

NOTES AND QUERIES

THE ESTABLISHMENT AND DISSENT IN LOCAL POLITICS

Jonathan Barry (Exeter University) in an essay entitled 'The parish in civic life: Bristol and its churches, 1640-1750' (included in *Parish, church and people: local studies in lay religion, 1350-1750*, Hutchinson, 1988) studies both the turbulent seventeenth century, and the more quiescent eighteenth century, and notes of the latter period

'While religion was still an indispensable ingredient of public action... the Church of England was bound to have an advantage which its adherents were tempted to exploit and its rivals to resent'.

Barry's survey includes the Nayler episode (with his account based on the hostile publications of Ralph Farmer and William Grigge). He notes that each dissenting body was concerned with education and the maintenance of membership through the influence of family and patronage, 'reproducing in miniature the parochial model of unity.'

'Baptists, Quakers and, to a lesser extent, Presbyterians offered their poorer members relief and education, while they all sought to control the morals of their congregation.'

The study also brings in the Corporation of the Poor, the Society for the Reformation of Manners, and the (later) Infirmary, in which Friends and others, city-wide and above the parochial level, worked together in spite of religion and political tensions.

Russell S. Mortimer

SUFFOLK QUAKERS

An Historical Atlas of Suffolk. Edited by David Dymond and Edward Martin. 2nd edition. (Ipswich, Suffolk County Council, 1989). This volume includes a map showing the distribution of Protestant Nonconformity in the county based on seventeenth-century and Religious Census (1851) materials. Quakers appear in more than a score of the 500-plus parishes, a spread ranging from Clare and Haverhill down on the Essex border to the town of Beccles in the north east on the Norfolk margin, and Leiston on the coast. Friends, and other nonconformist bodies form clusters at particular centres like Aldeburgh, Bury, Ipswich, Sudbury and Woodbridge. There is a page of explanatory text accompanying the map by Kenneth Glass and David Dymond.

R.S.M.

BRISTOL QUAKERS IN COMMERCE

Studies in the Business History of Bristol. Edited by Charles Harvey and Jon Press. (Bristol Academic Press, 1988).

This volume contains ten essays on Bristol's industrial and commercial development, particularly since 1800. Among other subjects, chapters are devoted to banking, locomotive building and printing and packaging, and there is a 20-page study on the firm J.S. Fry & Sons based largely on a reading of Fry's and Cadbury's records.

The names of Friends noticed range from Abraham Darby, Thomas Goldney and the Harfords in the early eighteenth century, to John Wright, Fox Walker & Co. and the Frys in the last 150 years.

R.S.M.

LONDON QUAKER IMPRINTS

Michael Treadwell's essay 'On false and misleading imprints in the London book trade, 1660-1750' (*Fakes and frauds*. Edited by Robin Myers and Michael Harris. Winchester, St. Paul's Bibliographies, 1989, pp.29-46) has the following passage (p.31) concerning the imprint -

LONDON: Printed, and Sold by...

'... in the period with which we are concerned there are few imprints which it is correct to interpret as meaning that the named seller also printed the work "Printed, and sold by" him or her. The only substantial group of such imprints known to me occurs on the works of Quaker printers like Andrew Sowle or his daughter Tace Sowle Raylton, it having been the policy of the Society of Friends that their authorized printers also distribute the Society's works.'

R.S.M.

WILLIAM BACKHOUSE (1807-1869)

In *The Naturalist*, 1987, vol.112 no.982 Peter Davis describes the work of William Backhouse of St. John's Hall, Wolsingham in an illustrated article. Backhouse's father William (1779-1844) was a botanist of some repute and his son continued the interest in natural history as entomologist, geologist, ornithologist and metereologist. He was particularly noted for the development of new varieties of bulbs, especially narcissus and lilies.

David J. Hall

DANIEL BOULTER

The activities of Daniel Boulter of Yarmouth, 1740-1802, as a collector and dealer in paintings are described in Andrew W. Moore's *Dutch & Flemish Painting in Norfolk*, 1988. In addition to being a dealer in general goods, Boulter established in 1778 a museum in which most of the objects were for sale including approximately 150 pictures.

D.J.H.

In *Perfection Proclaimed Language and Literature in English Radical Religion 1640-1660* (Oxford, 1989). Nigel Smith presents a very detailed examination of aspects of language in the publications of radical religious groups. He compares Familist, Quaker, Seeker and Ranter literature in studying the origins of styles, the images used and the general use of language.

D.J.H.

JOHN BOUCHER, OF HOBART, TASMANIA, 1837

The appearance in 1988 of the first volume in the Gloucestershire Record series, issued by the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, entitled *Transportees from Gloucestershire to Australia, 1783-1842*; edited by Irene Wyatt, brings to notice a name which appears in Marjorie and William Oats, *A biographical index of Quakers in Australia before 1862* (1982-89). John Boucher is recorded as an Attender at Hobart Meeting and appears in the letters of James Backhouse preserved at Friends House Library, London.

It seems possible that John Boucher is the same man as the John Boucher, labourer, Newnham, Glos., aged 48, who was sentenced to be transported for 7 years, and arrived in Van Diemen's Land on 6 October 1829 on the Bussorah Merchant. (G.R.S. 1, p.16).

James Backhouse records that John Boucher worked as a labourer in a brewery under difficult circumstances; he was seldom able to get to Meeting in a forenoon, but 'he is often refreshed by sitting in silence communing in heart with the Lord'. (Letter, 8 x 1837).

No further information is available at present.

R.S.M.

ALGERNON SIDNEY AND WILLIAM PENN

Jonathan Scott's *Algernon Sidney and the English republic, 1623-1677* (Cambridge studies in early modern British history), Cambridge University Press, 1988 is the first volume of a two-volume study of the English republican politician who was executed after the Rye House plot. The author points to parallels in the careers of Sidney and Penn, their common interests and collaboration in politics and the attempt to promote liberty of conscience.

'Sidney himself showed a particular tendency towards political and personal friendships with quakers, or the friends of quakers, like Vane, Furly, and Penn, men who combine inward spirituality with outward action to protect it.'

Penn's *One project for the good of England* (1679), pointing to the two facets of public interest - of the state internationally and of the citizen within the body politic, is held to show something of Sidney's influence, which was to be a beneficial element in the developments in America, reaching beyond the drawing up of the Pennsylvanian constitution.

R.S.M.

DARLINGTON TOWN MAP

The manuscript 'Plan of property belonging to the Friends in the Township of Darlington in the County of Durham' by J. Sowerby, 1849, is one of the exhibits to figure in the catalogue *What use is a map?* (1989) of a recent display at the British Library's Map Gallery.

The map is Additional Manuscript 64815 in the British Library's collections. The catalogue description notes that the Quaker meeting house is depicted in the margin, and suggests that the work may have been commissioned by John Beaumont Pease, whose home, North Lodge, is shown twice.

R.S.M.

ACKWORTH LETTERS HOME, 1949-51

A collection of over 150 letters from Ackworth written by Jill Sykes (then Jill Tallant) to her parents during the time she was a pupil at Ackworth School has recently been presented to the Brotherton Library, University of Leeds by Alfred Tallant. They provide a detailed and personal view of life at Ackworth during the intermediate post-war years, and the fact that they were preserved mainly in sessional bundles enabled the items to be dated (aided by *The Cupola* lent by Ackworth) with a high degree of certainty. Jill tended to date her letters, often with just the day of the week only. There is a lesson to be learnt here.

R.S.M.

VICTIMS OF CRIME IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BRISTOL

Whether Martha, wife of William Grove, was hanged by the "Neck until she shall be

Dead", as directed by the Bristol jail delivery, 26 August 1775 is not certain. She was still in prison at the next jail delivery, 11 April 1776, and there to remain "until his Majesty's pleasure be known". According to the recent Bristol Record Society volume (no.40): *Bristol gaol delivery fiats, 1741-1799* (edited by Georges Lamoine, 1989) her crime was 'privately and feloniously stealing the Goods of Truman Harford, above the value of Forty Shillings, in his Shop.' This may well be the shop of Truman Harford, eldest son of James and Ann Harford, born 18 vii 1758, in Queens Square, as entered in Friends' registers.

There are other Harford victims of crime in the book, including Mark, son of Mark (merchant) and Love (Andrews), born 4 iii 1738, in Wine Street, who married Sarah (daughter of Samuel and Sarah) Lloyd, 26 xi 1762 at the Friars in Bristol. Noted are a fine and jail sentence in 1786 for receiving goods stolen from Mark Harford; and pleadings (one guilty of petty larceny, fined 1s.) in 1795 for stealing the property of Isaac Lewis, Thomas Corser and Mark Harford, partners, including 'one piece of Castile soap, of the value of one shilling, one glass bottle of the value of one penny, containing four ounces of syrup of poppies, of the value of four-pence'. In these latter cases it was Isaac Lewis who laid information on oath. Perhaps Mark Harford retained some of his Quaker upbringing, and hesitated about taking legal action through the courts.

The Isaac Riddle & Co., whose bearer draft was among the bank securities stolen in 1783, may well be a company formed by Isaac Riddle, eldest son of William and Betty Riddle, born 20 xi 1753.

R.S.M.

SUSSEX FRIENDS IN 1851

The religious census of Sussex, 1851. Edited by John A. Vickers. (Sussex Record Society, volume 75). (Lewes, 1989).

Friends met in five places in Sussex for worship on 31 March 1851. Morning meetings were attended by 235, and the 4 meetings in the afternoon were attended by 160. Individual meetings recorded as follows:

Brighton (Ship Street) Morn. 135; Aft. 95 [Reported by] Richard Patching, 26 Duke St., Brighton.

Chichester (St Andrews) Morn. 14; Aft. 11 Thomas Snutte Smith, Overseer.

Horsham Morn. 10; Aft. 9. Richard Pollard, West Street, Horsham.

Ifield Morn. 16. John Cheal, Charlewood, Surrey.

Lewes (All Saints parish) Morn. 60; Aft. 45. Burwood Godlee, Lewes.

R.S.M.

TWO ARTICLES BY DAVID J. HALL

In 'Studies in Church History' 26, 1989, "A Description of the Qualifications necessary to A Gospel Ministry - Quaker Ministry in the eighteenth century".

In 'Pioneers in Bibliography' ed. R. Myers and M. Harris, 1988, "The earlier bibliographers of Quakerism". (Copy in Friends House).

G.A.J.H.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

Summary of accessions 1979-1988 (*Transactions Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Soc.*, 106 (1988) 225-7, from Cotswold Collotype Co., Wotton under Edge, 1901-78

including the nineteenth-century albums of photographer Francis Frith (D 4140); Player family of south Gloucestershire, seventeenth-c. 1900 (D 5090).

R.S.M.

RESTORATION ENGLAND

The politics of religion in restoration England (Basil Blackwell, 1990) is a series of eight essays on a wide range of topics, edited by Tim Harris, Paul Seaward and Mark Goldie, dealing with the events which led through the persecutions of dissenters up to the Act of Toleration. One essay in particular, by Jonathan Barry of the University of Exeter, treads a careful path through the minefield of city politics in Bristol, and deals in masterly fashion with the sources which survive. The essays provide ample documentation for students of religious history, and Quaker studies in particular, to pursue their own researches.

R.S.M.

FRIENDS' REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS

We know that Friends' registers are incomplete. Missing volumes, deficiencies in entry, have both been identified as elements in the problem; but how incomplete are the records?

As early as 1678 Bristol Friends knew that they were not getting registration right, and they employed a Friend to go round the city collecting birth certificates.

The difficulties encountered by the earnest seeker are identified in *My ancestors were Quakers*, by Edward H. Milligan and Malcolm J. Thomas (Society of Genealogists, 1983).

A particular enquiry led me to make a spot check in the Yorkshire records (deposited at the Brotherton Library, University of Leeds) of the ancient Thirsk Monthly Meeting. The monthly meeting minutes for 1759 to 1764 revealed that in the overwhelming majority of cases of marriages accomplished, no register copy of the wedding certificate survived in Friends' custody when Friends' registers were surrendered to government seventy years later. Therefore no entry appears in the Digests of Yorkshire Registers available at Friends House Library, London.

Of the six marriages of which records do survive (see list below), two are revealed only by information in the register of the monthly meeting from which the bridegrooms came (Malton, and Owstwick), although the weddings took place in Thirsk Monthly Meeting, at Thirsk and Bilsdale.

It may be noted that although the wedding of Thomas Johnson and Frances Flounders took place at Thirsk, 2 ii 1764, the fact was not reported until seven weeks later (20 iii 1764), because monthly meeting on 27 ii transacted no business. The minute book (Clifford Street Archives F 3.4, p.144) says:

No representatives appeared from any meeting excepting Thirsk... Friends being hindered as we apprehend from attending from other meetings, occasioned by the roads being very difficult on account of the great fall of snow & stormy weather.

How incomplete are the records? Will we ever identify the gaps?

NOTES AND QUERIES

67

Thirsk Monthly Meeting: Marriages reported in monthly meeting as having taken place in the period 1759-64

Clifford Street Archives volume F 3.4, page no.	Names of Parties	Date of report, & probable place of the wedding	Register entry (if any)
17	Samuel Pickering Elizabeth Walker	18 ix 1759 Thirsk	no
24	Nicholas Atkinson Ann Baldrige	29 i 1760 Thirsk	no
31	Simeon Webster Elizabeth Duning	29 iv 1760 Bilsdale	no
33	Joseph Mason (Gisbro. MM) Ann Flower	27 v 1760 Thirsk	no
34	James Kendray Mary Ventriss	27 v 1760 Bilsdale	no
38-9	Richard Moak Elizabeth Hunter	26 viii 1760 Huby	no
45	William Brown Mary Bradley	25 xi 1760 Thirsk	no
58	John Webster (Malton MM) Elizabeth Helm	23 vi 1761	1604.17: 7 vi 1761 at Bilsdale
69	Isaac Smith (Owstwick MM) Hannah Flower	24 xi 1761	1441.59D: 28 x 1761 at Thirsk
70	George Unthank (Gisbro. MM) Elizabeth Chambers	22 xii 1761 Thirsk	no
75	John Barker Mary Torr	26 i 1762 Thirsk	no
78	John Smith Hannah Barker	16 iii 1762 Thirsk	no
88	Peter Buck Mary Flower	22 vi 1762 Thirsk	no
100	William Grimshaw (Knar. MM) Hannah Adamson	26 x 1762	1331.1 1327.132: 7 x 1762 at Thirsk
111	John Coldbeck Elizabeth Hardacre	22 ii 1763	1327.134: 27 i 1763 at Thirsk
114	James Masterman (Richm. MM) Hannah Fossick	22 iii 1763 ?	no
120	James Masterman (Gisbro. MM) Lydia Fossick	31 v 1763 Rounton	no
123	Richard Brown Mary Proud	22 vi 1763 Thirsk	no

139	Joseph Hardy	20 xii 1763	1327.140: 1 xii 1763
	Mary Webster		at Thirsk
145	Thomas Johnson	20 iii 1764	1327.137: 2 ii 1764
	Frances Flounders		at Thirsk
158	Christopher Barker	28 viii 1764	no
	Mary Hutchinson	Thirsk	

Of 21 weddings reported to Thirsk Monthly Meeting in this six-year period, six only have entries in the Yorkshire Quarterly Meeting Digest of Registers.

An extended, but not so detailed, survey of Settle Monthly Meeting records in the Carlton Hill Archives made with the assistance of Arthur Olver's index to the minute books, points to the register entries for 100 of the 500 marriages in that Yorkshire monthly meeting between 1655 and 1852 being defective or completely missing.

Russell S. Mortimer