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FRIENDS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Editorial

BY the time our readers see these words in print they will have received a new Supplement, No. 28, to the *Journal*, being the Presidential Address to the Society delivered by Thomas E. Drake in September, 1958, and published as *Patterns of Influence in Anglo-American Quakerism*. A full review was printed in *The Friend* of 12th September, and members who were unable to be present in London to hear the address will have been looking forward to reading the full text in order to appreciate and understand the development of the similarities and differences which distinguish Quakerism on both sides of the Atlantic, and their mutual influences upon each other through three centuries. It would be easy to suppose that during most of the period the influence must have been in one direction, but in fact it has been "two way traffic" since the eighteenth century. Many of the distinctive characteristics among Friends are the product of the different social and geographical conditions in our two countries. In fostering an understanding of the processes which have been at work, Thomas Drake has also rendered a service to the cause of Anglo-American co-operation among Friends. The address, which has been distributed to members of F.H.S., is published at 1s. 6d.

Supplement No. 29, *Some Quaker Portraits, Certain and Uncertain*, by John Nickalls, is the substance of the Presidential Address given in December, 1957. In this address is collected together for the first time evidence on the portraits which have from time to time been claimed to represent George Fox, James Nayler and William Penn.

The portraits discussed, together with pictures of William Dillwyn (from the original at Friends House) and Willem Sewel (from a contemporary engraving), are illustrated in 16 plates, so that for the first time Friends have before them evidence of the personal appearance of some of the founders of Quakerism with a critical appreciation of the authenticity of the representations which have come down to us. Friends' Historical Society is able to produce this Supplement with the co-operation of Friends' Historical Association in America, which publishes it jointly with us. It has not been distributed to members of F.H.S. and is published here at 3s. 6d.

Economic history figures in this, the concluding number of *Journal* volume 48. William H. Marwick contributes an extended outline study of some Quaker businesses of the nineteenth century in a wide range of commercial and industrial activity, and there is a study by Russell Mortimer of King's briefs for collections in aid of the victims of disastrous fires, inundations, or religious persecution, as reflected in Friends' records in Bristol up to the end of the reign of Queen Anne.

Leonhard Friedrich writes on Friends in the neighbourhood of Bad Pyrmont from the end of the eighteenth century. Leonhard Friedrich has gathered the particulars for his paper from widely scattered sources, and he would be glad to have any further information which readers may be able to supply from documents in their possession or from references in their reading. Hugh Doncaster supplies a note on William Singleton, of Loxley, near Sheffield, whose deep interest in African welfare provides a link in the slender chain which joins the missionary activity of early Friends to the nineteenth century rebirth of such activity under the auspices of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, April 1958, vol. 82, p. 176-185 includes an article by Leo A. Bressler on "Peter Porcupine and the Bones of Thomas Paine" in which the author mentions Cobbett's strictures on Friends' refusal to have Paine buried in their burial ground in New York. Ten years after Paine's death in 1809, Cobbett obtained permission to disinter his remains from their resting place in a field on his farm at New Rochelle, New York, and have them brought to England in 1819. The article tells of the subsequent history of these remains of one who was once a Quaker.