

Notes and Queries

MEETING HOUSES

David M. Butler is preparing lists of the Meeting houses of each county, with their dates. He would be glad to hear from any Friend who has knowledge of the Meeting houses of a particular area, and who might be willing to fill in some of the gaps in his information.

Facts or references required include the location or address of the house, date of acquisition and building date of disposal (if not still in use) and present state.

BALLADS

The British Broadside Ballad and its Music, by Claude M. Simpson (New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1966) contains the following references to ballads which introduce Quakers:

(Tune—Cook Laurel) "The Quakers Prophesie", begin: Come all my kind Neighbours and listen awhile. Reprinted in *Roxburghe ballads*, VI.6.

(Tune—Let Mary Live Long, 1692) "The Quaker's Wanton Wife", begin: A Citizen's Wife I am, I declare it. Reprinted in *Osterley Park Ballads*, p. 25. Later editions mentioned, with title "A pleasant Discourse of a Young Woman to her Husband the Quaker".

(Tune—The Old Man's Wish, by Walter Pope, 1684) "An Excellent New Song, Call'd The Quakers Lamentation", 1692, begin: Dear friends behold a Brother most sad. Pepys V.409.

(Tune—The Spinning Wheel, c. 1680—) "The Quaker's Wives

Lamentation for the Loss of Her Husbands Jewels, begin: Oh Wretched Woman that I am. Pepys III.302.

(Tune—Tom a Bedlam) "A Relation of a Quaker", broadside of 1659, begin: All in the Land of Essex. Other editions entitled "The Colchester Quaker".

EDUCATION AND FACTORY

"Education and the factory in industrial Lancashire, 1780—1840", by Michael Sanderson (*Economic history review*, 2nd series, vol. 20, no. 2, August 1967, pp. 266—279) mentions Jacob Bright, and the Ashworth, Dobson and Barlow, and the Waithman mills and their work in the educational field.

IRON INDUSTRY

The Black Country iron industry: a technical history by W. K. V. Gale (Iron and Steel Institute, 1966) deals briefly with the contributions of the Darbys and Lloyds to the development of the iron industry in England.

RAILWAY BIBLIOGRAPHY

A masterly *Bibliography of British Railway History* compiled by George Ottley, published by Allen and Unwin (1965) includes many references to Friends and Quaker families who made their mark in railways, stretching through the alphabet from

AGGS, William Hanbury, *Handbook on Railways* and through George Bradshaw, the

Peases and the Pims, right on to
YOUNG, Thomas.

REGISTERS

National Index of Parish Registers, a guide to Anglican, Roman Catholic and Nonconformist Registers before 1837, compiled by D. J. Steel (Society of Genealogists), of which volume 5, dealing with the south Midlands and the Welsh border counties was published in 1966, promises to be a useful set even before all eleven volumes planned are published.

Each county is treated separately, parishes are listed alphabetically after a section giving general information on record repositories, the whereabouts of registers, and the scope, whereabouts and organization of the non-parochial registers. Sections dealing with the Society of Friends are fully documented and the compiler has had assistance from Edward Milligan at Friends House. A general article on Quaker registers is promised for volume 1 (not yet published).

SCOTCH-IRISH

Ulster emigration to colonial America, 1718-1775, by R. J. Dickson (a graduate of Queen's University, Belfast) is the first volume in a new Ulster-Scot historical series published for the Ulster-Scot Historical Society (Routledge, 1966, 45s.). There are many references to Pennsylvania. This will be the authoritative work on the subject for a good time to come, and the appendices and bibliography provide information of value quite apart from the author's narrative.

SLAVERY

The *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, Manchester, vol. 49, no. 2 (Spring 1967) pp. 271-2, records the deposit in the library of a collection of letters, letter-books, diaries and printed works of and concerning the anti-slavery advocate George Thompson (1804-78) and his son-in-law, F. W. Chesson. Thirty-three of the letters were written to Miss E. Pease, later Mrs. Nichol. The collection includes a letter-book of the Aborigines Protection Society, of which Chesson was assistant secretary, for 1856-61 and original minutes of the London Emancipation Committee for 1859-60.

ARMFIELD'S OF RINGWOOD

"Armfield's of Ringwood", by Donald A. E. Cross, an article in *Industrial Archaeology*, vol. 4, no. 2 (May 1967) gives a brief history of the firm which Joseph Armfield joined as partner in 1875, and which continued in engineering work until it was wound up in 1956.

ROBERT ARTHINGTON

Eric Sigsworth's Borthwick paper (published by St. Anthony's Press, York) entitled *The brewing trade during the industrial revolution: the case of Yorkshire*, 1967, has a footnote (p. 22) on the Leeds Temperance Society. The Society held its inaugural meeting at the Leeds Friends' Meeting House, and in 1836 the Society voted to become teetotal. This was not voted without controversy, and some Friends did not approve. Robert Arthington, the brewer, owned a copy of the tract *Total Absti-*

nence *Tried and Found Wanting*, 1839, but he continued to supply the beer for monthly meetings until 1850. In that year John Priestman (1805-66), of Bradford castigated the assembled Friends "in an address so eloquent that the offending barrel was poured down the drain, while Arthington was so moved by the censure that he at once closed down the brewery."

An account of this, differing in some respects from the above, appears in H. R. Hodgson, *The Society of Friends in Bradford*, 1926, pp. 59-60.

JOHN BRIGHT

I

Trollope's *Phineas Finn* has long been taken to include in its characters leading political figures of the 1860s. J. R. Dinwiddy, lecturer in history at Makerere University College, in an article "Who's who in Trollope's political novels" in *Nineteenth-Century Fiction*, June 1967 (vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 31-46) discusses at some length the possible parallels in the characters of John Bright and the Mr. Turnbull of the novel. Trollope denied having portrayed Bright, but the author concludes that "he must have enjoyed drawing these portraits or caricatures (which were part of his 'fling' at contemporary politics); and within the limits of the *genre* they seem to me distinctly realistic".

II

Cobden and Bright: a Victorian political partnership, by Donald Read (London, Edward Arnold, 1967, 42s.) is a penetrating study of the radicalism of the two

men, and of the differences in their approach to problems and how far their identity of thought and action extended. The author finds that where there were differences it was Cobden rather than Bright who was the more radical of the two.

III

The Bright Papers in the British Museum provided some source material for John Alan Williams in his masterly M.A. thesis in the University of Leeds, 1966 entitled *Manchester and the Manchester school, 1830-57*. He concludes that John Bright's defeat at the polls in 1857 was due to the opposition of the Manchester "school" to the Crimean War and Palmerston's foreign policy, a war and policy which had proved itself popular with the Manchester middle classes.

IV

"Cobden and Bright in politics, 1846-1857", by N. McCord, lecturer in history, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, in the volume of essays in honour of George Kitson Clark (a don at Trinity College, Cambridge since 1922) which is entitled *Ideas and institutions of Victorian Britain* (1967, Bell, 63s.), deals with the political fortunes of Cobden and Bright after the Corn Law Repeal success.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE (1634-87)

The merchant's letter book of James Claypoole for the period just before and after his emigration to Philadelphia in 1683, has been published by the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, edited by Marion Balderston, 1967 (\$7.50). One

main interest is that the book provides a picture of the business (and to a certain extent the Quaker) connections of a London trader who was in commercial contact with continental, Irish and colonial merchants at a period when the imperial horizon was expanding. Friends will be interested in this book because many of Claypoole's contacts, both in London and elsewhere in the British Isles, were Quaker merchants like himself.

"The Claypoles of Northborough in America", by the editor of the foregoing Letter book, an article in *Northamptonshire Past and Present*, vol. 4, no. 2 (pp. 121-124), 1967 includes a family tree (up to 1706).

JOHN DALTON (1766-1844)

Arnold W. Thackray of Churchill College, Cambridge, contributes "Fragmentary remains of John Dalton. Part I. Letters", to *Annals of Science*, vol. 22, no. 3 (Sept. 1966) pp. 145-74. Several hitherto unpublished letters are here printed in full.

JOHN FLOUNDERS DIXON

John Flounders Dixon (1844-1921) emigrated from Great Ayton to Iowa in 1871, and the final issue of the *Bulletin* of the British Association for American Studies (no. 12, pp. 5-41, 1966, published in 1967) prints a letter from the emigrant which is now in the possession of Mr Eric Rodway of Leeds. The letter describes the journey from Yorkshire to Iowa. It is fully annotated, as well on family and biographical points as on topographical and economic aspects.

MAY DRUMMOND

Joseph Spence's *Observations, Anecdotes, and Characters of books and men*, edited by James M. Osborn (Clarendon Press, 1966. 2 vols. £7 10s.), is a new and much more enriched edition of a basic source for the literary history of the age of Pope and his contemporaries.

The anecdotes make mention of Robert Barclay, Thomas Beaven, William Penn and George Whitehead. There is a small group of notes concerning May Drummond from a conversation in early March 1746. Anthony Purver's new translation of the Bible was expected to be published soon—a reference to the work which did not appear complete until 1764, although Joseph Smith's *Descriptive catalogue* assigns an initial beginning in parts to 1741 or 1742.

Joseph Spence describes a meeting at which May Drummond "behaved with great steadiness and seriousness. No whining when she spoke and scarce any action." He says "Quakerism is by no means a proper religion for the pretty ladies of this world."

THE FALMOUTH FOXES

A history of tin mining and smelting in Cornwall, by D. B. Barton (Truro, 1967, 60s.) is largely concerned with developments and vicissitudes from the beginning of the nineteenth century until the present. The volume includes some references to the mining interests of the Fox family of Falmouth and Wadebridge.

GALTON

"The Galtons of Birmingham,

Quaker gun merchants and bankers, 1702-1831", by Barbara M. D. Smith, an article in *Business History*, vol. 9, no. 2, July 1967, pp. 132-149, is particularly concerned with the business activities of Samuel John Galton (1753-1832).

THOMAS HAMERSLEY

Staffordshire and the Great Rebellion. Edited by D. A. Johnson and D. G. Vaisey. Published by Staffordshire County Council County Records Committee (1965), includes the following:

Item 43. One of the first Staffordshire Quakers calls a meeting. [pp. 65-66].

This little notice was produced in evidence when Thomas Hamersley was bound over to keep the peace, 1655. (S.R.O., Q/SR.M.1655, f.2).

I give notice to all neighbors hereabout or else where that there is a general meeting upon Chedleton Heath the first day of the next weeke called Thursday where may be discovered the deceit of the preists and the truth made manifest to as man[y] as can receive it.

(signed) by me:
Thomas Hamersley.

Leeke,
26th of the 7th month.

JOHN SCANDRETT HARFORD

An autograph manuscript by Hannah More of her poem "Le Bas Bleu or the Progress of Conversation: An Epistle to Mrs. Vesey" presented to John Scandrett Harford (1754-1815) of Blaise Castle, 1783, was sold at Sotheby's, Tuesday 18th July 1967 (lot no. 540) by order of Sir Arthur Harford, Bt.

HANNAH KILHAM

The early study of Nigerian languages, by P. E. H. Hair (Cambridge University Press, 1967, 50s.) treats briefly of the work of Hannah Kilham, one of the first Europeans to recommend the education of Africans in their vernaculars. The author mentions his own article in *Journal F.H.S.*, 49, 1960, pp. 165-8, and also Ormerod Greenwood on "Hannah Kilham's plan", *Sierra Leone Bulletin of Religion*, 4, 1962, pp. 9-22, 61-71, and he notes that Friends failed to accord much support to her activities, and when Hannah Kilham travelled out to Freetown in 1830, she went with four returning C.M.S. missionaries, but with no Quaker colleague.

MARY LEADBEATER

The 39th annual report of the Huntington Library and Art Gallery, 1965-66, reports (p. 21) the acquisition by the library of a number of Maria Edgeworth's letters, including letters addressed to Mary Leadbetter, relating to the latter's *Cottage Dialogues*.

J. C. LETTSOM

A bibliographical note on "The Westminster Library" in *The Library*, Sept. 1966, vol. 21, no. 3 (5th series), p. 243, mentions that John C. Lettsom "the most versatile and devoted leader in public health movements of the time" was a member of the library.

COCKSURE TOM

A. N. L. Munby's lecture on *Macaulay's Library* (University of Glasgow, 28th David Murray Foundation lecture, 9th March

1965), published by the university publishers at Glasgow, 1966, ranges widely through the reading and opinions of the historian as revealed by the books he owned (of which the catalogue survives) and read and annotated. The author notices that

"The *soubriquet* 'Cocksure Tom' was not applied for nothing and we can all remember some rather uncomfortable episodes in his career such as the 'complacent infallibility', as Sir Charles Firth described it, with which he received the deputation of Quakers who came, with good reason, to expostulate with him over his misrepresentation of the character of William Penn."

GEORGE ROFE

Felix Hull's *Calendar of the White and Black books of the Cinque Ports, 1432-1955* (Historical Manuscripts Commission. JP 5. H.M. Stationery Office, 1966) contains a note on p. 498 of a 1655 petition on behalf of George Rofe, a Quaker, against Hythe, which is omitted. [K.A.O.: CP/Bp 124,125.]

SCOTT OF AMWELL

A brief notice of the poems of John Scott of Amwell occurs in a chapter on "Natural history in English poetry, 1760-1800" in *The rhetoric of science: a study of scientific ideas and imagery in eighteenth-century English poetry* by William Powell Jones (Routledge, 1966, 40s.). The author deals in this chapter with the poetry of the period influenced by Thomson's *Seasons*; he notices the scientific exactness of descriptive poems by John Scott on the garden at Amwell. Another poet

noticed in the same chapter is Edmund Rack (d. 1787) founder of the Bath and West Agricultural Society, and author of *Poems on several subjects* (1775); "To Spring" "is full of catalogues of spring flowers".

JOSEPH JOHN SEEKINGS

Joseph John Seekings, who went into partnership with George Edward Belliss in engineering in the 1860s, appears briefly in a paper on the history of G. E. Belliss & Company in the *Transactions* of the Newcomen Society, vol. 37, pp. 87, 88. When Belliss began to turn towards naval work, Seekings left the firm, set up near Gloucester and eventually took into partnership William Sisson, who gave his name to the firm after Seekings' death.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Shaw on Religion. Edited by Warren Sylvester Smith (Constable, 1967) includes extracts from the writings of Bernard Shaw dealing with many aspects of religion. Quakers are mentioned in a hitherto unpublished essay "On ritual, religion, and the intolerableness of tolerance" (1922). Shaw declares "In essentials I am Protestant and Quaker"; "There is room in the world for George Fox and the Pope". Shaw's interest in George Fox is noted, and the scene in which Fox makes his appearance in *In Good King Charles's Golden Days* is reprinted in the volume.

TACE SOWLE

Tace Sowle appears in the reports of Robert Clare, a printer who kept an eye for the government on the activities of his fellow-

printers during the reign of Queen Anne.

In October 1705 Clare sent a list of London master printers to Secretary Harley. It included: "Mrs. Sole In Leaden-hall-street."

In November 1705, the following work was reported:

"A Letter from a Gentleman in ye City to his Kinsman in the Country, Concerning ye Quakers"; authorship unknown [actually by Benjamin Coole]; printer, "Mr. Tacy Sowle".

STURGE FAMILY

A Guide to records in the Leeward Islands, by E. C. Baker (Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1965), includes some details of family papers in possession of Mrs. E. P. Sturge, of Hampstead, London, and also of Sturge papers (including correspondence from Joseph Sturge, 1840-1858) in "The Society of Friends Library, Marylebone Road, London" (pp. 39-40). On p. 76 we find the Tortola Friends' records at "the Society of Friends' Library in Euston Road, London".

WIGHAM OF COANWOOD

"Wigham of Coanwood", by L. C. Coombes (*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th series, vol. 44, 1966, pp. 165-84) surveys the Wigham family from the seventeenth century onwards. There is a map of the Coanwood district, in the angle made by the South Tyne river as it flows north and then turns eastward towards the sea at Featherstone. There are valuable family pedigrees for the Wighams of Coanwood, the Wighams in Scotland, the Wigham Richardsons, the Wighams in Ireland, and the Wighams of Hargill House.

BECKINGHAM

Among gifts and deposits reported in Lincolnshire Archives Committee archivists' report no. 18 (1966/67) are documents received through the British Records Association (p. 58 of the report), which include deeds of cottages and closes in Beckingham [5 miles East of Newark], including former Quaker meeting house, 1746-1828.

BRADFORD QUAKERS

Politics and opinion in nineteenth century Bradford, 1832-1880 (with special reference to parliamentary elections), by David Gordon Wright, is a massive 1,000-page Ph.D. thesis in the University of Leeds, 1966.

The writer thinks that "Quakers . . . made little impact as a body on the town's social and political life after the last quarter of the previous century, with the exception of one or two individuals like . . . John Priestman" (p. 44). There is a brief summary of the career of John Priestman (d. 1866) on pages 46-8. Faced with a work like this, the reader cannot help but wish that theses accepted for degrees were required to be indexed before the degree was conferred.

BRISTOL

Early Bristol Quakerism, by Russell Mortimer (Bristol, Historical Association, 1967) is an account of early Quaker life in the city from 1654 to 1700, and touches on the main highlights during that period. Illustrations include one of James Nayler's entry into Bristol, 1656 (from a volume in Friends House Library), and Ernest Board's

painting of the marriage of William Penn to Hannah Callowhill in 1696 (Bristol City Art Gallery).

COALBROOKDALE WAGGONWAYS

In vol. 37 (1964-65) of the Newcomen Society's *Transactions* there is a paper by R. A. Mott entitled "English waggonways of the eighteenth century", which includes sections on the Coalbrookdale group waggonways, a detailed study based in part on the Norris MS. and Abiah Darby's Journal at Friends House Library.

"Owen Bowen of Dudley, Bailiff of Coal pits, a Quaker, and aged 49 in 1754" appears (p. 60) in the course of another article, on Newcomen engines, in the same issue, which also makes some use of the Coalbrookdale papers.

COLCHESTER

"In the latter half of the seventeenth century, Colchester became a centre of the Quaker movement . . . the town had for many years housed a community of ardent Protestant religious refugees from the Low Countries, and its protestantism had been a bye-word. The spiritual home of the Quakers in Colchester was the Dutch quarter, and members of the Dutch congregation, although not among the first adherents, were soon to be found at Quaker meetings. John and Daniel Vandewall were early members . . . Many other Flemish families were represented at the Quaker meetings; there are nineteen references to the Tayspill family in the . . . Registers . . . between the years 1674 and 1780, and there are

numerous references to the De Horne, Van de Wall, Everett, Fromenteel and Bloys families, all of which were prominent members of the Dutch congregation." [From "The Flemish and Dutch community in Colchester in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries", by L. F. Roker. (*Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London*, vol. 21, no. 1, 1966 (for 1965), p. 29)].

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND MEETING HOUSES

Nikolaus Pevsner's *Cumberland and Westmorland* (Buildings of England), Penguin Books, 1967, 25s. notices Friends' Meeting Houses at Alston, Burgh-by-Sands, Caldbeck, Pardshaw Hall (Dean), Eaglesfield, Sikeside (Kirklington), Penrith, Wetheral, Whitehaven and Wigton (all Cumberland), and at Kendal, Preston Patrick and Tirril (Westmorland). In a preliminary note on p. 35 the author notices that many of these Meeting Houses are of the cottage type of the seventeenth century, and that the first large meeting house is that at Moorhouse (Burgh-by-Sands) of 1733, seven arched windows long.

DERBYSHIRE GENTRY

"The gentry of Derbyshire in the seventeenth century", by S. C. Newton, in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. 86, 1966, pp. 1-30, includes brief biographical notes on Gervase Bennet of Snelston, (son of Robert Bennet of Littleover) originator of the name "Quaker", Simon Degge (1612-1703) who wrote a defence of John Gratton, Sir Henry Every of Egginton (1629-

1700) who was reputed to be a defender of the Quakers when on the bench, and Thomas Woo-house (or Wollas) of Glapwell, who is listed as a Quaker in a 1662 list of gentry (reproduced in the article).

EDINBURGH

The City of Edinburgh (The Third Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. 15), edited by David Keir (Collins, 1966), includes a brief summary account of Friends in the city. Quakerism first reached Edinburgh in 1653, and meetings were held for a few years in the house of William Osborne, a former Parliamentary Army officer. The Miller family is mentioned, and (in the twentieth century development) Ernest Ludlam (183-4).

ESSEX

Friends at Barking (from 1658, and including William Mead and Richard Claridge), at Epping (from 1667 or before, together with a school), at Waltham Holy Cross, and one Dagenham Quaker of 1665, are mentioned in volume 5 of the *Victoria History of the County of Essex* (1966), which covers parts of Becontree and Waltham hundreds.

Facing p. 123 there is a reproduction of a water colour drawing by A. B. Bamford, 1905, of Barking Friends' Meeting House, refronted 1758, demolished 1908.

FARFIELD, YORKSHIRE

William Lemmon's *Bolton Abbey and the Wharfe* (English Life Publications, Derby), 1967, has a note on Farfield Hall, erected 1728 by Richard, third earl of Burlington for George Myers,

son of his former steward. The Myers family were Quakers and behind the hall is the Quaker meeting house, 1689.

GARGRAVE

History of the church and parish of Saint Andrew, Gargrave, by Janet M. Dinsdale (Gargrave, 1966) includes a couple of pages on the Society of Friends. Quakers are also noted in the returns made to Archbishop Herring's visitation, 1743, and to Drummond's visitation in 1764.

The Craven deanery visitation of 1664 recorded nine Quaker people in the parish, a figure which rose to twenty-three in 1683; families of the names of Tomlinson, Carr, Gill, Parkinson, Sedgwick, Tunstall and Wainman. In 1686 Stainton Hall was being used for meetings. After Toleration, meetings were licensed at Gargrave, Broughton and Airton. "It is said that an old disused burial ground between Gargrave and Broughton belonged to the Quakers but no confirmation can be found."

LEEDS

Leeds Quaker Meeting, by Wilfrid Allott (Thoresby Society, Leeds, 1966) is an illustrated history of the Friends in the town from the beginnings up to 1962. This history is based on the minute books of Leeds meeting, and is the printed version, made permanently available above the imprint of the Thoresby Society, the local historical society, of talks given at Carlton Hill Meeting House in 1963 and 1964.

MANCHESTER COTTON

Manchester men and Indian

cotton, 1847-1872, by Arthur W. Silver (Manchester University Press, 1966, 56s.) includes a chapter on the personalities of the leaders of the Manchester business men during the period when the cotton trade sensed and experienced the dangers to their industry of being so closely dependent on American raw cotton imports and looked to India for alternative supplies. John Bright emerges as a prime force, and this volume throws new light on his wise guidance in commercial as in political affairs. A plate of four presidents of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, gives portraits of Henry and Edmund Ashworth (the latter kept a pack of hounds).

MANKINHOLE

In Christopher John Wright's *A guide to the Pennine way* (Constable, 25s.) Mankinholes (east of Todmorden) is mentioned for its Youth Hostel near the Pennine Way. The author also provides the information that it was "one of the first meeting places of the Quakers..." The earliest record of their meetings was in the house of one Joshua Laycock on 3rd December, 1667. They rented a croft nearby as a burial ground for "a twopence of Silver" yearly rent for a term of 900 years. This can be traced although it is built upon. There is a gravestone in the wall of one of the buildings with the inscription "J.S. 1685".

MIDDLESBROUGH

The birth and growth of modern Middlesbrough, by Norman Moorsom (the author, 5 Levisham Close, Acklam, Middlesbrough, 1967), covers the history

of the town from its establishment in 1830 by a Darlington business group headed by Joseph Pease. The name originally chosen for the district was "Port Darlington", but this proved unpopular with the Stockton people who did not wish to be flanked by Darlington east and west. This intense local patriotism and rivalry, which is revealed in many parts of the North, reappears in the search for a neutral name for the new County Borough of Teeside. The author quotes from *The Diaries of Edward Pease* (1907).

NEW ENGLAND PERSECUTION

Pilgrim Colony: a history of New Plymouth, 1620-1691, by George D. Langdon, (Yale Publications in American studies, 12. 1966) assistant professor of history at Vassar College, sheds light on the colonial establishment reaction to the coming of the Quaker missionaries into the Massachusetts area in the 1650s, and helps us to understand their difficulties and the violence of their reaction to the threat which they recognized in the spread of Quakerism.

NOTTINGHAM

Economic and social change in a midland town: Victorian Nottingham, 1815-1900, by Roy A. Church (Frank Cass, 1966, 75s.) includes mentions of Friends of the period and their contribution to the life of the town. Samuel Fox, grocer, appears several times, and Joseph Sturge's narrow defeat in the 1842 parliamentary election is also studied.

OXFORDSHIRE

The Oxfordshire Record Society

publication no. 38 (1957) is *Articles of Enquiry addressed to the clergy of the Diocese of Oxford at the Primary Visitation of Dr. Thomas Secker, 1738*. Transcribed and edited by H. A. Lloyd Jukes.

The volume includes notices of Friends at Alvescote (page 7), Bampton (13), Banbury (14), Barford St. Michael (15), Bix (17), Bladen (Woodstock) (18), Bloxham (22), Broughton (28), Burcester (30), Burford (32), Chadlington and Shorthampton (36), Chalbury (37), Chipping Norton (44), Cropredy (49), Dadington (53), Ewelme (59), Eynsham (61), Finmere (63), Henley (78), Heyford at Bridge (80), Hook Norton (84), Kingham (94), Newton Purcell (107), Northleigh (109), St. Clements Oxon. (114), St. Mary Magdalen's Oxon. (118), St. Peter in the Bailey Oxon. (121), Rotherfield Greys (126), Rowsham (128), Shipton under Whichwood (134), Soulderne (138), South Newington (139), Stanton-Harcourt (145), Steeple Barton (149), Stonesfield (153), Swailecliffe (155), Swereford (156), Tackley (159), Tadmarton (160), Tainton (160), Great Tew (161), Watlington (164), West Well (168), Wiggington (171), Witney (174).

Nowhere is it stated that Quakerism is increasing.

PENNSYLVANIA

"The Board of Trade, the Quakers, and Resumption of

Colonial Charters, 1699-1702", by I. K. Steele, of the department of history, University of Western Ontario, appears on pp. 596-619 of *The William and Mary quarterly*, 3rd series, vol. 23, no. 4 (Oct. 1966).

The author, in an interesting article, shows, with references to Meeting for Sufferings sources, and to the correspondence of William Penn, the success of the resistance to the Board of Trade's demand that the charters of the proprietary colonies should be recalled and the provinces vested in the crown.

WHITEHAVEN

In 1716 Friends acquired land in Sandhills Lane for the building of a meeting-house. The house was erected in 1727. Friends continued to use it until 1931 when it was sold to the Brethren.

This brief factual information comes from *Whitehaven, a short history*, by Daniel Hay, published by Whitehaven Borough Council, 1966, price 10s.

YORKS (N.R.) MEETING HOUSES

Nikolaus Pevsner's *The buildings of England, Yorkshire the North Riding* (Penguin Books, 1966) mentions Friends' meeting houses at Carperby (1864), Malton (1825), Middlesbrough (c. 1877), Osmotherley (1733), Scarborough (St. Sepulchre 1801, York Place 1894), and the school at Great Ayton.