

THE JOURNAL  
OF THE  
FRIENDS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Communications should be addressed to the Editors at  
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### Editorial

THIS number of the *Journal* completes volume 53, which began with the issue for 1972, and it contains the title-page and index covering the four years.

During this period the following four supplements to the *Journal* have appeared, issued on subscription to members of the Historical Society and on general sale (see priced list of Supplements on page iii of the cover).

- Supplement 32. John Woolman in England, 1772. *Henry J. Cadbury*
33. John Perrot. *Kenneth L. Carroll*
34. "The Other Branch": London Yearly Meeting and the Hicksites. *Edwin B. Bronner*
35. Alexander Cowan Wilson, 1866-1955. *Stephen Wilson*

It is a hard fact that the annual subscription to the Historical Society over the same period has had to be increased. The Historical Society depends on its members. For a body which began life in the early years of this century with a minimum annual subscription of 5s. it is obvious that only by careful husbandry and reliance on firm support (financial and otherwise) from members and friends, have the objects it has aimed at been achieved. The subscription stayed at 5s. for forty-five years through two world wars. Then it was doubled to 10s. (50p), and doubled again during the currency of this volume.

It is of great importance that research into Quaker history should be continuously carried on and the results made available to others. Friends are encouraged to bring forward the results of their work and their findings, not necessarily with a view to publication in the *Journal*, but for sharing with others and making them available in some form, perhaps with other work and historical records in the Library at Friends House—the storehouse for Quaker research.

On 2 May 1975 the Historical Society met jointly with the Society for the Social History of Medicine at Friends House, when David Richards gave a paper on “The Fox family: two hundred years’ contribution to medicine and dentistry”. The regular meeting was held at Friends House, 4 July, when Patrick C. Lipscomb of Louisiana State University gave a talk on his researches, entitled “The Society of Friends and the organisation of the British movement for the abolition of the slave trade, 1782 to 1792”.

The Society’s Presidential Address for 1975 was delivered on 31 October by J. Ormerod Greenwood, under the title “The road to Manchester: tension in Quaker thinking in the 1880s”.

Stephen Wilson gave an address on 6 February 1976 recounting the discussions and considerations which led, after a decade and a half of enquiry and bargaining to the move of Friends’ central offices in London from Devonshire House to Endsleigh Gardens fronting on to Euston Road. This paper is printed in this issue, but not, we hastily add, as a cautionary tale.

As well as the usual features reporting on historical research, archives and notes and queries, the number contains Kenneth L. Carroll’s paper “Sackcloth and ashes”, in which he discusses spectacular aspects of early Friends’ testimonies for their faith and against persecution. Kenneth Carroll finds that these occurrences were exceptional after 1662, and one suspects that they were uncommon before that time, achieving maximum effect because of the interest of anti-Quaker publicists.

Violet Rowe traces the history of some events in the history of the short-lived meeting at Flamstead End, Cheshunt, not far from the Hertfordshire and Middlesex border, where the meeting house was severely damaged by

a mob during the persecutions in 1683—an event which provided the origin of a story which Daniel Defoe told Lord Harley more than twenty years later.

Henry Frederick Smith's collegiate school at Darlington in the 1820s is not unknown to readers of the *Journal*. Extracts from Thomas Whitwell's schoolboy diary were printed in 1927, and there have been other articles. The *Bellford Gazette* was a school newspaper written by Jacob Bell and Robert Lawson Ford in September 1826 when both were at the school, and the paper itself has survived in the latter's family in impeccable condition to this day, and is here briefly described.

The founding of the *Morning Star* in 1856, the first London daily newspaper designed to promote the acceptance in Britain of pacifist principles, was a project to which Joseph Sturge devoted much of his energy towards the end of his life, during the closing months of the Crimean War. This forms the major portion of the final article in which Stephen Frick of Earlham College surveys aspects of Sturge's career devoted to the cause of peace.

Christopher J. Holdsworth has agreed to serve as editor of the *Journal* in succession to Alfred Braithwaite.