisle Record Office, The Castle, Carlisle.

Society of Friends: Caldbeck, monthly meeting minutes, 1696–1831; Carlisle, monthly and preparative meeting minutes 18–19c.; birth and burial notes 19–20c., papers 1771–1922; Cockermouth, monthly and preparative meeting minutes, 18–20c.; sufferings 1678–99, confessions and disownments 1681–1804, distraints 1846–73, birth and burial notes 1821–1915, letters (61) from yearly meetings 1724–1817; Holm, monthly meeting register of marriages, 1837–1962.

Westmorland Record Office, County Hall, Kendal.

Wilson family of Kendal: letters 1737–65; executorship papers 1705–41; papers of Quaker interest, 1724–65.

Herefordshire County Record Office, Shirehall, Hereford.

Society of Friends: reports of Leominster Orphan Homes (printed), 1870–1946.

Leicester Museum Archives Department, Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester.

Society of Friends: Leicester Monthly Meeting, records 1825–1959.

Northamptonshire Record Office, Delapre Abbey, Northampton.

Society of Friends: Northampton Quarterly Meeting, minutes 1725–1843; Northampton and Bucks. Quarterly Meeting, minutes 1843–65.

Oxfordshire Record Office, County Hall, Oxford.

Society of Friends: Banbury Monthly Meeting, records seventeenth–nineteenth century.

Worcestershire County Record Office, Shirehall, Worcester.

Society of Friends: Worcestershire and Shropshire Monthly Meeting, c. 13 plans, pamphlets, papers, 1834–1965; statement, valuation, relating to seizure of Quaker's property for non-payment of church rate, 1840.

York City Library, Museum Street, York.

Personal accounts of W. A. Jagger (member of the Society of Friends), 1926-63.

The National Register of Archives (Historical Manuscripts Commission) *List of accessions to repositories in 1966* (Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1967), reports the following additions:

Berkshire Record Office, Shire Hall, Reading.

Society of Friends: Oxon Quarterly Meeting, 1654-1790; Berks. and Oxon. Quarterly Meeting, 1786-1924; Reading Monthly Meeting, 1840-1910.

Birmingham University Library, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

Single letters and small groups: John Bright.

British Library of Political and Economic Science, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London, W.C.2.

Edgar Simpkins, election campaign guardbook, 1959.

Cornwall Record Office, County Hall, Truro.

Society of Friends: monthly and quarterly meeting a/cs., reports, papers relating to burial grounds schools, charities, deeds of meeting houses, epistle and queries, (addnl.) 1675-1951.

Cumberland and Carlisle Record Office, The Castle, Carlisle.

Society of Friends: Alston and Coanwood (Northumberland), preparative meeting minutes, birth and burial notes, registers, 18-20c.; Caldbeck (addnl. strays) 1736-1851; Cockermouth (addnl.), register of members 1812-37, deeds and schedules 1761-1907; Pardshaw, monthly meeting minutes 1701-1839, 1867-1906, list of members 1837-90; Wigton, monthly meeting minutes 1672-97, 1733-1941, minutes of meetings of elders and ministers 1813-75, registers etc. 18-20c.; preparative meeting records, Allonby 1711-1923, Bolton 1701-1802, Holm (addnl.) 1828-1909, Maryport 1773-1862, Wigton 1720-1933.

Westmorland Record Office, County Hall, Kendal.

Family and estate: Crewdson of Kendal, 1785-1917.

Durham Record Office, County Hall, Durham.

Hodgkin of Darlington: John Pease, notebooks 1817-45; journals of Irish, French, German and American tours by members of Pease family, 1833-45; papers *re* Quaker activities 1704-1876; business and personal corresp. 19c., etc.

Guildford Museum and Muniment Room, Castle Arch, Guildford.

Society of Friends: Godalming, 1715-1957.

Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London, S.E.1.

Dame Kathleen Courtney: letters and diaries 1915-27, Friends' Relief Service, Salonika, Eastern Europe. Mrs. Kruming (Anne Lauder Brunton): diaries, personal papers and documents, photographs and souvenirs, 1914-27, Friends' Relief Service in many parts of Europe.

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

Family and estate: Fell of Ulverston: deeds, 1611-1859.

Leicester Museum and Art Gallery (Archives Department), New Walk, Leicester.

Society of Friends: Women's Monthly Meeting, 1830-55.

National Library of Wales (Department of Manuscripts), Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.

Letters: Lindley Murray 1799-1801.

Newcastle upon Tyne Archives Office, 7 Saville Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

Society of Friends: Allendale (Northumberland) (addnl.): minute books, sufferings, burial notes etc., 1660-1966 (microfilm).

Norfolk and Norwich Record Office, Central Library, Norwich.

Society of Friends: Norfolk, Cambs. and Hunts. Quarterly Meeting: registers of burial grounds; alterations of Meetings 1890-1953; map of Quarterly Meeting boundaries; Norfolk Quarterly Meeting, register of births 1776-83; Yarmouth Elders' Meeting, minutes 1813-36; N. Walsham Preparative Meeting, minutes 1763-66.

Northamptonshire Record Office, Delapre Abbey, Northampton.

Society of Friends: Northampton Preparative Meeting, minutes 1909-58.

Nottingham Public Libraries, Central Library, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham.

Society of Friends: Sand and Clay monthly meeting (addnl.) 1717-81.

Shropshire Record Office, New Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury.

Solicitors' Deposits: Messrs. Cooper & Co., Broseley (formerly Potts & Potts): large deposit incl. firm's books and papers; Coalbrookdale (Darby) 1705-1911, etc.

North Riding of Yorkshire Record Office, County Hall, Northallerton.

Society of Friends: Richmond Monthly Meeting, deeds and papers.

Brief guide to the contents of the East Riding County Record Office. County Hall, Beverley. Third edition. September, 1966. 42 pp.

The following entries appear on page 35:

DDQR

RECORDS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—Deposited by Hull Preparative Meeting. Detailed calendar available.

Elloughton (afterwards Cave) Monthly Meeting: Minutes 1669-1783.

Sufferings 1665-1775. Epistles 1657-1760. Certificates and disownment 1721-1784.

Kelk (afterwards Bridlington) Monthly Meeting: Minutes 1669-1773.

Sufferings 1652-1762. Epistles 1690-1772. Disownment 1669-1773.

Owstwick (Holderness) Monthly Meeting: Minutes 1669-1788.

Sufferings 1655-1792. Epistles 1675-1785. Disownment 1669-1787.

Bridlington Preparative Meeting: Women's Minutes 1735-1791.
 Owstwick Preparative Meeting: Women's Minutes 1706-1768.
 Welwick Preparative Meeting: Women's Minutes 1702-1792.
 Epistles 1702-1790.

The National Library of Wales: Annual report 1965-66.
 (Aberystwyth, 1966).

Principal Accessions—Donations

Mr. T. I. Ellis, M.A., Aberystwyth

Twenty-five letters addressed to John Humphreys Davies (principal of University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, 1919-26), 1893-1924; notes and pedigrees, mainly relating to Welsh Quakers. [page 27]

Miss [*sic*] Evelyn S. Whiting, Salisbury, *per* Mrs. Marian Henry Jones, M.A., Aberystwyth.

A cyclostyled copy of an essay by the donor on "The Story of the Quakers in Ross, 1655-1916". [page 40]

Principal Accessions—Purchases

A group of letters addressed to members of the Dillwyn family of Walthamstow, of Penlle'rgaer, etc. The writers include . . . Lindley Murray, grammarian, 1799-1801 (2). [page 45]

The Library of Congress catalogs. The national union catalog of manuscript collections, 1963-1964 (-1965). Compiled by the Library of Congress. Washington, 1965-66.

Indexed under FRIENDS, SOCIETY OF will be found descriptions of collections concerning Friends in America, in particular Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, including the Quaker collection at Duke University (1963/64).

The volume for 1965 includes an index covering the years 1963-65. Haverford College Library collections are listed at MS 65-152, 153, 155, 156; the Mary (Mendenhall) Hobbs papers in University of North Carolina Library, MS 65-723; Cartland family papers (including Whittier letters) in the Houghton Library, Harvard University MS 65-1303.

British Museum Manuscripts

The *Catalogue of additions to the manuscripts in the British Museum, 1931-1935*, 1967, includes entries for the manuscripts of John Bright and of Richard Cobden added to the collections in 1933.

Additional MSS.42763-66 contain the Renton Dunlop collections on the Fettiplace family. In the Garraway Rice collection at Add. MSS. 43453 is a transcript and index (made by Robert Garraway Rice in 1879) of the registers of the Quaker Meeting House at Pleystowe in Capel, co. Surr., 1651-1849.

The Sturge Papers at Add.MSS. 43845 were presented in 1935 by William Arthur Albright, brother-in-law of Joseph Sturge the younger, son of Joseph Sturge, M.P.

John Eliot Hodgkin owned Add.MSS. 44058, an account by John Savery of Butcombe Court, of the family of Savery, including an account of Devon persecutions, 1657.

Among miscellaneous items, we may mention Add.MSS. 44085, B. Valentine sent by James Bobbett to his wife, Mary: mid nineteenth century. Hand-coloured engraving, with *printed* verses, followed (f.3) by *autograph* verses. ff.2,3. Presented by the sender's son, A. J. Bobbett, Esq.

Entries may also be found indexed under Aggs, Ashworth, William Ball, Barclay, J. B. Braithwaite, Byles, Cadbury, Forster, Caroline Fox, Fry, Gurney, Hanbury, T. E. Harvey, Hodgkin, Howitt, Hurnard, Lister, etc.

The *Fourth report of the work of the Cornwall County Record Office, 1961-1966*, issued for Cornwall County Council, contains the following notes of deposits of records:

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

The Clerk to Cornwall Monthly Meeting: minute books of Cornwall Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, (3) 1904-50. Accounts of the building of St. Austell Meeting House, 1828-9 and 1832; monthly and quarterly meeting accounts, reports, papers concerning burial grounds, schools, charities, deeds of meeting-houses, epistles and queries, 1675-1951.

Mr. A. K. Hamilton Jenkin: return of accounts of Devon and Cornwall Monthly Meeting, 1870-3.

Miss M. V. Fox: preparative meeting minute book, 1921-41; premises committee minute book, 1946-8, Falmouth.

VARIOUS

Mr. C. W. C. Fox: cash book (1797-1804) and stock account (1816-26. Tin, fisheries and general merchandise) of Edward Fox of Wadebridge. Also letter book of Foxes, Rashleigh and Co., 1818-30.

Catalogue of Essex Parish Records, 1240-1894, with supplement on nonconformist, charities, societies and schools records, 1341-1903. Prepared for the Records Committee by F. G. Emmison. Published by the Essex County Council, Chelmsford. (Essex Record Office Publications, no. 7.) Second revised edition, 1966.

Includes notes on Quakers in registers for the parishes of Great Coggeshall, Colchester St. Nicholas, Feering, Nazeing, Steeple (all burials) and in other records for the parishes of Bowers Gifford, Little Sampford and Stansted Mountfitchet.

Page 244 has the following entries for Friends' records:

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (QUAKERS)

WITHAM MONTHLY MEETING [D/NF 1]

Minutes of Monthly Meeting, 1672-1850 (10 vols.), Women's Monthly Meeting, 1752-1900 (7 vols.), Chelmsford Preparative Meeting, 1676-1845 (3 vols.) and Witham Preparative Meeting, 1783-1864 (1 vol.).

Original certificates (testimonials) and registers of removals into and out of Monthly Meeting area, 1717-1880.

Transcript of registers of births, mar. and bur., 1647-1837 (copy, 1838) (1 vol.).

Copies of mar. certifs., 1741-76, and notices of births, mar. and bur., 1833-54.

Registers of "sufferings" (distrains for non-payment of church rates and tithes), 1826-67 (2 vols.).

Registers of bur., with biographical sketches, 1825-54 (2 vols.), plans of bur. grounds, c. 1830, leases and papers, Chelmsford Preparative Meeting, 1828-79.

Deeds, Billericay Preparative Meeting, 1704-15.

COGGESHALL MONTHLY MEETING [D/NF 2]

Girls' Sunday Day School register, 1848-52.

THAXTED MONTHLY MEETING [microfilms in E.R.O., T/A 261]

Minutes of Monthly Meeting, 1676-1861 (10 vols.), Women's Monthly Meeting, 1697-1867 (8 vols.) and Women's Preparative Meeting, 1790-1804 (1 vol.).

Transcript of registers of births, mar. and bur., 1639-1837 (copy 1838).

Registers of "sufferings", 1793-1856 (2 vols.). Accounts, 1785-1883 (1 vol.).

Recent Publications

Quaker history: the bulletin of Friends Historical Association vol. 56, no. 1 (Spring 1967) announces a change of editorship. After 18 years' service as editor, Frederick B. Tolles has resigned, and is succeeded by Lyman W. Riley, of the Charles Patterson Van Pelt Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104. Published work has made the name of Frederick Tolles well known on this side of the Atlantic, and the current issue of the Bulletin (the last one for which he has been responsible as editor) is well up to the standard of interest and scholarship which he has maintained throughout the 'fifties and 'sixties. A paper by Edwin B. Bronner entitled "Intercolonial relations among Quakers before 1750" has a wide interest.

Newcastle upon Tyne and the Puritan Revolution: a study of the Civil War in North England. By Roger Howell. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1967. 63s.

This story is of great interest, showing how the city of Newcastle upon Tyne responded to the different influences of the period (up to 1662) and also its complicated intrigues of civic government. This latter is largely based on the work of our friend M. Hope Dodds in this field, to which the author frequently refers.

Sir Arthur Hesilrige was put in charge of Newcastle and the north in late 1647, taking up his office in 1648. He was appointed in particular to ensure the coal trade with London, which he secured, and to satisfy the demands of the unpaid garrisons in Newcastle, also achieved. In spite of building up a fortune for himself, and buying sequestrated lands, Hesilrige is shown as, with Cromwell's backing, promoting the Puritan cause, especially the possible founding of a college at Durham. This was opposed by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge and others, including George Fox, who made clear his well-known view that "learning" was not enough to make ministers.

Quakers are cited as active in Gateshead, while strongly opposed in the city, with a band of Independent and Puritan ministers, introduced by Hesilrige, writing against them, answered by James Nayler. However, Quakers are said "to have struck the most permanent roots in the Newcastle area of any of the sects". The author notes there was "little persecution of the Quakers, as they had Anthony Pearson's protective influence", and his pamphlet in their favour presented to Parliament in 1653 is mentioned.

It is of interest to find that Henry Draper, and some others later became Quakers, had held appointments in Newcastle in the Parliamentary interest in the 1640's—Draper entertained George Fox at Headlam Hall, near Darlington, several times.

Comparison is made with other artisan centres in the interregnum, showing that local interests often were of more importance to the citizens than national politics, which they accommodated themselves to, rather than supported.

The book is a valuable addition to our knowledge of this difficult period.

AMY E. WALLIS

Notes and Queries

MEETING HOUSES

David M. Butler is preparing lists of the Meeting houses of each county, with their dates. He would be glad to hear from any Friend who has knowledge of the Meeting houses of a particular area, and who might be willing to fill in some of the gaps in his information.

Facts or references required include the location or address of the house, date of acquisition and building date of disposal (if not still in use) and present state.

BALLADS

The British Broadside Ballad and its Music, by Claude M. Simpson (New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1966) contains the following references to ballads which introduce Quakers: (Tune—Cook Laurel) "The Quakers Prophesie", begin: Come all my kind Neighbours and listen awhile. Reprinted in *Roxburghe ballads*, VI.6.

(Tune—Let Mary Live Long, 1692) "The Quaker's Wanton Wife", begin: A Citizen's Wife I am, I declare it. Reprinted in *Osterley Park Ballads*, p. 25. Later editions mentioned, with title "A pleasant Discourse of a Young Woman to her Husband the Quaker".

(Tune—The Old Man's Wish, by Walter Pope, 1684) "An Excellent New Song, Call'd The Quakers Lamentation", 1692, begin: Dear friends behold a Brother most sad. Pepys V.409.

(Tune—The Spinning Wheel, c. 1680-) "The Quaker's Wives

Lamentation for the Loss of Her Husbands Jewels, begin: Oh Wretched Woman that I am. Pepys III.302.

(Tune—Tom a Bedlam) "A Relation of a Quaker", broadside of 1659, begin: All in the Land of Essex. Other editions entitled "The Colchester Quaker".

EDUCATION AND FACTORY

"Education and the factory in industrial Lancashire, 1780-1840", by Michael Sanderson (*Economic history review*, 2nd series, vol. 20, no. 2, August 1967, pp. 266-279) mentions Jacob Bright, and the Ashworth, Dobson and Barlow, and the Waithman mills and their work in the educational field.

IRON INDUSTRY

The Black Country iron industry: a technical history by W. K. V. Gale (Iron and Steel Institute, 1966) deals briefly with the contributions of the Darbys and Lloyds to the development of the iron industry in England.

RAILWAY BIBLIOGRAPHY

A masterly *Bibliography of British Railway History* compiled by George Ottley, published by Allen and Unwin (1965) includes many references to Friends and Quaker families who made their mark in railways, stretching through the alphabet from

AGGS, William Hanbury, *Handbook on Railways* and through George Bradshaw, the

Peases and the Pims, right on to
YOUNG, Thomas.

REGISTERS

National Index of Parish Registers, a guide to Anglican, Roman Catholic and Nonconformist Registers before 1837, compiled by D. J. Steel (Society of Genealogists), of which volume 5, dealing with the south Midlands and the Welsh border counties was published in 1966, promises to be a useful set even before all eleven volumes planned are published.

Each county is treated separately, parishes are listed alphabetically after a section giving general information on record repositories, the whereabouts of registers, and the scope, whereabouts and organization of the non-parochial registers. Sections dealing with the Society of Friends are fully documented and the compiler has had assistance from Edward Milligan at Friends House. A general article on Quaker registers is promised for volume 1 (not yet published).

SCOTCH-IRISH

Ulster emigration to colonial America, 1718-1775, by R. J. Dickson (a graduate of Queen's University, Belfast) is the first volume in a new Ulster-Scot historical series published for the Ulster-Scot Historical Society (Routledge, 1966, 45s.). There are many references to Pennsylvania. This will be the authoritative work on the subject for a good time to come, and the appendices and bibliography provide information of value quite apart from the author's narrative.

SLAVERY

The *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, Manchester, vol. 49, no. 2 (Spring 1967) pp. 271-2, records the deposit in the library of a collection of letters, letter-books, diaries and printed works of and concerning the anti-slavery advocate George Thompson (1804-78) and his son-in-law, F. W. Chesson. Thirty-three of the letters were written to Miss E. Pease, later Mrs. Nichol. The collection includes a letter-book of the Aborigines Protection Society, of which Chesson was assistant secretary, for 1856-61 and original minutes of the London Emancipation Committee for 1859-60.

ARMFIELD'S OF RINGWOOD

"Armfield's of Ringwood", by Donald A. E. Cross, an article in *Industrial Archaeology*, vol. 4, no. 2 (May 1967) gives a brief history of the firm which Joseph Armfield joined as partner in 1875, and which continued in engineering work until it was wound up in 1956.

ROBERT ARTHINGTON

Eric Sigsworth's Borthwick paper (published by St. Anthony's Press, York) entitled *The brewing trade during the industrial revolution: the case of Yorkshire*, 1967, has a footnote (p. 22) on the Leeds Temperance Society. The Society held its inaugural meeting at the Leeds Friends' Meeting House, and in 1836 the Society voted to become teetotal. This was not voted without controversy, and some Friends did not approve. Robert Arthington, the brewer, owned a copy of the tract *Total Absti-*

nence *Tried and Found Wanting*, 1839, but he continued to supply the beer for monthly meetings until 1850. In that year John Priestman (1805-66), of Bradford castigated the assembled Friends "in an address so eloquent that the offending barrel was poured down the drain, while Arthington was so moved by the censure that he at once closed down the brewery."

An account of this, differing in some respects from the above, appears in H. R. Hodgson, *The Society of Friends in Bradford*, 1926, pp. 59-60.

JOHN BRIGHT

I

Trollope's *Phineas Finn* has long been taken to include in its characters leading political figures of the 1860s. J. R. Dinwiddy, lecturer in history at Makerere University College, in an article "Who's who in Trollope's political novels" in *Nineteenth-Century Fiction*, June 1967 (vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 31-46) discusses at some length the possible parallels in the characters of John Bright and the Mr. Turnbull of the novel. Trollope denied having portrayed Bright, but the author concludes that "he must have enjoyed drawing these portraits or caricatures (which were part of his 'fling' at contemporary politics); and within the limits of the *genre* they seem to me distinctly realistic".

II

Cobden and Bright: a Victorian political partnership, by Donald Read (London, Edward Arnold, 1967, 42s.) is a penetrating study of the radicalism of the two

men, and of the differences in their approach to problems and how far their identity of thought and action extended. The author finds that where there were differences it was Cobden rather than Bright who was the more radical of the two.

III

The Bright Papers in the British Museum provided some source material for John Alan Williams in his masterly M.A. thesis in the University of Leeds, 1966 entitled *Manchester and the Manchester school, 1830-57*. He concludes that John Bright's defeat at the polls in 1857 was due to the opposition of the Manchester "school" to the Crimean War and Palmerston's foreign policy, a war and policy which had proved itself popular with the Manchester middle classes.

IV

"Cobden and Bright in politics, 1846-1857", by N. McCord, lecturer in history, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, in the volume of essays in honour of George Kitson Clark (a don at Trinity College, Cambridge since 1922) which is entitled *Ideas and institutions of Victorian Britain* (1967, Bell, 63s.), deals with the political fortunes of Cobden and Bright after the Corn Law Repeal success.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE (1634-87)

The merchant's letter book of James Claypoole for the period just before and after his emigration to Philadelphia in 1683, has been published by the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, edited by Marion Balderston, 1967 (\$7.50). One

main interest is that the book provides a picture of the business (and to a certain extent the Quaker) connections of a London trader who was in commercial contact with continental, Irish and colonial merchants at a period when the imperial horizon was expanding. Friends will be interested in this book because many of Claypoole's contacts, both in London and elsewhere in the British Isles, were Quaker merchants like himself.

"The Claypoles of Northborough in America", by the editor of the foregoing Letter book, an article in *Northamptonshire Past and Present*, vol. 4, no. 2 (pp. 121-124), 1967 includes a family tree (up to 1706).

JOHN DALTON (1766-1844)

Arnold W. Thackray of Churchill College, Cambridge, contributes "Fragmentary remains of John Dalton. Part I. Letters", to *Annals of Science*, vol. 22, no. 3 (Sept. 1966) pp. 145-74. Several hitherto unpublished letters are here printed in full.

JOHN FLOUNDERS DIXON

John Flounders Dixon (1844-1921) emigrated from Great Ayton to Iowa in 1871, and the final issue of the *Bulletin* of the British Association for American Studies (no. 12, pp. 5-41, 1966, published in 1967) prints a letter from the emigrant which is now in the possession of Mr Eric Rodway of Leeds. The letter describes the journey from Yorkshire to Iowa. It is fully annotated, as well on family and biographical points as on topographical and economic aspects.

MAY DRUMMOND

Joseph Spence's *Observations, Anecdotes, and Characters of books and men*, edited by James M. Osborn (Clarendon Press, 1966. 2 vols. £7 10s.), is a new and much more enriched edition of a basic source for the literary history of the age of Pope and his contemporaries.

The anecdotes make mention of Robert Barclay, Thomas Beaven, William Penn and George Whitehead. There is a small group of notes concerning May Drummond from a conversation in early March 1746. Anthony Purver's new translation of the Bible was expected to be published soon—a reference to the work which did not appear complete until 1764, although Joseph Smith's *Descriptive catalogue* assigns an initial beginning in parts to 1741 or 1742.

Joseph Spence describes a meeting at which May Drummond "behaved with great steadiness and seriousness. No whining when she spoke and scarce any action." He says "Quakerism is by no means a proper religion for the pretty ladies of this world."

THE FALMOUTH FOXES

A history of tin mining and smelting in Cornwall, by D. B. Barton (Truro, 1967, 60s.) is largely concerned with developments and vicissitudes from the beginning of the nineteenth century until the present. The volume includes some references to the mining interests of the Fox family of Falmouth and Wadebridge.

GALTON

"The Galtons of Birmingham,

Quaker gun merchants and bankers, 1702-1831", by Barbara M. D. Smith, an article in *Business History*, vol. 9, no. 2, July 1967, pp. 132-149, is particularly concerned with the business activities of Samuel John Galton (1753-1832).

THOMAS HAMERSLEY

Staffordshire and the Great Rebellion. Edited by D. A. Johnson and D. G. Vaisey. Published by Staffordshire County Council County Records Committee (1965), includes the following:

Item 43. One of the first Staffordshire Quakers calls a meeting. [pp. 65-66].

This little notice was produced in evidence when Thomas Hamersley was bound over to keep the peace, 1655. (S.R.O., Q/SR.M.1655, f.2).

I give notice to all neighbors hereabout or else where that there is a general meeting upon Chedleton Heath the first day of the next weeke called Thursday where may be discovered the deceit of the preists and the truth made manifest to as man[y] as can receive it.

(signed) by me:
Thomas Hamersley.

Leeke,
26th of the 7th month.

JOHN SCANDRETT HARFORD

An autograph manuscript by Hannah More of her poem "Le Bas Bleu or the Progress of Conversation: An Epistle to Mrs. Vesey" presented to John Scandrett Harford (1754-1815) of Blaise Castle, 1783, was sold at Sotheby's, Tuesday 18th July 1967 (lot no. 540) by order of Sir Arthur Harford, Bt.

HANNAH KILHAM

The early study of Nigerian languages, by P. E. H. Hair (Cambridge University Press, 1967, 50s.) treats briefly of the work of Hannah Kilham, one of the first Europeans to recommend the education of Africans in their vernaculars. The author mentions his own article in *Journal F.H.S.*, 49, 1960, pp. 165-8, and also Ormerod Greenwood on "Hannah Kilham's plan", *Sierra Leone Bulletin of Religion*, 4, 1962, pp. 9-22, 61-71, and he notes that Friends failed to accord much support to her activities, and when Hannah Kilham travelled out to Freetown in 1830, she went with four returning C.M.S. missionaries, but with no Quaker colleague.

MARY LEADBEATER

The 39th annual report of the Huntington Library and Art Gallery, 1965-66, reports (p. 21) the acquisition by the library of a number of Maria Edgeworth's letters, including letters addressed to Mary Leadbetter, relating to the latter's *Cottage Dialogues*.

J. C. LETTSOM

A bibliographical note on "The Westminster Library" in *The Library*, Sept. 1966, vol. 21, no. 3 (5th series), p. 243, mentions that John C. Lettsom "the most versatile and devoted leader in public health movements of the time" was a member of the library.

COCKSURE TOM

A. N. L. Munby's lecture on *Macaulay's Library* (University of Glasgow, 28th David Murray Foundation lecture, 9th March

1965), published by the university publishers at Glasgow, 1966, ranges widely through the reading and opinions of the historian as revealed by the books he owned (of which the catalogue survives) and read and annotated. The author notices that

"The *soubriquet* 'Cocksure Tom' was not applied for nothing and we can all remember some rather uncomfortable episodes in his career such as the 'complacent infallibility', as Sir Charles Firth described it, with which he received the deputation of Quakers who came, with good reason, to expostulate with him over his misrepresentation of the character of William Penn."

GEORGE ROFE

Felix Hull's *Calendar of the White and Black books of the Cinque Ports, 1432-1955* (Historical Manuscripts Commission. JP 5. H.M. Stationery Office, 1966) contains a note on p. 498 of a 1655 petition on behalf of George Rofe, a Quaker, against Hythe, which is omitted. [K.A.O.: CP/Bp 124,125.]

SCOTT OF AMWELL

A brief notice of the poems of John Scott of Amwell occurs in a chapter on "Natural history in English poetry, 1760-1800" in *The rhetoric of science: a study of scientific ideas and imagery in eighteenth-century English poetry* by William Powell Jones (Routledge, 1966, 40s.). The author deals in this chapter with the poetry of the period influenced by Thomson's *Seasons*; he notices the scientific exactness of descriptive poems by John Scott on the garden at Amwell. Another poet

noticed in the same chapter is Edmund Rack (d. 1787) founder of the Bath and West Agricultural Society, and author of *Poems on several subjects* (1775); "To Spring" "is full of catalogues of spring flowers".

JOSEPH JOHN SEEKINGS

Joseph John Seekings, who went into partnership with George Edward Belliss in engineering in the 1860s, appears briefly in a paper on the history of G. E. Belliss & Company in the *Transactions* of the Newcomen Society, vol. 37, pp. 87, 88. When Belliss began to turn towards naval work, Seekings left the firm, set up near Gloucester and eventually took into partnership William Sisson, who gave his name to the firm after Seekings' death.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Shaw on Religion. Edited by Warren Sylvester Smith (Constable, 1967) includes extracts from the writings of Bernard Shaw dealing with many aspects of religion. Quakers are mentioned in a hitherto unpublished essay "On ritual, religion, and the intolerableness of tolerance" (1922). Shaw declares "In essentials I am Protestant and Quaker"; "There is room in the world for George Fox and the Pope". Shaw's interest in George Fox is noted, and the scene in which Fox makes his appearance in *In Good King Charles's Golden Days* is reprinted in the volume.

TACE SOWLE

Tace Sowle appears in the reports of Robert Clare, a printer who kept an eye for the government on the activities of his fellow-

printers during the reign of Queen Anne.

In October 1705 Clare sent a list of London master printers to Secretary Harley. It included: "Mrs. Sole In Leaden-hall-street."

In November 1705, the following work was reported:

"A Letter from a Gentleman in ye City to his Kinsman in the Country, Concerning ye Quakers"; authorship unknown [actually by Benjamin Coole]; printer, "Mr. Tacy Sowle".

STURGE FAMILY

A Guide to records in the Leeward Islands, by E. C. Baker (Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1965), includes some details of family papers in possession of Mrs. E. P. Sturge, of Hampstead, London, and also of Sturge papers (including correspondence from Joseph Sturge, 1840-1858) in "The Society of Friends Library, Marylebone Road, London" (pp. 39-40). On p. 76 we find the Tortola Friends' records at "the Society of Friends' Library in Euston Road, London".

WIGHAM OF COANWOOD

"Wigham of Coanwood", by L. C. Coombes (*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th series, vol. 44, 1966, pp. 165-84) surveys the Wigham family from the seventeenth century onwards. There is a map of the Coanwood district, in the angle made by the South Tyne river as it flows north and then turns eastward towards the sea at Featherstone. There are valuable family pedigrees for the Wighams of Coanwood, the Wighams in Scotland, the Wigham Richardsons, the Wighams in Ireland, and the Wighams of Hargill House.

BECKINGHAM

Among gifts and deposits reported in Lincolnshire Archives Committee archivists' report no. 18 (1966/67) are documents received through the British Records Association (p. 58 of the report), which include deeds of cottages and closes in Beckingham [5 miles East of Newark], including former Quaker meeting house, 1746-1828.

BRADFORD QUAKERS

Politics and opinion in nineteenth century Bradford, 1832-1880 (with special reference to parliamentary elections), by David Gordon Wright, is a massive 1,000-page Ph.D. thesis in the University of Leeds, 1966.

The writer thinks that "Quakers . . . made little impact as a body on the town's social and political life after the last quarter of the previous century, with the exception of one or two individuals like . . . John Priestman" (p. 44). There is a brief summary of the career of John Priestman (d. 1866) on pages 46-8. Faced with a work like this, the reader cannot help but wish that theses accepted for degrees were required to be indexed before the degree was conferred.

BRISTOL

Early Bristol Quakerism, by Russell Mortimer (Bristol, Historical Association, 1967) is an account of early Quaker life in the city from 1654 to 1700, and touches on the main highlights during that period. Illustrations include one of James Nayler's entry into Bristol, 1656 (from a volume in Friends House Library), and Ernest Board's

painting of the marriage of William Penn to Hannah Callowhill in 1696 (Bristol City Art Gallery).

COALBROOKDALE WAGGONWAYS

In vol. 37 (1964-65) of the Newcomen Society's *Transactions* there is a paper by R. A. Mott entitled "English waggonways of the eighteenth century", which includes sections on the Coalbrookdale group waggonways, a detailed study based in part on the Norris MS. and Abiah Darby's Journal at Friends House Library.

"Owen Bowen of Dudley, Bailiff of Coal pits, a Quaker, and aged 49 in 1754" appears (p. 60) in the course of another article, on Newcomen engines, in the same issue, which also makes some use of the Coalbrookdale papers.

COLCHESTER

"In the latter half of the seventeenth century, Colchester became a centre of the Quaker movement . . . the town had for many years housed a community of ardent Protestant religious refugees from the Low Countries, and its protestantism had been a bye-word. The spiritual home of the Quakers in Colchester was the Dutch quarter, and members of the Dutch congregation, although not among the first adherents, were soon to be found at Quaker meetings. John and Daniel Vandewall were early members . . . Many other Flemish families were represented at the Quaker meetings; there are nineteen references to the Tayspill family in the . . . Registers . . . between the years 1674 and 1780, and there are

numerous references to the De Horne, Van de Wall, Everett, Fromenteel and Bloys families, all of which were prominent members of the Dutch congregation." [From "The Flemish and Dutch community in Colchester in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries", by L. F. Roker. (*Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London*, vol. 21, no. 1, 1966 (for 1965), p. 29)].

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND MEETING HOUSES

Nikolaus Pevsner's *Cumberland and Westmorland* (Buildings of England), Penguin Books, 1967, 25s. notices Friends' Meeting Houses at Alston, Burgh-by-Sands, Caldbeck, Pardshaw Hall (Dean), Eaglesfield, Sikeside (Kirklington), Penrith, Wetheral, Whitehaven and Wigton (all Cumberland), and at Kendal, Preston Patrick and Tirril (Westmorland). In a preliminary note on p. 35 the author notices that many of these Meeting Houses are of the cottage type of the seventeenth century, and that the first large meeting house is that at Moorhouse (Burgh-by-Sands) of 1733, seven arched windows long.

DERBYSHIRE GENTRY

"The gentry of Derbyshire in the seventeenth century", by S. C. Newton, in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. 86, 1966, pp. 1-30, includes brief biographical notes on Gervase Bennet of Snelston, (son of Robert Bennet of Littleover) originator of the name "Quaker", Simon Degge (1612-1703) who wrote a defence of John Gratton, Sir Henry Every of Egginton (1629-

1700) who was reputed to be a defender of the Quakers when on the bench, and Thomas Woo-house (or Wollas) of Glapwell, who is listed as a Quaker in a 1662 list of gentry (reproduced in the article).

EDINBURGH

The City of Edinburgh (The Third Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. 15), edited by David Keir (Collins, 1966), includes a brief summary account of Friends in the city. Quakerism first reached Edinburgh in 1653, and meetings were held for a few years in the house of William Osborne, a former Parliamentary Army officer. The Miller family is mentioned, and (in the twentieth century development) Ernest Ludlam (183-4).

ESSEX

Friends at Barking (from 1658, and including William Mead and Richard Claridge), at Epping (from 1667 or before, together with a school), at Waltham Holy Cross, and one Dagenham Quaker of 1665, are mentioned in volume 5 of the *Victoria History of the County of Essex* (1966), which covers parts of Becontree and Waltham hundreds.

Facing p. 123 there is a reproduction of a water colour drawing by A. B. Bamford, 1905, of Barking Friends' Meeting House, refronted 1758, demolished 1908.

FARFIELD, YORKSHIRE

William Lemmon's *Bolton Abbey and the Wharfe* (English Life Publications, Derby), 1967, has a note on Farfield Hall, erected 1728 by Richard, third earl of Burlington for George Myers,

son of his former steward. The Myers family were Quakers and behind the hall is the Quaker meeting house, 1689.

GARGRAVE

History of the church and parish of Saint Andrew, Gargrave, by Janet M. Dinsdale (Gargrave, 1966) includes a couple of pages on the Society of Friends. Quakers are also noted in the returns made to Archbishop Herring's visitation, 1743, and to Drummond's visitation in 1764.

The Craven deanery visitation of 1664 recorded nine Quaker people in the parish, a figure which rose to twenty-three in 1683; families of the names of Tomlinson, Carr, Gill, Parkinson, Sedgwick, Tunstall and Wainman. In 1686 Stainton Hall was being used for meetings. After Toleration, meetings were licensed at Gargrave, Broughton and Airtton. "It is said that an old disused burial ground between Gargrave and Broughton belonged to the Quakers but no confirmation can be found."

LEEDS

Leeds Quaker Meeting, by Wilfrid Allott (Thoresby Society, Leeds, 1966) is an illustrated history of the Friends in the town from the beginnings up to 1962. This history is based on the minute books of Leeds meeting, and is the printed version, made permanently available above the imprint of the Thoresby Society, the local historical society, of talks given at Carlton Hill Meeting House in 1963 and 1964.

MANCHESTER COTTON

Manchester men and Indian

cotton, 1847-1872, by Arthur W. Silver (Manchester University Press, 1966, 56s.) includes a chapter on the personalities of the leaders of the Manchester business men during the period when the cotton trade sensed and experienced the dangers to their industry of being so closely dependent on American raw cotton imports and looked to India for alternative supplies. John Bright emerges as a prime force, and this volume throws new light on his wise guidance in commercial as in political affairs. A plate of four presidents of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, gives portraits of Henry and Edmund Ashworth (the latter kept a pack of hounds).

MANKINHOLES

In Christopher John Wright's *A guide to the Pennine way* (Constable, 25s.) Mankinholes (east of Todmorden) is mentioned for its Youth Hostel near the Pennine Way. The author also provides the information that it was "one of the first meeting places of the Quakers..." The earliest record of their meetings was in the house of one Joshua Laycock on 3rd December, 1667. They rented a croft nearby as a burial ground for "a twopence of Silver" yearly rent for a term of 900 years. This can be traced although it is built upon. There is a gravestone in the wall of one of the buildings with the inscription "J.S. 1685".

MIDDLESBROUGH

The birth and growth of modern Middlesbrough, by Norman Moorsom (the author, 5 Levisham Close, Acklam, Middlesbrough, 1967), covers the history

of the town from its establishment in 1830 by a Darlington business group headed by Joseph Pease. The name originally chosen for the district was "Port Darlington", but this proved unpopular with the Stockton people who did not wish to be flanked by Darlington east and west. This intense local patriotism and rivalry, which is revealed in many parts of the North, reappears in the search for a neutral name for the new County Borough of Teeside. The author quotes from *The Diaries of Edward Pease* (1907).

NEW ENGLAND PERSECUTION

Pilgrim Colony: a history of New Plymouth, 1620-1691, by George D. Langdon, (Yale Publications in American studies, 12. 1966) assistant professor of history at Vassar College, sheds light on the colonial establishment reaction to the coming of the Quaker missionaries into the Massachusetts area in the 1650s, and helps us to understand their difficulties and the violence of their reaction to the threat which they recognized in the spread of Quakerism.

NOTTINGHAM

Economic and social change in a midland town: Victorian Nottingham, 1815-1900, by Roy A. Church (Frank Cass, 1966, 75s.) includes mentions of Friends of the period and their contribution to the life of the town. Samuel Fox, grocer, appears several times, and Joseph Sturge's narrow defeat in the 1842 parliamentary election is also studied.

OXFORDSHIRE

The Oxfordshire Record Society

publication no. 38 (1957) is *Articles of Enquiry addressed to the clergy of the Diocese of Oxford at the Primary Visitation of Dr. Thomas Secker, 1738*. Transcribed and edited by H. A. Lloyd Jukes.

The volume includes notices of Friends at Alvescote (page 7), Bampton (13), Banbury (14), Barford St. Michael (15), Bix (17), Bladen (Woodstock) (18), Bloxham (22), Broughton (28), Burcester (30), Burford (32), Chadlington and Shorthampton (36), Chalbury (37), Chipping Norton (44), Cropredy (49), Dadington (53), Ewelme (59), Eynsham (61), Finmere (63), Henley (78), Heyford at Bridge (80), Hook Norton (84), Kingham (94), Newton Purcell (107), Northleigh (109), St. Clements Oxon. (114), St. Mary Magdalen's Oxon. (118), St. Peter in the Bailey Oxon. (121), Rotherfield Greys (126), Rowsham (128), Shipton under Whichwood (134), Soulderne (138), South Newington (139), Stanton-Harcourt (145), Steeple Barton (149), Stonesfield (153), Swailecliffe (155), Swereford (156), Tackley (159), Tadmarton (160), Tainton (160), Great Tew (161), Watlington (164), West Well (168), Wiggington (171), Witney (174).

Nowhere is it stated that Quakerism is increasing.

PENNSYLVANIA

"The Board of Trade, the Quakers, and Resumption of

Colonial Charters, 1699-1702", by I. K. Steele, of the department of history, University of Western Ontario, appears on pp. 596-619 of *The William and Mary quarterly*, 3rd series, vol. 23, no. 4 (Oct. 1966).

The author, in an interesting article, shows, with references to Meeting for Sufferings sources, and to the correspondence of William Penn, the success of the resistance to the Board of Trade's demand that the charters of the proprietary colonies should be recalled and the provinces vested in the crown.

WHITEHAVEN

In 1716 Friends acquired land in Sandhills Lane for the building of a meeting-house. The house was erected in 1727. Friends continued to use it until 1931 when it was sold to the Brethren.

This brief factual information comes from *Whitehaven, a short history*, by Daniel Hay, published by Whitehaven Borough Council, 1966, price 10s.

YORKS (N.R.) MEETING HOUSES

Nikolaus Pevsner's *The buildings of England, Yorkshire the North Riding* (Penguin Books, 1966) mentions Friends' meeting houses at Carperby (1864), Malton (1825), Middlesbrough (c. 1877), Osmotherley (1733), Scarborough (St. Sepulchre 1801, York Place 1894), and the school at Great Ayton.

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THE JOURNAL
OF THE
FRIENDS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 51

1965-67

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



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