


Leading the Way

EING a Series of Brief Sketches of Quaker Inventions and Discoveries, and of Friends who have Led the Way in various directions.¹

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CV

ANN PARRISH (1760-1800), "under a sense of duty, in company with two of her female friends, established a free school for the instruction of indigent children, which she lived to see prosper far beyond her expectation. The school was called the Aimwell School. The House of Industry for the employment of the poor women of Philadelphia, which was founded mainly by her efforts, . . . is now conducted by an association. Both of these institutions were the first of the kind in Philadelphia." (*The Parrish Family*, 1925, p. 61, with portrait.)

CVI

JOSEPH PARRISH, M.D. (1779-1840), "issued a prospectus for a course of lectures on chemistry, which, it is believed, was the first popular course ever delivered in Philadelphia" (*The Parrish Family*, 1925, p. 85, with several portraits).

Notices follow of five of his eleven children, taken from the above-named family book, where there is a portrait of each.

CVII

DILLWYN PARRISH (1809-1886) "was one of the founders of the Orthopædic Hospital in Philadelphia and one of the corporators of the Woman's Medical College."

¹ 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.

CVIII

ISAAC PARRISH, M.D. (1811-1852), was "one of the Founders and Vice-Presidents of the Philadelphia County Medical Society."

CIX

SARAH PARRISH (1817-1900) was "one of the founders of the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People."

CX

JOSEPH PARRISH, M.D. (1818-1891), "in 1870, originated the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates."

CXI

SUSANNAH DILLWYN WHARTON (1827-1915). Her daughter writes: "My mother's name appears on the original charter granted to the Children's Aid Society, 1882."

CXII

PETER COLLINSON (1693/4-1768). "He was careless who obtained the credit for discoveries so long as the advantages of them were made of use to the general public. Franklin obtained credit for the electrical experiments which were first brought to his notice by Collinson, and the latter's botanical lore and experience were at the disposal of anyone who cared to ask for his help." (Brett-James, *Life of Peter Collinson*, 1925, p. 37.)

"*Collinsonia Canadensis*. Miller in the 8th edition of his *Gardeners' Dictionary* says: 'The title of this plant was given to it by Dr. Linnaeus in honour of Mr. Peter Collinson, F.R.S., a most distinguished promoter of botanical studies and the first who introduced this plant, with many others, to the English gardens.'" (*ibid*, p. 248.)

CXIII

THOMAS GODFREY. "James Logan was the patron of Thomas Godfrey, the inventor of the Quadrant. The latter was born near Germantown, Pa., in 1704. His taste for mathematical science occurred at an early period, from a chance opportunity of reading a book on that study. . . . His trade was that of a painter and glazier, and whilst engaged in this business on the premises of James Logan at Stenton, accidentally observing a piece of fallen glass, an idea presented to his reflecting mind, which caused him to leave his work

and go into Logan's library, where he took down a volume of Newton.² James Logan, entering at this time and seeing the book in his hand, inquired into the motive of his search, when he was exceedingly pleased with Godfrey's ingenuity and from that time he became his zealous friend. In 1734 Logan sent a paper to the Royal Society, London: 'An Account of Thomas Godfrey's Improvement of Davis's Quadrant, transferred to the Mariner's Bow.' Godfrey received no reward for his invention and died at an early age, in neglect and poverty." (Armistead, *James Logan*, 1851, p. 163.)

CXIV

RICHARD MOORE (1794-1875), of Quakertown, Pa., lineal descendant of Thomas Lloyd, friend of William Penn, "erected a large stone building on his farm in 1834, and it is said to have been the first building of any size to be erected in the northern part of Bucks County without spirituous liquors being distributed among the workmen." (*Early Friends Families of Upper Bucks*, 1925, p. 151.)

CXV

ISAAC BURSON (1754-1811), of Springfield, Bucks Co., Pa., "was the first to introduce the cultivation of red clover in the upper end of the County. . . . When the clover was in bloom it attracted much attention, people coming miles to see it, some days the fence around the field being lined with curious spectators." (*Early Friends Families of Upper Bucks*, 1925, p. 77.)

CXVI

ISRAEL JANNEY () is stated, in a letter from his son, Daniel Janney, M.D., dated Loudoun Co., Va., 1 mo. 2, 1845, to be the first in the county to introduce plaster or gypsum and red clover, *circa* 1792. "Often I heard him express he had no ambition for fame as the first Pioneer in this cause so the County derived the benefit therefrom."

The letter is printed in full in the *William and Mary College Quarterly*, Williamsburg, Va., January, 1922, in an article on "John Binns of Loudoun," who is said to have anticipated the introduction by Israel Janney.

² He had previously learned Latin and could read Newton's *Principia*.