

## Notes and Queries

### A BATTLE-DOOR

The *Battle-Door* (1660) by Fox, Stubbs and Furly has been reprinted in *English Linguistics, 1500-1800*, a series of facsimile reprints, selected and edited by R. C. Alston (Scolar Press, Menston, 1968). The introductory note, on a cancel leaf following the title-page, remarks on the bibliographical complexity of the work, which is reproduced (original size) by permission of the Librarian, York Minster.

### EDUCATION IN BRADFORD

Chapters on Quaker Sunday Schools, "The Quaker Schools in Bradford" and on "Bradford Friends' Adult School" appear in a Leeds University M.Ed. thesis (1967) entitled *The contribution of the non-conformists to the development of education in Bradford in the nineteenth century*, by Norman Brian Roper. *The Society of Friends in Bradford*, by H. R. Hodgson (1926), and *Bradford Friends' Adult School . . . a Sketch of its first ten years, 1875-1885* (1885) appear in the bibliography.

John Hustler and John Priestman figure also in the story of Bradford education unfolded in the M.Ed. thesis of Henry Eric Walsh: *An outline of the history of education in Bradford before 1870* (Leeds M.Ed., 1936). They played a part in work for the education of the poor in the town, such as the Ragged Schools. The author has used Hodgson's

*History* for the steps which Friends took to establish their own schools in the 19th century. W. E. Forster figures largely in the dozen years coming up to the Act of 1870.

### "THE FRIENDS' LINE"

The Dublin and Kingstown Railway was financed from a small personal circle centred round James Pim, Junior, "the father of Irish railways", the Pim family, and the private bank of Boyle, Low and Pim. James Pim used the resources of the bank to keep the scheme moving, and to pay some early dividends to help establish public confidence in the venture. These points are brought out in an interesting article on "The provision of capital for early Irish railways, 1830-53" by Joseph Lee, in *Irish Historical Studies*, vol. 16, no. 61, March, 1968, pp. 33-65.

### INDUSTRY

*Industry before the industrial revolution*, by William Rees (2 vols., University of Wales Press, 1968., 126s.) contains material concerning the London Lead Company, and the Quaker ironmasters. There are some illustrations of the Coalbrookdale works. In parts the story is taken right through the eighteenth century. There is an extensive bibliography.

Also may be mentioned *Lead Mining in Wales*, by W. J. Lewis (University of Wales Press,

1967), which includes many references to the work of the London Lead Company during the eighteenth century.

#### LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE

A few stirring paragraphs in a chapter entitled "The contagion of liberty", in *The ideological origins of the American revolution* (Belknap Press, Harvard, 1967, \$5.95) by Bernard Bailyn, Winthrop Professor of History at Harvard University, tells the story of a meeting on the evening of 14th October, 1774. The Massachusetts delegates in revolutionary Philadelphia were invited to a meeting in Carpenter's Hall, where they were faced by "a great number of Quakers seated at the long table with their broad brimmed beavers on their heads", together with Baptists and local Philadelphia dignitaries.

The visiting delegates were treated to a lengthy condemnation of the Massachusetts establishment in religion, which was rounded off with the hope that the offensive laws in Massachusetts would be repealed, and liberty given there, in the same way as in Pennsylvania. John Adams attempted to justify the position. In vain. He was met with Isaac Pemberton's exclamation "Oh! sir, pray don't urge liberty of conscience in favor of such laws."

#### MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

Leeds University Library Manuscript 195 (presented by Mr. W. E. Brady, 20th Nov., 1926) is the marriage certificate of George Brearey (son of the late Benjamin and Susanna Brearey) of Dewsbury, manufacturer, and

Hannah Brady of York, daughter of the late Thomas and Rachel Brady of Thorne, who were married at Thornton in the Clay, 24.viii.1836. Twenty-seven witnesses signed the certificate, including members of the Backhouse, Brady, Horner, Leef and Robson families, and John Ford.

#### SLAVE TRADE

*The Anti-Slave Trade movement in Bristol*, by Peter Marshall (Historical Association, Bristol Branch, 1968, 3s. 6d.) quotes from the Bristol Monthly Meeting records of 1785 concerning Friends' attitudes to the slave trade. Friends' support provided useful introductions and a solid base for Thomas Clarkson to pursue his inquiries among the commercial and mercantile elements in the city when he arrived in 1787 to collect evidence about the effect of the trade.

#### SOCIALISM

*The Christian Socialist Revival, 1877-1914*, by Peter d'A. Jones (Princeton University Press, 1968, \$12.50) contains a good deal of material concerning the Socialist Quaker Society from the society's minute books, and from information supplied from Friends House. The author says that "Looking back from the vantage point of 1963, Mr. Stephen James Thorne sees the inner dynamic of Quaker socialism to be a status conflict between a group of young, unestablished, intellectual radicals of modest means and the great, sturdy Quaker business families, deep-rooted, socially conservative, pious, and rich." The author's treatment of personal names is not impeccable.

## WILLIAM CHAMPION

Among other items in "Notes and News" in *Industrial Archaeology*, vol. 5, no. 2 (May 1968), p. 206, is a notice of the survey of William Chapman's Warmley brass works being undertaken by the Bristol Industrial Archaeological Society prior to demolition. There is a drawing (East elevation) of the clock tower building.

## JOHN DALTON

"Some bibliographical aspects of the work of John Dalton", an article in the *Manchester review*, vol. 11, Winter 1966-67, by A. L. Smyth, reproduces a paper given to the Manchester Society of Book Collectors in the bicentenary year of Dalton's birth. A. L. Smyth is editor of the standard bibliography of Dalton published in 1966.

## ABRAHAM DARBY

There is considerable notice of the work of Abraham Darby and the Coalbrookdale Company in "The mineral wealth of Coalbrookdale" by Ivor John Brown, an article in the *Bulletin of the Peak District Mines Historical Society*, vol. 2, 1965.

## THOMAS GREER

"Robert Delap and the beginnings of steam power in the Irish linen industry", by H. D. Gribbon (*Industrial archaeology*, vol. 5, pp. 61-64, 1968), quotes from the correspondence of Thomas Greer, bleacher, of Dunganon, Co. Tyrone, in the Greer Manuscripts, now at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.

## JOHN GRISCOM

"Public lectures on chemistry in the United States", by Wyndham D. Miles, in *Ambix*, vol. 15, no. 3 (Oct. 1968), pp. 129-53, includes some notice of the popular lectures on John Griscom, who moved from New Jersey to New York in 1806 and became one of the best academy and college teachers in the country.

## WILLIAM HENRY HARVEY

"William Henry Harvey, 1811-1866, and the tradition of systematic botany" by D. A. Webb. (*Hermathena*, no. 103, 1966, pp. 32-45), professor of systematic botany at the University of Dublin, deals with the life and work of one who became professor of botany at the Royal Dublin Society and at the university. "He was born near Limerick in 1811, the eleventh and youngest child of a prosperous Quaker merchant of the city." At the age of 35 he joined the Church of Ireland. The author mentions the work which Harvey wrote during a long sea voyage presenting the arguments sympathetically for and against his old and his new church, *Charles and Josiah, or friendly conversations between a churchman and a Quaker*.

## GERVASE KAY

A document from the consistory court of York, preceding the imprisonment of Gervase Kay of Kirkburton for non-payment of tithes, dated 25th June, 1675, is in the Wilson Manuscripts (volume ccli, 12) in the Brotherton Library, University of Leeds. The document recites that Gervase Kay had made personal appearance at the court



to answer Joseph Briggs, clerk in a cause of tythes. He was "in open Court personally monished to take his oath and sweare to give a true answer . . . as the law in that behalfe directs; which he not coming to obey the processe proceedings and decrees of the eccleissticall court, expressly, obstinately and contemptuously refused". The fact was certified to the West Riding magistrates, in order to his reformation.

Besse, *Sufferings*, II. 140, records the sequel, in which Gervase was committed to York Castle, by warrant dated 8th July, 1675.

#### HANNAH KILHAM

The Royal Commonwealth Society (Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2) library notes no. 144, December, 1968, include a short paragraph on Hannah Kilham, extracted from the library's file of transcripts of library talks, from a talk given 4th November, 1958, by Christopher Fyfe.

#### WILLIAM MORGAN

*The Diary of RICHARD KAY a Lancashire Doctor, 1716-51.* Extracts edited by W. Brockbank and F. Kenworthy. (Manchester, Chetham Society, 1968.) This diary includes (p. 123) the following entry for 25th November, 1747 (at Bury, Lancs.):

"This Day in the Morning we with many others attended at the Quaker's Meeting to hear one Morgan from Bristol preach and pray his Performance was very good . . ."

William Morgan received a certificate from Bristol Meeting 24.xii.1745 [Feb. 1746] directed to Friends in Worcestershire, Hampshire, London or there-

abouts. This he returned to the Meeting 4.vii.1749.

Richard Kay attended Friends' meetings in London, 6th Nov. 1743 and 1st Apr. 1744.

#### JOHN PHILLEY

Mr. W. A. Kelly of the University Library, Leeds, has kindly drawn our attention to passages in the printed *Life of Robert Frampton, bishop of Gloucester, deprived as a non-juror, 1689.* Edited by T. Simpson Evans. (London, 1876).

These concern the period around the early 1660's when Frampton was in the eastern Mediterranean, and came across John Philley [printed as Pitty, but there can be no doubt as to his identity] and another Friend, un-named, on religious concern in that region. The passages quoted below appear on pages 74-78.

"Here happen'd an odd adventure of a Quaker who arrived at Constantinople during Mr. Frampton's stay there, named John Pitty a Kentish man, who moved with zeal against Popery came over to invite the grand Seignior to invade Hungary to extirpate it in the Emperours dominions. And this he said he was moved to by the Lord, and wrote to the Sultan a large sheet of paper frequently interlin'd, of his visions, mission and proposals, with assurance of success, tho' the poor man was master of no other language than that his mother taught him.

"[The paper] began thus, To thee, Mahomet Han, by men of earth and commonly called, Emperour of the Turks . . . [John Philley was confined] till a ship was bound for England, upon which John was sent home, and

taught a school not far from Deal where Mr. Frampton found him at his second voyage to Turkey . . . [On Frampton's departure, as a note of his respect, Philley] presented Mr. Frampton at his going off from Deal with a large basket of fine pipins, and in friendly manner waited on him to his ship with good wishes for his voyage.

"Another Quaker he met in Turkey and perswaded to return home from pursuing a voyage as ludicrous and ridiculous as the other was malicious. He came to some port and there Mr. Frampton chanc'd to be, who after some formal salutations pass'd, asked him what brought him into those parts and whither he was bound; to which the Quaker answer'd that he was mov'd of the Lord to visit Jerusalem and in obedience to the call he had set his face to the East; what, says he, art thou to do at Jerusalem? to which he reply'd that he was going thither to bear his testimony against the men that were called Fathers, and exhort them to leave that place and no longer to sit brooding over a dead Christ . . . The vanity and presumption of which expectation Mr. Frampton sufficiently exposed, but the Quaker persisted, tho' I think he return'd home without pursuing his intended voyage."

#### DANIEL QUARE

Daniel Quare took out a patent for a portable barometer in 1695. This met with some opposition from the Clockmakers' Company, and the case is discussed by Nicholas Goodison in an article in *Annals of Science*, vol. 23, no. 4 (December 1967),

pp. 287-293, entitled "Daniel Quare and the portable barometer". The author concludes that "members of the company were making portable barometers in or before 1695 and that Quare was pulling a fast one."

#### RICHARD SHACKLETON

The letter of condolence to Mary Leadbeater on the death of her father Richard Shackleton, 28th August, 1792, in which Edmund Burke paid tribute to the parts and worth of the deceased, is printed in the most recent volume of *The Correspondence of Edmund Burke*, vol. 7, pp. 198-200 (Cambridge University Press).

#### 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.

#### DARLINGTON, 1850

*Darlington, 1850*, the second publication of the Durham County Local History Society (c/o The Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, co. Durham, 25s. 1967) consists of a reprint, with introduction, of the Report to the General Board of Health on Darlington in 1850. The work, which has two town plans, shows what Darlington conditions were like in 1850 before the industrial revolution had begun to make any impact on planning in the town. The de-

tailed introduction by H. John Smith discusses the enterprising work of the Peases and other reformers in helping the town to overcome its difficulties and modernize to keep pace with the industrial expansion on Tees-side. A useful list of members of the local Board of Health reads like a Darlington Quaker *Who's who*, for 1850-67.

#### EASINGWOLD FRIENDS

*The History of Easingwold and the Forest of Galtres*, by Geoffrey C. Cowling (Huddersfield, Advertiser Press Ltd., 1968, 42s.) has the following paragraph dealing with Friends in the district (p. 93):

"Easingwold never seems to have been much of a Quaker centre, though in 1689 there were meeting houses at Crayke, Stillington, Huby, Sutton-on-Forest, Sheriff Hutton, Sitttenham, another in Sheriff Hutton parish, one near Ampleforth and one at Wildon Grange. It is true that in 15th July, 1707, the house of Joseph Shipheard at Easingwold was licensed for meetings of the Society, but in 1743 there was only one Quaker family in the town and on 6th September, 1768, Jonas the son, and Mary (aged 9) and Ann (aged 8), the daughters of James Shepherd, Quaker, were baptised into the Church of England."

#### BILL OF FARE

The Bill of Fare at the Friends' Workhouse in Bristol at the beginning of the nineteenth century is reproduced in an article in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, vol. 86, 1967, p. 169, in the course of a paper on the Westbury-on-Trym workhouse by M. S. Moss. The Bill of Fare, from the Society of Friends records deposited in Bristol Archives Office, is as follows:

Day	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
1	Onion Broth	28 lb Roast Beef	Bread & Cheese
2	Milk Broth	Cold Beef	"
3	Water Gruel	12 lb Pork & Pease	"
4	Pease or Mutton Broth	Flower Pudding	"
5	Onion Broth	Boyld Mutton	"
6	Mutton Broth	Cold Mutton	"
7	Herb Broth	8 lb Bacon & Greens	"
8	Rice Milk	Bullock's Head Stewed	"
9	Broth	18 lb Boyld Mutton	"
10	Mutton Broth	Rice Pudding	"
11	Milk Broth	14 lb Boyld Beef	"
12	Herb Broth	Groat Pudding	"
13	Onion Broth	8 lb Bacon & Greens	"
14	Water Gruel	Bullock's Head Stewed	"

The butter with broth only allowed when they have Onion and Herb Broth and Water Gruel and then one pound to be equally divided among them.