

Notes and Queries

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

D—Friends' Reference Library, Devonshire House, 136, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Camb. Jnl.—*The Journal of George Fox*, published by the Cambridge University Press, 1911.

D.N.B.—*The Dictionary of National Biography*.

PUBLIC FRIENDS IN BUSINESS (xviii. 26).—William C. Braithwaite writes :

“The letter from David Hall reads strangely if it is about business. But it is really about Quaker ministry. John Wilson, ‘Clerk to the Merchants’ Company,’ *i.e.*, Clerk to Y.M., 1738, is encouraged to appear as a Minister and spoken of as expert in matters of business that come before the meeting. His wife and daughter were both leading Ministers, his daughter (see her Testimony in *Piety Promoted*) began her ministry at eighteen (thus strengthening the identification with Rachel Wilson). The reference to the revivings of trade amongst the young people and elders in London must refer to ministry, and ‘the Trade I have been speaking of’ in the last paragraph shows the metaphorical meaning of the whole letter.”

SOUTHAM FAMILY (xviii. 21).—We have hitherto followed this family from Buckingham to Guernsey. By the kindness of Friends in charge of Minute Books at Poole, Banbury and Birmingham, we can trace the Southams to the end of the lives of the doctor and some members of his family.

Apparently the date of the Removal Certificate—Warwickshire to Guernsey—was some months after the arrival of the family in the Channel Islands, as we find from *The Memoirs of Nicholas Naftel*, 1888, p. 119 :

“1833, 6mo. 16. A few Friends arrived from England last week, on a social visit to Doctor Southam and wife, namely: Thos. Gallionne, a native of Guernsey, S. [? J.] Cash and wife from Coventry with two daughters.”

Dr. Southam and wife and daughters, Hannah and Ann, were received by Poole and Southampton M.M., 4 ix. 1834, and on 4 viii. 1836, they were certified to Banbury M.M.

In Fourth Month, 1838, Ann Southam, Junr., was disowned for non-attendance (“she said that she could not conscientiously unite with us in our manner of worship,”) and in 6 mo., 1838, John and Ann and their remaining daughter were certified to Warwickshire North M.M.

We now turn to Warwickshire and find the following minute, closing the connection of the doctor's wife with the Society after fifty years' association with Friends :

1843, ix. 8. “Ann Southam, a member of this meeting, having for a long time absented herself

from our religious meetings, and the labour of friends not being effectual in inducing her to resume her attendance, and having also united herself to another body of professing Christians, this meeting feels it a duty to record its disunity therewith, and thus to testify that she is no longer a member of our religious Society."

Further information from Birmingham reads:

"In referring to our List of Members, it appears that John and Hannah Southam remained members till their death, but no burial notes appear to have been made out, nor is there any mention of their death on the minutes."

John Southam, M.D., died 20 iii., 1845, buried Mill Street Burial Ground, Leamington.

Hannah Southam died 19 x., 1843, buried in the same ground.

From extra-Quaker sources we learn that Ann Southam, Senr., died 22 iv., 1847 and was buried in her husband's grave.

John Southam was baptized at Barton Hartshorne, 11 Nov., 1756; he married Anne Priest of Aynho, 2 June, 1785. They had seventeen children, five of whom died young. The sons, Edmund, George, and Henry became surgeons.

Dr. John Southam had the degree of M.D. given him by diploma for writing an able Treatise on small-pox. He was among the earliest people to see the importance of vaccination and he had all his children vaccinated.

It is believed that the last Quaker member of the family was Mary Ann Cash (1819-1916), daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Southam) Cash (see *The Friend* (Lond.), 1916, p. 321).

IRISH FRIENDS AND EARLY STEAM NAVIGATION (xvii. 105-113; xviii. 46). At the last reference we read:

"The first steamship was not the *Sirius*."

Since this appeared we have received a letter from Mr. W. J. Barry, of Monkstown, Co. Cork, drawing attention to a paragraph in *Notes and Queries*, no. 170, March, 1901, p. 252, written by Mr. Everard Home Coleman, which runs thus:

"Being too small for the Atlantic trade she [the *Sirius*] was employed carrying passengers and cargo between Cork and *St. Petersburg*, London and Liverpool."

Mr. Barry adds:

"So you will see she was not alone the first steamer to cross the Atlantic but was also the first steamer to trade with Russia."

PETER ACKLAM, OF HORNSEA, E. YORKS.—Mr. William Richardson, of Hull, late of South Cave, writes:

"It appears that there was at Hornsea a family of the name of Acklam, and it is stated that they were 'important members of the Society of Friends [see *Illustrated Guide to Hornsea*, 1908, in D], and Peter Acklam had reserved the garden connected with the Low Hall, where they resided, for use as a burying place when required by his kinsfolk.' There were five memorial stones and singularly enough, though dated in 1667, the lettering did not seem to have suffered. Probably the covering of soil would account for this. The principal stone was to the memory

of 'Thomas Acklome and his wife, Anna Maria, each aged 72' [buried in 1667].

"The old meeting house in another part of the town is now used as a cottage, and it is said the yard behind it was formerly used as a burial ground, but I could find no evidence of this. On a board in the parish church recording charities, I found a notice that Peter Acklam in 1758 charged a house in Hornsea, formerly called 'Low Hall,' with the payment of 20s. yearly for the buying of gowns for poor women.

"Acklams were Lords of the Manor of Hornsea from 1684 to 1760."

Peter Acklam (-1690) was prosecuted, in 1678, as "a person generally reputed to be much inclinable to Popery, and was there upon imprisoned at York" (BESSE, *Sufferings*, ii. 143, v. also p. 99). He was accounted "the cheife of the sectaries in the East Riding" (*State Papers relating to Friends*, 1913, p. 235ff).

Peter and Alice, his wife, had several children.

"JUVENILE POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS." BY J. J.—A little book bearing the above title has recently been added to D by the kindness of J. Ernest Grubb. It contains twenty-five pieces and was printed at Waterford for the Author by Esther Crawley and Son, at Euclid's Head, Peter's street, M, DCC, LXXIII. Although not expressly so stated, there seems no doubt that J. J. stands for James Jenkins (c. 1753-1831), the diarist, for whom see vols. i. xv. xvi.

In the list of subscribers the name "James Jenkins" appears in small capitals.

A SO-CALLED QUAKER HIGHWAYMAN (iv. 34).—On this subject Ezra K. Maxfield wrote 12 ix. 1919 (then of Cambridge, Mass., now of Washington, Pa.):

"I happen to know that this particular story is simply a clumsy adaptation of an old continental tale, presumedly Spanish, Longfellow in *Outre Mer* translates one of the versions of it in his 'Martin Frave and the Monk of Saint Anthony.' Thee will notice how closely it resembles the highwayman story. This making over of old material is a common practice in English satire. The transmutation of a friar into a Quaker is quite consistent with other treatments of the Quaker."

WILLIAM CROTCH (xiii. 14, xv. 3, 4, 8, 11, 20, 33, xvi. 12). Ann Cope to her sister (in law?) Rebecca Cope, wife of Jasper Cope, of Baltimore and Philadelphia, dated Philadelphia, 9 mo. 18, 1805: "Oh! how I should be delighted to attend your Yearly Meeting [Baltimore]. Dear old William Crotch and Richard Moti, both to be with you."

MARRIAGE LICENCE IN BISHOP OF LONDON'S REGISTRY.—"Gilbert Hagen, Quaker, of St. Olave Jury, bach., 21, married Jane Horne, wid., of St. John Evangel, Westminster, 1773, Feb. 1—to take place at St. Olaves Jewry."

Supplied by the Secretary of the Society of Genealogists of London, 5, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

QUAKERS AND PARROTS.—“She hates Mirabell worse than a quaker hates a parrot, or than a fishmonger hates a hard frost.”

CONGREVE, *The Way of the World* (Act 1, scene 2), appeared A.D. 1700.

BEARDS' HATTER SHOP.—“*The Quaker* has received recently a photograph, unfortunately not clear enough for reproduction, showing a dilapidated brick building of barn-like design, the doors and windows of which are for the most part, insecurely boarded up with pieces of packing boxes. It is now the untidy habitat of several families of happy-go-lucky Southern negroes, but, in its youth—which began before the Revolutionary War—it was known as ‘Beards’ Hatter Shop the Fifth Avenue of Southern Quakerdom.’ Here the good Friends used to come from an area covering many miles, to procure their expensive broad-brimmed beaver hats, the exclusive model compatible with their principles. The old building stands between Guilford College and Greensboro, N.C., about one and a half miles from the site of the old Meeting House.”

From *The Quaker*, vol. i. (1921), p. 227.

RHODE ISLAND.—“That Rhode Island consists of more than 2,000 men fit to bear arms; that there are in it several persons of very good estates, ability and loyalty, but that the Quakers

and their friends, having got the sole power into their hands, would not admit such persons into any places of trust, nor would those persons (as things now stand) take any part of the government into their hands, expecting that the present misrule may cease and that they shall be brought under her Majesty's immediate government, which the greater part of the people very much desire.”

The Manuscripts of the House of Lords, V. (New Series), (London, 1910), p. 312. From Report No. 1951, dated December 16th, 1703.

QUAKER INVENTIONS.—The notice-boards of the Great Eastern Railway Company contain reference to “the Holden injector” by means of which trains could be run with liquid fuel, thus in part overcoming the scarcity of coal for the locomotives. This injector was the invention of James Holden, a London Friend, who was Locomotive Superintendent of the G.E.R. from 1885 to 1907.

Our friend informs us that he was not the first engineer to use liquid fuel for driving an engine—this was first done by David Urquhart on a railway in South Russia.

James Holden was the first to build locomotives that could be run by either oil or coal, as need arose. All engines on the State railways in Austria were fitted with his patent and also those on other railways.

A pamphlet by J. Holden—*Note on the Application of Liquid Fuel to the Engines of the Great Eastern Railway*, taken from the

Minutes of Proceedings of the Institute of Civil Engineers, 1911, is in **D**.

James Holden has presented to **D**. a full-sized plan of the apparatus for burning liquid fuel (Holden's patent), combined liquid fuel injector and air ejector, locomotive pattern.

In *The Paper-maker and British Paper Trade Journal*, December 2, 1918, there is an obituary notice of Edward Bennis (1838-1918), and some account of his inventions. Edward Bennis was born at Waterford, and educated at Newtown School. After being several years in business, he retired and resided in Paris, and later in London.

"Some years after, entering once more into business, he began to take an active interest in the mechanical firing of boilers. . . . After laborious and lengthy experiments, Mr. Bennis succeeded in inventing a self-clearing furnace, which answered the requirements he had set himself to meet. . . . A new principle of machine-firing was later introduced, and effected a complete revolution in machine-firing, which took rank as a leading engineering industry.

"More recently, at Little Hulton, near Bolton, a newer system has been introduced by Mr. Bennis, in conjunction with his son, in which all the advantages of forced draught, machine-firing, induced draught, and self-cleaning furnace have been concentrated in one invention."

ROCHESTER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
—Elizabeth (Lewis) Thompson, of Bridgwater, writes :

"My mother was taught by the two daughters, Ann and Elizabeth Rickman. When I was a child I

used to see these two old ladies at London Y.M. Ann was a forbidding looking person. I have a sampler worked by my mother and signed 'Phebe Burne, Rochester School, 1812,' My father's cousin Margaret Darton, was taught by them at a later date. When I was at her school at Stoke Newington, she used to be fond of telling us she was 'starved' there and gave us a graphic picture of her feelings."

Ann Rickman, an Elder, died in 1869, aged seventy-eight, and her sister, in 1874, aged seventy-nine. The date given above would imply an earlier date for the opening of the school than the one given on page 60.

There is in **D**. a copy of a circular relating to this school, commencing :

"Elizabeth Rickman and Daughters continue to instruct," etc., dated 1 mo., 1819.

There is also in **D**. a letter from Ann Rickman, dated 26 ix. 1839, which gives an account of the conviction of two soldiers, William Dyne and Henry Newton.

Elizabeth (Alexander) Rickman died in 1832, aged seventy-three. "On account of her husband being frequently from home on religious service, the superintendence of a large family, including a boarding school, devolved much upon her for many years" (*Annual Monitor*, 1833, p. 39).

The discontinuance of the boys' school, Boley Hill, took place early in 1829, not 1833, as stated on page 60.

"SOCINIAN, QUAKER AND DEIST.—Extract from *Life of Mahomet*, by Humphrey Prideaux,

D.D., Dean of Norwich. London, The Seventh Edition, MDCCXVIII.

Contains an Address to Deists, and says that the object of writing the Life is to convey warning by past history. In the Preface "To the Reader" there occurs the following, after some condemnation of those who have dared to leave the ancient Church "to make way for new schemes of their own invention," the writer continues :

"I say, when matters are brought to this pass, do we not equal or rather excel the Wickedness of Contention, Strife, and Division, for which God pour'd out his fierce Wrath upon those once most flourishing Churches of the East, and in so fearful a Manner brought them to Destruction thereby? And have we not Reason then to be warn'd by the Example? Have we not reason to fear, that God may in the same Manner raise up Mahomet against us for our utter Confusion? and when we cannot be contented with that blessed Establishment of Divine Worship and Truth which he hath in so great Purity given unto us, permit the wicked One by some other such Instrument to overwhelm us instead thereof with his foulest Delusions? And by what the Socinian, the Quaker, and the Deist begin to advance in this Land, we may have reason to fear, that Wrath hath some Time since gone forth from the Lord for the Punishment of these our Iniquities and Gain-sayings, and that the Plague is already begun among us."

Copied by Isaac Mason from original book in Royal Asiatic Society's library, Shanghai.

BARBARA BLAGDON.—The land records of the county of Bucks in Pennsylvania show that Barbara Blackden, late of the City of Bristol, died seized of 500 acres of land in Pennsylvania; that she had issue, one daughter only, Mary Blackden (married John Watts in 1670), who had two daughters, Ann (b. 1674) who married William Ginn, in 1699, and Mary (b. 1677), who left one daughter Mary Sheppard.

In 1726 William Ginn, of the city of London, Refiner, and Ann his wife, "in consideration of natural love and affection and five shillings," conveyed to Mary Sheppard of the city of New York, all their interest in the said land. In 1736 William Jolliffe, of Northampton, in the county of Bucks, and Mary his wife, late Mary Sheppard, conveyed some of this land to Joseph Dyer. Whether this William Jolliffe was one of the Virginia family, of which a genealogy was published in 1893, has not been ascertained.

"MR. SOUTWERKE" (xviii. 36).
—Mr. Kelly, of Barrow, writes :

"It is singular that the name of Mr. Soutwerke should have remained in obscurity so long, especially as William Close, the editor of the second edition of West's *Antiquities of Furness*, noted the name in the Dalton Registers in his ms. "Itinerary of Furness," so far back as 1807, and a full account of the visit of George Fox to Walney, and the incident referred to, with Mr. Soutwerke's name, was printed in the Proceedings of the Naturalists' Field Club in 1897."