

NOTES AND QUERIES

THE COMPLETE CORRESPONDENCE OF MICHAEL FARADAY (1791–1867)
It has been decided to prepare an edition of the correspondence of Michael Faraday. This project is supported by the Institution of Electrical Engineers and will be carried out by Dr Frank James at the Royal Institution.

To make this edition as complete as possible will anyone possessing letters to or from Faraday or knowing of their location please contact Dr Frank James, RICHST, Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W1X, 4BS, England.

WOMEN IN LOCAL POLITICS

Patricia Hollis's *Ladies elect: women in English local government, 1865–1914* (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1987) concentrates on activity in education (the school boards), the poor law (women Guardians), as well as general political activity on local councils. Names such as that of Isabella Ford and Mrs Alice Priestman (wife of Henry Brady Priestman, of Bradford, 1853–1920, clerk of London Yearly Meeting, 1912) appear in the index, and there are many references to Sturge family activities in Birmingham and Bristol.

THE LONDON MOB AND QUAKERS

Hostility towards Friends was latent before and after the Restoration, and that it broke forth actively at periods of political crisis is documented in the recent study by Tim Harris *London crowds in the reign of Charles II* (Cambridge University Press, 1987).

This is illustrated by attacks on the house of William Mullins in Vine Street, Holborn in June 1659, and the attack on the Quaker shop in Tower Street which was open one Sunday in the following October, which preceded the attack on the Friends' meeting in New Palace Yard in February 1660 by Monk's soldiers. The author notes the lack of sympathy expressed for Quakers, even among nonconformists of other persuasions, and the particular sufferings experienced by Friends who consistently refused to take an oath. On the other hand neighbourliness would sometimes in local situations mitigate the harmful effects threatened by mob violence.

WALTER KIPPON (Kippen/Kipping) 1656–1704)

The signature printed as *Waltr Shippin* at the foot of a removal certificate for Mary Loafy issued by Bristol Men's Meeting, 3 ix 1701 addressed to Friends in Pennsylvania (see *The Papers of William Penn*, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987, vol. 4, 123) is most likely that of Walter Kippon.

Walter Kippon, son of Joseph and Ruth, was born 16 iii 1656. He followed his father and became a tailor. In 1679 he married Hannah Goodhind, daughter of Thomas Goodhind of Saltford, one of the most prominent North Somerset Friends (see Stephen Morland's *The Somersetshire Quarterly Meeting*, Somerset Record Society, 1978). Walter and Hannah had a numerous family; both suffered in the Bristol persecution of 1682–83. Walter was active in the service of the Men's Meeting (see Bristol Record Society's volumes 26 and 30). He was buried in Bristol, 21 viii 1704. It is not surprising that Walter should sign that removal certificate for Mary Loafy, because Mary's brother Thomas was a tailor likewise – indeed in 1702 the two were in dispute.

WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS

Friends' workhouse schools of the eighteenth century never achieved a happy relationship when children and adult or aged poor were housed in the same building.

Evidence for this difficulty is revealed tellingly in the London Record Society's most recent volume (vol. 24: *Richard Hutton's Complaints book – the notebook of the Steward of the Quaker Workhouse at Clerkenwell 1711–1737*, edited by Timothy V. Hitchcock, 1987). Troubles with scholars and inmates within, and with people in the immediate neighbourhood without are well illustrated by this memoranda book which has happily survived among the records of the school which is now at Saffron Walden.

FRIENDS' SCHOOLS IN GEORGE III'S REIGN

J.H. Abraham's *Juvenile essays* (Sheffield, 1805) reprints prize compositions of pupils belonging to the Milk Street Academy, Sheffield, and prefixed to it is a brief history of education. On page 35 is the following short account: (After dealing with the dissenting academies) –

'The Quakers too, have schools, in London, as well as in the country. At Ackworth, they have a very respectable school, which the late Dr. Fothergill has remembered in his last will, and conferred upon it considerable legacies. The buildings are neat and convenient. There are five school-masters, and three school-mistresses, subject to an overseer, who teach about two hundred boys and one hundred and forty girls. Besides which number, the children of opulent Quakers are taught at the expence of their parents. At Clerkenwell they have also a well regulated school and workhouse.'

Readers, whether opulent Quakers, former Friends' school scholars, or citizens just interested in history, are encouraged to bring to the notice of the editor literary references which may have escaped the librarian at Friends House in indexing Quaker material.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL, RAWDON NEAR LEEDS: ADMITTANCE BOOK

1883–1918

The book listing the names, ages, residences etc. of pupils educated at Rawdon School between 1883 and 1918 is not now preserved among the other School records. Any information about the present whereabouts of the volume would be greatly appreciated.

Rawdon School was established by Yorkshire Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends and admitted its first scholars in April 1832. The School closed at the end of the Summer term 1921. Some pupils went on to Ackworth School, but a group of more than thirty went on (together with the Rawdon headmaster, A. Leonard Stapleton) to continue education at Friends' School, Great Ayton. The old School records were deposited in the Quarterly Meeting safe at Clifford Street Meeting House, York, and since 1981 they have been with the other Friends' records deposited in the Brotherton Library (Special Collections) at the University of Leeds. The Admittance books were not deposited.

Walter J. Kaye's *The history of Rawdon School* (1882) includes a list of scholars admitted between 1832 and 1882, and this is the only printed record. The first manuscript Admittance book with much fuller detail (an oblong folio of nearly 150 pages, approximately 13" by 9", in worn half-leather) was at Ayton School until 1984 when it was transferred to Leeds for deposit with the other School records. The continuation volume (1883–1918) has not been found and is the subject of the present enquiry. A new Admittance book was begun in September 1918; that volume was subsequently used at Ayton for another purpose, but Margaret Alderson the School Archivist kindly provided a photocopy of the relevant pages (for 1918–21) and these are now available with the first book [Leeds University MS. [Deposit] 1981/2. IX 10].

The 35-year gap between 1883 and 1918 cannot be filled even after a thorough examination of the School Committee minute books. The School Committee received notice of applications for entry to the School, but evidence of age, parentage, dates of arrival and leaving School is lacking. The missing volume is probably similar in size and format to the earlier book, and anyone who can help to locate it is encouraged to get in touch with Russell Mortimer, c/o The Brotherton Library, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT.

Russell S. Mortimer

THE LIBRARIES OF PETER COLLINSON AND JOHN CATOR

A recent sale by Bloomsbury Book Auctions on 22 October 1987 was devoted largely to 313 lots amounting to about 700 titles from the library of the Friend John Cator. Cator (c. 1730–1810) of Beckenham in Kent, was a timber merchant and friend of Samuel Johnson and the Thrals. He had inherited about half the books of his father-in-law Peter Collinson, also a Friend, botanist and antiquary (1694–1768). The catalogue provides valuable evidence (one lot was a manuscript catalogue of the collection) for the kind of books and therefore presumably the range of interests of a prosperous eighteenth-century Friend that is otherwise hard to come by. Others of Cator's books had appeared in the antiquarian book trade before this sale. Not all the titles are actually listed in the sale catalogue but a higher proportion probably are than would have been given separately in a contemporary sale catalogue. The books ranged over the sciences (including astronomy), natural history, architecture, law, travel, literature and history with a sprinkling of Friends' books. Many of Peter Collinson's copies were identified.

David J. Hall

CROMWELL AND LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE

Maurice Ashley's *Charles I and Oliver Cromwell: a study in contrasts and comparisons* (London and New York, Methuen, 1987) has the following passage, in a paragraph in which he comments on Oliver Cromwell's contacts with George Fox: (p.202).

During the Protectorate Oliver Cromwell was absorbed in a struggle to establish order and peace at home and win prestige abroad. Not unnaturally he felt that the Levellers, the Fifth Monarchists, the Quakers and other extremist groups and cranks (whose often comical notions have been elaborately investigated during the twentieth century) were a threat to his objectives. Yet in his maturity he became more and more convinced of the importance of liberty of conscience for all Christians so long as they did not provoke disorder.

Russell S. Mortimer

THE ATLANTIC COMMUNITY

Friends who have enjoyed Frederick Tolles, *Quakers and the Atlantic culture* (1960) and his previous *Journal FHS* Supplement 'The Atlantic community of the early Friends' will appreciate a broader study recently published by Oxford University Press: *The English Atlantic, 1675-1740* by Professor Ian Kenneth Steele of the University of Western Ontario, Canada.

This study of English Atlantic communications is full of marshalled detail about regional climatic variations, trade routes, postal and mail services, newspaper publishing and disease epidemics influencing developments in transmission of commercial and other intelligence over the period which saw the flood of Quaker group migration across the ocean.

The author has used papers at Friends House Library, London. He notes that the Quakers' network was among the best in the period, demonstrating 'a level of communication between migrants and their English brethren that had been quite impossible for migrating dissenters half a century earlier' (264). On Quaker journals, the author comments: 'No other type of travel account can be quite as devoid of description or wonder at the worlds encountered.' (12). A note quotes (from George Willauer's article in *JFHS* 52 (1969), 130) the contemporary criticism of Aaron Atkinson's lengthy report to Yearly Meeting in 1700 on his American travels taking up time unseasonably.

The James Logan/William Penn correspondence of 1702-13 showing interest and care for the development of the Quaker colony, the author finds, compares favourably with the epistolary efforts of royal government officials.

The author opens the final paragraph of his preface with a remark which other writers may have wished they had dared to print: 'Without the help of my family, this book would have been finished years ago...'

Russell S. Mortimer