

assists thee in the School . . . so that there would be no prospect of Employment for me with you."

T. Thompson had evidently, however, offered Taylor a position as teacher of French in his school, but the offer was declined, by letter dated 11 mo. 1802, partly because the daughter's prospects were brighter but more because of "Inconvenience which might arise from my children's being introduced among the Relatives & connections of their Mother, . . . which might have a Tendency to warp their Minds, & render them disaffected to the Principles & ways of Friends to which at present they seem quite reconciled & even attached."

In his letter dated 6th month, 1804, John Taylor makes considerable reference to his teaching, especially of grammar, and concludes :

"My daughter is at present at school with Sarah Spurr, a young woman of good family & Education, who, with her sister (the widow of the celebrated Alexander Kilham), has from the Methodists lately joined our Society and undertaken Friends' School at Liverpool. Edward is still with me, reading Virgil, Xenophon, the Hebrew Bible, & is lately begun French, & is a pretty good Accountant."

The last letter, dated 5 mo. 11, 1809, refers to the re-marriage of his correspondent<sup>1</sup> and also to "the melancholy pleasure" of the prospect of a visit to the West, mixed with fear of his children's association with their "natural Gentile, though worthy Relations."

<sup>1</sup> T. Thompson married Ann Gregory, Junr., of Claverham, in 1782, and Anna Rawes, widow of William Rawes, *née* Fox, of Falmouth, in 1808. School prospectus, book-plate and various letters are in D.

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### A Token of Good Will

"**W**E whose names are hereunto subscribed, being the curate and others of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Davids, do hereby certify whom it may concern, that the bearer hereof, Marmaduke Pardo, of the city of St. Davids and co. of Pembroke, has to the utmost of our knowledge and all appearances lived a very sober and pious life, demeaning himself according to the strictest rules of his profession, viz., what we call Quakerism, and that he has for these several years past took upon himself the keeping of a private school in this city, in which station he acquitted himself with the common applause, and to the general satisfaction of all of us who have committed our children to his care and tuition . . ."

Taken from *Early Quaker Education in Pennsylvania*, by Prof. Woody, 1920, p. 110. Nothing definite appears to be known of Pardo's colonial work.