
An architectural and cultural study of all the buildings identified in Breou's Farm Maps of Chester County, 1883. The majority of these farms were owned by Quakers.


Quakerism has long fascinated historians and religious scholars, and Richard Allen's examination of the community's rise and fall in Wales holds a wealth of new insights. The prominent role played by women, the resilience of Quakers in the face of a variety of forms of official persecution, the ways that education, careers, and marriage were determined by a strict code of conduct, and the reasons for Quakerism's decline all come under consideration here. As the first scholarly analysis of Welsh Quakers, this book represents an important new contribution to our knowledge of the movement.--Publisher's description.

Includes extensive references to Monmouthshire Quakers.


Born in South Carolina to a wealthy white father and mixed race mother, Robert Purvis (1810-1898) was one of the nineteenth century's leading black abolitionists and orators. In this first biography of Purvis, Margaret Hope Bacon uses his eloquent and often fierce speeches to provide a glimpse into the life of a passionate and distinguished man, intimately involved with a wide range of major reform movements, including abolition, civil rights, Underground Railroad activism, women's rights, Irish Home Rule, Native American rights, and prison reform. Citing his role in developing the Philadelphia Vigilant Committee, an all black organization that helped escaped slaves secure passage to the North, the New York Times described Purvis at the time of his death as the president of the Underground Railroad. Voicing his opposition to a decision by the state of Pennsylvania to disenfranchise black voters in 1838, Purvis declared "there is but one race, the human race." But One Race is the dramatic story of one of the most important figures of his time.--Publisher's description.

A Quaker farm woman and young man raised in the Panama Canal zone joined forces at the University of Iowa in 1939 and set out to make the world more peaceful. Lillian and George Willoughby resettled European refugees in the late 1930s, relocated interned Japanese-Americans when World War II broke out, and served as conscientious objectors during the war. They protested nuclear weapons in the 1950s. They promoted integration of the races, preservation of open spaces, and new ways of communal living. They opposed the Vietnam War and participated in peace walks, one of which reached Moscow. Despite the normal stresses on marital and family life, they worked increasingly as a team, developing nonviolence training workshops, based on Gandhian principles, which they took to India and other countries in Asia. In the new millennium, they have continued their ministries, and engaged in the new social issues: nonviolent peacekeeping in Central America and Sri Lanka, protection of open spaces, and opposition to the violence of the War on Drugs as well as the real war on Iraq. They participated fully in this, their authorized biography, during a time when Lillian, at 88, faced jail for her antiwar activities.--Publisher's description.


Includes Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire and Isle of Wight, Hertfordshire, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex.


Following in the wake of what one noted scientist called "transients who neither revered nor cared for the ruins as symbols of the past," the Wetherill family became the earliest students of Mesa Verde. Their careful excavations and record-keeping helped preserve key information, leading to a deeper understanding of the people who built and occupied the cliff dwellings. As devout Quakers, they felt they were predestined to protect the prehistoric sites from wanton destruction - a role that would not be assumed by the government or other major institutions until years later. Based on decades of meticulous research, author Fred Blackburn sets the record straight on these early protectors of Mesa Verde.--Publisher's description.

Benjamin Kite Wetherill served as Indian agent to the Osage. His sons discovered Mesa Verde.

Six years before the onset of the Civil War, two courageous figures - one a free white man and one an enslaved black woman - risked personal liberty to ensure each other's freedom in an explosive episode that captured the attention of a nation on the brink of cataclysmic change. In this account of the rescue of the slave Jane Johnson by the Philadelphia Quaker and fervent abolitionist Passmore Williamson, of the federal court case that followed, and of Johnson's selfless efforts to free the jailed Williamson, Nat Brandt and Yanna Kroyt Brandt capture the heroism and humanity at the heart of this important moment in American history. Williamson's martyrdom spotlighted Philadelphia as one northern city where the growing rifts involving states' rights, federal mandates, and personal liberties had come to the fore. His case put a human face on the issue of slavery, helped to strengthen the will of its opponents, and highlighted the increasing inevitability of the Civil War.--Publisher's description.


*To Be Silent... Would Be Criminal* introduces the development of antislavery activity in America and then traces the life of Benezet, examining both his work and influence. Benezet's correspondence with his contemporaries is reproduced, giving insight into his relationships and his desire to build a viable network to oppose slavery. It's from a letter Benezet wrote to Lady Huntingdon, the chief administrator behind the Calvinistic wing of Methodism, that the title of this book is derived: "...where the lives & natural as well as religious welfare of so vast a number of our Fellow Creatures is concerned, to be Silent, where we apprehend it a duty to speak our sense of that which causes us to go mourning on our way, would be criminal." With one exception, all of Benezet's antislavery tracts, which are otherwise available only in special archives, are replicated in full within the book, further demonstrating Benezet's uniquely significant role in the eventual victory over slavery.--Publisher's description.


This study shows the change in the Society of Friends (Quakers) in Scotland from the beginning of the nineteenth century, when it was in a perilous state and appeared unlikely to survive, to the end of the twentieth, by which time its membership was steadily increasing - in marked contrast to many other denominations. By analysis of primary sources, including minutes of Meetings, birth, marriage and death records, and contemporary journals, the demographics of Society membership are charted over the two centuries under consideration. While demonstrating that Scottish Quakerism was rescued from oblivion largely by the efforts of immigrants from England during the nineteenth century, the book also provides an analysis of the views and attitudes of contemporary Scottish Quakers which demonstrate the continuing appeal of an 'active and united body.'--Publisher's description.


The third annual Quaker Genealogy & History Conference, April 2007.

Sponsored by Quaker Heritage Center, Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio, & the Mary L. Cook Public Library, Waynesville, Ohio.

*Among the Stars* provides the fullest, most nuanced portrait of Maria Mitchell to date, showing how a young woman from Nantucket had a lasting impact on science, education, and women's rights in the United States and the world. --From the publisher's description.

Maria Mitchell was a Quaker.


Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, representations of Quakers---like the Quaker Oats man---were perennially popular, on oatmeal canisters and throughout popular culture. In this dissertation, I examine popular representations of Quakers---in jokes, popular magazines, novels, images, advertising and other media---from 1850 to 1920. I also consider, where possible, Friends' reactions to these depictions. During this period, popular representations of Friends typically evidence a longing for the devout distinctiveness Friends were imagined to possess---evidenced by their plain dress, plain speech, and well-known restrictions against dishonesty and oath-swearings. The traditional and visible testimonies of Friends were quickly changing during the latter half of the nineteenth century. This evolution seemed to quicken the broader population's desire to retain and refashion a plain-dressed, old-fashioned representative of a national purity, piety, and unity that never existed. The most striking features of Quakers depicted in nineteenth century literatures and images center around the following categories: plain speech, abolitionism and women's rights, pacifism and war, plain dress (in the form of the Quaker bonnet), and the (in)famous Quaker Oats man. --From the author's abstract.


This Memoir was written by Paul Cuffe Sr. (1759-1817), a Quaker and a well known Black ship captain.

Facsimile reprint of the original, published in York in 1811 by C. Peacock.

The surname is variously spelled "Cuffe" or "Cuffee."


Facsimile reprint of original, published in 1839.

This Narrative was written by Paul Cuffe Jr. His father, Paul Cuffe Sr. (1759-1817) was a Quaker and a well known Black ship captain. There is mention of several individual Friends in this narrative. The introduction was written by Jack Campisi, who cites the date of Paul Cuffe Jr.'s birth as 1792.

This is the first comprehensive introduction to Quakerism which balances a history of the theology of the Quakers or Friends with an overview of present day practice. It charts the growth of the Quaker movement through the 1650s and 1660s, its different theological emphasis in the eighteenth century, and the schisms of the nineteenth century which resulted in the range of Quaker traditions found around the world today. The book focuses in particular on notions of 'endtime', 'spiritual intimacy', and what counts as 'the world' as key areas of theological change. The second half of the book uses extracts from Quaker texts to highlight differences in belief among the branches of Friends.


This book by Jack Dobbs, of Totnes Meeting [England], is concerned with the meaning of authority in religion for the early Quakers, and in particular with the relationship of the authority of the Spirit within to external authorities. It covers the period 1643-1699 and focuses on the Quaker movement in England. Neither the church nor Bible was recognised by the Quakers as their supreme authority. Instead, they claimed that authority to be the Spirit of Christ, the inward light experienced in the soul without any external mediation. In that authority they placed their absolute trust; but whether this made them completely independent of other authorities is the question to which this thesis is addressed.--From the publisher's description.


Donald H. Forbes is a Quaker railroader and political activist.


Friends pioneered on race and gender issues; most trustees at early John Hopkins were Friends and more women ministers came from a Quaker school at the turn of the 20th century than any other institution. This book overthrows stereotypes about religion in education with data about interactions between Friends, Holiness, liberalism, and other currents--Publisher's description.


*Friends of Freedom* tells the story of how Long Island Quakers such as Elias Hicks and Samuel Parsons, and free Black Americans such as James Pennington -- and many other Long Islanders -- fought the institution of slavery and how they helped a people in captivity to fulfill their dreams of freedom--Publisher's description.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has resulted in the longest-standing refugee crisis in the world today. Based on new archival research and interviews with surviving participants, this book considers one early effort to resolve that crisis while offering helpful lessons for current efforts at conflict resolution in the Middle East and elsewhere. When war broke out in Palestine in 1948, the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a Quaker service organization, had just won the Nobel Peace Prize for its peacemaking endeavors and its service to war refugees during the Second World War. On the basis of that experience, the United Nations invited the highly visible AFSC to provide humanitarian relief to Arab refugees in Gaza. The AFSC also sent volunteers to work in Israel, where they hoped to serve both Arabs and Jews. Its long-term goal was repatriation of the refugees and conciliation and coexistence between Israelis and Palestinians. --Publisher's description.


A searching study of changes in early Quakerism that still have repercussions. A call to Quakers today to recover a sense of covenant for the journey ahead -- Publisher's description.


In 1939, Manchester Quakers decided to open Yealand Manor School, an evacuation school that would last for the duration of World War II, which would educate and care for both Quaker refugee children from within Great Britain, and also refugee children from other countries. The author's aunt, Elfrida Vipont Foulds, was a principal founder and headmistress of the school.


*George Fox: the Founder of the Quakers* follows the story from Fox as a young and confused man to an elderly and respected religious leader. In the process it explains how the Quakers came into existence and how the movement, even within Fox's lifetime, evolved from rebellion to respectability. Jean Hatton explores how the Quakers, once renowned for breaking up other religious services to preach their own message, were eventually intimately associated with the right to worship as conscience demanded. The book starts with Fox as a fiery preacher, and follows him, roughly keeping pace with the timescale set in his Journal, as he and his companions mellow into a very recognisable Society of Friends.--Jessica Metheringham.

In 1801 a group of Quakers settled at the north end of Yonge Street, purposefully separating themselves from mainstream society in order to live out their faith free from the larger society. Yet in 1837, Quakers were among the most active participants in the Upper Canadian Rebellion, for which one of their leaders, Samuel Lount, was hanged. From Quaker to Upper Canadian is the first scholarly work to examine the transformation of this important religious community from a self-insulated group to integration within Upper Canadian society. Through a careful reconstruction of local community dynamics, Healey argues that the integration of this sect into mainstream society was the result of religious schisms that splintered the community and compelled Friends to seek affinities with other religious groups as well as the effect of cooperation between Quakers and non-Quakers. Healey's work paints a more complex picture of the religious landscape of nineteenth-century Ontario, challenging notions of Protestant hegemony and a common pioneer experience and contributing to a broader understanding of Anglo-Canadian culture and society. Paying particular attention to gender relations, it also adds to a better understanding of the diverse roles of women in nineteenth-century Canada. -- Publisher's description.


Paulena (Stevens) Janney was an eighteen-year-old Quaker bride when she began writing journals spanning the years 1859-1866. She recorded daily life in the rural Ohio community of Martinsville, Clinton County, in the mid-nineteenth century.


This study explores the limits of religious dissent in antebellum America, and reminds us of the difficulties facing reformers who tried peacefully to end slavery. In the years before the Civil War, the Society of Friends opposed the abolitionist campaign for an immediate end to slavery and considered abolitionists within the church as heterodox radicals seeking to destroy civil and religious liberty. In response, many Quaker abolitionists began to build "comeouter" institutions where social and legal inequalities could be freely discussed, and where church members could fuse religious worship with social activism. The conflict between the Quakers and the Abolitionists highlights the dilemma of liberal religion within a slaveholding republic.--Publisher's description.


Foreword by Ben Pink Dandelion.

This book explores the extent to which Ham Sokhon's Quaker involvement affected his approach to Korean Reunification Theology (KRT), and the degree to which elements of KRT can be located within Quaker Peace Testimony (QPT). For this, QPT, Ham's ideas of peace, and KRT are explored in turn, and in particular Ham's ideas of peace are considered as a bridge between QPT and KRT.--Publisher's description.


Includes a separate compact disc which contains "ca. 200 pictures of pre-1900 headstones plus a few others in Cedar Creek Cemetery, charter members of Salem Friends, the Separatist Meeting document, additional information on some families and Maple Grove #6 school history and pictures"--Author's description. The compact disc lists many of those who were disowned during the Anti-Slavery (Separatists) Division Period. It includes references to the Barrett, Beals, Cooper, Crosbie, Hockett, Hodson, Jacob, Jay, Lamm, Mills, Saint, Trueblood, and Van Dorin families.


Richard Moore was a private tutor who taught children in Quakertown from 1813 to 1829. He was also a successful potter and owned a pottery in Quakertown.


*The Art and Science of William Bartram* brings together, for the first time, all sixty-eight drawings by Bartram held at the Natural History Museum, along with works by some of the most well-known natural history artists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The volume explores Bartram's writings and artwork and reveals his influence on American science of the period.


Eighteenth-century Pennsylvanians killed and abused each other at a pace that outstripped most of their English and American contemporaries and rivaled some of the worst crime rates in the following 200 years. They victimized their kin and neighbors as well as their enemies and rivals, and the powerful as well as the weak. And yet the land they populated was captioned the "Holy Experiment," renowned as the "best poor man's country on earth," and memorialized as the "Peaceable Kingdom." *Troubled Experiment* chronicles the extravagant crime in this unlikely place and explains how the disparity between reputation and reality arose....The authors conclude by depicting Pennsylvania - vaunted as an enlightened, free society - as a community suffering from the problems of crime that plague America today.--From the book jacket.

*Memories of 57th Street Meeting on its 75th Anniversary.* [Edited by Wil Brant; introduction by Owen Duncan]. Chicago: Fifty-seventh Street Meeting of Friends, 2006.

This project is an investigation into the Vaux family's landscape images and the cultural and idiosyncratic elements that informed their vision of nature as a sublime wilderness. My study examines the role of the Quaker faith, Purist photography practice, and tourism contexts in shaping their perception and, by extension, photographic depiction of the glaciers and Rocky Mountains. The Vauxes were dedicated to nature, as for over thirty years they made annual summer retreats to the mountain parks. The family pioneered glacier study in Canada, and their photographs chart not only glacier recession but also their enchantment with wilderness. The photographs depict nature as a numinous place, yet as Philadelphians traveling on the Canadian Pacific Railway in the late-19th and early-20th centuries, the Vauxes witnessed the growing presence of tourism in the parks. This thesis explores the ambiguity in the meaning of nature and its relationship to personal and cultural constructs.--Author's abstract.

Thesis (M. A.)--University of Alberta, 2005. Degree granted by Department of Art and Design.


John A. Moretta's biography of William Penn follows the Quaker leader as he carries out his progressive and radical 'holy experiment' in the wilderness of the New World. Pennsylvania became the most commercially successful colonial enterprise in English history. Moreover, Penn transplanted the Quaker values of equality, pacifism, and acceptance of diversity, which eventually came to define the greater American creed. This book features: the integration of English history with Penn's personal struggles and accomplishments (and shows how specific events affected Penn and the Quakers); thorough coverage of the Quaker faith provides insight into Penn's motivations and actions; chapter-ending summaries provide a synopsis of important events in Penn's life and chart Penn's evolution from peaceful Quaker to profit-making colonizer; and study and discussion questions at the end of the book help students check their reading and comprehension. These questions may also be used to facilitate discussions in the classroom or student study groups.--Publisher's description.


The Nottingham Lots were founded in 1701 after William Penn was told by Lord Talbot of Maryland that Pennsylvania could extend as far as the fall waters of the Susquehanna go down hill. This area is now located in Northern Cecil County, Maryland and Southern Chester County, Pennsylvania. This book tells the history of the Nottingham Lots and the genealogy of each of the original sixteen settlers.--Publisher's description.


A topical presentation of nonconformist writings of nineteenth century Britain. Includes many Quaker selections.

Pruitt, France J. Faith, Courage, and Survival in a Time of Trouble, by France J. Pruitt as told to Judy Priven.
France Juliard Pruitt is a Quaker.


The author, a lawyer and historian, scoured the court records of early New England to reveal the daily underside of Puritan life. Includes references to Quakers, including the "naked Quaker" Lydia Wardell of Newbury, Massachusetts; and to Thomas Danforth, an opponent of Quakers.

On the evening of April 15, 1848, seventy-seven slaves attempted one of history's most audacious escapes - and put in motion a furiously fought battle over slavery in America that would consume Congress, the streets of the capital, and the White House itself. Escape on the Pearl reveals the incredible odyssey of those escapees, including the remarkable lives of fugitives Mary and Emily Edmonson, the two sisters at the heart of the story, who would trade servitude in elite Washington homes for slave pens in three states. Through the efforts of the sisters' father and the northern "conductor" who had helped organize the escape, an abolitionist outcry arose in the North, calling for the two girls to be rescued. Ultimately, Mary and Emily would go on to stand shoulder to shoulder with such abolitionist luminaries as Frederick Douglass and attend Oberlin College under the sponsorship of Harriet Beecher Stowe.--Publisher's description.
Includes references to Quakers.

Liam Riordan explores how the American Revolution politicized religious, racial, and ethnic identities among the diverse inhabitants of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey. Attending to individual experiences through a close comparative analysis, Riordan explains the transformation from British subjects to U.S. citizens in a region that included Quakers, African Americans, and Pennsylvania Germans. This story brings to life the popular culture of the Revolutionary Delaware Valley through analysis of wide-ranging evidence, from architecture, folk art, clothing, and music to personal papers, newspapers, and local church, tax, and census records.--Publisher's description.
Liam Riordan was a Gest Fellow at the Haverford Quaker Collection.

Science and religion have long been thought incompatible. But nowhere has this apparent contradiction been more fully resolved than in the figure of A. S. Eddington (1882-1944), a pioneer in astrophysics, relativity, and the popularization of science, and a devout Quaker. Practical Mystic uses the figure of Eddington to shows how religious and scientific values can interact and overlap without compromising the integrity of either. Eddington was a world-class scientist who not only maintained his religious belief throughout his scientific career but also defended the interrelation of science and religion while drawing inspiration from both for his practices. For instance, at a time when a strict adherence to deductive principles of physics had proved fruitless for understanding the nature of stars, insights from Quaker mysticism led Eddington to argue that an outlook less concerned with certainty and more concerned with further exploration was necessary to overcome the obstacles of incomplete and uncertain knowledge. By examining this intersection between liberal religion and astrophysics, Practical Mystic questions many common assumptions about the relationship between science and spirituality. Matthew Stanley's analysis of Eddington's personal convictions also reveals much about the practice, production, and dissemination of scientific knowledge at the beginning of the twentieth century. --Publisher's description.

The author, a lifetime pacifist, served during World War II for four years in camps for conscientious objectors fighting forest fires in western states. The objectors received no pay for their efforts. His boyhood was spent on a small farm in middle Indiana. His parents and ancestors were members of the Religious Society of Friends.

Includes maps by Kevin J. Switala.

Interviewers: Jeff Domenick, Kevin Ferris, Marc McCarron.

A catalog of the work of Charles Lewis Fussell; includes 52 reproductions of his paintings, most in color. Includes a 6-page biography of Fussell, a member of a prominent Philadelphia Quaker family, written with sources from Friends Historical Library of Swarthmore College. Includes references to Graceanna Lewis, aunt of Charles Lewis Fussell, and to Media, Pennsylvania, where he lived from around 1897.

In *The Great Starvation Experiment*, historian Todd Tucker tells the harrowing story of thirty-six young men who willingly and bravely faced down profound, consuming hunger. As conscientious objectors during World War II, these men were eager to help in the war effort but restricted from combat by their pacifist beliefs. So, instead, they volunteered to become guinea pigs in one of the most unusual experiments in medical history - one that required a year of systematic starvation. ... Tucker depicts the agony and endurance of a group of extraordinary men whose lives were altered not only for the year they participated in the experiment, but forever.--Publisher's description.

Contains many references to the Society of Friends and Quakers.


*Charitable Hatred* offers a challenging new perspective on religious tolerance and intolerance in early modern England. Setting aside traditional models that chart a linear path from persecution to toleration, it emphasizes instead the complex interplay between these two impulses in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The book examines the intellectual assumptions that underpinned attitudes towards religious minorities and the institutional structures and legal mechanisms by which they were both repressed and accommodated. It also explores the social realities of prejudice and forbearance, hostility and harmony at the level of the neighbourhood and parish.--Publisher's description.


Includes many references to the Elkinton family, including a family genealogy (p. vii).


Jonathan Wright Plummer, an Illinois Quaker businessman and philanthropist, was a founder of the Friends' Union for Philanthropic Labor; its conferences eventually would lead indirectly to become the Friends General Conference.


Nationally syndicated columnist David Yount shows how, from the days of the colonies, revolution, and founders to the civil rights movements of modern times, Quakers and the Society of Friends have shaped the basic distinctive features of American life: freedom, equality, community, straightforwardness, and spirituality. Yount makes clear that America would not have become what it is without the profound influence of the Friends.--Publisher's description.
Genealogical Works

Coppock, Walter J. *An Informal History of the Coppocks of Cheshire & the Colonies: Being an Attempt to Draw Together All With That Name and Make a Readable Account to Accompany a Coppock Database That the Dedicated Soul May Want to Pursue for Coppock Data from Anno Domini 1379 to the Present.* Ashland, OR: Coppock & Associates Publishers, 2007.

   Includes name index.


   Many members of these families were Quakers; there was an association with Chester County, Pennsylvania. Members of the Schraeder/Gilbert families were connected with the Peirce family; the Peirce arboretum was purchased by Pierre duPont and become part of what would become Longwood Gardens (p. 119). Appendix one: "Revolutionary War episode, Benjamin Gilbert (1711-1780) & Elizabeth Walton (1725-1810)" gives a one-page description of their Indian captivity [1780-1782].


   Early members of this family were Quakers (John Potts's father, Thomas, and John's two older sisters). Four of John Potts's children became Friends.


   "This book chronicles 1000 years of genealogy related to Thornburgs who immigrated to America beginning in 1717. Five generations of Thornburgs were Friends and many descendents live on the East Coast...much of the text concerns Thornburgs and Quakers in Pennsylvania..."--letter from the author to Friends Historical Library of Swarthmore College.

   CD-ROM in pocket on back inside cover; includes PDF files and JPEG images.
Articles
(does not include articles in Quaker History)


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November 1, 2007