

Between 1828 and 1832, when she died, Hannah Kilham prepared some "Picture Lessons" in West African languages. No copy of these has been found, and probably they were never printed (S. Biller, *Memoir of Hannah Kilham* (1837) p. 441).

Hannah Kilham's linguistic work, though crude by modern standards, was a worthy pioneering effort in an untracked field, and has been commended as such by a modern student of African languages (A. Werner: "English Contributions to the Study of African Languages" in *Journal of the African Society*, xxix (1930), 117). Of the 30 vocabularies of 1827-1828, at least a dozen represented languages which had not previously appeared in print. Hannah Kilham's emphasis on the value of vernacular instruction in African education was well-nigh unique in her own day, but has been fully justified by progressive experience.

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Recent Publications

Brief Guide to the contents of the East Riding County Record Office, County Hall, Beverley. January, 1960.

Included are the following:

DDQR. Records of the Society of Friends—deposited by Hull Preparative Meeting. Detailed calendar available.

Elloughton (afterwards *Cave*) *Monthly Meeting*: minutes 1669-1783. Sufferings 1665-1775. Epistles 1657-1760. Certificates and disownment 1721-1784.

Kelk (afterwards *Bridlington*) *Monthly Meeting*: minutes 1669-1773. Sufferings 1652-1752. Epistles 1690-1772. Disownments 1669-1773.

Owstwick (*Holderness*) *Monthly Meeting*: minutes 1669-1788. Sufferings 1655-1792. Epistles 1675-1788. Disownments 1669-1787.

Bridlington Preparative Meeting: Women's minutes 1735-1791.

Owstwick Preparative Meeting: Women's minutes 1706-1768.

Welwick Preparative Meeting: Women's minutes 1702-1792. Epistles 1702-1790.

Of the 725 men and women whose lives are recorded in the latest volume (O.U.P., 1959, 105s.) of the *Dictionary of National Biography*—who died, that is to say, between 1941 and 1950 inclusive—five are stated to have been Friends: Sir Joseph Barcroft (1872-1947), physiologist; Sir Arthur Eddington (1882-1944), mathematician and astrophysicist; J. Rendel Harris (1852-1941), biblical scholar, archaeologist and orientalist; Sir George Newman (1870-1948),

pioneer in public and child health; and Joseph Albert Pease, first Baron Gainford (1860-1943), politician and man of business. "The Quaker outlook," we are told, "influenced" Arthur Eddington's "views on many questions"; George Newman was "active in the Quaker interests"; and "Jack Pease, as he was affectionately known to his friends", "was modest and fair-minded, adhering to his Quaker principles." Joseph Barcroft, on the other hand, was involved in the physiology of gas-warfare, and, after "difficulty in reconciling the war with his Quaker faith," ceased to be a Friend. These four were all birthright Friends. Arthur Eddington was the son of the "headmaster of the Friends' School in Kendal," Joseph Barcroft and George Newman were educated at Bootham School, York, and J. A. Pease had been to "Tottenham Grove House, a Quakers' school." Rendel Harris, the account of whom is written by H. G. Wood, had been a Congregationalist and did not join Friends till his twenty-ninth year.

Eight other subjects are stated to have been of Quaker stock. Stanley Baldwin, first Earl Baldwin of Bewdley (1867-1947), Prime Minister, had "Quaker missionaries to the American colonies" among his ancestors. Through his mother, Sophia Elizabeth Ransome, Sir Granville Bantock (1868-1946), composer, was descended from "a family of East Anglian Quakers." Laurence Binyon (1869-1943), poet, art-historian and critic, "was of Quaker stock on both sides" of his family. Basil Harwood (1859-1949), musician and composer, was also "born of Quaker stock": "his strict Quaker upbringing probably accounts for a certain austerity in his music." Edward Johnston (1872-1944), calligrapher and designer of lettering, was descended from the Gurneys of Earlham. The family of George Ambrose Lloyd, first Baron Lloyd (1879-1941), statesman, "was of Welsh origin, but early conversion to the tenets of the Society of Friends had led them to sell their land in Wales and to move to Birmingham where the family became famous in commerce and industry." The family of Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith (1864-1945), civil servant and social investigator, likewise "had been Quakers for many generations" on both sides. Logan Pearsall Smith (1865-1946), writer, who, once more, "was born of Quaker stock", was educated at "the Quaker Penn Charter School" in Philadelphia and at Haverford College, and "retained a large residue of Quaker virtue" as well as inheriting "a mild form of manic depression".

Subjects whose Quaker ancestry is left unrecorded but may be ascertained on references to lives of members of their families in earlier volumes include Sir Edmund Trelawny Backhouse, second Baronet (1873-1944), historian and authority on China, who became a Roman Catholic; and the two cousins, both social reformers, Dame Rosalind Paget (1855-1948), the account of whom is written by Edith M. Pye, and Eleanor Rathbone (1872-1946). John Edward Ellis, "member of a well-known Quaker family and a former Liberal junior minister" finds mention as the father of Marion Parmoor, second wife to Charles Alfred Cripps, first Baron Parmoor (1852-1941), lawyer and politician.

G.F.N.