

## Recent Publications

*Quaker history: the bulletin of Friends Historical Association* vol. 56, no. 1 (Spring 1967) announces a change of editorship. After 18 years' service as editor, Frederick B. Tolles has resigned, and is succeeded by Lyman W. Riley, of the Charles Patterson Van Pelt Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104. Published work has made the name of Frederick Tolles well known on this side of the Atlantic, and the current issue of the Bulletin (the last one for which he has been responsible as editor) is well up to the standard of interest and scholarship which he has maintained throughout the 'fifties and 'sixties. A paper by Edwin B. Bronner entitled "Intercolonial relations among Quakers before 1750" has a wide interest.

*Newcastle upon Tyne and the Puritan Revolution: a study of the Civil War in North England.* By Roger Howell. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1967. 63s.

This story is of great interest, showing how the city of Newcastle upon Tyne responded to the different influences of the period (up to 1662) and also its complicated intrigues of civic government. This latter is largely based on the work of our friend M. Hope Dodds in this field, to which the author frequently refers.

Sir Arthur Hesilrige was put in charge of Newcastle and the north in late 1647, taking up his office in 1648. He was appointed in particular to ensure the coal trade with London, which he secured, and to satisfy the demands of the unpaid garrisons in Newcastle, also achieved. In spite of building up a fortune for himself, and buying sequestrated lands, Hesilrige is shown as, with Cromwell's backing, promoting the Puritan cause, especially the possible founding of a college at Durham. This was opposed by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge and others, including George Fox, who made clear his well-known view that "learning" was not enough to make ministers.

Quakers are cited as active in Gateshead, while strongly opposed in the city, with a band of Independent and Puritan ministers, introduced by Hesilrige, writing against them, answered by James Nayler. However, Quakers are said "to have struck the most permanent roots in the Newcastle area of any of the sects". The author notes there was "little persecution of the Quakers, as they had Anthony Pearson's protective influence", and his pamphlet in their favour presented to Parliament in 1653 is mentioned.

It is of interest to find that Henry Draper, and some others later became Quakers, had held appointments in Newcastle in the Parliamentary interest in the 1640's—Draper entertained George Fox at Headlam Hall, near Darlington, several times.

Comparison is made with other artisan centres in the interregnum, showing that local interests often were of more importance to the citizens than national politics, which they accommodated themselves to, rather than supported.

The book is a valuable addition to our knowledge of this difficult period.

AMY E. WALLIS