

Recent Publications

Some Quaker Portraits, certain and uncertain. By John Nickalls. Pp.iv,20; 4 plates. Supplement no. 29 to the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*. London, Friends' Historical Society, jointly with Friends Historical Association. Haverford, Pa., 1958. 3s. 6d./50c.

For centuries persons have enjoyed having about them portraits not only of those dear to them but also of those no longer living of particular interest or venerated by them. To satisfy the latter demand, unscrupulous persons, as well as honest but too-wishful thinkers, have been responsible for the naming of many portraits which have subsequently done duty as representing famous men of the past, but on the authenticity of which we cannot rely. John Nickalls has done good service by searching for and setting down what evidence he has been able to collect for and against the reliability of certain portraits, which have often been reproduced as representing famous early Quakers.

He reproduces three portrait engravings which were published in the seventeenth century, all called James Nayler but hardly reconcilable. He shows that the head of one, published in 1661, may have been copied from a painting of Christ, another which was engraved in Holland in 1657 was found to have been copied from a painting of an unknown man by Rembrandt; the third is from a plate believed to have been engraved as Nayler by Francis Place. Did Place who was only thirteen years old when Nayler died, draw the portrait from memory or did he copy a painting or drawing of Nayler? Will the true answer ever be known?

Curiously no portrait was engraved or recorded before 1799 as representing George Fox, or so it seems. The first engraving published as representing him is very unconvincing, and there is little hope that any portrait of him has survived, if one ever existed. John Nickalls has had the ingenuity to study the physiognomy of certain members of the Fox family who are likely to be collateral descendants and considers that certain characteristics persist in the family. The bronze bust of a fairly recent date in Friends House reminds him of a John Fox of Lubenham who he knew many years ago.

Of William Penn there is a well-established carved ivory relief done late in life by his friend, Silvanus Bevan. Versions of this are the only certain portraits of him, and fortunately there is evidence that Bevan's portrait was considered a good resemblance.

A portrait of a young man in armour inscribed as aged 22, has been copied and reproduced time and again as William Penn. Rarely has it been suggested that the portrait might be misnamed. John Nickalls has looked into the history of all the versions known to him. All have the appearance of being copies from an original which might well

have been painted about the year when Penn was 22. Unfortunately he has not found any mention of a portrait of this type before 1800. The possibility or even likelihood is that a version which had lost its true identity was sold as William Penn to one of the Penn family in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, and that the other versions are copies, several being made soon after its acquisition.

Sixteen portraits which are discussed in the text are well produced in half-tone. The reproductions include authentic portraits of William Dillwyn and Willem Sewel.

C. K. ADAMS

Hannah Penn and the Proprietorship of Pennsylvania. By Sophie Hutchinson Drinker. Privately printed under the auspices of The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Philadelphia, 1958. Pp. (iii), iv, 207; 4 plates.

For reasons that have been obscured in the passage of 250 years, Friends, or rather, some Friends, did not altogether approve of the second marriage of William Penn, and it is perhaps for this reason that the life and abilities of Hannah Callowhill (1671-1726), whom he married in Bristol in 1696, have not received the attention which they deserve.

It is true that Penn's second marriage did not have the romance woven around it that his first to Gulielma Maria Springett received, but from the manner in which Hannah faced the difficulties which pressed in upon Penn in the last dozen years of his life we cannot doubt the strength of the bond between the two. In marrying Hannah Callowhill, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Hollister) Callowhill, Penn became connected with the whole circle of Quaker merchants in Bristol. Money was available when his financial position was most grave, sound commercial advice was there for the asking and Hannah had the stamina and business ability to sustain the proprietorship during Penn's incapacity after 1712 and as executrix after his death.

In *Hannah Penn and the Proprietorship of Pennsylvania* Sophie Hutchinson Drinker has produced a readable edition of 58 letters of Hannah Penn dealing with Pennsylvania affairs from 1700 to 1726 now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The correspondence is almost wholly with James Logan, who left his post as usher in Friends' School in Bristol to go with Penn in 1699 to his colony. There Logan proved himself an able administrator, a true friend to the proprietors and an ornament to the commonwealth.

The introductory chapter and the connecting narrative provide the necessary biographical outline and historical perspective for understanding the letters. One can have nothing but praise for Mrs. Drinker's presentation of this important material in modern form, and the tasteful book production, with endpaper map, portraits, and facsimiles, makes the volume a satisfying piece of work, and a fitting memorial to a woman whose sterling character, abilities and service to Pennsylvania have not hitherto been sufficiently appreciated.

R. S. MORTIMER

The Bulletin of Friends Historical Association, Spring 1958 (vol. 47, no. 1) opens with an article on the Nicholites, a Quaker-like sect of the later eighteenth century, in Maryland and Virginia, which united with Friends about 1800. There is an account of a pro-Southern influence on British opinion in the American Civil War through the correspondence recently come to light in Dublin, of Joshua Toolhunter, an Irish Friend living in New York as a merchant. Henry J. Cadbury shows the probability from documentary evidence that Fox's reference to Holland under date 1651, in his *Journal* (Cambridge ed., 1911, omitted in other editions) means the Netherlands and not the district of Lincolnshire.

The Autumn number, 1958 (vol. 47, no. 2) contains four main articles: "Some Quaker furniture makers", in colonial Philadelphia when the best furniture in America was made in the city (Marguerite Hallowell); "The reputation of a Quaker businessman" (Isaac Hicks, 1767-1820, cousin of Elias Hicks), by Robert Davidson of Hofstra College; "James M. Haworth, Quaker India agent" (d. 1885), by Burritt M. Hiatt; and "William Allen, Negro evangelist" (d. 1898) by Fred L. Ryon, reminiscences based on personal acquaintance of seventy-five years ago of one who was born a slave and joined the Society of Friends.

The Spring number, 1959 (vol. 48, no. 1) opens with a paper on "Quakerism and foreign policy" in which Robert O. Byrd, clerk of Illinois Y.M. and member of the Department of Political Science at North Park College, Chicago, traces the development of Friends' attitude to and involvement in foreign policy.

"John Candler's visit to America, 1850", edited by Joseph A. Boromé from the MS of John Candler's journal at Friends House Library, is the second major paper in this issue, which concludes with the usual valuable bibliographical notices of research in progress, book reviews and periodical articles.

The William and Mary quarterly, 3rd series, vol. 15, no. 3 (July 1958) opens with the first part of a paper on "The Crown and the colonial charters, 1675-1688" by Philip S. Haffenden, lecturer in history at King's College, Aberdeen. The author views royal policy as part of the movement for imperial centralization under the later Stuarts. The apparent contradiction in the grant of the Pennsylvania charter during the period when proprietary government was at a discount was because Charles refused to subordinate personal wishes to the demands of approved policy, although he did yield to the demands of the Lords of Trade in imposing greater limitations upon the proprietor than in earlier charters. The compromise thus arrived at was at best of limited stability and if Mr. Haffenden's thesis is correct it will account for many of Penn's later difficulties with Whitehall.

Vol. 16, no. 2 (April 1959), pp. 228-243, includes "An account of the Indians in Virginia" from a manuscript of 1689 in the Newberry Library, printed by Stanley Pargellis. In dealing with the "State of the English churches in Virginia" the manuscript records:

"There are about 50 parishes in Virginia. There are many little

poor parishes not able to give a minister a competent maintenance; so that two of them must joyn to have one minister to preach to them every other Sunday . . . There are abundance of churches empty in all places of that colony . . . There is no manner of church government among them, but every man does what seems good in his own eyes. Prophaness reigns in most places to an excessive degree; and where there is a man more serious than the rest, the Quakers do presently catch him."

The Mennonite quarterly review, vol. 33, no. 1 (January 1959) pp. 42-59, includes an article by J. Herbert Fretz, pastor of the Salem Mennonite Church, Freeman, South Dakota, entitled "The Germantown anti-slavery petition of 1688" commemorating the 270th anniversary of that historic document. The article reproduces the text printed in William I. Hull's *William Penn and the Dutch Quaker migration to Pennsylvania* (1935).

The number for April 1959 (vol. 33, no. 2) includes (pp. 143-151) "A newly discovered Pennsylvania Mennonite petition of 1755", by Professor Guy F. Hershberger, in which he prints a petition to the Pennsylvania Assembly by thirteen "signers of typical Mennonite names". It seems that the petition was pigeonholed and remained with the papers of Isaac Norris, the Speaker (1701-1766), and was given to the American Philosophical Society in 1815 with other Norris papers. The petitioners recalled that when they came to Pennsylvania as immigrants from Germany and took the Declarations of Allegiance (to the British crown) and Fidelity and Abjuration (against the Pretender), they did not know English and were not fully instructed in the meaning of the declarations. They re-affirm their allegiance, goodwill to the crown, and obedience to government, but, being non-resisters, they could not take up arms even to defend the King.

The October 1958 number of *The Pennsylvania Magazine*, vol. 82, no. 4, includes "Town House and Country House—inventories from the estate of William Logan, 1776", listing the contents of his houses on Second Street in Philadelphia and Stenton. This is edited by Frederick B. Tolles. Selections from the diary of Sarah Logan Fisher, edited by Nicholas B. Wainwright, give an interesting account of events from the Quaker viewpoint occurring in Philadelphia in 1776-78 during the War of Independence.

Saul Sack, lecturer in the history of education at the University of Pennsylvania, has contributed a paper on "Higher education of women in Pennsylvania" to the January 1959 issue, vol. 83, no. 1, pp. 29-73. The author describes the early history and development of Bryn Mawr College. This institution was, from the time it opened its doors in 1885, more than a Quaker undergraduate college. The trustees recognized that it would be impracticable to fill the faculty chairs with members of the Society of Friends, and so they were prepared to look outside. From the beginning post-graduate work for higher degrees was a feature of the college. The first Bryn Mawr degrees were awarded in 1888, but it is interesting to note that the trustees ratified these *ex post facto* under an amended charter granted in 1896.

Other articles include "The Civil War correspondence of Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride" (Dr. Clifford B. Farr), and "The (Delaware) Swedes" Letter to William Penn (1697)."

Vol. 83, no. 2 (April 1959) includes (p. 810) an article by Edwin Wolf 2nd of the Library Company of Philadelphia on the library of Judge John Guest who died in 1707. The author identifies the fifty-odd books recorded and valued in the inventory of Guest's estate, and remarks that it was quite a considerable library for the time. The great majority of Guest's books were law books used for his work, but we note that he had a copy of William Penn's *Christian Quaker*. It is against this sort of background that one must gauge the achievement of James Logan in building up his great library and securing for western literary culture a foothold in the frontier of America.

The *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society*, vol. 11, no. 4 (May 1959) includes part III of a series of studies by the president of that Society, Dr. S. W. Carruthers, on "Conventicles and Conventiclors", dealing with Wiltshire and Berkshire. The author quotes from the State Papers, 10th July, 1670, reporting "a meeting of 2000 persons on Roade Common, erroneously said to be Presbyterians, but actually Quakers" (p. 194).

The *Guide to the Kent County Archives Office* prepared for the County Archives Committee by Felix Hull (Maidstone, Kent County Council, 1958) devotes a section to the records of Kent Quarterly Meeting, which were transferred to the County Archives Office in 1954. The Guide enumerates the various meetings, the records of which are deposited there:

Kent Quarterly Meeting (minutes etc. 1733-1943); Ashford Monthly Meeting (1673-1764); Canterbury (originally East Kent) M.M. (1699-1892); Folkestone (originally West Kent) M.M. (1699-1892); Rochester Monthly Meeting (1804-1909). Individual notice is made of some "Kent Quarterly Meeting MSS"—Sufferings books, 1655-1759 and 1655-90; Information and instructions, 1657-1706 (a general book of meeting papers and letters); and early certificates, 1674-1761.