

## Leading the Way

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**B**EING a Series of brief Sketches of Quaker Inventions and Discoveries, and of Friends who have led the Way in various directions.<sup>1</sup>

*Continued from vol. xix, page 135*

### LXIV

JOHN CLARK (1785-1853). The inventive genius of this Friend found expression along various lines. In 1830, at Bridgwater, he began making a curious machine for turning out Latin hexameters, the works of which were not completed until 1843. In 1848 he published a pamphlet (not in **D**) descriptive of this machine. His invention was exhibited at the Egyptian Hall in London, of which a writer in the "Guardian" in 1868 said that "of all the curious things exhibited in London, this machine was the most curious."

"J. Clark first discovered the way of making cloth waterproof by means of dissolving indiarubber by alcohol. He sold the process to Macintosh, who used naptha and made a good thing out of it." (MS. in **D**, account of John Clark's inventions, by Joseph Clark, of Street, 1922.)

Joseph Smith, *Catalogue of Friends' Books*, 1867, i. 425.

### LXV

CHARLES LYNCH (c. 1729- ), founder, with his brother John, of Lynchburg, Va., was a member of Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting, but early in life left John in charge of the new city and went West. In 1767 he was disowned for taking an oath, but "in heart he was not greatly changed and he raised his children Friends. About 1778 occurred the event that made his name famous—a conspiracy in his home-neighborhood that he promptly put down with the help of his troops and caused its leaders to be sentenced and

<sup>1</sup> The Editor would be glad to receive information regarding other inventions, discoveries, etc., or regarding other claimants to any of the inventions or positions introduced. The length of the Sketch bears no proportion to the importance of the subject.

imprisoned, thereby exceeding his legal powers." (Ella K. Barnard, *Dorothy Payne, Quakeress*, 1909.)

*Jnl.* vii. 38, 114.

## LXVI

JOHN HARRISON CURTIS ( - ) was the founder, in 1816, of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, now the Royal Ear Hospital, London. He was aurist to King George IV.

*Miscellanea Genealogia*, 5th series, vol. iv. p. 149.

## LXVII

ADA SALTER, wife of Dr. Alfred Salter, M.P., and a South London Friend, is the first woman Mayor in London and the first Labour Mayor in the country—1922-3. She was also the first Labour woman to be elected on a London Borough Council.

## LXVIII

JOSEPH STURGE (1793-1859), of Birmingham, " suggested the holding of International Peace Congresses. The first was at Brussels in 1848 and was attended by fifty Friends " (Emmott, *Short History of Quakerism*, 1922, p. 234).

## LXIX

DR. JAMES TYSON (1841-1919) was the first president of the Pennsylvania Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis, 1910.

*Jnl.* xx. 52.

## LXX

SIR SAMUAL CUNARD (1787-1865) was the originator of steam postal communication between America and Great Britain, 1840, and founder of the Cunard Steamship Line. " The Cunard family was of Quaker origin,<sup>2</sup> having emigrated from Wales to Philadelphia in the seventeenth century. After the troublous times of the American Revolution, Abraham Cunard, the father of Samuel, came to Halifax, Nova Scotia [from Philadelphia] and obtained a position at the Halifax Dockyard. . . . In 1814 Samuel Cunard married Susan Duffus and had two sons and seven daughters.

<sup>2</sup> Cunard is described in *The Field*, 15th May, 1915, as " a Quaker from Halifax, Nova Scotia."

Mrs. Cunard died in 1822. The family assemblage of the motherless group in the front pew at St. George's Church on Brunswick Street is well remembered. Mr. Cunard was a regular and generous attendant at this fine old historic church." (*Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society*, vol. xix (1918), pp. 75-91, kindly sent by Elizabeth M. Butler of Halifax, N.S.) Shortly after 1846, S. Cunard removed to London, where he acquired an estate at Bush Hill, Edmonton. It is not yet established whether Abraham Cunard was ever a Friend. He married a daughter of Thomas Murphy, of Philadelphia (*D.N.B.*).

*Jnl.* xx. 23.

### LXXI

"LEWIS F. RICHARDSON, an English Friend, has invented lizard balloons and cracker balloons, which are described in two of the latest 'Professional Notes,' of the British Meteorological Office. The former is intended to signal the ratio of pressure to temperature, the latter the temperature itself. They derive their names from their construction and manner of operation" (*American Friend*, ix mo. 29, 1921).

### LXXII

JOHN SMITH (1722-1771), merchant, of Philadelphia, "was one of the original citizens who introduced public lamps for lighting the streets, and was a founder of the Phila. Contributionship for Insurance of Houses from Loss of Fire, and the first secretary and main executive officer of that company. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital, a manager of that institution, and its first secretary" (Rancocas *John Woolman*, 1922, p. 527).

### LXXIII

JONATHAN DODGSON CARR ( - ) "began business in Carlisle in 1831. In those days machinery for the manufacture of biscuits was unknown. . . . It was to the initiative and perseverance of Mr. J. D. Carr that England owed its first biscuit machine, its first dough-mixing machine, and many other improvements in the production of biscuits" (*Memories of Old Carlisle*, 1922, quoted in a letter from Carr & Co. Ltd., 1922).

*To be continued*