

It is well still with Friends everywhere as to what we know, blessed be ye lord. Concluding deare Friend, our deare loves is to thee and Friends generally; it being desired by Friends and particularly my wife to signiffye unto thee, I am thy truely loveing Friend

Petter Hendrikes

[Postscript in the same hand, but signed Jan Claus. Printed in W.I. Hull, *Willem Sewel of Amsterdam*, (1933), 115-116.]

[address] To/William Mead/Marchant/  
Liveing in Fan Church/Street/London  
For G.F.

[endorsed] Peter Hendricks/& John Clauses/  
Letter to G.F./From Amsterdam/  
ye 17: 10: mo: 90/Answered.

---



---

## Notes and Queries

### CROMWELL AND FRIENDS

*The French religious wars in English political thought*, by J. H. M. Salmon (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1959) deals with the influence of the 16th century civil wars in France and the political theories thrown up at that time on English political theory and argument, from the time of Elizabeth I to after the Revolution of 1688.

The events of the English Civil War and Interregnum did not follow the pattern of the French wars a century earlier, and even the Calvinist Louis Du Moulin, writing in England in the 1650s, recognized that a division of authority between the ecclesiastical and civil magistrates was impossible. "The attitude of both the Presbyterian and new sects such as the Quakers compelled Cromwell, the inferior [*i.e.* the civil] magistrate, to

assume the position of the Politiques. He claimed no power to direct the consciences of Englishmen, but it was necessary for churches of all denominations to obey the civil magistrate in externals" (p. 108).

The Oxford dictionary definition of Politique, reads: "One of an opportunist and moderate party, which arose in France *c.* 1573, during the Huguenot wars, and regarded peace and political reform as more urgent than the decision by arms of the religious quarrel."

### ISAAC PENINGTON

The *Friends' Quarterly* for October, 1959 (Vol. 13, No. 4) contains an article called "Early Influences in the Development of Isaac Penington," pp. 180-192, in which I attributed a pamphlet, *The Great and Sole Troubler of the Times Represented in a Mapp*

of *Miserie* . . . (1649), to Alderman Penington, Isaac Penington's father. I did so on the basis of an inscription on the title page of the copy of this pamphlet bound in Tract Volume 598 in the Friends' Reference Library.

While "Isaac Penington" is printed on the last page of "To the Reader" no author's name is printed on the title page; instead "By Isaac Pennington, Alderman of London" is supplied there in MS., probably in an eighteenth-century hand. The authorship however, has generally been accepted as the younger Pennington's and comparisons with his pamphlets of 1648 and 1650 show beyond doubt that *The Great and Sole Troubler* . . . is his, not his father's.

ANDREW BRINK

RICHARD BAXTER AND WILLIAM PENN

*The Baxter Treatises*: a catalogue of the Richard Baxter papers (other than the letters) in Dr. Williams's Library, compiled by Roger Thomas, has recently been issued as Dr. Williams's Library Occasional Paper no. 8.

The following items occur (p. 15):

1674-75. "Notes on Mr. Pen's Spirit of truth vindicated." This, or a very close parallel, is the paper referred to by William Penn in a letter to Baxter (*Letters*, ii, 301, printed in *Monthly Repository*, xviii (1823), pp. 139-40, and in *Collection of the works of William Penn*, 1726, vol. i, p. 172) undated, but c. Feb., 1675.

1675, Oct. 5 etc. Conference and exchange of letters with William Penn. (See *Journal*, *F.H.S.*, xlvi, pp. 204 ff.)

FRANCIS CUMBERFORD

"The account of the gentry of Staffordshire at the time of the Interregnum, showing their places of residence, age, value of their estates, personal ability, alliance by marriage, etc., etc.," forming MS. 100/1 in the Staffordshire Record Office, and dated between November, 1662, and June, 1663, is printed in *Collections for a history of Staffordshire*, edited by the Staffordshire Record Society. 4th series, vol. 2 (1958). On page 12 appears the following entry:

"Bradley or Cumberford. CUMBERFORD, Francis. About 50. £200 pr. Quaker. Parts enough to doe mischafe."

The entry is followed by this note: "Francis Comberford of Comberford, ?5th son of William Comberford (sheriff 1642-3, royalist governor of Stafford) who is said to have died a quaker. J.P. 1649-53; commission: 1652A. His third wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Skrymsher of Aqualate. *Staffordshire Pedigrees* (Harleian Society, vol. LXIII), 55."

Friends' registers record the death of Francis Cumberford, 1.i.1678, buried 3.i.1678, and the burial of Margrett Cumberford, 18.iii.1676 (both Shropshire M.M.).

WILLIAM STOUT OF LANCASTER

William Stout's *Autobiography* was published in 1851 and has much information on economic conditions in Lancaster and district during the period of his long life, from 1665-1752. Professor T. S. Ashton has used some of this to illustrate his study *Economic fluctuations in England, 1700-1800* (Oxford, 1960). In the

eighteenth century economic life was still dependent on agricultural activity—even schooling was seasonal; Stout recalls “we made small progress in Latin, for what we got in winter we forgot in summer”, working in the fields at plough-time, turf-time, hay-time and harvest.

Stout noted the industrial depression which followed the London financial crisis of 1720/21, the workers’ prosperity in the years 1723/25, and the rise and fall of activity in the succeeding decade—the good harvests of the early 1730s (and the low price of grain), the 1739 winter fuel shortages when poor roads delayed transport, and the trade (£3,000 brought into Lancaster in 1716) which the soldiery brought to the shopkeepers.

Even the iron industry was dependent on the weather. Professor Ashton notes that the works at Coalbrookdale closed for eight or more weeks in summer when water was scarce.

#### ACKWORTH RECORDS

Among the Nostell papers (the archives of the Winn family, belonging to the 4th Baron St. Oswald) listed in the *Bulletin of the National Register of Archives* (Historical Manuscripts Commission), no. 10 (1959), are some “documents and an architect’s drawing, *circa* 1763, of the Foundling Hospital at Ackworth . . . founded in 1758 with Sir Rowland Winn, the fourth baronet, as Chief Governor” (p. 22).

#### PRICES OF NEATH ABBEY, GLAM.

Letters from Peter Price (iron-master, 1740-1826) and from his

son, Joseph Tregelles Price (1783-1854), of Abbey Works, Neath, are included in *Iron in the Making: Dowlais Iron Company letters, 1782-1860*; edited by Madeleine Elsas (1960), Glamorganshire County Archivist.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

*Studies in the Industrial Revolution* presented to T. S. Ashton. Edited by L. S. Pressnell (London, Athlone Press, 1960). Essays in this volume mention Dr. Stephen Fell, Quaker apothecary of Ulverston, Quaker clothiers at Melksham, Wilts, in 1739, and a Quaker society in Nottingham formed for the relief of distress “by the aid of medicines, by the distribution of apparel, by temporary loans”.

#### QUAKERISM IN ST. HELENS

*A Merseyside town in the industrial revolution: St. Helens, 1750-1900*, by T. C. Barker and J. R. Harris (London, Frank Cass & Co., 1959, 45s.), has a few passing references to Friends. By the middle of the nineteenth-century Quakerism seems to have died out, and the meeting house (seating 118) was not in use, but the Society appears as owner of coal beneath the soil, of the Black Bull Inn in Church Street, and of a field which provided the growing community with its New Market Place.

#### TORQUAY FRIENDS, 1878

“The Society of Friends established a meeting house in the Warren Road in 1854; it will hold 200 persons. There is a library connected with the Society, consisting of denominational works.” (*The History of Torquay*, by J. T. White, 1878, p. 327.)