

UTAH VALLEY REGIONAL FAMILY HISTORY CENTER
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RESEARCH GUIDE

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (QUAKERS) GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL RECORDS

“The Society of Friends is a religious community. It exists in order to worship God and to witness those insights (whether on issues of peace, race relations, social justice, or whatever else) which it has found through its experience of corporate search. The Society has throughout its history sought to be meticulous in the keeping of records (whatever shortcomings there may have been in practice) and recognizes that it stands as trustee in relation to those records. The Society is not, as such, interested in genealogy, though many of its members over the years have found it an absorbing subject. There are many applications of the words of Isaiah {51:1}: “Hearken to me, ye that follow after righteousness, ye that seek the Lord; look unto the rock from whence ye are hewn and to the hole of the pit whence ye are digged.” *Edward H. Milligan & Malcolm J. Thomas, “My Ancestors were Quakers, How can I find more about them?”, The Society of Genealogists, London, 1983: HBLL BX7676.2 M55.*

“I always think of my ancestors as now living, which I believe they are. In fact I have had sufficient proof of it to dispel any doubts which could come up in my mind... My parents and grandparents knew these facts of spiritual life; I grew up in it. I could write a book about it, if I should take the time; but only a few would believe it. If I can complete my Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy before my passing, it seems to me that I shall have done something which will aid others and possibly lead them to examine spiritual life more closely. ... If descendants can once become interested in their ancestors, they may be able to think of them as living and not “dead”..That at least would be a beginning.” *William Wade Hinshaw, author of “Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy” (HBLL E184 .F89 H52) in a letter to Archibald F. Bennett, noted LDS Genealogist, 10 August 1946.*

*By Earl H. Peirce-
for HBLL-1997*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Historical Origins of the Quakers | 3 |
| Organization for Meetings | 4 |
| Records and Record Extraction in the British Isles | 5 |
| Records and Record Extraction in America | 6 |
| Some Quaker Genealogy Sources at HBLL | 8 |
| Some Quaker Records at the FHL, SLC, UT | 11 |
| Remember Gateway for Quaker Genealogy Sources | 13 |
| Quaker Repositories, Historical Societies & Libraries | 14 |
| Notes on Quaker Records | 16 |
| Glossary of terms in extracted records of Hinshaw and Heiss | 17 |
| “My Ancestors Were Quakers” copy of an important British text | 18 |

HISTORICAL ORIGINS

17th Century England: The Society of Friends was founded by George Fox (1624 - 1691) in England in 1651. After much conflict of spirit, he became convinced that the true source of religious comfort and consolation is the "Inner Light," the voice of God speaking directly to each human soul without the aid of any earthly mediator. With this idea he developed those doctrines and practices peculiar to the Society of Friends. For preaching these "peculiar" doctrines, so foreign to the ideas of the time, he was subjected to the most severe and cruel persecution. Years of confinement in dark and loathsome dungeons could not restrain his dauntless spirit. In 1654 he was able to organize a band of sixty travelling missionaries and by 1700, 60,000 Quakers were numbered in England as well as many in Wales and Ireland.

17th Century America: Between 1655 and 1662 about 60 Quakers missionaries arrived in the new world, where they made converts and established meetings. A period of expansion and consolidation followed George Fox's visit to America in 1671-73. The main centers of activity were New England (particularly Rhode Island), New Amsterdam (later New York) and Long Island, Maryland, Virginia, and the West Indies. A number of Friends developed financial interests in East and West New Jersey, and in 1682 William Penn's constitution for Pennsylvania was adopted. Emigration to America in the latter part of the 17th and in the early 18th centuries was on a considerable scale.

William Penn (1644-1718): It is necessary to acknowledge the all pervading influence of William Penn on the Quakers as well as thousands of other immigrants who came to and through Pennsylvania: The despised and persecuted Quakers were elated when the son of Admiral William Penn, a talented young man joined their sect. King Charles II of England withdrew elevating the elder Penn to the Peerage on this news. Forgiven shortly thereafter, William Penn became the most prominent Quaker in England. He became the most famous of all colony builders in America when 50,000 square miles of land was granted to him by Charles II in 1681. It was granted in payment of debt to the Elder Penn and inherited by William.

To escape persecution, this land was to be a haven for Quakers. Other Colonies refused them entry and thus Pennsylvania became a haven for all creeds, the Quakers not following the example of other colonists. Penn had vested in him power of government but established a popular government. He entered the colony in 1682. He returned to England two years later and was detained for 15 years. In 1699 he revisited his province.

On 31 August 1682 Penn sailed for America, arriving at Newcastle on 27 October and two days later at Upland, which he renamed Chester. Within a few weeks he was in Philadelphia where the advance guard of settlers under Holme, were laying out the streets and building houses. The English, Irish and Welsh Quakers began immigrating in 1682 taking advantage of land being made available in Pennsylvania from Penn's grant, the English in greater numbers than the Irish. Settlement of Quakers was in the area extending out from Philadelphia to begin with, the area expanding as the number of immigrants increased and finally going to other states as land became less available in Pennsylvania. In 1681 a group of Welsh Quakers had purchased 40,000 acres to be laid out in one undivided barony. It was found that this was impossible, and they had to contend themselves with smaller tracts in Pennsylvania and Delaware. The Welsh settled in are Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties, and overflowed into Lancaster County (1729). Later German, Scotch-Irish and French Huguenot immigration began.

ORGANIZATION

Origins - transatlantic links: As early as 1654 a local meeting for church affairs had been set up in Durham County, England. Local, regional and national conferences were held in the ensuing years and in England and Wales were established in a regular system from 1667 - 9. In and after 1670 meetings for church affairs were started in America and by the end of the 17th century autonomous yearly meetings were in existence for New England, Maryland, Philadelphia, New York, Virginia and North Carolina. These yearly meetings, and others founded later, maintained a regular exchange of epistles with British Friends.

Structure in England and America: For the most part Quaker Meetings for church affairs (earlier known as meetings for discipline) in England ran, from the 1660's until the end of 1966 on a four tier system as follows. American structure was very similar but there were a number of variations in relation to Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

The Preparative Meeting: (Also called in America the business meeting). A meeting for church affairs in relation to a single meeting for worship or sometimes a group of such meetings (it may be compared to a parish)

The Monthly Meeting: In England it was normally comprised of a number of local meetings. It was the principal meeting for church affairs in the Society, its responsibilities including membership (normally property (it may be compared to a rural deanery).

In America, the Monthly Meeting, local in character, was the real working body of the society, in matters relating to the individual members. "It undertook to see that justice was done between man and man, that disputes were settled, that the poor were supported, that delinquents, whether as to the Society's own rules or those of the State, were reformed, or if reformation seemed impossible, were disowned from the Society, that applicants for membership were tested, and finally, if satisfactorily received, that all children were educated, that certificates of good standing were granted to members changing their abodes, that marriages and burials were simply and properly performed, and that records were fully and accurately kept."

The Quarterly Meeting: It was a meeting comprised of several local meetings where families met for several days, not only for religious worship, but for social pleasure. Whole families would often come from great distances to "Quarterly" and visit around in the neighborhood during the progress of the meeting.

The Yearly Meeting: It was comprised of Friends from Quarterly Meetings and in England included representatives from the Yearly Meetings for Scotland and Wales. In America the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, the central authority to which all other meetings in Pennsylvania, Delaware, parts of New Jersey and Maryland were subordinate, was the most important of the meetings and had the largest attendance. The meeting lasted for upwards of a week each year.



WILLIAM PENN: BEVAN CARVING



GEORGE FOX

FROM ORIGINAL PAINTING BY SIR PETER LELY, AT SWARTHMORE COLLEGE



FOX'S GRAVE IN BUNHILL FIELDS, LONDON

RECORDS AND RECORD EXTRACTION IN THE BRITISH ISLES

(For record keeping and record locations in the British Isles consult, “*My Ancestors Were Quakers*” by Milligan & Thomas, HBLL Call# BX7676.2 M55 which records in many cases have been microfilmed by the LDS Church.

Background: Register books began to be kept by Quaker Meetings from the late 1650s. The registers record births (not baptisms since Friends do not observe the outward sacraments), marriages and burials (normally but not always, the date of death). In some birth registers adult members recorded their own dates of birth so that some registers have retrospective entries as early as 1578. In general, responsibility for registers rested with the monthly meeting, but in practice local registers were sometimes also maintained. From 1776 there was a more systematic registration, printed books being provided for monthly and quarterly meetings. Register books ceased on 30 June 1837. In 1694 there were 151 monthly meetings in England and Wales; in 1800, 108; in 1900, 68; in 1982, 68. In general, men and women met separately for business until 1896 (therefore there are minutes for men’s meetings and minutes for women’s meetings). Quaker Meeting Houses were generally constructed so that men and women could meet separately at the same time.

Surrender of Registers: Following the Registration Act of 1836 and the Marriage Act of 1836 came the Non-Parochial Act: Under this some 1,445 registers were surrendered to the Register General so that they might be used in courts of justice as evidence. Digests of these registers were made before their surrender. A further surrender of 121 registers took place in 1857, digests again being made. The original registers are now at the Public Records Office, Chancery Lane, London QWC2 (Class RG6) and a complete set of the digests is at Friends House Library, Euston Road, London NW1 2BJ.

Digest Registers: The digests made by the Society, 1840-42, at the time of the surrender were not transcripts. The registers relating to meetings within each of the then ten quarterly meetings in England and Wales had their contents systematically arranged so that, under each letter of the alphabet, entries in each series (i.e. births, marriages, burials) appear in approximately chronological order from the 17th century to 1837. The digests were made in duplicate, one copy being retained centrally (now in the Friends House Library) and the other returned to the quarterly meeting.

Scotland Registers: A list of all names in both register books and minute books within Edinburgh Yearly Meeting to 1790, compiled by William F. Miller, is available in Friends House Library. It contains some names of Friends within Aberdeen Yearly Meeting.

Irish Registers: Since the Non-Parochial Registers Act did not apply to Ireland, the registers continued to be kept with the quarterly or monthly meetings. A particular feature of the Irish Records was the compilation of “family lists”, enabling a very ready check of the generations of a given family within the same monthly meeting, usually with references to marriages of children. A list of over 2,250 surnames which occur in Irish Quaker Registers is found in Olive C. Goodbody, “**GUIDE TO IRISH QUAKER RECORDS WITH CONTRIBUTION ON NORTHERN IRELAND RECORDS**” by B.G. Hutton, 1654-1860, 1967. HBLL CD 1119 .D8 G65



Gilbert Cope
1840 - 1928

Gilbert Cope was an historian, genealogist, photographer and co-author with Judge J. Smith Futhey, of a history of Chester County, Pennsylvania published in 1881. Born and raised in West Chester, Pennsylvania and a member of the Quaker community, Cope spent his life researching, recording and photographing life in Chester County, an interest that led him naturally to be one of the founders of the Chester County Historical Society. Many thousands of pages of his Quaker Genealogy records are available on microfilm at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City Utah.



Elias Hicks (1748-1830): He was an early advocate of the abolition of slavery and a liberal Quaker preacher whose followers became known as Hicksites. He was one of the first Friends to preach progressive revelation, which allowed for continuing revision and renewal of doctrinal beliefs. In 1817 he successfully opposed the adoption of a set creed by the Society of Friends in the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. He was subsequently called a heretic for his opposition to Evangelicalism, which stressed established beliefs. Hick's followers called themselves the Liberal branch of the Society of Friends, but Orthodox Quakers labeled them Hicksites. The Hicksites became increasingly isolated from other Quakers until the 20th Century.

Our Mens Meeting held at Behnamac
In the Province of Ulster North of Ireland
the 5th day of 7th mo 1729

Dear Friends
Brethren & Sisters

To Friends in America or Elsewhere

After the Validation of ^{James} Weshyns wife your
D^r Friend Olivia in Cool Wood & Aclit. to John in Cool Dec
Intending to transport herself In Oct to settle in ^{the} ^{Province}
Now she Pursued to of Good and Accomplish among ^{the}
Languages her said Intention before us Upon which
the Nuptial Inquiries finds Nothing to Obstruct her Intention
And therefore do Certify that she of said Olivia in Cool
Believed her self Orderly living In Good Heart & Fellowship
with us, and doth leave this for the same, being also free from
Dett. And wherefore by prayer her ^{and} Welfare & preparation
both of spiritual and Temporal, And Recommend her to the
Care of Friends wherever ^{she} ^{may} ^{have} ^{her} ^{Dwelling} ^{place} ^{and}
Signed In and on behalf of said meeting

James Gregg
Robert Moore
William Moor
John Quoe
James Moor
James Moor
James Slack
James Henderson
William Moor
Lewis Pofford
Samuel Williamson
Francis Withings

AN IRISH QUAKER'S CERTIFICATE OF REMOVAL TO PENNSYLVANIA, 1729

RECORDS AND RECORD EXTRACTION IN AMERICA

From Faith & Practice, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting: (This is considered representative of Quaker record keeping). "All meetings for business [Preparative, Monthly, Quarterly and Yearly] are directed to keep minutes of their proceedings in suitable books, carefully indexed and kept in a safe place. Besides minutes, special records (called registers in England) should be kept of: (a) births, deaths, marriages, divorces and other changes in membership; (b) all interments in burial grounds under the care of Meetings; (c) marriage certificates; (d) minutes liberating members for religious service; (e) certificates of transfer; (f) sojourning minutes; (g) conveyances and trusts and changes in the same.

"Each Monthly Meeting should appoint a careful and judicious Friend as recorder to preserve in a manner prescribed by the Yearly Meeting all details concerning births, deaths, marriages, divorces and other changes in membership, lists of nonmembers married to members and of their minor children and of other nonmembers who regularly attend meetings for worship."

William Wade Hinshaw (1867-1947) & The Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy: In 1923 William Wade Hinshaw began a search for his own ancestors, they being Quakers. He realized that "The Society of Friends form the only large body of Americans which has kept such meticulous records of its members that perfect and continuous genealogical lineage charts can be made from them." He found he had to search thousands of minute books and Quakers registers to accumulate the desired records. These records were in a state of being lost from deterioration and poor storage. He was moved to begin to extract all genealogical data from all books of monthly meetings and place it in an **Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy**. Before his death he had published seven huge volumes of Quaker records, beneficial to millions of Americans. Reference to these volumes is made below in Quaker Sources. He estimated fully fifty percent of all families now living in America whose ancestors came here in early days are of Quaker descent. His unpublished genealogical data, entitled an Index, is at the Quaker Swarthmore College near Media, Pennsylvania, west of Philadelphia in Delaware County. It is much more than an Index and includes vital statistics as well as movement of members in and out of their Meetings as well as various disciplinary actions. This collection has been microfilmed by the LDS Church and is available at the FHL, SLC, UT as well as at the HBLL, Provo. He also extracted many genealogical records not included above which can best be accessed by using the author section of the FHL Catalog.

Gilbert Cope (1840-1928): He was a highly respected Pennsylvania Genealogist who spent many years extracting vital records from Quaker Meeting minutes and registers. His work may have been a help to Hinshaw. However Cope is not credited in Hinshaw's **Encyclopedia**. Cope's records have been filmed for the FHL and can best be accessed by looking in the author section of the FHL Catalog Fiche. Surprisingly his records include English Friends Records for Bristol, Somerset, Cumberland, Northumberland, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Wales, Gloucester, Wiltshire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Norfolk, Norwich, Dorset, Hampshire, Durhamshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Cornwall, Sussex, Surrey, Aberdeen, Suffolk, Warwickshire, Devonshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and Leicestershire. Then there are many more of his extracted records as well as a number of family genealogy books he completed, some of which are available in the HBLL and are all referenced in the author section of the FHL Catalog Fiche.

Albert Cook Myers (1874-1960): His most "famous" work should be the one on Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania. It includes only a small part of the Quaker genealogy that he compiled. His other records are best accessed by using the author section of the FHL Catalog Fiche. They include 13 reels of microfilm on notes of immigrants to Pennsylvania, and 3 reels on Swedish Immigrants. He collected notes for many years to write "The Complete Works of William Penn". He never lived to complete the book. The notes on Penn fill 19 reels of microfilm in the FHL. Myers wrote a biography of Gilbert Cope so he may have been indebted to him for Cope's research. It is entitled **GILBERT COPE, 1840-1928, HISTORIAN, GENEALOGIST**: HBLL Microfiche E203.P36x B503.

Orthodox and Hicksite Records: By the opening of the 19th century, two divergent tendencies became apparent among American Friends. One was an increased emphasis on the

Inward Light as the basis of faith; the other was an increased emphasis on the life and teachings of Christ. Both these trends, the liberal and the evangelical, reflected influences dominant in contemporary Christian thought. The chasm between the two Quaker groups grew wider until in 1827 a separation took place in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, followed by similar separations in Baltimore, New York, Ohio and Indiana. "During the 150 years prior to the "separation" which in 1827-28 divided the Society of Friends into two groups commonly known as Orthodox and Hicksite Friends, respectively, the intermarriage among the three and four generations of young people belonging to each meeting, as well as between the young people of neighboring meetings, wove a net-work of heredity which linked with its silken threads of kinship almost all families living in neighboring counties, thus causing the generations born after 1828, whether Hicksite or Orthodox, to have common genealogical ancestral root stems in a large percentage of all earlier families of those meetings. Also in the "separation" many families were so divided that they had members in both groups. Also this great "family tree" branched into two huge limbs of foliage. Each limb still drew its life from the same trunk. Since genealogy cannot distinguish between Orthodox and Hicksite, and must trace ancestral lines to whatever they may lead, the logical thing is to compile the two sets of records kept since 1828 side by side in the same volume of genealogical data. This we have done in compiling the genealogy in... (the encyclopedias) { *Quotation of William Wade Hinshaw* }." Starting in 1933 changes were made in the Disciplines of both bodies to provide for the establishment of United Monthly Meetings. Even more steps were taken in 1945 when the two united in the Philadelphia General Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends. In 1955 the two Yearly Meetings reunited.

The "Old" and the "New" Calendar and Quaker Variations: The Julian "Old Style" calendar was superseded in 1752 by the Gregorian "New Style" calendar. By Act of Parliament passed in 1750, the day following 2 September 1752 was called 14 September. At the same time, the beginning of the legal year was changed from March 25th to the 1st of January. Many other European countries had adopted the Gregorian calendar, with the year beginning 1 January, as early as 1700. Because of the resulting confusion, it had become the custom in England and her colonies to give two dates for the period intervening between 1 January and 25 March, as 13 January 1709/10. The day following 24 March 1709/10 was 25 March 1710. The manner of dating in use among friends, in which months and days were designated by numbers instead of by names, added to the confusion (Quakers eschewed the pagan names of the days and months). January was the 11th month, February was the 12th month and all of March was called the 1st month although the new year did not begin until the 25th day of the month. Thus, the last day of the 12th month was followed by the 1st day of 1st month of the same year, and the 24th day of the first month was followed by the 25th day of the 1st month of the succeeding year. It appears that the double system of dating for the period between 1 January and 25 March was used to only a limited extent by New Jersey and Pennsylvania Friends. On the other hand, the certificates brought by arriving Friends indicate that the custom was more general with the meetings in England, Ireland and Barbados. Examples, 11Mo 30, 1707/9; 12 Mo 12, 1721/22; 1 Mo 18, 1745/46. It should be born in mind that the dates of birth were often recorded many years after the events; that the date of births occurring before 1752 but recorded afterwards were often translated into "New Style" before recording. Sometimes the letters NS and OS indicate whether this translation was or was not made; more often, perhaps, the designation has been omitted. Therefore, it will often be impossible to say definitely that a given date is according to the "Old Style" or the "New Style".

William Wade Hinshaw
"INDEX" TO QUAKER RECORDS
at Swarthmore College
Abbreviations and Meeting Symbols on cards
HBLL Film 0002146

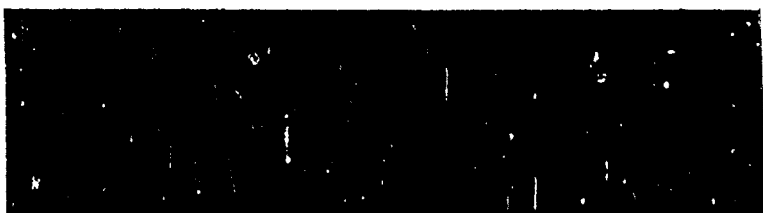
SBN

Spring Bank Monthly Meeting, Nebraska



SCI

Sugar Creek Monthly Meeting, Iowa



SCK

St. Charles Monthly Meeting, Kansas.

William Wade Hinshaw
 "INDEX" TO QUAKER RECORDS
 at Swarthmore College
 List of Meetings: Card Index by States
 HBLI Film 0002147

HAI Hartland Monthly Meeting, Iowa
 (Established 1867)

Record books:

Membership, 1884-1922

Minutes, 1867-1876 1905-1917
 1887-1900 1917-1929
 1900-1905

Women's Minutes, 1867-1879

Hinshaw notebook 223, 227

HP Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, New Jersey
 (Established 1805)

Record books:

Births and Deaths, 1658- ca. 1830 (in book
 of Marriages)
 1664-1829
 1753-1804

Marriages, 1686-1742
 1737-1888

Hinshaw notebook 267-272

HICKORY GROVE MONTHLY MEETING, IOWA - 1921

SEE ALSO,

STOCKPORT MONTHLY MEETING, IOWA

HP Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, New Jersey
 (Card 2)

Record books (cont.):

Minutes, 1710-1731 1804-1813
 1731-1761 1814-1832
 1762-1781 1832-1863
 1781-1804 1864-1897

Women's Minutes, 1698-1700 1769-1822
 1700-1707 1822-1843
 1708-1760

HGI Hickory Grove Monthly Meeting, Iowa
 (Established 1921)

Record books:

Minutes, 1921-1931

Hinshaw notebook 237

MOUNT HOLLY MONTHLY MEETING, NEW JERSEY - 1776

(Set off from Burlington Monthly Meeting,
 N. Jersey)

William Wade Hinshaw
"INDEX" TO QUAKER RECORDS
at Swarthmore College
Iowa (H-L) Monthly Meetings
HBLL Film 0002179

HCI
Vol-3
1838
HOCKETT Norton : rec by Bri
res Newport, Ind

HCI
Vol-2
HOCKETT Norton : b. Ind., 1836
s of Francis & Rebecca
m. 1857
A w. Anna L., b. Iowa, 1842
Et of Wm. & Cyrena
Lowelling
A ch: Wilson M., b. Iowa, 1863
Clara, b. Iowa, 1865
Wesley, b. Iowa, 1867
Asa, b. Iowa, 1877
Mary Ethel, b. Iowa, 1879

HCI
Vol. II-p. 232
1873-6-14

HOCKETT. Norton, w. Ann & minor ch. Wilson
Clara, Wesley & Asa; recf. Chestnut Hill
MM, Iowa. dtd 1873-3-29

HCI
Vol.-2
HOCKETT, Rebecca D.: res H.C.
b. 12-21-1818

SOME QUAKER GENEALOGY SOURCES AT HBLL

(Note: Bold type references might be used first for beginning Quaker Research)

William Wade Hinshaw (1867-1947) and Willard Heiss (Indiana): **"ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN QUAKER GENEALOGY"** pub 1936, 7 volumes titled North Carolina, Philadelphia, New York, Ohio (2 volumes), Virginia and Indiana. These titles are not a full description of their contents, since not all monthly meeting minutes within the relevant years have been examined and the years covered vary. HBBL E 184 .F89 H52 1991

William Wade Hinshaw (1867-1947): **"INDEX OF QUAKER RECORDS AT SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA;** These are on film in the FHL, SLC & HBLL, 73 microfilm reels, Film numbers 2146 to 2213 and 175410 to 175413. Contains Monthly Meeting records including unpublished records collected by Hinshaw for Monthly Meetings in Arizona, California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Lists births, marriages, deaths and other records.

Milligan, Edward H. & Malcolm, Thomas J.; **MY ANCESTORS WERE QUAKERS. HOW CAN I FIND MORE ABOUT THEM?:** HBLL BX7676.2 M55

Glenn, Thomas Allen, **MERION IN THE WELSH TRACT,** sketches of Haverford and Radnor Townships in PA, Genealogical collection concerning Welsh Barony in PA settled by Cymric Quakers in 1682: HBBL Z 1236 .L5 1971 and HBLL F 159 .M5 G5 1970

Myers, Albert Cook (1874-1960), **IMMIGRATION OF THE IRISH QUAKERS INTO PENNSYLVANIA 1682-1750:** HBLL F152.M97x 1985

Myers, Albert Cook (1874-1960), **QUAKER ARRIVALS AT PHILADELPHIA, 1682-1750;** HBLL F 152 .M982 and F152 M985 1957

QUAKER RECORDS OF SCOTLAND, 1647-1878. A register of births, marriages and deaths, alphabetically listed: HBBL Call# 929.341 F91s

Goodbody, Olive C., **GUIDE TO IRISH QUAKER RECORDS WITH CONTRIBUTIONS ON NORTHERN IRELAND, 1654-1860:** HBBL: CD 1119.D8G65.

Besse, Joseph A., **COLLECTION OF THE SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE CALLED QUAKERS 1650-1689** printed in 1753: HBLL Room 4040, Americana - Quarto BX7630.B4; also Ultra Microfiche LAC 21079-80.

Berry, Ellen Thomas & David Allen, **OUR QUAKER ANCESTORS WERE QUAKERS - FINDING THEM IN QUAKER RECORDS:** Extensive enumeration of Quaker record repositories in the British Isles and America: HBLL E184.F89 B17, pub 1987

EMIGRANTS TO PENNSYLVANIA, 1641-1819 (Consolidation of ship passenger lists): F148.E5 1975

Sullivan Mary, **INDEX TO QUAKER EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA** (notes made in England): E184.F89. P371x 1957

QUAKER BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES (Ministers & Elders Philadelphia Yearly Meeting): F158.9 .F89 Q36x Budge, **ANNALS OF THE EARLY FRIENDS; A SERIES OF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:** BX7791.B83x **THE NON-CONFORMIST REGISTER (NORTHORAM OF COLEY), 1644-1752:** CS436.N65

A LIST OF PERSECUTED QUAKERS, BRITISH ISLES: CS414.J66x (1970)

FRIENDS LIBRARY, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION: BX773.1X1 F75 1982

Myers, Albert Cook, **GILBERT COPE, 1840-1928, historian, genealogist:** Microfiche E203.P36x B 503, Level 4 Ivie, John, **INDEX TO QUAKER EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA:** E184.F89 P371x (1982)

QUAKER RECORDS, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA & SOUTH DAKOTA Mo M: F5690.F89 Q36x

MARYLAND QUAKER RECORDS, NOTTINGHAM Mo M: F550.F89 M37x

QUAKER RECORDS OF SOUTHERN MARYLAND 1658-1800: F190.F89 P43 1992

QUAKER RECORDS, ILLINOIS MONTHLY MEETINGS: F550.F89 Q35x

QUAKER REC INDIANA , Milford Mo M RECORDS, Wayne County: Quatro F 535.F89 H47x 1960

DELAWARE QUAKER REC, DUCK CREEK MONTHLY MEETING, KENT CO: F175.F89 D45x 1900

DELAWARE QUAKER REC, EARLY MEMBERS OF WILMINGTON MEETING: F175.F89 D454x

DELAWARE QUAKER REC, EARLY MEMBERS NEW CASTLE COUNTY: F175.F89 D452x

QUAKER REC IOWA, IOWA Mo M: F630.F89 Q35x 1900

Bx 7613.H55

246

MONTHLY MEETINGS

IN

NORTH AMERICA

A QUAKER INDEX

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED

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Thomas C. Hill
1800 Star Bank Center
425 Walnut Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202-3957

QUAKER REC IOWA, THE QUAKERS OF IOWA: BX7648.18 J61914a
QUAKER REC MISSOURI MONTHLY MEETINGS: F475.F89 Q35x 1900
QUAKER REC NEW YORK, OBLONG Mo M, Dutchess County : F130.F89 Q3585x 1975
QUAKER REC NEW YORK, STAMFORD Mo M, Dutc hess County: F130.F89 Q3595x 1975
QUAKER REC NEW YORK, CHATHAM & HUDSON Mo M, Columbia County: F130.F89 Q35x
QUAKER REC NEW YORK, CHAPPAQUA Mo M, Westchester County: F130.F89 Q357x 1900
QUAKER REC NEW YORK, ROCHESTER Mo M, Monroe County: F130.F89 Q353x 1900
QUAKER REC NEW YORK, NINE PARTNERS Mo M, Dutchess County: F130.F89 Q358x 1900
QUAKER REC NEW YORK, PURCHASE Mo M, Westchester County: F130.F89 Q359x 1900
OHIO QUAKER RECORDS, MIAMI VALLEY RECORDS: F497.M64 B685 1935
OKLAHOMA QUAKER RECORDS: pub 1991 - F693.H567x 1991
GENEALOGIES OF PENNSYLVANIA FAMILIES from Magazine of PA History & Biography: F148.G46
PENNSYLVANIA VITAL RECORDS, (births etc. PA Genalogy, History & Biography Magazines): F148.P48
**PENNSYLVANIA QUAKER RECORDS; WARRINGTON, YORK COUNTY, LITTLE BRITAIN,
 LANCASTER COUNTY, CENTRE, CENTRE COUNTY, WEST BRANCH, CLEARFIELD COUNTY,
 DUNNING CREEK, BEDFORD COUNTY (2 parts):** F160.F89 P46x 1900
PENNSYLVANIA, MO MEET. RECORDS FOR CHESTER COUNTY: HBBL Film 389,402
PENNSYLVANIA CONCORD FRIENDS MO M RECORDS, Concordville, Delaware, PA: Film 432,022.
QUAKER RECORDS, NEW JERSEY, HARDWICK & MENDHAM MO M, WARREN & MORRIS CO'S:
 F145.F89 Q35x.
**QUAKER RECORDS, NEBRASKA, Central City, Elk Valley, Friendsdale, North Loup, Plainview, Pierce
 County, Pleasant Hill, Spring Bank, Lincoln Executive (Hicksite) Monthly Meetings:** F675.F89 Q35x .
ILLINOIS MONTHLY QUAKER MEETING RECORDS: F550.F89 Q35x 1900.

**THE WILLIAM WADE HINSHAW "INDEX" TO QUAKER RECORDS IN THE FRIENDS'
 LIBRARY, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA:** 73 microfilm reels;
 16mm. Cross index lists surnames and indicates in what monthly meetings those surnames occur. Names of
 individuals are arranged on the cards alphabetically for each Monthly Meeting.

| | | | |
|--|---------|--|---------|
| Abbreviations and Meeting symbols on cards | 0002146 | v Iowa (P-S) Monthly Meetings | 0002183 |
| List of Meetings in W.W. Hinshaw card index by state | 0002147 | Iowa (S) Monthly Meetingsgs | 0002184 |
| Cross Index to Quaker Meeting Records | 0002148 | Iowa (S) Monthly Meetings | 0002185 |
| Arizona and California (A-W) Monthly Meetings . . . | 0002149 | Iowa (S-W) Monthly Meetings | 0002186 |
| California (W) Monthly Meetings | 0002150 | Kansas (A-F) Monthly Meetings | 0002187 |
| Colorado and Idaho Monthly Meetings | 0002151 | Kansas (F-M) Monthly Meetings | 0002188 |
| Illinois (A-G) Monthly Meetings | 0002152 | Kansas (M-W) Monthly Meetings | 0002189 |
| Illinois (G-W) Monthly Meetings | 0002153 | Kansas (W) Monthly Meetings | 0002190 |
| Indiana (A-B) Monthly Meetings | 0002154 | Minnesota Monthly Meetings | 0002191 |
| Indiana (B) Monthly Meetings | 0002155 | Missouri Monthly Meetings | 0002192 |
| Indiana (B-C) Monthly Meetings | 0002156 | Nebraska Monthly Meetings | 0002193 |
| Indiana (C-D) Monthly Meetings | 0002157 | New Jersey (E) Monthly Meetings | 0002194 |
| Indiana (D-F) Monthly Meetings | 0002158 | New Jersey (E-H) Monthly Meetings | 0002195 |
| Indiana (F) Monthly Meetings | 0002159 | New Jersey (H-M) Monthly Meetings | 0002196 |
| Indiana (F-H) Monthly Meetings | 0002160 | New Jersey (M-W) Monthly Meetings | 0002197 |
| Indiana (H-I) Monthly Meetings | 0002161 | Oklahoma Monthly Meetings | 0002198 |
| Indiana (I-K) Monthly Meetings | 0002162 | Pennsylvania (C-D) Monthly Meetings | 0002199 |
| Indiana (K-M) Monthly Meeting | 0002163 | Pennsylvania (D) Monthly Meetings | 0002200 |
| Indiana (M) Monthly Meetings | 0002164 | Pennsylvania (D) Monthly Meetings | 0002201 |
| Indiana (M-N) Monthly Meetings | 0002165 | Pennsylvania (E-F) Monthly Meetings | 0002202 |
| Indiana (N-P) Monthly Meetings | 0002166 | Pennsylvania (F) Monthly Meeting | 0002203 |
| Indiana (P) Monthly Meetings | 0002167 | Pennsylvania (G) Monthly Meetings | 0002204 |
| Indiana (P) Monthly Meetings | 0002168 | Pennsylvania (G-K) Monthly Meetings | 0002205 |
| Indiana (P-S) Monthly Meetings | 0002169 | Pennsylvania (K) Monthly Meetings | 0002206 |
| Indiana (S) Monthly Meetings | 0002170 | Pennsylvania (K) Monthly Meetings | 0002207 |
| Indiana (S-W) Monthly Meetings | 0002171 | Pennsylvania (K-P) Monthly Meetings | 0002208 |
| Indiana (W) Monthly Meetings | 0002172 | Pennsylvania (P) Monthly Meetings | 0002209 |
| Indiana (W), Michigan (B-D) Monthly Meetings . . . | 0002173 | Pennsylvania (P) Monthly Meetings | 0002210 |
| Michigan (D-V) Monthly Meetings | 0002174 | Pennsylvania (P) Monthly Meetings | 0002211 |
| Iowa (A-B) Monthly Meetings | 0002175 | Pennsylvania (P) Monthly Meetings | 0002212 |
| Iowa (B) Monthly Meetings | 0002176 | Pennsylvania (D, M-N) Monthly Meetings | 0002213 |
| Iowa (B-D) Monthly Meetings | 0002177 | Pennsylvania (Chester surnames A-L) Monthly Meet | 0175409 |
| Iowa (D-H) Monthly Meetings | 0002178 | Pennsylvania (Chester, surnames L-S) Monthly Meet | 0175410 |
| Iowa (H-L) Monthly Meetings | 0002179 | Pennsylvania (chester surnames S-W)Meet | 0175411 |
| Iowa (L-M) Monthly Meeting | 0002180 | Pennsylvania (Concord, surnames (A-P) Monthly Meet | 0175412 |
| Iowa (M-O) Monthly Meetings | 0002181 | South Dakota & Wisconsin | |
| Iowa (O-P) Monthly Meetings | 0002182 | Pennsylvania (Concord, surnames P-Y | 0175413 |

HBLL COLLECTION OF QUAKER GENEALOGY BOOKS, CS MICROFICHE SERIES

C543.G46x G et al (*This extensive microfiche collection is Genealogy and Local History. It contains 5,677 fiche call numbers some of which include references to books about or including Quakers, a few of which are enumerated here.*)

- Schoonover, Janetta Wright, THE BRINTON GENEALOGY, A History of Williana Brinton who carne to Pennsylvania in 1684: Microfiche CS 43.G46x G29 and HBBL CS 71 .B8599x 1924
- Palnner, Lewis, THE DECENDANTS OF JOHN & MARY PALMER, and WILUAM & ANN PALMER TRIMBLE of Delaware County PA: Microfiche: C543.G46x G339 & HBLL C571 P175 1910
- Hinshaw & Hubbard OKLAHOMA QUAKER RECORDS: HBBLF693 .H576x (1991)
- Perkins, George Gilpin, THE GILPIN FAMILY FROM RICHARD DE GYLPYN IN 1206 TO JOSEPH GILPIN WHO CAME TO PENNSYLVANIA: Microfiche C543.G46x G4456.
- Du Bin, Alexander, NEWLIN FAMILY & COLLAThRAL LINES (1n PA): Microfiche C543.G46x G2160.
- Mendenhall, William. HISTORY, CORRESPONDENCE & PEDIGREE OF THE MENDENHALLS OF ENGLAND, THE US AND AFRICA: Microfiche CS43G46x GiSi.
- Stubbs, Charles, HISTORIC-GENEALOGY OF THE K[RK FAMILY WHO SETTLED IN PENNSYLVANIA: Microfiche C543.G46x G1391
- Roberts, Miranda S. Kirk, GENEALOGY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN KIRK IN PENNSYLVANIA: Microfiche C543.G46x G 178.
- Cope, Gilbert, GENEALOGY OF THE SMEDLEY FAMILY, SETTLERS IN PENNSYLVANIA: Microfiche C543.G46x G730 FIBLL C571 .5637 1901
- Fuller, Gerald Ralph, THE RECORD OF THE HOOPEs FAMILY OF WESTTOWN,PA: HBBL CS~ .H786 Stewart, Joseph Agger, DESCENDANTS OF VALENTINE HOLLINGSWORTH, SR.: HBLL C571 .H74 1925 and Microfiche C543.G46x G1293
- Smith, Dr. George, HISTORY OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA (see biography section): IIBBL C543 .G46x LH383
- Hoyt, Edwin P., THE NIXONS - AN AMERICAN FAMILY: HBBL CS71 .N74 1972
- Hineman, Mary Esther Hutchins, SOME OF THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOSEPH & NAOMI DICKS NEWBY: HBBL C571 .N537 1960
- Passmore, John Andrew Moore, ANCESTORS & DESCENDANTS OF ANDREW MOORE, 1612-1897 (2 volumes): HBLL C571 .M821x 1897
- Cope, Gibert, GENEALOGY OF THE BAILY FAMILY OF BROMHAM, WILTSH[RE, ENGLAND WHO SETTLED IN PENNSYLVANIA ABT 1682: HBLL Microfiche C543.G46x GIS.
- Cope, Gilbert, GENEALOGY OF THE DARLINGTON FAMILY, DESCENDANTS OF ABRAHAM DARLINGTON, CHESThR COUNTY, PA: HBLL MICROFICHE C543.G46x G1064.
- Cope, Gilbert, GENEALOGY OF THE DUTI~JN FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA WITH A HISTORY BEGINNING WITH WILUAM THE CONQUERER: HBLL CS71.-8 1871.
- Cope, Gilbert, GENEALOGY OF THE SHARPLESS FAMILY, SETTLERS NEAR CHESThR, PENNSYLVANIA: HBLL MICROFICHE C543.G46X G4129.
- Cope, Gilbert, THE GRUBB FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE: HBLL MICROFICHE C543.G46x G2412.
- Cope, Gilbert, THE JEFFERIS FAMILY: HBLL MICROFICHE C543.G46X G2136.
- Clement, John, SKETCHES OF THE FIRST EMIGRANT SETTLERS IN NEWTON TOWNSHIP, WEST NEW JERSEY: HBLL Microfiche C543.G46x LH1513.
- Glenn, Thomas Allen, A UST OF SOME AMERICAN GENEALOGIES WHICH HAVE BEEN PRINThD IN BOOK FORM: HBLL H/RC547.X1 G5.
- CLOUD FAMILY JOURNAL, Vol. X, No.1 - 1987-88: HBLL C571.C64263
- Painter, Onin Chalfont, GENEALOGY & BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE FAMILY OF SAMUEL PAINTThR WHO CAME FROM ENGLAND TO PA ABT 1699: HBLL Microfiche C543.G46x G2511.
- Peirce, Earl Harvey, ROBERT & HANNAH HARVEY PEIRCE, 1847 PIONEERS, INCLUDING SOME OF THEIR (QUAKER) ANCESTORS: HBBL CALL# BX8670.1 P357p.
- Harlan, Alpheus H., HISTORY & GENEALOGY OF THE HARLAN FAMILY, Chester Co PA Quakers, HBLL Mierfofiche C543.G46x G1113.
- Hannum, Curtis Hoopes, GENEALOGY OF THE HANNUM FAMILY DESCENDED FROM JOHN AND MARGERy HANNUM, SETTLERS IN CHESTER CO. PA: HBLL Microfiche C543.G46x G1 111.
- Futhey, J.Smith, HISTORY OG CHESTER CO PA F157. C4F9
- Cope, Gilbert, A RECORD OF THE COPE FAMILY, C571 .C782 1861
- Cope, Gilbert, THE GRUBB FAMILY OF PA & DE, C543 .G46x G2412
- Kirk, Miranda S, GENEALOGY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN KIRK- Born.1660, C543 .G46x G178

SOME QUAKER RECORDS AT THE FHL, SLC, UT

The SLC FHL Catalog is available at BYU on the Family Search Computer Program and Microfiche. It is therefore an important Quaker research resource. Only a very small sample, arbitrarily selected, is shown here.

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG, AUTHOR/TITLE MICROFICHE FOR SOCIETY OF FRIENDS:

(This can also be accessed on the Library Catalog on the Family Search program on a name search using Society of Friends). This reference pertains to microfilms and/or books for about a thousand Monthly or Quarterly Meeting Records. They are alphabetically arranged by Meeting name. They include many microfilms made at Public Records Offices in Great Britain including Ireland. Also included are original records copied at the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania as well as other libraries in America including Quaker record repositories.

Cope, Gilbert: **COLLECTION OF FAMILY DATA AT THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF PA,** (original records), 75 microfilm reels, alphabetized by family, Film Numbers 0517003 thru 0517078

Hinshaw, William Wade: **QUAKER RECORDS, INDIANA, SPRINGFIELD Mo M;** US/CAN Film Area 0007785

Hinshaw, William Wade: **QUAKER RECORDS, INDIANA, WHITEWATER Mo M;** US/CAN Film Area 0007789

Hinshaw, William Wade: **QUAKER RECORDS, SOUTH CAROLINA, BUSH RIVER, Mo M;** US/CAN Film Area 0255078

NANTUCKET MONTHLY MEETING RECORDS, Filmed at the Meeting House in Rhode Island

RHODE ISLAND MEETING RECORDS: Filmed at the Newport Historical Society

NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE MEETING RECORDS. LDS purchased some films but do not have complete collection.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH & GENEALOGICAL RECORDS IN CHESTER COUNTY, PA, PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL LIBRARY, WEST CHESTER, PA: records to 1968, alphabetized by family; 162 reels of microfilm, numbers 0562977 thru 0566499.

CEMETERY AND CHURCH RECORDS, 1700-1968, CHESTER COUNTY PA HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY, WEST CHESTER PA: 24 microfilm reels numbers 0568056 thru 0568862.

WEST BRANCH QUARTERLY MEETING SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, WEST MILTON, OHIO, 1807-1957: FHL Call# 977.1765 E4c

Anderson, Bart: **TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OF QUAKERISM AT BIRMINGHAM, CHESTER, PA,** FHL Call# 974.813 K2t.

Cope, Gilbert: **ABSTRACTS OF SOCIETY OF FRIENDS RECORDS IN ENGLAND AT THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PA, PHILADELPHIA.;** British Film Area 0441394

Cope, Gilbert: **ENGLISH QUAKER RECORDS BUCKINGHAM Mo MEETING,** BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, ENGLAND 1669-1676, British Film Area 0441394.

Cope, Gilbert: **ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS , BRISTOL AND SOMERSET,** at the HSP, British Film Area 0441397.

Cope, Gilbert: **ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS , GLOUCESTER AND WILTSHIRE,** m.,b., and bur: British Film Area 0441397,

Cope, Gilbert: **ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS , LANCASHIRE,** b., m. and d. 1655-1729, British Film Area 0441398.

Cope, Gilbert: **ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS , LINCOLNSHIRE,** m., b., and bur. 1640 1729, British Film Area 0441398

Cope, Gilbert: **ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS , NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,** b.,m., bur 1649-17825, British Film Area 0441401

Cope, Gilbert: **ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS , NORFOLK AND NORWICH,** b., m., bur, British Film Area 0441401

Cope, Gilbert: **ENGLISH SOCIETY OF FRIENDS , HAMPSHIRE AND DORSET QUARTERLY MEETINGS:** b., m., bur 1649-1729, British Film Area 0441396.

Cope, Gilbert: **ENGLISH SOCIETY OF FRIENDS , DURHAMSHIRE QUARTERLY MEETING,** b., m., bur., British Film Area 0441396.

Cope, Gilbert: **ENGLISH SOCIETY OF FRIENDS , CHESHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE QUARTERLY MEETING,** b,m,bur, British Film Area 0441395.

Cope, Gilbert: **ENGLISH SOCIETY OF FRIENDS , CORNWALL QUARTERLY MEETING,** b,m,bur, British Film Area 0441395

Cope, Gilbert: **ENGLISH SOCIETY OF FRIENDS , SUSSEX AND ASURREY QUARTERLY MEETING,** m,b,bur, British Film Area 0441402.

Cope, Gilbert: **SCOTTISH FRIENDS RECORDS , ABERDEEN MONTHLY MEETING,** b,m, bur, 1647-1728, British Film Area 0441406.

Cope, Gilbert: **ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS, SUFFOLK,** 1653-1729, British Film Area 0441401.

- Cope, Gilbert: *ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS, WARWICKSHIRE, LEICESTERSHIRE, RUTLANDSHIRE*, b,m,bur, 1623-1729 British Film Area 0441402.
- Cope, Gilbert: *ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS, YORKSHIRE QUARTERLY MEETING*, m, b, bur, 1578-1729, British Film Area 0982195.
- Cope, Gilbert: *ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS, QUARTERLY MEETINGS BERKSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE*, b,m,bur, 1612-1725, British Film Area 0441490.
- Cope, Gilbert: *ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS, QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF BRISTOL AND SOMERSETSHIRE*, m,b, 1657-1725, British Film Area 04411490.
- Cope, Gilbert: *ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS, QUARTERLY MEETING OF DEVONSHIRE*, m,b,bu, 1627-1729, British Film Area 0441396.
- Cope, Gilbert: *ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS, QUARTERLY MEETING OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE*, b, bu, 1645-1725 British Film Area 0441490.
- Cope, Gilbert: *ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS,, SUPPLEMENTARY REGISTERS*, copied for various meetings, 1649-1729, British Film Area 0441405 and 044 1406.
- Society of Friends, Aberdeen Monthly Meeting (Aberdeen, Scotland): *ENGLISH FRIENDS RECORDS, SCOTLAND:MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, BURIALS, 1647 - 1728 (COPIED BY GILBERT COPE)* [Note for those using HBBL this should be perhaps used along with : Maxwell A. Strath: *SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, QUAJERS, PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS 1647 - 1878*: HBBL CS476 .Q35M39 [Copied by A. Strath Maxwell)

Name

Cope, Gilbert, 1840-1928

TITLES

- An abstract of Monthly Meeting records : containing all dates of marriages, births & deaths recorded by the several Monthly Meetings in Chester County taken from the original records and alphabetically arranged
- An abstract of the record of births, deaths and burials of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 1688 to 1826
- Abstract of the records of Warrington Monthly Meeting, York County, Pennsylvania, 1747-1856
- Abstract of wills of Chester County, Pennsylvania
- Abstracts of minutes of the "upper side of Bucks" Monthly Meeting, 1669-1676
- Abstracts of Society of Friends records (England), 1650-1729
- An alphabetical list of marriages recorded by Chester Monthly Meeting : with the names of all the witnesses to those contained in the first volume (ending 1782) as recorded
- Ancestral chart, 1691-1886**
- Birmingham Monthly meeting records, 1813-1893 [abstract]
- Births and deaths, 1800-1860, from Chester Monthly Meeting records
- The Brinton genealogy : a history of William Brinton** who came from England to Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1684 and of his descendants, with some records of the English Brintons
- The Browns of Nottingham
- Collection of family data
- Cooper family, records of my ancestors
- Descendants of Joseph Taylor of Kennet, Chester Co., Penna.
- English and Irish notes on the Cope family
- English Friends records of Dorsetshire and Hampshire : marriages, births, burials, 1649-1729, with supplementary record
- English Friends records of Durham Quarterly Meeting : births, marriages, and burials, 1613-1728
- English Friends records, Bristol and Somerset : burials, 1658-1729
- English Friends records, Cumberland and Northumberland Quarterly meeting : marriages, births and burials, 1648-1729, with supplementary records
- English Friends records, General meeting of Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Wales
- English Friends records, Gloucester and Wiltshire : marriages, births and burials, 1642-1729
- English Friends records, Lancashire, births, 1650-1729, marriages, 1655-1729, deaths, 1659-1729
- English Friends records, Lincolnshire : marriages, births, and burials, 1640-1729, with supplementary records
- English Friends records, Norfolk and Norwich : marriages, births and burials, 1650-1725 with supplementary records
- English Friends records, Northamptonshire : births, marriages and burials, 1649-1725
- English Friends records, Quarterly Meeting of Cheshire and Staffordshire : marriages, 1655-1725, births, 1648-1725, burials, 1655-1725
- English Friends records, Quarterly Meeting of Cornwall: marriages, births and burials, 1609-1725
- English Friends records, Quarterly Meeting of London and Middlesex : marriages, 1657-1719, births, 1644-1719, burials, 1661-1719, with supplement
- English Friends records, Quarterly Meeting of Sussex and Surrey : marriages, 1659-1725; births, 1640-1725; burials, 1645-1729
- English Friends records, Scotland : marriages, births, burials, 1647-1728
- English friends records, Suffolk : marriages, births and burials, 1653-1729
- English Friends records, Warwickshire, Leicestershire and Rutlandshire : marriages, births and burials, 1623-1729
- English Friends records, Yorkshire Quarterly Meeting: marriages, 1642- 1725; births, 1578-1729; burials, 1640-1729
- Four generations of descendants for John & Charity Jefferis Coope (births between 1724-1886) : Oliver Cope, father of John, of Wiltshire, England, settled on Naaman's Creek, now in the state of Delaware, about the year 1683 : Charity, daughter of Robert Jefferis and Jane Chandler
- Four generations of descendants for John and Charity Jefferis Cope : Oliver Cope, father of John, of Wiltshire, England, settled on Naaman's Creek, now in the state of Delaware, about the year 1683, Charity, daughter of Robert Jefferies and Jane Chandler
- Genealogy of Dunwoody and Hood families and collateral branches** : their history and biography, based on original researches
- Genealogy of the Baily family of Bromham, Wiltshire, England : and more particularly of the descendants of Joel Baily who came from Bromham about 1682 and settled in Chester County, Pa.
- Genealogy of the Darlington family : a record of the descendants of Abraham Darlington of Birmingham,

Chester Co., Penn[sylvani]a, and of some other families of the name compiled and edited by Gilbert Cope
Genealogy of the descendants of John Kirk, born 1660 at Alfreton in Derbyshire, England, died 1705 in Darby Township, Chester (now Delaware) County, Pennsylvania
Genealogy of the Dutton family of Pennsylvania : preceded by a history of the family in England from the time of William the Conqueror to the year 1669, with an appendix containing a short account of the Duttons of Conn.
Genealogy of the Gilbert family
Genealogy of the Sharpless family, descended from John and Jane Sharples, settlers near Chester, Pennsylvania, 1682 : together with some account of the English ancestry of the family, including the results of researches by Henry Fishwick, and the late Joseph Lemuel Chester, and a full report of the bi-centennial reunion of 1882
Genealogy of the Smedley family : descended from George and Sarah Smedley, settlers in Chester County, Penna. : with brief notices of other families of the name and abstracts of early English wills
 Gibbons family records book, 1681-1916
 The Gilbert Cope collection, Hoopes family notes
 Gilbert Cope, Anna Garrett ancestral chart : children Herman (11-21-1880), Ellen (2-27-1884), David G. (8-18-1885, d.y.), Joseph (11-21-1886)
 Gilbert Cope, Anna Garrett ancestral chart : children Herman (11-21-1880), Ellen (2-27-1884), David G. (8-18-1885, d.y.), Joseph (11-21-1886)
The Grubb family of Pennsylvania and Delaware
 Hanna Hussey records from records of Menallen Monthly Meeting
Historic homes and institutions and genealogical and personal memoirs of Chester and Delaware counties, Pennsylvania
 History of Chester County, Pennsylvania with genealogical and biographical sketches
 James Phillips family of Christiana hundred
The Jefferis family
 A list of marriage license bonds, so far as they have been preserved in New Castle County, Delaware, 1744-1836
 Marriages, births, and burials, 1627-1729, with supplementary records
 Newark or Kennett and other Monthly Meeting records, Chester County, [Pennsylvania]
 Pedigree chart of Charles Plumly of Priddy, Somerset, England
 Pedigree of the Cope family in Italy, ca. 1600-1929 : showing the connection with Gilbert Cope. the distinguished genealogist and historian of Chester County, Pennsylvania
 Radnor monthly meeting records
 A record of the Cope family as established in America by Oliver Cope, who came from England to Pennsylvania about the year 1682, with the residences, dates of births, deaths and marriages of his descendants as far as ascertained
 A record of the Sharpless family
 Records of Bradford Monthly Meeting, 1737-1860
 Records of Warrington and Fairfax Quarterly Meeting, 1776-1813
 Records of Westland Monthly Meeting of Friends, Washington County, Pennsylvania
 Registers of the Quarterly Meeting of Buckinghamshire, births, 1645-1725, burials, 1656-1725
 Registers of the Quarterly meetings of Berkshire and Oxfordshire : marriages, 1648-1725, births, 1612-1725, burials, 1655-1725
 Registers of the Quarterly Meetings of Bristol and Somersetshire : marriages, 1657-1725, births, 1644-1725
 Supplementary registers of the Society of Friends, v. 1-4
 Taylor family
 Transcribed records, 1683/4-1711
 Transcript of records of Warrington Quarterly Meeting, 1787-1801; Women's quarterly meeting minutes, 1787-1813
 Transcript of records, 1677-1871
 Women "Friends" petitioners against tithes - England

74 titles by this author.

Index to Gilbert Cope's Collection of Family Data

A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M
N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517003 | Gen. Collection #1 ANCESTRAL CHARTS

ITEM 1: Baldwin-Reid • Brown-Zellner • Broomall-Larkin, Chamberlin • Chandler-Vaux • Cope-Baldwin-Bailey-Hollingsworth-Hughes-Gilbert, Conard-Jackson • Cooper-Williamson • Cresson-Hannum • Commons-Phipps, Dibbler/Dibble-Miller • Dinwoody-Patton • Downing-Goodwin • Ferris-Walton, Garrett-Hoopes • Gause-Flinn • Gilpin-Gillingham • Gillam-Mitchell Gawthrop-Newlin • Green-Hatton • Hall-Cox • Heald-Wilson • Hagee-Gilbert, Hughes-Moore • Hutton-Willits • Hughes-Harvey • Hoopes-Cooper • Huestis- Cope • Horstman-Kelley • Harper-Kay • Hollingsworth-Fairlamb • Ingram-Cope, Jeffers-Hickman • Jenks • Johnson-Cranston • Levick-Jones, Lippincott-Starr-Ballinger • Lukens-Jones • Marshall-Andreas • McMillan-Bell, McMinor-Brown • Miller-Booth • Maris-Pinkerton • Miller-Pennock, Mellor-Savory • Newlin • Passmore-William-Woodrow Potts-Miller, Passmore-Cope • Pusey • Samborn-Peirce • Savery • Scoby-Clayton, Scott-Cope • Seal-Pettit • Sharpless-Forsythe • Siter-Cleaver-Letter, Smith-Lewis • Smedley-Cope • Squibb-Cook • Stern-McFarland • Swayne-Stubbs, Tattnall-Webb • Taylor-Wilson • Thomas-Forsythe • Thompson-Pusey-Brinton • Townsent-Troth • Thorne-Pusey • Walton-Bailey, Walter-Rhoads • Vail • Williams-Purviance.

ITEM 2: Index to family data by volume. Information taken from table of contents of each volume.

ITEM 3: Abbott • Abel • Abernathy, Abraham • Abrell • Achenbach • Acker • Ackermann • Acton of Salem • Adams • Adamson-Solley • Adcock see Emry • Aertsen Agard, Agnew • Aiken • Ailes of Concord • Aitken • Aker-Akers of New Jersey, Akins • Albertson • Albin • Alcorn • Alcott Society • Aldred • Aldricks -Alrich • Alexander • Algeier • Allcorn • Allebach • Allen • Allibone, Alison • Allison • Alred • Alrich-Aldricks of New Castle Co. • Alsop, Altemus

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517004 | Gen. Collection #2

Ambler of Pennsylvania and Virginia • Ammon-Eblehar • Anderson, Andruss • Angus • Antrum • Arbuckle • Archer • Arment • Armitage • Armitt, Armstrong • Arnold • Ash • Ashbridge • Ahead • Ashmead • Ashton • Askew, Aston • Atherton • Atkins • Atkinson • Atlee • Auginbaugh • Austin, Ayars

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517005 | Gen. Collection #3

ITEM 1: Babb • Babington • Bachtell • Backhouse • Bacom • Baggaley-Bagley, Baher • Bailey-Baily • Baily of Bristol • Eng. • Baily of Bucks • Alexander Baily • David Baily • John and Hannah Baily • George and Isabel Baily, Joshua L. Baily • William & Kesia Baily • miscellaneous Baily, Bailiff • Bainbridge of New Jersey • Baines see Beans • Bair • Baird, Baker

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517006 | Gen. Collection #4

Balderson-Balderston • Baldwin of Bucks and Chester • Ball • Balla, Ballard • Ballinger • Bancroft • Bane or Bean • Barber • Barclay • Bard of New Jersey • Barge • Barker • Barnard see also Bernard • Barnes, Barney • Barnhard • Barnhill • Barr • Barrett • Barrington • Barrows, Barry or Berry • Bartholomew • Bartlett • Bartol • Barton • Bartram

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517007 | Gen. Collection #5

Bassett • Bateman • Bathurst • Batten • Batterton see Betterton • Baugh, Bausman • Bayles • Bayliff see Bailiff • Beach • Beakes • Beal-Beale-Beals, Beans of Bucks see Baines and Bane • Bean of Chester • Beard • Beaton, Beaty-Beatty • Beaumont • Beaver-Beavers • Beck • Becker • Bedford,

Beckley • Beerbower see Bierbower • Besson • Beidler • Beit • Bell, Bellers • Benedict • Benjamin • Benner • Bennett • Benson • Bentley, Benton • Berigen • Bernard see Barnard • Bernhard see Barnard • Berger see Potts • Berry see Barry • Berryhill • Bethel • Betterton or Batteredton, Bevan • Beverly • Bews • Bezer • Biddison • Biddle • Biddle and Cassilly, Bidwell • Bierbower or Beerbower

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517005 | Gen. Collection #6

ITEM 2: Bigler • Biles • Bills • Bingaman • Bingham • Binkley • Binns, Bird • Birdsall-Burdsall • Birkey Birney • Bishop • Bivins • Bizallion, Black • Blackburn • Blackham • Blackshaw • Blaine • Blair • Blake • Blakey, Blatchford • Blatchley • Blaugden • Bleakney • Blight • Blunston • Boake, Bodley • Boehm • Boger • Bogert-Bogart • Boggts • Bohlen • Bolmar • Bolton, Bomberger • Bond • Bones • Booth • Bonine • Bonsall • Boogher • Boone, Booth • Borie • Borradail-Borradel-Borrodail-Borrodale • Borton, Bosler see Bossler • Boss • Bossler • Boulton • Bourne • Bowater • Bowen

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517008 | Gen. Collection #7

Bower • Bowers • Bowman • Bowne • Bowyer • Boyd • Boyer • Boylan • Boyle, Bracken-Brackin • Braddock Bradfield • Bradford • Bradley • Bradshaw, Bradstreet • Bradway • Brady • Branders • Brandon • Branson • Bratingham-Brantingham, Braselton • Brassey • Brazer • Bready • Breintnall • Brenton • Brian, Briggs • Bringham • Brinton • Bristow • Britain see Britton • Britton-Britain, Broadbelt Brock-Wood • Brodhead • Bromfield see Brumfield • Brook-Brooke-Brooks, Broom • Broomall-Broomell

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517009 | Gen. Collection #8

Brosig • Brosius • Brown of Nottingham • George Brown of Nantmel, Brown of Chester County • Brown miscellany Penna. • Benjamin Brown (of Alexandria • Virginia and Adams County • Penna.) • Abraham Brown of Bucks County • William Brown of Dover • New Hampshire • Brown of New Jersey • estate of George Brown • Robert Brown • Brown newspaper clippings • Brown correspondence • Brownback-Brownbaugh see Brumbach, Browne see Brown • Brownfield see Brumfield • Browning • Brumbach-Brumbaugh, Brumfield-Brownsfield • Bromfield • Brundage • Bruner • Bryan • Bryant

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517010 | Gen. Collection #9

Buchanan • Bucher • Buckalew • Buckingham • Buckley • Buckman • Bucknell, Buckwalter • Budd • Buffington • Bugbee • Bugg • Bull • Bulla or Buller Bullitt • Bullock • Bunting • Burchal • Burd • Burdette • Burdge • Burges-Burgess, Burkam-Burkham • Burn • Burnett • Burnham • Burns • Burrow • Burrows (Mary Bowman Rambo) • Buse • Bushell • Bushong • Bussel estate • Butcher, Butler • Buzby • Bye • Byrnes

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517011 | Gen. Collection #10

Cadbury • Cadmus in re Davis • Cadwalader-Cadwalder • Cady in re Brinton • Cahoon see Calhoun • Cain • Caine in re (McClintock • McComb, McDowell and Scott) • Cairnes or Cairns • Caldwell • Caley • Calhoun or Cahoon see also Caldwell • Callahan • Calvert • Calvin see Colvin, Camae • Cameron • Camm • Camp in re Chadds Ford • Campbell • Campion, Canby-Claypoole • Candler • Cann in re Chambers • Cannon • Cantrell see Joshua Jones • Cantwell • Cape • Capehart • Capp • Cardwell • Cardwill, Carey • Carleton • Carlile • Carlisle in re (Northumner • Pegg & McCahren) • Carlon • Carmalt

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517012 | Gen. Collection #11

Chandler I (pages 1-156) • Chandler of Oare • County Wilts (printed), Chandler descendants of George and Jane Chandler (printed) • Chandler reunion program

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517013 | Gen. Collection #13

Chandler II (pages 157-274) • Questionnaire and letters relating to descendants of George and Jane in the line of Isaac and Esther Chandler

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517014 | Gen. Collection #14

ITEM 1: Chandler III (pages 275-384) • Chandler questionnaires and correspondence relating to the descendants of George and Jane Chandler in the line of Swithin and Jacob

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517014 | Gen. Collection #15

ITEM 2: Chandler IV (pages 385-472) • Chandler questionnaires and correspondence relating to the descendants of George and Jane Chandler in the line of Swithin

LDS US/CAN FILM #-0517015 | Gen. Collection #16

Chandler V (pages 473-614) • Chandler questionnaires and correspondence **ITEM 1:** relating to the descendants of George and Jane Chandler in the line of William; ancestral chart of Percy M Chandler; newspaper sketches • etc. in re unattached and Chandler families

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517015 | Gen. Collection #17

Chapman • Chappelle • Charles • Charlton • Chase • Chattin, Chauncey • Cheesman • Cheevers • Cheney • Chestnutwood • Chevrier, Cheyney • Child • Childs • Chrisman • Christy • Church • Churchill, Churchman Clark-Clarke • Clarkson • Clarnen-McClarnen • Clay • Claypoole see also Canby • Clayton • Cleaver see also Siter • Clement • Clemson

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517016 | Gen. Collection #18

Clews • Clifford • Clifton • Clingan • Clothier • Cloud • Cloward • Cloyd, Coale see Cole • Coates • Coate and Coppock • Cobb • Cobourn-Colbourn, Cochran (also Roan and Rowan) • Cock or Cocks see Cox • Coddington, Cody • Coelbourne-Coebourn-Cobourn • Coggins • Cole-Coles-Coale, Coleman • Colesworthy • Coley • Colgan • Collet-Collett • Collings or Collins

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517017 | Gen. Collection #19

Colvin-Calvin • Colwell • Comer • Comfort • Comly • Commons • Compton, Comstock • Conard-Conrad • Conner • Tamar H. Conner's estate • Conway • Cook-Cooke • Cookson • Coole • Cooper, Cope • Copeland • Coppage Coppock see also Coates-Coppock) • Corbit, Corey • Corker • Cornock-Cornog • Cornwell • Correy • Coulson • Coulston, Cowan • Cowgill • Cowperthwaite see also Bryan • Cowpland

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517019 | Gen. Collection #20

ITEM 1: Cox-Cock-Cocks • Coyle • Cozart • Crager • Craig • Crall • Cranston, Cravath • Craven • Crawford • Cregar in re Kinsey • Crenshaw • Cresson, Creswell • Crey • Criley • Crissman • Croasdale • Crocker in re (Griffith, Bevan & Drake) • Croker or Crooker • Crosbie see Hartley • Crosby, Crosman • Cross • Crossan • Crothers • Crouse • Croxton • Crozer • Cuff, Culbertson • Culver in re Lloyd • Cummings-Cummins see also Commons, Cunningham • Curle • Currie • Curry • Curtis • Custer • Cuthbert • Cutler, Cuyler

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517019 | Gen. Collection #21

ITEM 2: Dale • Daley • Dallas • Dallett • Dally • Dampman • Damsel, Dance • Daniel • Darby see Derby • Darke • Darlington • Darrah • Daugherty, David-Davies-Davis • Davison • Dawes • Dawson • Day

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517020 | Gen. Collection #22

ITEM 1: Deacon • Dean • DeArmond • Deaves • Decou • DeFoe • DeGirardin see also Girardin • DeHaven • Delany • Delap • Delaplaine • Dell • Dempsey, Dennen • Denney see Denny • Dennis • Denny • Densy • Deprefontaine, Derbbert see Drepperd • Derby-Darby • Derrick • Derrickson • Detwiler, Dewees • Dewey • Dickey • Dicking • Dickinson • Dicks-Dix • Dickson see Dixon • Diehl • Digges of Maryland • Dillen see Dillon • Diller, Dillingham • Dillon • Dillwyn • Dilworth

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517020 | Gen. Collection #23

ITEM 2: Dingee • Dinwiddie see Dunwoody • Dix see Dicks • Dixon and Beale • Dixon-Dixson-Dickson • Doan • Dobson • Dodge • Dodson • Dolan, Dolbey • Donahower • Donaldson • Donnally • Dorworth • Dotterer • Dougherty, Douglas-Douglass see also estate of Geo. Dutton of Wallingford, Douredoure in re Collins • Downing • Dozey in re Stanton-Stenton, Draycott • Drayton • Drepperd-Derbbert • Dring • Drinker • Druel (Morgan), DuBarry • Dubbs • DuBois • Dubre

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517021 | Gen. Collection #24

ITEM 1: Ducket • Dudley • Duer • Duffield • Duffy • Dugan see also Darlington, Duncan • Dundas • Dungan • Dunlap • Dun-Dunn • Dunwoody-Dinwiddie, Dupont • Durnall • Dutton • estate of Geo. Dutton of Wallingford, Dyer • Dysart

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517021 | Gen. Collection #25

ITEM 2: Eachus see Eavenson • Earle (Geo. H. • Jr.) • Early • Eastburn see also Dunwoody • Eaton • Eavenson-Eaverson • .Eayr-Eayre-Eayres-Eyre, Ebert (Alice Bateman) • Ebbs • Eckhoff • Ecroyd-Ashbirdge • Eddy, Edge • Edgerton • Edmeston-Edmiston • Edmondson-Edmonston-Edmundson, Edwards • Eglinton • Ehrenzeller • Eicholtz • Eisenbeis • Elder see Hamill • Eldredge-Eldridge • Elfreth

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517022 | Gen. Collection #26

ITEM 1: Elgar • Elicott • Eliot • Elkinton • Ellet • Ellicott • Ellet-Elliott, Ellis • Ellison • Ellwood • Elwell • Ely • Embree • Emery-Emory-Emrich-Embrick, Emig • Emlen • Emmitt • Empson • Emry • Endicott • Endsley • England, Engle • English • Enriken • Epright • Erickson • Erwin-Irwin • Esbin, Espin-Aspin • Eschelman • Eshleman • Esling

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517022 | Gen. Collection #27

ITEM 2: Esmond-Ismond • Estaugh • Etting • Esworthy • Evans • Everett, Everhart • Everitt • Everly • Eves • Ewing • Exton • Eyre • Eayr • Eayre, Eayres

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517023 | Gen. Collection #28

ITEM 1: Fager in re Buffington • Fahnstock • Fairbrother in re Hart, Fairlamb • Falkinburg • Falkner • Fallowfield • Fann see Farr • Fanning, Farlow • Farmer • Farquhar • Farr-Fann • Farrar • Farson • Faucett-Fawcett-Durborrow, Fawkes • Fay • Fayle • Feake • Fearne • Fell • Fenstermacher in re Heller, Fenwick • Ferguson • Ferree-Lefevre • Ferris • Fertig • Fetters • Few, Field-Allen and allied families • Filson • Finch • Fincher • Findlay, Finegan • Finley • Finney

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517023 | Gen. Collection #29

ITEM 2: Fishbourn • Fisher • Fishwick • Fiske • Fitch • Fithian • Fitzpatrick, Fitz Randolph • Fitzwater • Fleming • Fletcher • Flexney • Flickinger, Fling • Flinn • Flitcraft • Flower • Floyd • Foley • Folkes • Follett, Folsom • Foos • Foote • Forbush • Force in re Woodward • Ford • Foreman, Forrest • Forrester • Forsythe • Foster • Fothergill

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517024 | Gen. Collection #30

ITEM 1: Foulke of Gwynedd (Stephen) • Fox • Foxell • Foxwell • Frame, Francis • Frazer • Freas-Fries • Fred-Fredd • Free • Freeman • French, Fretwell • Frey • Frick • Friend • Fries see Freas • Frietchie • Frisbee, Fritz • Frock • Frorer • Fuller • Fulmer • Fulton • Funk • Furnas • Furness, Fussell • Futhey

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517024 | Gen. Collection #31

ITEM 2: Gable • Gabriel • Galbreath • Gale • Gallatin • Galloway • Gamble, Gandouett • Gandy • Gardner • Garretson • Garrett • Garwood • Gary, Gaskill • Gatchell • Gatlive • Gaunt • Gause-Goss • Gauss • Gawthrop, Gayer

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517025 | Gen. Collection #32

Gearing • Geary • Geiger in re Morlan • George • Gerald • Gerberich, Gerner • Gest • Gettz • Gethin-Githen see also Gwin • Gheen • Gibbens, Gibbon-Gibbons • Gibson • Gilbert • Gilbough • Giles • Gilfillan in re Coppock & French

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517026 | Gen. Collection #33

Gilkey • Gill • Gillespie • Gilliland • Gillingham • Gilmor • Gilpin, Ginther-Guenther • Girardin-Workizer • Githen see Gethin • Given, Gleave • Glenn • Glover • Godfrey • Godman • Godsalve • Golding • Goldsmith, Good • Goodell • Goodman • Goodwin • Gordon • Gorgas • Gorsuch • Gosling, Goas see Gause • Gould • Goulding • Gouldy • Gove • Grafton • Graham, Grantham • Gratz • Graves see Greave • Gray • Grayson • Greave-Graves, Greeley • Green-Greene • Greenawalt • Greenfield • Gregg • Gregory

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517027 | Gen. Collection #34

Grier • Griest • Griffith • Grim • Grimes • Griscom • Grisell • Griswell in re Taylor • Groff • Groom • Growdon • Grubb • Guest see also Gest, Guie • Gummere • Guss • Guthrie • Guy • Guyger-Gyger • Gwin-Gwynn see also Gethin • Gyger see Guyger

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517028 | Gen. Collection #35

Hackney • Hadden-Haddon • Hadley-Hadly • Hague-Haige • Hagy • Haig, Haige see Hague • Height • Haines • Haisley • Haldeman • Halderman, Hale • Haley • Hailday see Halliday • Hall • Halliday-Haliday • Hallidays, Hallman • Hallowell • Haman see Hammond • Hambleton • Hamel • Hamer-Hammer, Hamill • Hamilton • Hammanes • Hammer see Hamer • Hammond • Hamor, Hampton

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517029 | Gen. Collection #36

Hanbe • Hanby • Hance • Hancock • Hank-Hanke-Hanks • Hanna • Hannum, Hanson • Hanway • Harbaugh • Harbison • Hardin • Harding • Hare • Harlan, Harmer • Harper • Harris • Harrison • Harrold • Harry

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517030 | Gen. Collection #37

Hart • Hartenstine • Hartley • Hartman • Hartshorne Hartz • Harvey, Harwood • Haslett • Hastings • Hatfield • Hathaway • Hatt • Hatton, Hause • Havard Haverfield • Haverstick • Haviland • Hawley • Haworth, Haws • Hay (Anna M. in re Brassie • Pusey & Worley; Rebecca in re Caldwell & Calhoun) • Hayden • Hayes-Hays • Hayhurst • Hayman, Haymond • Hays see Hayes • Hayward • Hazard • Hazlewood • Heacock, Head • Headly • Heagey • Heald Heard-Herd-Hurd • Heath • Heathcote, Heaton • Hedges • Heed • Heller • Helm • Helsby • Hemphill

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517031 | Gen. Collection #38

ITEM 1: (The first part of film is missing which includes the following names: Hench • Henckel • Henderson • Hendree • Hendricks-Hendrickson, Henry • Henszey • Henzell • Henszey • Hepler • Heppard • Herd see Heard, Herman-Herrman). The following names are on film: Heron-Herron, Herriot • Herron see also Heron • Hershey • Heslep Heston • Hewes, Hewitt • Hewlings • Heyburn • Heydecker • Hiatt • Hibbard-Hibberd, Hibbs • Hicklin • Hickman • Hicks-Hix • Hiddleston

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517031 | Gen. Collection #39

ITEM 2: Hiestand • Hiester • Hiett • Higgs • High • Hill • Hillborn, Hillee-Hillis • Hilliard • Hillis see Hilles • Hills • Hinchman • Hinckley, Hinkson • Hinman • Hinshaw • Hipple • Hires • Hitchcock • Hite of Virginia, Hix see Hicks • Hoag • Hoar • Hoare • Hobart • Hobson • Hockley • Hodge-Hodges, Hodgins • Hodgson • Hoeckley • Hoedt see Hood • Hoeffcker • Hoffman, Hog-Hoge-Hoag-Hogue • Hogeland in re Cochran • Hogue see Hoge • Hogue, Holcomb • Holcombe • Holland • Holliday • Hollingsworth • Holloman, Holloway • Hollyman • Holman • Holme-Holmes • Holstein • Holt • Homer, Hommecheir • Honeywell

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517032 | Gen. Collection #40

Hood-Hoedt • Hoopes • Hooten-Hooton • Hoover-Huber

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517033 | Gen. Collection #41

Hope • Hopewell • Hopkins • Hopkinson • Hoppel • Hopple • Hopper • Hoppin in re Parkinson • Hopple see Hoppel • Hopton • Horne • Horner • Horsey of Maryland • Horstmann • Horton • Hoskins • Hotchkin • Hough • Houghton, Houlston • House • Housekeeper • Houston • Howard see also Haworth, Howell • Hoyland in re Endicott • Hoyle • Hubbard • Hubbart Hubbert, Huber see Hoover • Hudson • Huestis • Heustis • Huey • Hugh • Hughes, Huidekoper in re Stewart • Hulbert • Hulinos see Hewlings • Hull, Hulme • Humes • Humphrey • Humphreys • Humpton

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517034 | Gen. Collection #42

Hunn • Hunsicker • Hunt • Hunter • Huntington • Huntly • Hurd see Heard, Hurford • Husband of Maryland • Hussey • Husted • Huston • Hutchinson, Hutchison • Hutton • Hyatt

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517035 | Gen. Collection #43

ITEM 1: Ickes • Iddings • Iden • Ingersoll • Ingraham • Ingram • Inskeep, Inslee • Irvine • Irwin • Isaac • Isley • Ivins • Jack • Jackson • Jacobs, Jacobson • James • Janney • Jaudon • Jay

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517035 | Gen. Collection #44

ITEM 2: Jeanes • Jefferis • Jencks see Jenks • Jenkins • Jenkinson, Jenks • Jencks • Jennings • Jerman • Jervis • Jewell

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517036 | Gen. Collection #45

Job • John • Johns • Johnson • Johnston • Johnstone • Jolliffe • Jones, Jordan • Judkins • Justice

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517037 | Gen. Collection #46

Kaighn • Kaler • Kane • Kauffman • Kay • Kays see Keys • Keech • Keely-Kiele, Keen • Keener • Keep • Keepers • Keeran see Kerns • Keim • Keimer • Keiser Keith • Kelker • Kell • Kelley-Kelly-Kille • Kellogg • Kelly see Kelley, Kelsey • Kelton • Kemble see Kimble • Kemper • Kempton • Kendall • Kendig, Kendrick • Kenly • Kennard • Kennedy • Kennerly • Kenney of Del. • Kenny, Kent • Kenworthy • Kepler • Kerbaugh • Kercheval • Kerlin • Kern • Kerns-Keeran, Kerr • Kersey • Kervey • Kester • Kettleman see Kittleman • Kettlewell, Keay-Keys-Kay-Kays • Keyser

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517038 | Gen. Collection #47

Kidd • Kiele see Keeley • Kift • Kightley-Kiteley • Kille see Kelly, Kilpatrick • Kimber • Kimble-Kemble • Kincaid • King • Kingsman • Kinkey, Kinman Kinnard • Kinsey • Kintzing • Kipe • Kirgan • Kirk • Kirkbride, Kirkpatrick • Kirkwood • Kissel • Kitchen • Kite • Kiteley see Kightley, Kittera • Kittleman-Kettleman • Klemm • Klincken • Knauer see Knerr, Knause • Kneass • Knerr-Knauer • Knight Knoll • Knott • Knowles • Knox, Kobbe in re Simpson • Kolb • Koll • Konigmacher • Konkle • Kochs Krauser, Kreider • Kurtz

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517039 | Gen. Collection #48

ITEM 1: Laarson-Laerson • Lacey • Lacock • Lack • Lackey • Ladd • Ladley, Laerson see Learson • Lafetra • Laforgne • Laird-Leard • La Lanne, Lamb • Lambert • Lamboll • Lamborn • Lamplugh • Lancaster • Land • Landis, Lane • Lang • Langdon • Langley • Lank • Lansdale • Lansdowne • Lardner, Large • Larkin • Larzalere • Latham • Latimore • Latta • Laubach • Lauman, Law • Lawrence • Lawson • Lay • Laycock

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517039 | Gen. Collection #49

ITEM 2: Lea • Leach • Leaming • Lear • Le Blanc (White) • Leckler, Lee • Leech • Leedom • Leeds • LeFevre • Leggett • Lehaine • L'Hommedieu

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517040 | Gen. Collection #50

Leib • Leicester-Lester • Leiter • Lenington • Leopold • Leslie • Lester see Leicester • Letcher • Levis • Lewden • Lewis

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517041 | Gen. Collection #51

Liddon • Lieuellen • Liggett • Lightfoot • Lilley • Lincoln • Lindley-Lindly, Lindsay • Lindsey • Lines • Linton • Linvill • Lippincott • Lisle • Littell, Little • Littler see also McCabe • Littleton • Livermore • Livezey

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517042 | Gen. Collection #52

Ljungstedt in re (Robinson • Wade • Rippon • Pancoast • Hollingsworth, Janney • Hughes • Heath • Shoemaker • Robertson • Musgrave • Coppock, Gregg • Nichols • etc.) • Llewelin • Lloyd • Lobb • Lockhart • Lodge, Logan • Logue • Long • Longshore • Longstreth • Loofborrow • Loomis, Lord • Loughead • Loughery • Love • Lovel • Lovett • Low-Lowe • Lower, Lownes • Lowrie • Lowry • Lubold • Lucas • Lukens • Lundy • Lungren, Lupton • Lusk • Luttig • Lyle see Lysle • Lynam • Lyndall • Lysle-Lyle, Lyte

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517043 | Gen. Collection #53

McArthur • McBee • McCabe • McCall • McCalla • McCamant • McCanless, McCartney • McCaskey • McCaughey-McCauley • McCay • McClain see also McClean • McClary • McClean-McClain • McClellan-McClelland • McClenachan, McClintock • McClune • McClure • McClurg • McConnaughy • McConnell, McCord • McCorkle • McCormick • McCowan • McCown • McCoy • McCue • McCulley, McCulloch • McCullough • McDermott • McDonald • McDonnell • McDowell, McElwee • McFadgen • McFarlan-MacFarlane-McFarland • McFerran • McGiffin see MeGuffin • McGill • McGilton • McGrail • McGrath • McGrew • McGuffin-McGiffin, McGuire • McIlvaine • McIntyre • McKamy see Makemie • McKean • McKee in re (Harsh • Stroup & Koons) • McKelvey • McKernon • McKesson, McKim • McKinley • McKinney • McKinstry • McLane • MacLaren • McLaughlin, McLean • McLoughlin • McMath • MacMillan • McMinn • McMurtry in re Stockton • McNabb • McNair • McNamee • McNeal-McNeil • McPherson, McShane • McVaugh in re Beeson • McVeagh • MacVeigh • McVicker • McWilliams

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517044 | Gen. Collection #54

Macdonough-Hackstaff • Machin • Machlan • Mack • Mackelduff • Mackey, Maclay • Macy re (Byrnes • Dixon • Gregg • Hicklin) • MacReynolds, Maddock • Magill • Maier • Mains • Maitland • Major • Mackemie-McKamy, Malcolm • Malin • Malsby see Maulsby • Mann • Mansfield • Manuel in re Payne • March • Maris • Marke • Markel • Markham • Marks • Marriott, Marsh • Marshall • Marten-Martin see also Scarlet • Marvel

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517045 | Gen. Collection #55

Mason-Meason • Massey • Masters • Matchett in re Bunting • Mather, Mathew • Mathias • Mathis • Matlack-Matlock • Matson see Matson • Matthews, Mattson-Matson • Maule • Mauleverer • Maulsby-Malsby • Maurer • Maxton, Maxwell • May • Mayberry • Meacham see Mechem • Mead • Meales • Means, Meares Mease • Meason see Mason • Mechem-Meachem • Meconkey • Medcalfe see Metcalfe • Meers • Megargee • Meginness in re Hollingsworth, Megrail • Meigs • Mendenhall • Mercer

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517046 | Gen. Collection #56

Meredith • Merkle • Merrick • Merrihew • Mervine • Messenger in re (Little • Jackson • Calvin • Houser • Campbell • Cutler • Brier-McBrier, etc.) • Metcalfe-Medcalfe-Jones-Taylor • Meyers • Michener • Mickle, Mickleby • Middlesworth • Middleton • Mifflin • Milcome • Miles • Milhous, Millard see also Miller • Miller

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517047 | Gen. Collection #57

Milleson-Millison • Millikan-Milliken • Millison see Milleson • Mills, Milne • Milner-Milnor • Milns • Milsom • Miner • Minikin • Minshall- Minshaw • Minster • Mitchell • Mode • Moffatt • Monaghan • Monks • Monroe, Montgomery • Moore

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517048 | Gen. Collection #58

Morgan • Morlan • Morrell • Morrey • Morris • Morrison • Morrow • Morsell, Morthland • Morton • Moser • Moses (Olivia G. Moses in re Baker, Harvey • Lownes • Piggots • Cummings • Cadwalader • Tyson • Eldridge, Marriott • Wood • Worth • Malander • etc.) • Mosteller • Mote • Mott, Moulder Mowry • Moyer • Moyers-Myers • Muhlenberg • Muir in re Dutton, Mullen see Mullin • Mullikin • Mullin-Mullen • Mullineux • Munro, Munrow • Murfin • Murphey • Murray • Murtagh • Musgrave • Mustin • Myers see also Moyers • Mygatt

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517049 | Gen. Collection #59

Napier • Nayle see also Neal • Naylor • Neal see also Neild • Neall, Neave • Need • Needles • Neeley-Neely • Neff • Negus • Neide • Neill in re Lincoln • Neiman • Neis • Nelson • Nerbovig • Nethery • Nevet, Nevin • Newbold • Newbrough • Newland-Newlin-Newlon • Newpher see Nupher • Newport • Newton • Nichols • Nicholson • Nicklin • Nickson, Neild-Nields • Nightingale (Florence) • Niles • Nisbet • Nivin • Nixon, Noble • Noblit • Noll-Nolt see Null • Nockes • Norbury • Norman • Norris, North (Anna M. North in re Wright • Eldridge • Mott • Reeve • etc.), Northamer • Norton • Norvell in re Wilberger-Pugh • Null-Noll-Nolt, Nupher-Newpher • Nutt-McNutt • Nuzum • Nyce

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517050 | Gen. Collection #60

Oakford • Oat • Oates • Oberholtzer • Oborn • O'Brien • Ochiltree • Officer, Offley • Ogden • Ogleby • O'Hara • O'Hart • O'Keefe • Oldham • Oldman, Olin • Oliphant • Oliver • Ong • Orin • Orlady • Orner • Orpwood • Ortiz, Osborne • Otley • Ottey • Overington • Overton • Owen-Owens • Ozburn see Osborne • Packer • Paddock • Page • Paine • Painter • Paist see Past • Palmer • Pancoast

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517051 | Gen. Collection #61

Park-Parke • Parker • Parkinson • Parks • Parry • Parsons • Parvin, Paschall • Pass • Passmore • Past-Paist • Patrick • Patterson • Pattison, Patton • Paul-Paulis-Paull • Pawling • Paxson • Paxton • Payne

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517052 | Gen. Collection #62

Peabody • Peacock • Peale • Pearce-Piers • Pearsall Pearson-Peirson-Pierson, Peart • Peckin • Peck • Peden • Pedrick • Peel • Pegg • Peirce • Peirsol, Peirson see also Pearson • Pelen • Pemberton • Penington see Pennington, Pennell • Penney (Norman in re Sharpless • Smedley • Palmer • Fox, Woolston • Dickinson • Hooten • etc.) • Penniman • Pennington-Penington

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517053 | Gen. Collection #63

Pennock • Penny • Pennypacker • Penrose • Peoples • Pepper • Percy in re Brown & Mathews • Perdue • Perkins • Perot • Perrine in re DeHaven & Beekly • Perry • Pershing • Peterman • Peters • Peterson, Pettigrew • Pettingell in re Worrell-Throckmorton • Pettit • Phelps, Philips-Phillips • Phipps

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517054 | Gen. Collection #64

Pickering • Pierce-Peirce • Pierpont • Piers see Pearce • Piersol-Benner, Pierson see also Pearson • Piggott • Pike • Pilkington • Pim • Pinkerton, Pipers • Pitman • Plain-Plaine • Plank • Plankinhorn-Plankinton • Pleasants, Plumly • Plummer • Pollard • Pollin • Poole • Pope • Porter • Posey, Postlethwaite • Pote • Potts • Poulson • Poultney

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517055 | Gen. Collection #65

Powell • Power • Pownall • Pratt • Preston • Price • Priest • Prior, Pritchard-Pritchett • Prizer • Proctor • Proud • Prowell • Pryor • Puckle, Pugh • Purviance

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517056 | Gen. Collection #66

Pusey • Pyle • Quaintance • Quay • Quakers • Quandrill • Quarll • Quinby, Rabbit-Kaufman-Heidenreich • Rairdon in re Packer & Aspden, Rakestraw • Ralson • Rambo • Ramsay-Ramsey • Ramstine • Randall • Randles, Randolph • Rankin • Raper • Rapp • Rattew • Rawle • Rawlinson • Rawn, Rawson • Ray • Rayl • Raymond • Raynor

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517057 | Gen. Collection #67

Rea • Read • Reardon • Reckitt • Redman • Redmeal • Redmond • Reece see also Rees • Reed • Rees-Reese-Reece • Reeve • Register • Reichner, Reid • Reifsneider • Reily in re Darlington • Reinhard-Rhinehart, Remington • Rennard • Rentfro • Rentgen • Retye • Revel • Revell • Rexstrew, Reynolds • Rhinehart see Reinhard • Rhoades-Roads-Rodes • Rhyddarch, Rhydderch • Rice • Rich • Richards

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517058 | Gen. Collection #68

Richardson-Richison • Richie see Ritchey • Richison see Richardson, Richmond • Rickey • Riddle • Ridgway • Ridlon • Rieman • Rigbie • Rigby, Rigg • Richter-Riter • Rimby-Rimmey • Rimmer • Rimmey see Rimby • Ring, Ringwalt • Ritchie-Ritchey • Riter see Righter • Rittenhouse • Robarts, Robb • Robbins • Roberts

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517059 | Gen. Collection #69

Robeson • Robinet-Robinett • Robins • Robinson • Robison • Rodebaugh, Rodenboh • Rodes see Rhoades • Rodgers see Rogers • Rodman • Rodney, Roe • Roecker • Roger-Rogers-Rodgers • Roman-Romans • Roosevelt, Rosborough

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517060 | Gen. Collection #70

Rose • Rosedale • Ross • Rossiter • Rothrock • Rountree • Routh • Row, Rowan • Rowland • Rowntree • Royer • Rubincam • Rucker • Rudd • Rudduck, Rudisill • Rudolph • Rudyard • Rumbaugh • Rumford • Rummells • Runkle, Rupert • Rush • Russell • Ruston • Ruth • Rutherford • Rutter • Ryan, Ryno

LDS US/CAN FILM # 0517061 | Gen. Collection #71

Sagar-Sager • Sahler • St. Clair • St. John • Salkeld • Salway • Samuel, Samuels • Sandelands • Sanderlin • Sanders • Sanderson • Sandford, Sands • Sandwith • Sankey • Sargent • Sartain • Saunders • Savage • Savery, Sawdon • Sawyer • Say • Sayer-Sayre • Sayres • Scaife • Scarborough, Scarlet-Scarlett • Scattergood • Schaeffer-Schafer-Schaffer • Scheide, Scheirer • Schenck • Schmucker Schobbenhausen • Schofield • Schooley, Schoonover Schull • Scollay • Scothern • Scott • Scrase • Scull • Seal, Seabright • Searle • Seary • Seaton

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517062 | Gen. Collection #72

Seed • Seeds • Seigfried • Self • Sellers • Sellew • Selser • Sener, Senseman • Sermon • Serrill • Shackford • Shackle • Shackleton • Shaffer, Shallcross • Shankland-Shanklin • Shannon • Sharp • Sharpe • Sharpless, Sharpley

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517063 | Gen. Collection #73

Shattuck • Shaw • Sheaff • Shearer • Sheeder • Sheeleigh • Sheeler, Sheibell • Sheitel-Sheitle • Shelly • Shelmire • Shelton • Shepard-Sheppard, Shepherd • Sherwood • Sheward • Shewell • Shields • Shimer • Shinn, Shipley • Shippen • Shively • Shivery • Shoemaker • Shook • Short • Shortlidge, Shourds • Showers • Shreve • Shrigley • Shryock • Shugart • Shute

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517064 | Gen. Collection #74

Siddons • Sigfried • Sill • Simcock • Simmers • Simmons • Simpson • Sinclair, Siter • Skeen • Skelton • Skinner • Skirm • Slack • Slawter • Slaymaker, Sleighton • Sloan • Slokom • Small • Smalley • Smart • Smedley • Smith-Smyth, Smitheman • Smout • Snakenberg • Snell • Snowden • Snyder • Somers, Songhurst • Soniat • Sotcher • Souder • Sowash

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517065 | Gen. Collection #75

ITEM 1: Spackman • Spangler • Speakman • Spears • Speight • Spence, Spencer • Sprenkel • Springer • Springett • Springston • Sproat • Sproul, Squibb • Staats • Stackhouse • Stacy • Stager • Stahl see Stall • Stalcop, Stalker • Stall-Stahl • Stanfield • Stanton • Stapler • Staples • Stapleton, Starbuck • Stark • Starr • Starrett • Staton • Stauffer

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517065 | Gen. Collection #76

ITEM 2: Stebbins • Steck • Stedham see Stidham • Stedman • Steel-Steele, Steelman • Steer • Steffy • Steinman Stellwaggon • Stemple • Stephens, Sterling • Stern Sterrett • Stevens • Stevenson • Stewardson • Stewart see Stuart • Stickley • Stidhan-Stedham • Stiles • Stille • Stillwell-Stilwell, Stine • Stirk • Stiteler • Stockdale • Stockton • Stokes • Stone • Stoner, Storey-Story • Stoudt • Strader • Strange • Stratton • Strawbridge, Strebeck • Street-Streets • Stretch • Strickland • Strobridge Strode, Stromberg • Strong • Stroud

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517066 | Gen. Collection #77

Struthers • Stuart-Stewart • Stubbs • Studdiford • Studenroth • Sturgeon, Styer • Sudbury • Sugar • Sullivan • Summersby • Suplee-Suplee • Sutton, Swaffer • Swain see Swayne • Swaner • Swayne-Swain • Sweet • Sweney, Swenson • Swentzel • Swift • Swinford • Swinton • Swope • Sykes • Syng, Taggart • Talbot • Talley • Tallman-Talman • Tansom • Tarbock-Tarback, Tarrance • Tate • Tatnall • Tatum

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517067 | Gen. Collection #78

Taylor

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517068 | Gen. Collection #79

Teetor • Temple • Tench • Tennyson • Test • Tevis • Thatcher • Thomas

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517069 | Gen. Collection #80

Thompson • Thorn • Thornbury • Thorne • Thorp • Thropp • Tidball • Tidmarsh, Tilghman • Till • Tillum • Tilton • Tittery • Tittman • Titus • Toberman-Truberman, Todd • Todhunter • Tomlinson

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517070 | Gen. Collection #80

Topham • Torton • Towle • Town • Townsend • Trainer • Trapnell • Travilla, Trego • Trexler • Trimble • Troak-Troke • Troth • Trotter • Trueblood, Trueman • Trump • Tuller • Tunis • Turner • Tussey • Tustin • Twaddell, Twaddle • Twain • Tweddle • Twining • Tyler • Tyson

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517071 | Gen. Collection #82

Underhill • Underwood • Unkefair • Updegraff-Updegrave • Upton • Urann, Urner • Usher • Vail • Vale • Valentine • Valliant • Van Bebbber • Vance, Van Cise • Vancort • Vandegrift • Vanderen • Vanderslice • Van Leer, Van Leuvenigh • Vanney • Van Osten • Van Pelt • Van Tuyl • Varley, Varman • Varney • Vaughan • Vaux • Venicomb • Vernon • Vestall • Vickeris, Vickers • Vinage • Vodges • Voorhees • Vore • Votaw

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517072 | Gen. Collection #83

ITEM 1: Waddel • Wade • Wagenseller • Wagner • Wahab • Wakefield • Wales, Walford • Walker • Wall • Wallace • Walliam • Walmsley • Waln-Walne, Walsh • Walter • Waltham

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517072 | Gen. Collection #84

ITEM 2: Walton • Wanger • Wanton • Warburton • Ward • Wardell • Warden, Warder • Warner • Warren • Warrington • Washburne • Washington • Waters, Watkin • Watkins • Watson • Watts • Waugh

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517073 | Gen. Collection #85

Way • Wayne • Weaver • Webb • Webber • Webley • Webster • Weeks • Welch, Weldin • Weller • Wells • Welsh • Wendel • Werden see Warden • West, Westervelt • Weston • Wethereld • Wetherill • Weyburn

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517074 | Gen. Collection #86

Whann • Wharley-Worley • Wharton • Wheelden • Wheeler • Whelen • Wheller, Wherry • Whinney • Whitacre-Whitaker • White • Whitehead • Whitpaine, Whitridge • Whitson • Whittier • Wickersham • Wierman • Wilberforce, Willcock-Willcox-Wilcox • Wilcockson • Wildman

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517075 | Gen. Collection #87

Wiles • Wiley • Wilkins • Wilkinson • Willard • Willauer • Willcox, Willeman • Williams

LDS US/CAN FILM # 0517076 | Gen. Collection #88

Williamson • Willets-Willits • Wills • Wilmot • Wilson • Wiltbank, Winder • Windle • Winslow

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517077 | Gen. Collection #89

Wire • Wirkham • Wistar • Wiswall • Witherow • Withers • Withy • Witmer, kWollaston • Wollerton • Wood • Woodcock • Woodmansee • Woodnutt • Woodroofe, Woodrow • Woodruff • Woods • Woodside • Woodward • Woody • Woolley, Woolman • Woolston • Worden see Warden • Workizer see also Girardin, Workman • Worley see also Wharley • Worrall

LDS US/CAN FILM #0517078 | Gen. Collection #90

Worrilow-Warrilaw • Worsley • Worth • Worthington • Wright • Wurts, Wyers • Wyeth • Wyman • Wynne • Yard • Yardley • Yarnall • Yarwood • Yeager, Yearwood see Yarwood • Yearsley • Yeates • Yeatman • Yerkes • Yocum, Yorke • Young • Younger • Yundt • Zane • Zartman • Zell • Zelle • Zook

This site was created by Joanne Todd Rabun
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~quakers/cope.htm>

REMEMBER GATEWAY FOR OQUAKER GENEALOGY SOURCES*Access to other libraries through inter-library loan. As example:*HARVARD UNIVERSITY

AUTHOR: Moore, James W , 1844
 TITLE: Records of the Kingwood monthly meeting of Friends, Hunterdon
 County, New Jersey; compiled from the minutes and other
 manuscripts beginning in 1744...
 PUB. INFO: Flemington, N. J., H. E. Deats, 1900.
 DESCRIPTION: 42 p.
 SERIES: Microcards 1-2
 LOCATION: Widener: C 8319.255.13

YALE UNIVERSITY

Bjorkman, Gwen Boyer, 1933-
 Title: Quaker marriage certificates : New Garden monthly meeting,
 Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1704-1799 / compiled by Gwen
 Boyer Bjorkman. -
 Published: Bowie, MD : Heritage Books, 1990.
 Description: 307 p. ; 21 cm.
 Subjects (Library of Congress):
 Quakers--Pennsylvania--Chester County--Genealogy.
 Marriage records--Pennsylvania--Chester County.
 Chester County (Pa.)--Genealogy.
 SML, Stacks, LC F157 C4 B56 1990 (LC)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Frost, Josephine C.
 QUAKER RECORDS FROM FARMINGTON MONTHLY MEETING
 ONTARIO COUNTY, NY. Register of births etc.
 Library Call# F129.F18 F9: LCCN 12-30323.

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Frost, Josephine C.
 QUAKER RECORDS OF PLAINS MONTHLY MEETING
 ULSTER COUNTY, NY, Register of births etc
 Library Call# F127.U4 F9: LCCN 12-20273

CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITIES (MELVYL)

Bushman, Virginia W.
 History of David Brinton, Utah pioneer, and his descendants; compiled and
 printed by Virginia W. Bushman. [Salt Lake City, Utah?] : Brinton Family
 Organization, c1978.
 CSL Sutro CS71.B859 1978

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HOPEWELL FRIENDS HISTORY, FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA
 Record of Monthly Meetings and Meeting reports to Hopewell,
 Two hundred years of history & genealogy
 Series Title Virginia County Histories reel 3 book 13
 CSL Sutro Microfilm 335 Reel 3 Book 13

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Medlin, William F.
 Title: Quaker families of South Carolina & Georgia
 Published: <Columbia? S.C.> : Ben Franklin Press, c1982.
 Description: vi, 138 p. : ill., maps ; 21 cm.
 LOCATION: CALL NUMBER STATUS:
 S.Bend GENERAL BOOK COLLECTIONS F280.F89 M43 1982

ILLINOIS LIBRARIES (ILLINET)

Quaker census of 1828 : members of the New York Yearly Meeting, the Religious Society of Friends (in New York, Ontario, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Quebec), at the time of the separation of 1828

AUTHOR: Fay, Loren V.

PUBLISHED: Rhinebeck, NY : Kinship, 1989

SUBJECT: Society of Friends. New York Yearly Meeting.

Quakers--Genealogy.

Ontario--Genealogy.

New York (State)--Genealogy.

New England--Genealogy.

Quebec (Province)--Genealogy.

Owned by: Region:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| * Newberry L | Chicago Library System |
| * Lcln Trail LS | Lincoln Trail Libraries System |
| * Urbana Free L | Lincoln Trail Libraries System |

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Dorland, Arthur Garrett 1887

A HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (QUAKERS) IN CANADA

Published: Toronto, Macmillan 1927

GRAD (at Buhr) BX 7650.07

**QUAKER REPOSITORIES , HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND
LIBRARIES WITH QUAKER MATEIAL**

If Quaker research in the HBL and FHL, SLC holdings is not successful, and Gateway is of no help, the following Quaker Repositories For Records might be of use in extending research. They are given in greater detail in, Berry, Ellen Thomas & David Allen, OUR QUAKER ANCESTORS - FINDING THEM IN QUAKER RECORDS: HBL Call# H/R E184.F89 B-17, published 1987 . (The LDS Church has microfilmed some of these records and others are available in Gateway.)

- Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which is combined with the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania in one location at 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia PA 19107
An enormous collection of Quaker research, published genealogies of Quaker families by Gilbert Cope, a large collection of manuscripts and 2500 published family genealogies. (LDS Church has microfilmed here)
- Library of Congress, Genealogical Reference & Bibliography Division, Washington, D.C. 20540.
The card catalog in the Reading Room includes a treasure house of material on the Religious Society of Friends. (This source is available at the HBL on Gateway.)
- The Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. 19081
This is the largest collection in the world of Quaker Meeting Archives.
- The Quaker Collection, Haverford College Library, Haverford, Pennsylvania. 19041
Collection is primarily one of published works by Quaker authors.
- Pendle Hill Library, Pendle Hill, Wallingford Pennsylvania 19086.
Pendle Hill is a publishing house for Friends
- Friends Historical Collection of Guilford College, Greensboro, North Carolina 27410.
Surviving records for meetings in North Carolina.
- Quaker Collection, Everett L. Cattell Library, Malone College, Canton, Ohio 44709
Records of Meetings under the Ohio Yearly Meeting
- Quaker Collection, S. Arthur Watson Library, Wilmington College, Ohio 45177.
Records of southwestern and southcentral Ohio, some of Indiana and Illinois. (Most of these records have been microfilmed by the LDS Church.)
- Quaker Collection, Lilly Library, Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana 47374.
Contains 10,000 volumes of printed Yearly Meetings from all over the world.
- Haviland Records Room, 15 Rutherford Place NY, NY 10003.
Official archives for the New York Yearly Meeting with alphabetized abstracts.
- Archivist, New England Yearly Meeting, Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, RI 02906
170 reels of microfilm on the RI Quaterly Meeting with one Meeting being Nova Scotia
- New England Quaker Research Library, P.O. Box 655, North Amherst, MA 01059
Mostly books and pamphlets
- Quaker Collection, Friends University Library, Wichita, Kansas 67213.
Records of the Kansas Yearly Meeting which includes Alaska, NE, MO, OK, CO, TX.
- Quaker Collection, Wilcox Library, Wm. Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa 52577.
Several family histories including ones who came from Eastern and Southern Seaboard.
- Quaker Collection, Wardman Library, Whittier College, Whittier, CA 90608.
General limited collection of genealogies, regional histories and death notices.
- Quaker Collection, Shambaugh Library, George Fox College, Newberg, Oregon 97132.
Small number of published Quaker genealogies.
- First Friends Meetings, East Main and 15th St, Richmond, Indiana 47374

Original records for southwestern Ohio and some parts of Michigan and Indiana.
 State Library of Pennsylvania, General Library Bureau, Harrisburg, PA 17126
 Especially information on the Hicksites and Quaker Genealogical material.

Hall Of Records, 350 Rowe Boulevard, Annapolis, Maryland 21404.
 A collection of Maryland Meeting records and others for PA, Philadelphia and Virginia.

Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.
 Complete files of the minutes of various Indiana Yearly Meetings. (Available on Gateway)

Illinois Historical Survey, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801
 Main body of records for Meetings in Illinois (85 volumes). (Available on Gateway)

Archives/Library, The Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio 43211.
 Minutes of Ohio Yearly Meetings and a register of Friends who left England 1656-1787.

Rhode Island Historical Society Library, Providence, Rhode Island 02906.
 Home of the New England Yearly Meeting.

Newport Historical Society, 82 Touro St. Newport, Rhode Island 02840
 New England Yearly Meeting Records for the 17th & 18th centuries.

Archivist, Quaker Collection, Pickering College, New Market, Ontario, Canada L3Y 4X2.
 Contains the Canadian Yearly Meeting Records

Provincial Archives, 77 Greenville St., Queens Park Crescent, Toronto, Canada M5R 1C7.
 Microfilms of Canadian Quaker Records available for personal search.

Curator, Historical Library, Religious Society of Friends in Ireland, 6 Eustace St., Dublin 2,
 Ireland.

Public Records Office, Northern Ireland (PRONI), 66 Balmoral Ave., Belfast, Northern Ireland
 BT9 6NY.

Friends House Library, The Religious Society of Friends, Euston Road, London, NW1 2BJ,
 England.

Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, London, EC1M 7BA, England.

Woodbrooke Library, Woodbrooke, 1046 Bristol Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29 6LJ, England

Genealogical Research in the Quaker Collection of Haverford College

It is especially helpful to us if genealogists do as much of their own research as possible and write for our assistance. We are a very small organization, and many of the resources we have are also available at local historical and genealogical libraries. For those who are new to Quaker genealogical research the book *Our Quaker Ancestors* can be an invaluable tool, as it outlines the steps to take in searching for a Quaker ancestor. It includes a glossary of terms used by Quakers (or members of the Society of Friends), a list of Quaker reference libraries and other libraries with collections of Quaker materials, and a bibliography of reference works for Quaker genealogical research, many of which are widely available.

Among the useful resources for Quaker genealogy you may find at your local genealogical or historical library are:

Berry, Ellen T. *Our Quaker Ancestors: Finding Them in Quaker Records*. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987.

Milligan, Edward H. *My Ancestors Were Quakers: How Can I Find Out More About Them?* London: The Society of Genealogists, 1983.

— Berry and Milligan are both guides to doing Quaker genealogical research; with Berry focusing on the U.S. and Milligan on Great Britain.

Haverford College. *Quaker Necrology*. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1961. 2 vols.

— for a description of *Quaker Necrology* see section II.

Heiss, Willard Calvin. *Quaker Genealogies, a Selected List of Books*. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1985.

— Heiss lists genealogies by surname and includes a cross-reference index.

Hill, Thomas C. *Monthly Meetings in North America: A Quaker Index*. Available from the author: Thomas C. Hill, 1800 Star Bank Center, 425 Walnut St., Cincinnati, OH 45202-3957.

Society of Friends. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Records Committee. *Guide to the Records of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting*. (compiled by Jack Eckert.) Philadelphia: Records Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Available for \$20.00 prepaid from Quaker Collection, Haverford College, Haverford, PA 19041-1392.

— Hill and *Guide to the Records of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting* are both lists of locations of meeting records, but *Guide* is only for one region, while Hill covers North America. Hill also includes information on Quaker record microfilms available through the local Family History Centers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons). To use either source you need to know the name of the monthly meeting you are interested in, not just the location.

Hinshaw, William Wade. *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*. Ann Arbor, MI: Edwards Bros., 1936. 7 vols.

— Hinshaw abstracted the genealogical information from the records of some early meetings.

Penn's Colony: Genealogical and Historical Materials Relating to the Settlement of Pennsylvania. (compiled, edited and with a preface by Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr.) Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970.

— *Penn's Colony* has information about some of the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania and about the Welcome Claimants.

There are general sources you can use that may include information about Quakers. They include county histories, city directories and other items a genealogical or historical librarian can help you find. There are many sources for finding the addresses for genealogical and historical libraries including:

Eicholz, Alice, ed. *Ancestry's Red Book: American State, County & Town Sources*. Salt Lake City, UT: Ancestry Publishing, 1989.

Wheeler, Mary Bray, ed. *Directory of Historical Organizations in the United States and Canada*. 14th ed. Nashville, TN: AASLH Press, 1990

There are collections of Quaker materials in other libraries in other parts of the country. The addresses for libraries with Quaker materials can be found in a few reference sources including *Our Quaker Ancestors*, and *Guide to the Records of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting* (listed above) as well as in:

I I. After doing your preliminary research, you may find you need information that can only be found in Haverford College's Quaker Collection. The best way to do research in the Quaker Collection is to visit it in person, if that is at all possible. The Quaker Collection has many sources of information available to the visiting researcher. The public is welcome to use the many resources available in the Quaker Collection.

Location:

Haverford College Library, Haverford College
370 Lancaster Ave., Haverford, PA 19041

Hours:

Monday-Friday 9:00-12:30 and 1:30-4:30 (closing at 4:00 during holidays)

It is helpful if you write to us in advance of your visit so that we expect you. We can also send a map with directions to the college if that is necessary.

Some of the resources a visiting genealogical researcher may want to use, in addition to those listed in section I are:

Dictionary of Quaker Biography -- an unpublished typescript with short biographical sketches of c. 20,000 Quakers in England and the United States

Haverford College Archives -- has information about matriculates, faculty and staff of Haverford College

Manuscript Materials -- correspondence, diaries, etc.

Pamphlet and Serial Groups -- files of clippings, pamphlets and serials on topics relating to Quakers and Quakerism, including individual Quakers and Quaker families

Quaker genealogies -- the Quaker Collection includes over 300 published genealogies

Quaker Necrology -- a card index of obituaries in some Quaker periodicals, 1828-1993 (entries to 1961 have been published -- see section I)

Quaker periodicals -- some of the articles and obituaries in Quaker periodicals are indexed in Quaker Necrology and Quaker Reference Index

Quaker Reference Index -- card index to historical articles and biographical sketches of Quaker interest, in some periodicals and books, compiled 1930-1935

TRIPOD -- Haverford College's on-line catalog which is shared with Bryn Mawr and Swarthmore Colleges

Philadelphia Yearly Meeting Records and Baltimore Yearly Meeting Records -- include information about births, deaths, marriages of Quakers, but you must know the name of the Monthly Meeting of the individual you are researching

III. If you need information that can only be found in the Haverford College's Quaker Collection and cannot visit the Collection, you may wish to write us with a specific request. Due to the volume of mail we receive, and because we do not have a professional genealogical researcher on staff, we must limit our research to one half hour per written request. If you do write for information, please request information about only one ancestor at a time and give us all the pertinent information you have already gathered and the sources you have checked, so that we don't spend the 1/2 hour duplicating your research. Genealogical requests are handled on a first-come-first-served basis and cannot always be answered quickly due to shortage of staff members.

We are better equipped to do Quaker genealogical research than general genealogical research. If your ancestors were not Quaker you should contact a genealogical or historical library in your area or in the area where your ancestors lived. Addresses for genealogical and historical libraries can be found in many sources (see section I). Our collections for Quaker genealogical research are strongest in the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting and mid-Atlantic region and for the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends. *Our Quaker Ancestors, Guide to the Records of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting*, and *FWCC Friends Directory* (see section I) all list other reference libraries where you can find information about Quakers.

NOTES ON QUAKER RECORDS

Too many records?: Many times records of the same family appear in different Monthly Meeting Registers (for example when they are gct to another meeting) resulting in many duplications in the IGI. Since many records do not list place of birth, this statistic is then indeterminate. It is possible to at least infer the county or township place of birth in most instances. Too many patrons record place of birth, when using Quaker records, as the "so and so" Monthly Meeting. Quaker Monthly Meetings were not birthing centers as a novice reading the IGI might be led to think.

Marriages: The wedding was a great event with the Quakers. The first preliminary was to "pass meeting" or obtain permission of the Monthly Meeting. The contracting parties appeared in two monthly meetings and "declared their intentions." After searching inquiry by an appointed committee, if approved, they were left at liberty to accomplish their marriage after their second intentions. At the next Monthly Meeting the Committee reported on the marriage. The date of this meeting was given, but perhaps not the date of the marriage. Marriage Certificates were almost always recorded.

Many young Friends, impatient of the slow troublesome process of passing meeting, would hasten off to "ye priest" or a magistrate and be married. The Monthly Meeting Minutes abound in records of such infractions and the elders were ever busy laboring and dealing with the delinquents. If offenders would not confess their fault, they were "disowned" or expelled from the meeting.

When the bride and bridegroom were not members of the same meeting, the declaration of intentions of marriage was presented at sessions of both Monthly Meetings. The bridegroom's clearness had to be reported to the bride's Monthly Meeting where the marriage usually took place. When one of the two was not a member of the Society the intention procedure still took place with the letter of intention being presented at the member's Monthly Meeting. The marriage ceremony took place in a meeting for worship. In an atmosphere of quiet and reverence, the promises of the bride and groom were made to each other without the help of a third person.

Elias Hicks {1748-1830}: He was an early advocate of the abolition of slavery and a liberal Quaker preacher whose followers became known as Hicksites. He was one of the first Friends to preach progressive revelation, which allowed for continuing revision and renewal of doctrinal beliefs. In 1817 he successfully opposed the adoption of a set creed by the Society of Friends in the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. He was subsequently called a heretic for his opposition to Evangelicalism, which stressed established beliefs. Hick's followers called themselves the Liberal branch of the Society of Friends, but Orthodox Quakers labeled them Hicksites. The Hicksites became increasingly isolated from other Quakers until the 20th Century.

The Name "Quaker": It is generally accepted as George Fox himself wrote, "This was Justice Bennet of Derby that first called us Quakers because we bid them tremble at the word of God, and this was in the year 1650." The name Quaker was originally considered by some to be a disparaging nickname, but soon lost its derogatory meaning, and members of the Society called themselves either Friends or Quakers.

Some changes in Quakerism: In the 19th century the Friends passed through a period of quietism, in which they withdrew from worldly activities and maintained a strict supervision of the private lives of their members. Many otherwise loyal Friends were disowned by their meetings for marrying persons of other faiths. Later generations of Friends and newly convinced members accomplished many changes. In the 20th Century the Society became an active and progressive organization with an increasing membership. Plain dress was abandoned when the need for it was no longer evident; by the middle of the 20th century it had almost disappeared. Plain speech using "thee" and "thy," but not "thou," was retained largely as a special intimate form of address.

Pennsylvania Dutch: Those colonists who came to Pennsylvania included English, French, Swedish, Dutch, Germans, Swiss, Scots, Welsh and Irish. Among the religious groups first represented in the Province were Quakers, Mennonites, Moravians, Dunkers, Ephrata Pietists, also members of the Church of England, Lutherans, Presbyterians and Reformed congregations. They all came to live in what was called "Penn's Holy Experiment." The colonial life of these people was at first harried by the Indians against whom they had to be constantly on guard. To begin with, also, they had the discomfort of being misunderstood by other groups who interpreted their love for their native language and their European customs as marks of disloyalty. Time gradually healed these differences and these people learned the necessity of living together as friendly and useful neighbors. The intermarriage of nationalities made the fusion more complete and permanent, resulting in an American people still known as the Pennsylvania Dutch. Therefore the term "Pennsylvania Dutch" in its broadest sense refers to a culture, not a nationality.

Glossary of Quaker Terms in extracted records of William Wade Hinshaw & Willard Heiss

- * altn = at liberty to marry
- * apd = attending places of diversion
- * apd = appointed, appealed
- * apt = appointed
- * att = attached to, attended
- * b = born
- * BG = burial grounds
- * btw = between
- * bur = buried
- * bef = before
- * c = circa, about
- * cem = cemetery
- * cert = certificate
- * cd = contrary to the Discipline
- * ch = child, children, church
- * chm = condemned his/her misconduct
- * chr = charter
- * co = chosen overseer (s), county
- * com = complained, complained of
- * comm = committee
- * comp = complained, complained of
- * con = condemned
- * ct = certificate, certificate to
- * d = died, day
- * dau = daughter
- * dec = deceased
- * dis = disowned, disowned for
- * div = divorced
- * dp = dropped plain dress and/or speech
- * dr = drinking spiritous liquor to excess
- * drpd = dropped
- * dt = daughter, daughters
- * dtd = dated
- * e = east
- * end = endorsed
- * FBG = Friends burial grounds
- * fam = family
- * form = formerly
- * fr = from
- * Frds = Friends
- * gc = granted certificate
- * gct = granted certificate to
- * gl = granted letter
- * glt = granted letter to
- * gr dau = grand daughter
- * gr s = grand son
- * Gr Yd = grave yard
- * h or hus = husband
- * j = joined
- * jas = joined another society
- * JP = justice of the peace
- * ltm = liberated to marry, left at liberty to marry
- * lvd = lived
- * lvg = living
- * m = marry, married, marrying, marriage, month
- * mbr = member
- * mbrp = membership
- * mcd = married contrary to Discipline
- * MG = minister of the Gospel
- * MH = meeting house, church

- * mi = miles
- * MM = monthly meeting
- * mos = married out of society
- * mou = married out of unity
- * mt = married to
- * mtg = meeting
- * mvd = moved
- * n = north
- * na = not attending meeting
- * neg att = neglecting attendance
- * nmn = no middle name
- * NW Terr = Northwest Territory
- * O = Orthodox, Ohio
- * ou = out of unity
- * PM = preparative meeting
- * PO = post office address
- * prc = produced a certificate
- * prcf = produced a certificate from
- * prob = probably
- * Qkr = Quaker
- * QM = quarterly meeting
- * rcd = recorded
- * rec/rcd = receive, received
- * recrq = received by request
- * relfc = released from care for
- * relrq = released by request
- * rem = remove, removed
- * ret = returned, retired (rarely used)
- * ret mbrp = retained membership
- * rev = reversed
- * rm = reported married
- * rmt = reported married to
- * roc = received on certificate
- * rocf = received on certificate from
- * rol = received on letter
- * rolf = received on letter from
- * rpd = reported
- * rrq = request, requests, requested
- * rqc = requested certificate
- * rqct = requested certificate to
- * rqcuc = requested to come under care (of mtg.)
- * rst = reinstate, reinstated
- * s = son, south
- * sep = separated
- * sis = sister
- * temp = temporarily
- * transfrd = transferred
- * twp = township
- * uc = under care (of mtg)
- * unnm = unmarried
- * upl = using profane language
- * w = wife, west
- * w/c = with consent of
- * wid = widow
- * w/pwr = with power
- * wrkd = worked
- * y = year
- * YM = yearly meeting



Quaker Monthly Meetings

Recent additions have been made to this database!
Northeast Quaker Records available on microfilm at your local
LDS Family History Center (*most are New York and Vermont*)

| Monthly Mtg | County | State | Yr Org |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--------|
| Abington | Montgomery | PA | |
| Adrian | Lenawee | MI | 1831 |
| Alexandria | Fairfax | VA | |
| Alexandria | Alexandria | VA | 1802 |
| Alum Creek | Delaware | OH | 1817 |
| Arba | Randolph | IN | 1828 |
| Back Creek | Grant | IN | 1838 |
| Back Creek | Frederick | VA | 1777 |
| Back Creek | Randolph | NC | 1792 |
| Baraboo | Sauk | WI | 1860 |
| Bear Creek | Dallas | IA | 1856 |
| Bear Garden | Hampshire | WV | 1767 |
| Beaver Dam | Hanover | VA | |
| Beech Grove-Valley Mills | Marion | IN | 1863 |
| Benjaminville | | IL | |
| Bennetts Creek | Nansemond | VA | |
| Berkeley (Bullskin) | Berkeley/Jefferson | WV | |
| Bethel | Southampton | VA | |
| Birch Lake | Cass | MI | 1841 |
| Black Creek | Southampton | VA | |
| Black Water | Surry | VA | 1752 |
| Bloomfield-Bloomington | Parke | IN | 1827 |
| Bloomington | Muscatine | | 1856 |
| Blue River | Washington | IN | 1815 |
| Bordentown | | NJ | |
| Botts | Amelia | VA | |
| Bradford | Chester | PA | |
| Bridgeport | Marion | IN | 1859 |
| Broadway | Prince George Co. | VA | |
| Brunswick | Brunswick | VA | |
| Buckingham | Bucks | PA | 1720 |
| Bull Skin (Berkeley) | Berkeley/Jefferson | WV | |
| Burleigh | Prince George | VA | |
| Burlington | Burlington | NJ | |
| Bush River | Newberry | SC | 1770 |
| Bush River | Harford | MD | |
| Butlers | Dinwiddie | VA | |
| Byberry | Philadelphia/Montgomery | PA | 1805 |
| Caesars Creek | Clinton | OH | 1810 |
| Caln | Chester Co. | PA | |
| Camp Creek | Louisa | VA | 1747 |
| Cane Creek | Union | SC | 1775 |

The Gene Pool: List of Some Quaker Meetings

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----|-------------|
| Cane Creek | Alamance | NC | 1751 |
| Carmel | Columbiana | OH | 1817 |
| Caroline | Carolina | VA | |
| Carthage | Rush | IN | 1866 |
| Carver's Creek | | NC | 1746 |
| Ceacil (Cecil) | Cecil | MD | 1698 |
| Cedar Creek | Henry | IA | 1856 |
| Cedar Creek | Hanover | VA | 1739 |
| Center | | NJ | |
| Center | Center | PA | |
| Center | Frederick | VA | |
| Center | Chester | PA | |
| Center | Clinton | OH | 1807 |
| Center | Guilford | NC | 1757 |
| Charleston | Charleston | SC | 1680 |
| Cheese Creek | Campbell | VA | |
| Cherry Grove | Randolph | IN | 1821 |
| Chester | Franklin | PA | |
| Chester | Wayne | IN | 1823 |
| Chester (Chichester/Upland) | Delaware | PA | 1675 |
| Chesterfield | Athens | OH | 1837 |
| Chesterfield | Burlington | NJ | |
| Chuckatuck-Nanesmond | Nanesmond | VA | Before 1672 |
| Cincinnati | Hamilton | OH | 1815 |
| Clear Creek | Clinton | OH | 1812 |
| Cleveland | Cuyahoga | OH | 1883 |
| Columbus | Franklin | OH | 1874 |
| Concord | Belmont | OH | 1782 |
| Concord | Chester | PA | |
| Contentnea | Wayne | NC | 1748 |
| Core Sound | Carteret | NC | 1733 |
| Corinth | Southampton | VA | |
| Cottonwood | Lyon | KS | 1861 |
| Crooked Run | Warren | VA | 1781 |
| Culpeper | Rappahannock | VA | |
| Curles-Henrico | Henrico | VA | |
| Darby Creek | Philadelphia | PA | 1682 |
| Deep Creek | Yadkin | NC | 1793 |
| Deep River | Guilford | NC | 1778 |
| Deer Creek | Harford | MD | |
| Deer Creek | Grant | IN | 1869 |
| Deerfield | Morgan | OH | 1827 |
| Dillon's Run | Hampshire | WV | |
| Dover | Clinton | OH | 1824 |
| Dover | Goochland | VA | |
| Dover | Guilford | NC | 1815 |
| Dover | Wayne | IN | 1837 |
| Driftwood-Sand Creek | Jackson | IN | 1820 |
| Duck Creek | Henry | IN | 1826 |
| Duck Creek | Lancaster | PA | |
| Dunning's Creek | Bedford | PA | |
| East Goshen | Mahoning | OH | 1870 |
| East Grove | Lee | IA | 1850 |
| East Nottingham | Cecil | MD | |
| Elk | Preble | OH | 1809 |
| Elk Ridge | Anne Arundel | MD | |
| Elk River | Montgomery | KS | 1870 |
| Ellwood | Vermilion | IL | 1860 |
| Evesham | | NJ | 1760 |
| Exeter | Berks | PA | |
| Fairfax | Loudon | VA | 1744 |
| Fairfield | Hendricks | IN | 1826 |
| Fairfield | Highland | OH | 1807 |
| Fairhaven | Talbot | MD | |
| Fairmount | Grant | IN | 1869 |
| Fall Creek | Highland | OH | 1811 |
| Fall Creek | Madison | IN | 1839 |
| Falls | Bucks | PA | 1683 |
| Farmington | Ontario | NY | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|
| Fawcett (Mt. Pleasant) | Frederick | VA | |
| Flushing | Belmont | OH | 1818 |
| Flushing | Queens | NY | 1657 |
| Fork Creek | Louisa | VA | |
| Gapp (Potts) | Loudoun | VA | |
| Genito | Goochland | VA | |
| Genoa | | NE | |
| Gilead | Morrow | OH | 1838 |
| Gilead | Lewis | MO | 1866 |
| Goose Creek | Bedford | VA | 1794 |
| Goose Creek | Loudon | VA | 1785 |
| Goshen | | OH | |
| Goshen | | IN | |
| Goshen | Chester | PA | |
| Goshen | Logan | OH | 1824 |
| Gravel Springs | SW Frederick | VA | |
| Gravelly Run | Dinwiddie | VA | |
| Great Cacapon | Hampshire | WV | |
| Green Plain | Clark | OH | 1821 |
| Green Spring | Louisa | VA | |
| Greenfield-Farmers Inst. | Tippecanoe | IN | 1844 |
| Greensboro | Guilford | NC | 1891 |
| Greenwich | Morrow | OH | 1848 |
| Greenwood-Eagle Creek | Hamilton | IN | 1860 |
| Gun Powder | Baltimore | MD | |
| Gwynedd | Montgomery | PA | |
| Haddonfield | Camden | NJ | |
| Halifax | Halifax | VA | |
| Hanover | Hanover | VA | |
| Hardshaw-West | | England | |
| Harrison Purchase | | NY | |
| Henrico | Henrico | VA | Before 1699 |
| Herford | Harford? | MD | |
| High Point | Guilford | NC | 1892 |
| Hills Creek | Campbell | VA | |
| Hinkles Creek | Hamilton | IN | 1850 |
| Holly Spring | Randolph | NC | 1818 |
| Honey Creek | Vigo | IN | 1820 |
| Honey Creek | Hardin | IA | 1857 |
| Honey Creek-New London | Howard | IN | 1846 |
| Hopewell | Guilford | NC | 1824 |
| Hopewell | Vermillion | IN | 1873 |
| Hopewell | Henry | IN | 1841 |
| Hopewell | Highland | OH | 1874 |
| Hopewell (Opeckan) | Frederick | VA | 1735 |
| Horsham | Montgomery | PA | |
| Howards | Charles City | VA | |
| Indian Spring | Montgomery | MD | |
| Indianapolis | Marion | IN | 1865 |
| Ivy Creek | Bedford | VA | |
| Jericho | Nassau | NY | |
| John Crews | Charles City | VA | |
| Johnsons | Isle of Wight | VA | |
| Kansas | Leavenworth | KS | 1860 |
| Kendal | | England | |
| Kennett (Newark/New Castle) | Chester | PA | |
| Kingwood | Hunterdon | NJ | |
| Kirbys | Halifax | VA | |
| Kokomo | Howard | IN | 1867 |
| Ladds | Mecklenburg | VA | |
| Langleys | Dinwiddie | VA | |
| Lawrence | Douglas | KS | 1869 |
| Lee's Creek | Clinton | OH | |
| Lees Creek | Highland | OH | 1817 |
| Leesburg | Loudon | VA | 1785 |
| Levy Neck | Nansemond | VA | |
| Lick Creek | Orange | IN | 1813 |
| Little Britain | Lancaster | PA | |
| Little Cacapon | Hampshire | WV | |

| | | | |
|--|----------------|---------|------|
| Little Creek | Lancaster | PA | |
| Little Falls | | MD | |
| Liverpool | | England | |
| London | | England | |
| London Grove | Chester | PA | |
| Lost Creek | Jefferson | TN | 1797 |
| Lupton's (Ridge) | Frederick | VA | |
| Lynn Grove | Jasper | IA | 1857 |
| Lyons Creek | Isle of Weight | VA | |
| Maiden Creek | Berks | PA | |
| Maple Grove | Huntington | IN | 1854 |
| Marlborough | | SC | |
| Marlborough | Stark | OH | 1814 |
| Marlborough | Randolph | NC | 1816 |
| Marlbrough (Marlboro) | Ulster | NY | |
| Medford | | NJ | |
| Mennallen | Adams | PA | |
| Merchants Hope | Prince George | VA | |
| Miami | Warren | OH | 1803 |
| Middle Creek | Berkeley | WV | 1775 |
| Middleton | Columbiana | OH | 1803 |
| Middletown | Bucks | PA | |
| Milford | | MD | |
| Milford | Wayne | IN | 1823 |
| Mill Creek | Miami | OH | 1811 |
| Mill Creek | Berkeley | WV | |
| Mill Creek | Hendricks | IN | 1834 |
| Mississinewa | Grant | IN | 1832 |
| Molleys Creek | Campbell | VA | |
| Monocacy | Prince George | MD | 1725 |
| Monongahela | Washington? | PA | |
| Moorsetown | | NJ | |
| Mount Holly | Burlington | NJ | |
| Mt. Holly | | NJ | |
| Mt. Pleasant | Grayson | TN | 1801 |
| Mt. Pleasant | Jefferson | OH | |
| Mt. Pleasant | Frederick | VA | |
| Mt. Pleasant | Berkeley | SC | |
| Mt. Pleasant (aka Cedar Hanover Creek) | | | |
| Munsy (Fishing Creek) | Columbia | PA | |
| Murdoughs | Nansemond | VA | |
| Neuse | Wayne | NC | 1841 |
| Neuse | Wayne | IN | |
| New Garden | Guilford | NC | 1754 |
| New Garden | Chester | PA | |
| New Garden | Wayne | IN | 1815 |
| New Garden | Rowan | NC | |
| New Garden | Columbiana | OH | 1808 |
| New Hope | Greene | TN | 1795 |
| New Hope | Howard | IN | 1873 |
| New Salem | Howard | IN | 1855 |
| New York | New York | NY | 1795 |
| Newberry | Blount | TN | 1808 |
| Newberry | Clinton | OH | 1816 |
| North District | Philadelphia | PA | 1685 |
| North Fork | Hampshire | WV | |
| Northampton | | NJ | |
| Nottingham | Cecil | MD | 1730 |
| Oak Ridge | Grant | IN | 1857 |
| Oblong | Duchess | NY | |
| Oldham | Guernsey | OH | |
| Orange | Orange | VA | |
| Ozark | Barry | MO | 1870 |
| Pagan Creek | Isle of Wight | VA | 1737 |
| Paoli | Orange | IN | 1891 |
| Pasquotank | Pasquotank | NC | 1698 |
| Pattisons | Amelia | VA | |
| Perquimans | Hanover | VA | |
| Perquimans | Perquimans | NC | 1680 |

The Gene Pool: List of Some Quaker Meetings

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------|------|
| Petersburg | | SC | |
| Philadelphia | Philadelphia | PA | |
| Picquinosque | Henrico | VA | |
| Piney Grove | Marlborough | SC | 1755 |
| Pipe Creek | Carroll | MD | 1756 |
| Pipe Creek-Amboy | Miami | IN | 1853 |
| Plainfield | | NJ | |
| Plainfield | | MD | |
| Plainfield | Hendricks | IN | 1857 |
| Plainfield | Belmont | OH | 1828 |
| Pleasant Hill | Howard | IN | 1861 |
| Pleasant Plain | Jefferson | IA | 1843 |
| Pleasant Run | Jefferson | IA | 1843 |
| Plymouth | Washington | OH | 1850 |
| Plymouth-Smithfield | Jefferson | OH | 1802 |
| Poplar Ridge | Hamilton | IN | 1866 |
| Pott's (Gap) | Loudoun | VA | |
| Prairie Grove | | IA | |
| Providence | Fayette | PA | 1789 |
| Providence | Montgomery | PA | |
| Providence | Berkeley | WV | |
| Providence | | SC | |
| Purchase | | NY | |
| Radford | Pulaski | VA | |
| Radnor | Delaware | PA | |
| Radnor | | PA | |
| Rahway | | NJ | |
| Raisin | Lenawee | | 1842 |
| Rancocas | | NJ | |
| Raysville-Knightstown | Henry | IN | 1857 |
| Red Cedar | Cedar | IA | 1853 |
| Redstone | Fayette | PA | 1793 |
| Rich Square | Clarke | IA | 1859 |
| Rich Square | Northampton | NC | 1760 |
| Richland | Keokuk | IA | 1851 |
| Richland | Bucks | PA | 1742 |
| Richland-Carmel | Hamilton | IN | 1841 |
| Richmond | Richmond | VA | |
| Richsquare | Northampton | NC | |
| Rocksylvania | Hardin | IA | 1858 |
| Rocky Run-Coloma | Parke | IN | 1864 |
| Rush Creek | Parke | IN | 1850 |
| Sadsbury | Lancaster | PA | |
| Salem | Salem | NJ | |
| Salem | Henry | IA | 1838 |
| Salem | Columbiana | OH | 1804 |
| Sandy (Indian) Spring | Montgomery | MD | |
| Sandy Spring | Columbiana | OH | 1820 |
| Scimino | York | VA | |
| Seacock | Sussex | VA | |
| Sears | Dinwiddie | VA | |
| Seneca | Campbell | VA | |
| Sewickley | Westmoreland | PA | 1799 |
| Shawnee | Johnson | KS | 1864 |
| Sheffield | | England | |
| Short Creek | Jefferson | OH | 1804 |
| Silver Creek-Salem | Union | IN | 1817 |
| Smith Creek | Shenandoah | VA | |
| Solesbury | Bucks | PA | |
| Somerset | Belmont | OH | 1820 |
| Somerton | Nansemond | VA | |
| South Fork | Loudon | VA | |
| South River | Bedford | VA | 1757 |
| Southern Branch | Nansemond | VA | |
| Southland | Culpeper | VA | |
| Sparrow Creek-Poplar Run | Randolph | IN | 1841 |
| Spiceland | Henry | IN | 1833 |
| Spring | Alamance | NC | 1773 |
| Spring Creek | Mahaska | IA | 1851 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------|------|
| Spring Grove | Crawford | KS | 1860 |
| Spring River | Cherokee | KS | 1867 |
| Springborough | Warren | OH | 1824 |
| Springfield | Wayne | IN | 1820 |
| Springfield | Guilford | NC | 1790 |
| Springfield | Clinton | OH | 1818 |
| Springfield | Douglas | KS | 1864 |
| Springfield | Delaware | PA | |
| Stafford | Stafford | VA | |
| Stanton | Sussex | VA | |
| Stillwater | Belmont | OH | 1808 |
| Sugar Loaf Mountain | Louisa | VA | |
| Sugar Plain | Boone | IN | 1840 |
| Sugar River | Montgomery | IN | 1830 |
| Surry | Surry | VA | |
| Suttons Creek | Perquimans | NC | 1794 |
| Taylor's Creek | Mecklenburg | VA | |
| Terasco Neck | Isle of Wight | VA | |
| Three Rivers | Warren | IA | 1852 |
| Toledo | Chase | KS | 1867 |
| Tonganoxie | Leavenworth | KS | 1868 |
| Tottenham | Middlesex | England | |
| Trenton | | NJ | |
| Tuscarora | | WV | |
| Union | Miami | OH | 1813 |
| Union | Jasper | MO | 1868 |
| Union | Howard | IN | 1873 |
| Union | Forsyth | NC | 1818 |
| Upland (Chester) | Delaware | PA | |
| Upper | Prince George | VA | 1800 |
| Upper Evesham (Medford) | | NJ | |
| Upper Springfield | Columbiana | OH | 1825 |
| Uwchlan | | PA | |
| Van Wert | Van Wert | OH | 1875 |
| Vermilion | Vermilion | IL | 1826 |
| Vicks | Southampton | VA | |
| Wabash | Wabash | IN | 1851 |
| Walnut Ridge | Rush | IN | 1836 |
| Wan Oak (Weyanoke) | Charles City Co. | VA | |
| Warrington | York | PA | 1747 |
| Warwick-York | York | VA | |
| Wateree | Kershaw | SC | |
| Waterford (Fairfax) | Loudon | VA | |
| Watkins | Sussex | VA | |
| West | Mahoning | OH | 1845 |
| West Branch | Miami | OH | 1807 |
| West Grove | Wayne | IN | 1818 |
| West Grove | Chester | PA | |
| West River | | MD | |
| West Union | Morgan | IN | 1849 |
| Westbury | Nassau | NY | |
| Westbury | Nassau | NY | |
| Western Branch-Lower | Isle of Wight | VA | 1737 |
| Western Plain | Marshall | IA | 1855 |
| Westfield | Preble | OH | 1821 |
| Westfield | Surry | NC | 1786 |
| Westfield | Hamilton | IN | 1835 |
| Westland | Marshall | IA | 1856 |
| Westland | Washington | PA | 1785 |
| Weyanoke | Charles City | VA | |
| Whipanock | Dinwiddie | VA | |
| White Lick | Morgan | IN | 1823 |
| White Oak Swamp | Henrico | VA | |
| White River | Randolph | IN | 1824 |
| Whitewater | Wayne | IN | 1809 |
| Widdow Butlers | Appomattox | VA | |
| Wilmington | Clinton | OH | 1825 |
| Wilmington | New Castle | DE | |
| Winchester (Center) | | NC | |

The Gene Pool: List of Some Quaker Meetings

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------|------|
| Winnesheik | Winnesheik | IA | 1855 |
| Witham | | England | |
| Woodland | Wayne | NC | 1883 |
| Wrightsborough | McDuffie | GA | 1770 |
| Wrightstown | Bucks | PA | |
| York | York | PA | |

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My Ancestors were Quakers

How can I find out more about them ?

by

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**“MY ANCESTORS WERE QUAKERS
HOW CAN I FIND MORE ABOUT THEM ?”**

A copy of this important book is included here because it contains such a wealth of Quaker information needed in research. As example, beginning on page 20, the Quarterly Meetings from England are listed. By noting their location and using the extracted Digests of Quaker records for Quarterly Meetings to be found in the Family History Library Catalog in Family Search it is possible to extend ancestral lines of American Quakers back in time in England.

Page 24 is particularly useful in solving dates in Pre-1752 Quaker documents. It gives date notation, in detail, for the English and the Welsh as they used it.

This book is in the **HBLL, Call# BX7676.2 M55** but is copied here to assist patrons to perhaps increase the ease of research and better familiarize themselves with the intricacies of Quaker records.

FOREWORD

This book is designedly modest in scope. It attempts to do no more than outline the structure of meetings for church affairs of the Religious Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland, and indicate the main classes of records produced by those meetings and likely to be of interest to the genealogist and family historian. Many books, portions of books, and articles would carry the researcher further but considerations of space prevent full documentation of these. Particular reference should, however, be made to Donald J. Steel, *Sources for nonconformist genealogy and family history* (National index of parish registers vol. 2), 1973, pp 601-695.

The Society of Friends is a religious community. It exists in order to worship God and to witness to those insights (whether on issues of peace, race relations, social justice, or whatever else) which it has found through its experience of corporate search. The Society has throughout its history sought to be meticulous in the keeping of records (whatever shortcomings there may have been in practice) and recognises that it stands as trustee in relation to those records. The Society is not, as such, interested in genealogy, though many of its members over the years have found it an absorbing subject. There are many applications of the words of Isaiah: "Look unto the rock whence ye are hewn and to the hole of the pit whence ye are digged". (51:182)

Though we have mentioned some sources relating to the twentieth century we have not reckoned to attempt more than to guide the searcher to sources available up to about 1850. In attempting brevity we have recognised that in any effort at simplification there is always the danger of over-simplification, so that many of our statements require caveats that do not appear. In an initial publication of this kind there are bound, also, to be errors which have escaped our notice; and there are rival dates for various events where it would have needed a reasoned statement to explain our choice. We are grateful to all those (whom we forbear to name) who have commented on our drafts: the text is better for their help, but responsibility for what now appears is ours alone. We would welcome further comments and proposed alterations, in case there should be a further edition - or even just for our own benefit.

EDWARD H. MILLIGAN

MALCOLM J. THOMAS

January 1983

Friends House Library

Euston Road

London NW1 2BJ

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Section |
|---|---------|
| <i>INTRODUCTORY</i> | |
| <i>Historical origins</i> | |
| 17th century England | 1 |
| 17th century America | 2 |
| Continent of Europe | 3 |
| <i>Organisation in Great Britain and Ireland</i> | |
| Origins; transatlantic links | 4 |
| Structure in England | 5 |
| Variations | 6 |
| <i>REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS</i> | |
| <i>England & Wales</i> | |
| Background | 7 |
| Surrender of registers | 8 |
| Missing registers | 9 |
| Deficiencies in entry | 10 |
| Digest registers | 11 |
| Post-1837 registers | 12 |
| Omissions from post-1837 digests | 13 |
| <i>Scotland</i> | |
| Nature of registers | 14 |
| <i>Ireland</i> | |
| Nature of registers | 15 |
| <i>STRUCTURE OF MEETINGS FOR CHURCH AFFAIRS</i> | |
| General; location | 16 |
| Preparative meetings | 17 |
| Monthly meetings: | |
| Convincements; removals; disownment; reinstatement; registers of members | 18 |
| Quarterly meetings | 19 |
| London yearly meeting: | |
| Representatives; sufferings; epistles | 20 |
| Meeting for Sufferings | 21 |
| <i>DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISCIPLINE</i> | |
| <i>General</i> | |
| Introductory | 22 |

| | |
|---|----|
| The book of discipline | 23 |
| Quaker testimonies; records of sufferings | 24 |
| Queries | 25 |
| Membership | 26 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| <i>Marriage</i> | |
| Procedure | 27 |
| Legislation | 28 |
| “Disownment for marrying out” | 29 |

| | |
|--|----|
| <i>Ministers, elders, overseers and their meetings</i> | |
| Ministers | 30 |
| Liberation for religious service | 31 |
| Ministers deceased | 32 |
| Elders; overseers | 33 |
| Meetings of ministers & elders | 34 |

QUAKER SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Varieties of schools | 35 |
| Meeting schools | 36 |
| Private schools | 37 |
| Committee schools | 38 |

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES OF INFORMATION

| | |
|---|----|
| Piety promoted; Annual monitor | 39 |
| The Friend; The British Friend | 40 |
| Quaker historical societies | 41 |
| American Quaker sources | 42 |
| Non-Quaker sources | 43 |
| Typescript Dictionary of Quaker biography | 44 |
| Other sources | 45 |

APPENDICES

- A Digest registers: explanation of contents; lists of the 1840-2 quarterly meetings
- B Dates in pre-1752 Quaker documents
- C Quaker burial grounds; gravestones
- D Some notes on Wales, Scotland and Ireland
- E Brief notes on various Quaker meetings
- F Yearly meeting queries 1742
- G Adoptions

INTRODUCTORY

HISTORICAL ORIGINS

- 1 **17th century England** : Quakerism arose in the east midlands in the late 1640s, gathering momentum in the north in the early 1650s, and spreading over the south of England from 1654 onwards. If puritanism is understood as a belief that the Elizabethan settlement had not gone far enough, then Quakerism may be seen as puritanism taken almost to its logical conclusion. At the same time it was a reaction against (and was seen as dangerous by) those puritans who had stopped at a mid-way position. The frequent assumption that Quakers had anything to do with the pilgrim fathers or, in particular, the voyage of the “Mayflower” (1620) is plainly wrong.
- 2 **17th century America** : Between 1655 and 1662 about 60 Quaker missionaries arrived in the new world, where they made converts and established meetings. Their main centres of activity were New England (particularly Rhode Island), New Amsterdam (later New York) and Long Island, Maryland, Virginia, and the West Indies. A number of Friends developed financial interests in East and West New Jersey, and in 1682 William Penn’s constitution for Pennsylvania was adopted. Emigration to America in the latter part of the 17th and in the early 18th centuries was on a considerable scale.
- 3 **Continent of Europe** : The first Friends to journey on the continent sailed in 1654. There was little or no response in the greater part of Europe, but in the Netherlands, Friedrichstadt and Dantzic flourishing communities grew, though comparatively few records have survived. The results of the 17th century impetus on the continent had virtually died out by the mid-18th century, the last epistle to London from the yearly meeting in Amsterdam being in 1788.

ORGANISATION IN GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND

- 4 **Origins; transatlantic links** : As early as 1654 a local meeting for church affairs had been set up in county Durham. Local, regional and national conferences were held in the ensuing years and in England and Wales were established in a regular system from 1667-9. In and after 1670 meetings for church affairs were started in America and by the end of the 17th century autonomous yearly meetings were in existence for New England, Maryland, Philadelphia, New York, Virginia and North Carolina. These yearly meetings, and others founded later, maintained a regular exchange of epistles with British Friends (§ 20c)

- 5 **Structure in England** : For the most part Quaker meetings for church affairs (earlier known as meetings for discipline) in England ran, from the 1660s until the end of 1966, on a four-tier system:-
- The preparative meeting (§17) being a meeting for church affairs in relation to a single meeting for worship or sometimes a group of such meetings (it may be compared to a parish).
 - The monthly meeting (§18), normally comprising a number of local meetings: the monthly meeting was and is the principal meeting for church affairs in the Society, its responsibilities including membership and (normally) property (it may be compared, if the likeness be not pressed too far, to a rural deanery).
 - The quarterly meeting (§19), initially covering a single county and normally comprising between 2 and 7 monthly meetings, was often in the position of a court of appeal in relation to them, exercising also a pastoral responsibility over them (it may be compared to a diocese).
 - The yearly meeting (§20) comprised Friends from the English quarterly meetings with representatives from the yearly meetings for Wales and in Scotland (see appendix D) and from the national half-yearly meeting for Ireland (see appendix D) and accredited visitors from overseas (it may be compared to a province - or to the provinces of Canterbury and York united).

Conscious of meeting under the guidance of the holy spirit they had (and have) neither president nor chairman but a clerk, whose task it was (and is) to present the business and, as the sense of the meeting emerged, to encapsulate it in a minute drawn up, altered as necessary, and approved at the time.

- 6 **Variations** : What is outlined above is subject to a number of variations in different places. In particular, there are a number of exceptions in relation to Wales, Scotland and Ireland (see appendix D). Meetings for church affairs at every level produced numerous records. For anyone looking for a Quaker name, however, the starting point is nearly always the registers. It may be useful, therefore, to describe the registers before amplifying on the Society's administrative structure.

REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS

ENGLAND & WALES

- 7 **Background** : Register books began to be kept by Quaker meetings from the late 1650s. The registers record births (not baptisms, since Friends do not observe the outward sacraments), marriages and burials (normally,

but not always, with date of death). In some birth registers, members of the meeting meticulously recorded their own dates of birth so that some registers have retrospective entries as early as 1578. In general, responsibility for registers rested with the monthly meeting, but in practice local registers were sometimes also maintained. From 1776 there was a more systematic registration, printed books being provided for monthly and quarterly meetings. Register books ceased on 30 June 1837.

- 8 **Surrender of registers** : Following the Registration Act 1836 and Marriage Act 1836 came the Non-Parochial Registers Act (3 & 4 Vict c 92): under this some 1445 registers were surrendered to the registrar general so that they might be used in courts of justice as evidence. Digests of these registers were made before their surrender (§11). A further surrender of 121 registers took place in 1857, digests again being made. The original registers are now at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London WC2 (Class RG6) and a complete set of the digests is at Friends House Library.
- 9 **Missing registers** : Since the administration of the Society's meetings for church affairs was in the hands of private individuals it is not surprising that, in the course of time, completed minute books and registers became mislaid, particularly where the meeting was closed on account of emigration or other causes. Since 1857 a number of other unsurrendered registers have come to light. It would be possible, though perhaps laborious, to reconstruct years for which a register book for any given monthly meeting ought to have existed.
- 10 **Deficiencies in entry** : The fact that a register book ought to have existed does not mean that it did in fact once exist. For example, Buckinghamshire quarterly meeting noted in 1709 that for several years past three of its four constituent monthly meetings had not brought in proper accounts of marriages, births and burials. In the fourth monthly meeting (Upperside) fewer than ten per cent of the burials at Jordans in the 1740s and 1750s were registered. The reputation of Friends for full and efficient registration is not as justified as could be wished.
- 11 **Digest registers** : The digests made by the Society 1840-2, at the time of surrender, were not transcripts. The registers relating to meetings within each of the then quarterly meetings in England and Wales had their contents systematically arranged so that, under each letter of the alphabet, entries in each series (i.e. births, marriages, burials) appear in approximately chronological order from the 17th century to 1837. Witnesses to marriages whose names appear in the original registers (§27) were not transcribed in the digest. The digests were made in duplicate, one copy being retained

centrally (now in Friends House Library) and the other returned to the quarterly meeting. Further information on the arrangement of material in the digests, and on the whereabouts of the quarterly meeting copy, will be found in appendix A.

- 12 **Post-1837 registers** : One of the effects of the Registration Act 1836 had been to increase record-consciousness. One result in the Society of Friends was the decision to supply each monthly meeting with a book to serve as a manuscript register of members, to be kept from 1 July 1837 (§ 18e). Another was the supply of a more regular form of birth note and burial note, effective from the same date. Yearly meeting 1860 asked monthly meetings to supply information from their birth and burial notes, and from their marriage registers, so that post-1837 digests might be compiled. Provision was made for annual returns in future so that the digests might be kept up. London yearly meeting abolished birthright membership as from 31 December 1959 and the digest of births ends at that point. For a variety of reasons Meeting for Sufferings decided to discontinue the digest of deaths as from 31 December 1961.
- 13 **Omissions from post-1837 digests** : Some of the omissions from the post-1837 digests are due simply to human error. Three forms of omission, however, arise from the Society's regulations and should be mentioned:-
- a. Birthright membership was available, for most of the period under review, only to children both of whose parents were in membership at the time of birth.
 - b. Where both parents are known to have been in membership at the time of marriage and it appears that some children have not been recorded, this may be because one or both parents were at the relevant time disowned persons (perhaps later reinstated).
 - c. Responsibility for producing a burial note lay not with the monthly meeting of which the deceased was a member but with the monthly meeting in the compass of which interment took place, and as the use of public cemeteries (and, later, crematoria) increased so the chance that the responsible monthly meeting was aware of its responsibilities diminished.

SCOTLAND

- 14 **Nature of registers** : In Scotland meetings for church affairs were not always regularly held and until 1786 registration was sporadic. Unaffected by the Registration Act, Marriage Act or Non-Parochial Registers Act, the question of the surrender of registers did not arise. In 1867, however, an arrangement was made between Meeting for Sufferings and the general

meeting for Scotland for the compilation of a digest on the lines of the pre-1837 digests for England and Wales, and annual returns from monthly meetings in Scotland from 1867 are included in the post-1837 digests. A list of all names in both register books and minute books within Edinburgh yearly meeting to 1790, compiled by William F. Miller, is available in Friends House Library: it contains some names of Friends within Aberdeen yearly meeting.

IRELAND

- 15 **Nature of registers** : Since the Non-Parochial Registers Act did not apply to Ireland, the registers (as in Scotland) continued to be kept with the quarterly or monthly meeting records. A particular feature of the Irish records was the compilation of "family lists", enabling a very ready check of the generations of a given family within the same monthly meeting, usually with reference to marriages of children. A list of over 2250 surnames (including variant spellings) which occur in Irish Quaker registers will be found in Olive C. Goodbody, *Guide to Irish Quaker records 1654-1860*, 1967, pp 193-207.

STRUCTURE OF MEETINGS FOR CHURCH AFFAIRS

- 16 **General; location**: It will now be useful to expand on the structure of Quaker meetings for church affairs. In general, men and women met separately for business until 1896. The majority of local Quaker records up to the late 19th century are deposited in local record offices or in university libraries; some remain in local meeting houses; those for the area of London & Middlesex quarterly meeting are in Friends House Library, which maintains a catalogue of the whereabouts of local records. Although the quantity of records may at first sight seem considerable, the size of relevant records at local level is not likely to be daunting. It is the monthly meeting records which are likely to be most helpful after the digest registers have been examined.
- 17 **Preparative meetings (§ 5a)** : In the south of England and the midlands few preparative meetings existed before the 1760s: their business was to "prepare for the monthly meeting", mainly by drawing up, for the monthly meeting preceding the quarterly meeting, answers to the queries (§ 25). They often met only four times a year with no further record than the minute book recording the answers. On occasion the women's preparative meeting acted in a pastoral and relief capacity and minutes sometimes record gifts of money or coals, or similar information. In the north of England, and in isolated places in the south, where a meeting was at some

distance from the main centre of the monthly meeting, preparative meetings tended to be established earlier, some minutes being extant from the 1690s: such meetings often assumed more responsibility for finance and property and minutes are correspondingly fuller, account books and other records sometimes being kept as well. Such preparative meetings are, especially before the mid-18th century, sometimes confusingly referred to as monthly meetings.

- 18 **Monthly meetings** (§ 5b): In 1694 there were 151 monthly meetings in England and Wales; in 1800, 108; in 1900, 68; in 1982, 68. In the 17th and 18th centuries some monthly meetings were, to expedite business, held as two weeks meetings (see appendix E). The minutes of the men's meeting (the principal series) contain finance and property matters; general questions of discipline (which may arise from answers to the queries); proceedings leading up to liberation for marriage (§ 27); arrangements for apprenticeship; poor relief; and matters relating to membership. The declarations of intention of marriage may often contain information on parentage and occupation not recorded in the registers (for the importance of the two weeks meeting in London in this respect, see appendix E): from declarations of intention it may also be possible to deduce marriages which are not in the registers (§ 10).

The women's minutes, while more variable in what they record, are often worth consulting for poor relief and membership matters relating to women Friends. The ministers & elders minutes not infrequently record the presence of visiting ministering Friends where no record is to be found in the men's minutes themselves.

The sufferings book (§ 24) may well provide useful information: if a monthly meeting book is no longer extant recourse may be had to the quarterly meeting sufferings book; or, failing that, to London yearly meeting's great book of sufferings (§ 20b).

A few words of elaboration on membership matters (§ 26) may be useful:-

- a. **Convincements** : In most places it was not until the mid-18th century that procedures were adopted for formal admission of those under conviction. Record of appointment to a particular duty, of application to be married according to Quaker usage, or of removal, may therefore be the first indication that a Friend has been "received by conviction".
- b. **Removals** : Although, from the 1670s, it had been customary for Friends moving from one monthly meeting to any other to carry

with them a certificate (later, the certificate was sent direct from one monthly meeting to the other), it was not until the mid-18th century that it became general to record outgoing certificates, and in many cases incoming certificates were kept on file but not minuted. It is important to recognise that for many emigrants there will therefore be no specific mention of removal in British Quaker records and, very often, none in American local records either. During the 19th century a number of monthly meetings at different times adopted the practice of dealing with removals by entry in a certificate book, again without record in the monthly meeting minutes. It should also be remembered that a certificate might not be sent until perhaps years after the time of removal, particularly if the Friend were "under dealing" (§ 25) or in receipt of poor relief.

- c. **Disownment** : Among disownable offences were:- habitually absenting oneself from meetings for worship; drinking to excess; commercial dishonesty, including most cases of bankruptcy; having a bastard child or a child conceived before wedlock; paying tithes; being concerned in war (e.g. having armed vessels, joining the army, hiring a substitute for the militia); marriage before a priest, or being present at such a marriage. The matter was normally reported to monthly meeting which would appoint Friends to examine the circumstances, referring to the women's meeting if necessary. If, after receiving the report, the monthly meeting decided to disown, the minute of disownment normally recited the full circumstances and was copied in the minutes or in a separate book. In the London monthly meetings the disownment was until 1825 reported to the six weeks meeting (for information on this body, see appendix E).
- d. **Reinstatement** : It is important to bear in mind that disownment did not involve exclusion from meetings for worship, and those who continued to attend might, after a decent interval, be reinstated. For most of the period under review, discipline provided that this should be done by the disowning monthly meeting. It will sometimes therefore be found that the disowning monthly meeting will make enquiries of the monthly meeting in which the disowned person lives before proceeding to reinstatement. After reinstatement, the disowning monthly meeting may well send a certificate of removal, whose date may bear no relation to the date of the actual move.
- e. **Registers of members** : There are few regularly-kept registers of members before 1812: they are in general use from 1837. The official registers of members are to be distinguished from the privately-printed lists issued by monthly and quarterly meetings from the latter part of the 19th century.

- 19 **Quarterly meetings (§ 5c)**: In the 17th century there was a quarterly meeting for virtually every county in England. Following a general visitation of the country in the years following 1760, a process began by which quarterly meetings were amalgamated. In 1798 the yearly meeting for Wales (appendix D) became a half-year's meeting with the functions of a quarterly meeting, so that in 1800 there were 29 quarterly meetings in England and Wales; in 1900, 17; and in 1966, 18. From 1 January 1967 the functions of quarterly meetings were considerably curtailed and they were renamed general meetings: they no longer were part of the system described in § 5, which thus became in effect a three-tier system.

Up to 1700, and in some places later, there was no hard and fast line between monthly and quarterly meeting business, cases of difficulty often coming to whichever meeting happened soonest. Gradually they developed their function as a court of appeal, taking action when monthly meetings reported exceptions in their answers to the queries (§ 25) and hearing appeals by Friends against monthly meeting proceedings, notably in the case of disownment. As in the case of monthly meetings the ministers & elders minutes, though otherwise formal, sometimes record the presence of visiting ministering Friends.

- 20 **London yearly meeting (§ 5d)**: The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends in Great Britain has the style "London yearly meeting" because until its first meeting in the provinces in 1905 it had met unbrokenly in the city. Its purpose was defined in its epistle of 1718 as "for a great and weighty oversight and Christian care of the affairs of the churches pertaining to our holy profession and Christian communion". One way in which it exercised this was through the consideration of the quarterly meeting answers to the queries (§ 25). Its normal order of agenda was: - names of representatives; accounts of sufferings; answers to queries (appendix F); epistles received from other yearly meetings; consideration of "Truth's prosperity" (later, "the state of the Society"); propositions from quarterly meetings. It also received, but normally did not minute in detail, appeals of individual Friends or of monthly meetings against quarterly meeting decisions. A working index 1672-1856, compiled from contemporary indexes to each minute book, is available in Friends House Library.
- a. **Representatives**: Until 1861 the yearly meeting was technically comprised only of the quarterly meeting representatives, such ministering Friends as might be in town (§ 30), and the members or correspondents of the Meeting for Sufferings (§ 21), with certain other provisions relating to Wales, Scotland and Ireland (see appendix D). In fact, however, other Friends attended in increasing numbers and in 1861 the meeting was constitutionally opened to all

men Friends, women later being included and the separate women's yearly meeting being laid down in 1907. Lists of 6000 men representatives 1668 - 1861, arranged chronologically and alphabetically, are available in Friends House Library.

- b. **Sufferings**: Returns of sufferings (§ 24) were copied up in the "great book of sufferings" (1659 - 1856 in 44 volumes). The 29 volumes to 1791 are copied in manuscript and indexed (the index does not contain the names of informers, priests, justices, etc.). From 1793, to ensure entries in standard form, printed books were supplied to quarterly and monthly meetings and printed sheets for returns to the yearly meeting: these are inevitably more formal.
- c. **Epistles**: Until towards the end of the 18th century epistles from America (§§ 3,4) and elsewhere were generally signed by a substantial number of Friends present. Increasingly from the 18th century they were signed only by the clerk (§5). An inventory of vol. 1-5 (1683-1799) of the series "epistles received", together with an index of signatories, is available in Friends House Library.

- 21 **Meeting for Sufferings**: Following a conference in the autumn of 1675 a "constant meeting about sufferings" was established, the series of minutes beginning in June 1676. It dealt with "cases of suffering" anywhere in the country, and for this purpose it had a network of county correspondents who were in a position to bring to light cases where the prosecution might have been illegal. It met weekly until the late 18th century and was entrusted with more and more work of a general nature, being defined by the yearly meeting of 1833 as "a standing committee of this meeting... entrusted with a general care of whatever may arise during the intervals of this meeting, affecting our religious society and requiring immediate attention", a definition which still stands. A working index 1700-1857, compiled from contemporary indexes to each minute book, is available in Friends House Library.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISCIPLINE

GENERAL

- 22 **Introductory**: The corporate life of Quakerism in Great Britain was sustained, among other ways, by the "great chain of being" of its administrative structure just described, so that there was a regular and when necessary very rapid line of communication between the local worshipping group, the wider judgment of Friends in the county, and the national level (serviced, before days of easier transport, by Friends in London).

23 **The book of discipline** : This structure allowed local groups, puzzled whether certain practices were or were not “in accordance with Truth”, to seek counsel of the yearly meeting – which issued advices as appropriate. By the 1730s the need of some codification was felt and in 1738 yearly meeting issued a manuscript volume “Christian and brotherly advices”. Revisions have been made at intervals of roughly a generation ever since, and reference to the work has tended to be to the “book of extracts” or, later, “book of discipline”. Since there is not only advice but detailed regulations on procedure, the relevant volume is essential for an intelligent understanding of minute books.

24 **Quaker testimonies; records of sufferings** : There was sporadic (but sometimes severe) persecution of Quakers during the commonwealth. But after the restoration in 1660 a series of enactments penalised all dissenters. Quakers were prosecuted particularly for not going to church; holding meetings of five or more “under the pretence or colour of worship”; refusal to swear an oath; refusal to pay tithes, church rates and other customary dues; opening their shops on first-days (Sundays) and holidays; travelling on first-day; being vagabonds or common nuisances; contempt of courts and magistrates (for example, by refusal to remove their hats); teaching without a bishop’s license. They could be prosecuted under common law, canon law, or statute law: among the statutes Quakers particularly complained about were the Quaker Act 1662, the Conventicle Acts 1664, 1670 (the latter giving the common informer sweeping powers), and the recusancy acts of Elizabeth I and James I (originally passed against Roman Catholics), under which Friends were liable to fines of £20 per month and possible loss of land. The Toleration Act 1689, passed early in the reign of William & Mary, granted freedom of worship to dissenters under prescribed conditions. Friends were still distrained upon for non-payment of tithes, and incurred penalties under the 18th century militia acts. Quakers meticulously copied up all cases of prosecution or restraint in a series of books of sufferings, kept by monthly and quarterly meetings and by yearly meeting: these contain useful information on such non-Friends as informers, priests, constables and justices (§ 20).

25 **Queries** : If the yearly meeting was to prefer advice it needed to have facts. In 1682 it propounded to quarterly and monthly meetings three questions:-

1. What Friends in the Ministry, in their respective Counties, departed this Life since the last Yearly Meeting?
2. What friends Imprisoned for their Testimony have dyed in Prison since the last Yearly Meeting?
3. How the Truth has prospered amongst them since the last Yearly Meeting, and how friends are in Peace and Unity?

(Yearly meeting minutes vol 1 p 115)

These questions (to which others were added) were answered annually and recorded in the yearly meeting minutes (from 1791 retained in the yearly meeting papers). Gradually the tone changed: the questions became queries, designed to ensure that the membership was upholding Quaker testimonies – against tithes or being concerned in war; and for “plainness of speech, behaviour and apparel” (for 1742 queries, see appendix F). Those Friends not upholding these testimonies might come “under dealing” to the point, if necessary, of disownment – a responsibility of the monthly meeting (§ 18c). Besides the yearly meeting queries, several quarterly meetings (§ 19) drew up their own queries: these were codified in 1755 and abolished in 1790. There were also separate queries for women’s meetings and for meetings of ministers & elders.

26 **Membership** : In 1737 yearly meeting adopted lengthy “rules for removals and settlement”. It is sometimes claimed that this represents the beginning of formal membership in the Society. This is not so. A concept of formal membership existed from very near the beginnings of Quakerism: the entry of children’s names in the birth register, consent for marriage according to Quaker usage, the receipt of poor relief, interment in a Quaker burial ground – all these were clear if *ad hoc* recognition of membership. Indeed, poor relief was sometimes given to a person “not as a Friend but as an object of pity”. The 1737 rules tried to set out, following principles akin to the poor law, what facts enabled a Friend to gain a settlement in a monthly meeting, which thus became responsible for his or her relief. In general, it was about the mid-18th century that procedures were adopted for formal admission of those “under conviction” (§ 18a).

In addition to those in membership there are non-members described as attenders or (in a few places between 1899 and 1966) associates. Friends in the later 19th and early 20th centuries were considerably involved in adult schools and mission meetings either on their premises or otherwise closely associated: comparatively few of those attending adult schools or mission meetings joined the Society and therefore do not appear in official Quaker records.

MARRIAGE

27 **Procedure** : In the commonwealth Friends adopted declarations before witnesses akin to those in the marriage ceremony of the 1644 *Directory of publique worship*, but (as might be expected) denied the need for priest or minister. The continuance of this procedure after the restoration meant that, in the eyes of the church, there was no marriage and any issue was illegitimate: a consequence was that non-Friend relatives could and did

contest wills (Quaker wills were proved before the relevant ecclesiastical court in the usual way : see § 43). The civil law, however, in judgments given from 1661 onwards held that marriages according to Quaker usage were good marriages. Friends were at pains to develop (a) a system of adequate preliminaries (declaration of intention to the monthly meeting on two occasions, with an enquiry in between into clearness from other engagements); (b) an open ceremony with a certificate signed by the parties and a maximum number of witnesses; (c) an efficient system of registration. The certificate was (and is) retained by the parties, though some meetings kept file copies and others copied names of witnesses into their marriage register (§ 11). Since "the world's people" might well be present at a marriage, the name of a witness on a certificate is no proof of membership. For a substantial period a separate column of the certificate was headed "relatives".

- 28 **Legislation :** While Quaker marriages had thus been recognised in common law, Friends were at pains to draw the attention of parliament to the good order of Quaker proceedings, with a view to recognition in statute law. A statement of procedure, including the text of the marriage certificate, was circulated to members of parliament at the time of the 1690 bill on clandestine marriages, and again in 1718 when a further bill was before parliament. Further efforts were made resulting in implicit recognition in Lord Hardwicke's Act of 1753 (26 Geo 2 c 33) which contained a clause excepting Quakers and Jews "where both the Parties to any such Marriage shall be of the People called Quakers, or Persons professing the Jewish Religion respectively". The Marriage Act 1836 (6 & 7 Will 4 c 85) explicitly recognised Quaker marriages but with the same proviso as Lord Hardwicke's Act. It was not until the Marriage (Society of Friends) Act 1860 (25 & 26 Vict c 18), passed at the instance of yearly meeting 1859, that marriages according to Quaker usage could be contracted by those "professing with Friends". This provision was later extended to any non-member approved by the Society's proper officers through the Marriage (Society of Friends) Act 1872 (35 & 36 Vict c 10).
- 29 **"Disownment for marrying out" :** Quakers, having rejected "the hireling priesthood", could not countenance the marriage of a Friend before the priest. This was equally true whether the marriage were to another Friend or to a non-Friend. Where both were Friends they not infrequently "ran off to the priest" either because of an insuperable difficulty in the discipline (lack of parents' consent; marriage of first cousins), or because the protracted nature of the Quaker preliminaries was irksome (and if there was a child conceived out of wedlock disownment might take place anyway). As far as marriage to a non-Friend was concerned, marriage according to Quaker usage was not legally possible until 1860 or

1872 (see § 28). From 1837 marriage before the superintendent registrar had been possible but this, while not open to the same objections, ran counter to Quaker conviction that "marriage is a religious ordinance and not a mere civil compact". After 1860 those married before a priest were still liable to disownment: it should be noted that different monthly meetings ceased to disown at different dates until about the end of the 19th century. It will be seen that technically there was no such thing as "disownment for marrying out"; but "marrying out" legally involved, for a long period, marriage before the priest, which was a disownable offence.

MINISTERS, ELDERS, OVERSEERS AND THEIR MEETINGS

- 30 **Ministers :** Out of the expectant silence of Quaker worship vocal ministry might (and may) be given by any one of the worshippers, under the leadings of the holy spirit. It was early recognised that the gift of vocal ministry was given in greater measure to some than to others, and these (men and women) came to be known as "publick Friends" (i.e. Friends who might preach the gospel and give a public testimony to their faith). In the early 18th century a more systematic form of recognition by monthly meetings was seen to be desirable and the Friends so recognised were known as "acknowledged" or "recorded" ministers. The practice of recording was abolished by decision of London yearly meeting 1924.
- 31 **Liberation for religious service :** To guard against Friends "rambling up and down the country" unacceptably, the practice grew up whereby it was expected that a Friend travelling "in the ministry" either in this country or abroad should seek the unity of his or her monthly meeting, which would then draw up a "certificate of liberation" for the Friend to carry as evidence of credentials. Where the service was outside Great Britain the certificate was endorsed by the quarterly meeting and by London yearly meeting (§ 20), or, from the mid-18th century, the yearly meeting of ministers & elders (34) or, between yearly meetings, the second day morning meeting (see appendix E). American ministers visiting Great Britain carried similar credentials and it was the duty of the yearly meeting of ministers & elders or the second day morning meeting to issue a "returning certificate" on the completion of their service. An index entitled "Quaker transatlantic journeys" is available in Friends House Library, listing British and American ministers liberated for overseas service: it is arranged chronologically with an index of names.
- 32 **Minsters deceased :** The 1682 question 1 (§ 25) or 1742 query 5 (appendix F) asked for annual returns to yearly meetings of ministers deceased. A chronological list 1700-1843 is available in Friends House Library together with a typescript alphabetical index. For some of these ministers a longer

“testimony” was prepared, designed to show the workings of divine grace in human life. Earlier testimonies were copied in the “Book of ministering Friends”, a manuscript not now extant. A new series “Testimonies concerning ministers deceased” (7 vol, 1728-1872) contains, also, from the early 19th century, minutes respecting some elders deceased. Yearly meeting 1861 empowered monthly meetings to prepare a testimony concerning any deceased Friend, where this seemed appropriate. An index to 2460 testimonies presented to yearly meeting 1728 - 1982 is available in Friends House Library.

- 33 **Elders; overseers :** The word “elder” appears in Quaker documents from commonwealth days (e.g. “To the elders and faithful brethren of the north”): here it means a seasoned Friend - had not Quakers a dislike for the phrase, we might say “one of the leadership”. The specific appointment by monthly meetings of elders “to counsel ministers” belongs to the first half of the 18th century. From the late 17th century overseers had been appointed to have a care for Friends in want and to watch over the remiss, since the injunction of Paul, “Withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly” (II Thess 3: 6) was taken with due seriousness (see § 18c for dealing and disownment). Though by 1755 a quarterly meeting query (§ 25) asked, “Have you two or more faithful Friends deputed in each particular meeting, to have the oversight thereof?” there was, at least in some cases, confusion on the distinction between elders and overseers until as late as 1789 when yearly meeting made a firm ruling.
- 34 **Meetings of ministers & elders :** From the mid-18th century monthly and quarterly meetings of ministers & elders began to be generally held : the yearly meeting of ministers & elders was instituted in 1754, though for some years the sitting of the second day morning meeting (see appendix E) held at the time of yearly meeting virtually acted in this capacity. Later, preparative meetings of ministers & elders were held in a few places, mainly in larger meetings. These bodies are often referred to as “select” (e.g. “the select quarterly meeting”). In 1876 overseers and other Friends appointed by the monthly meeting were admitted, and the select meetings were known as meetings on ministry & oversight. They were laid down by decision of yearly meeting 1906 but continued in a few places as committees on ministry and oversight. A combined typescript index to the minutes of the yearly meeting of ministers & elders 1754 - 1906 and to those of the second day morning meeting 1673 - 1901 is available in Friends House Library.

QUAKER SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IREL

- 35 **Varieties of schools :** Friends’ schools may be roughly classified into three groups: (a) meeting schools; (b) private schools; (c) “public” schools (which, in view of different, but equally misleading, terminology in England and America, will be referred to as committee schools). The fact that a boy or girl was at a Friends’ school of any category is no proof of membership.
- 36 **Meeting schools :** From the 17th century a number of meetings invited a schoolmaster to teach school on the meeting house premises, leaving him after appointment to make his own financial arrangements. Few of these survived into the 19th century and the most noteworthy to continue into the 20th were Friends School Lancaster and Stramongate School, Kendal.
- 37 **Private schools :** There is no comprehensive list of the very extensive number of private schools run by individual Friends in the 18th and 19th centuries. In very few cases are there lists of pupils, though a few (e.g. Grove House, Tottenham; Joseph Tatham’s, Leeds; Isaac Payne’s, Epping) have survived. Originals or photocopies have been acquired by Friends House Library and indexes are available.
- 38 **Committee schools :** In 1702 London Friends set up the Clerkenwell school and workhouse, which became in 1786 Islington Road School, in 1825 Croydon, and in 1879 Saffron Walden. Other committee schools were: Ackworth (1779); Sidcot (1808); Wigton (1815); Lawrence Street, after 1846 Bootham, York (1823, taken over by Yorkshire quarterly meeting 1829); Castlegate, after 1857 the Mount, York (1831); Rawdon (1832, closed 1921); Penketh (1834, closed 1934); Ayton (1841); Sibford (1842); and, in a different category, Leighton Park, Reading (1890). In Ireland there were three “province schools”: Lisburn (1774); Mountmellick (1786, closed 1921); Newtown (1798); together with Brookfield Agricultural School (1836, closed 1921).

For most, if not all, of these schools admissions books were maintained and in many cases subsequently printed, though not always with the full particulars of the manuscript. In other cases (e.g. Bootham, Sidcot) printed registers were issued, containing biographical information supplied by old scholars in response to questionnaires. Alphabetical indexes, compiled from the admissions books, are available at Friends House Library for Ackworth 1779-1979, Ayton 1841-1981, Penketh 1834-1934, Rawdon 1832-1882, Sibford 1842-1981, and Wigton 1815-1981, Numbers range from 1120 (Rawdon) to over 18,000 (Ackworth).

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- 39 **Piety promoted; Annual monitor** : In 1701 there was printed the first part of *Piety promoted* which aimed at being "a collection of dying sayings" but also contained useful biographical notices. The 11th part was published in 1829. A 4-volume 1854 Philadelphia edition is (though not the best textually) probably the most convenient for general use: it carries notices for some 680 Friends and an alphabetical index is available in Friends House Library. From 1813 to 1919/20 the *Annual monitor* carried a substantial list of deaths of Friends in the British Isles. Joseph J. Green in *Quaker records*, 1894, provides an index to over 20,000 names (with ages and place of death) in the *Annual monitor 1813-1892*. The index is useful not only for specific names but for indicating where a particular family lived. The *Annual monitor* also carried shorter or longer obituaries of some 3100 Friends: an index of these is available in Friends House Library.
- 40 **The Friend; The British Friend** : Two Quaker periodicals were started in 1843, *The Friend* then taking an "evangelical" line and *The British Friend* then taking a "conservative" one. *The Friend* included notices of marriages and deaths from the outset and of births from 1850; the *British Friend* (which ceased in 1913) included notices of births, marriages and deaths from 1845; report of non-usage marriages should not be expected in either journal before 1859. From 1894 *The Friend* started to carry obituary notices on a regular basis: an index to some 3600 obituaries 1894-1980 is available in Friends House Library.
- 41 **Quaker historical societies** : The *Journal of the Friends historical society*, published in London from 1903, contains articles and notes on a variety of Quaker subjects: a working typescript index to vol 1-45 (1903-1953) and a typescript index to vol 46-53 (1954-1975) are available in Friends House Library. In America the Friends Historical Association publishes *Bulletin of the Friends historical society of Philadelphia (1906-1923)*, *Bulletin of the Friends historical association (1924-1961)*, *Quaker history (1962 onwards)*. While mainly American in emphasis the journal is not entirely so: it contains many articles of transatlantic significance. Quinquennial printed indexes are published.
- 42 **American Quaker sources** : Particular reference should be made to William Wade Hinshaw, *Encyclopaedia of Quaker genealogy*, 7 vol, 1936-1970. It should be noted, however, that the titles of the volumes (1 North Carolina, 2 Philadelphia, 3 New York, 4 and 5 Ohio, 6 Virginia, 7 Indiana) are not a full description of their contents, since not all monthly meeting minutes within the relevant yearly meetings have been examined and the years covered vary. It is, however, an invaluable work. Some supplements

have been produced. As far as Philadelphia is concerned, incoming certificates of removal are listed in Albert Cook Myers, *Quaker arrivals at Philadelphia 1682-1750*, 1902. *The Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, published in Philadelphia from 1877, contains many references to Friends who emigrated from the British Isles to America. A printed index to vol 1-75 (1877-1951) is published.

- 43 **Non-Quaker sources** : It is not necessary here to refer in detail to sources which would be followed up for any person, Friend or non-Friend. Wills, as already mentioned (§ 27), were proved in the appropriate ecclesiastical court in the usual way. If the executors were (as they normally would be) Quakers, they would be unable before the Affirmation Act 1696 (7 & 8 Will 3 c 34) to affirm an affidavit; and as many Friends were uneasy at the wording of the affirmation in that act, some Friends were unable to affirm in the required form until the Affirmation Act 1722 (8 Geo 1 c 6). In some instances the clerk of the court made specific note that an affirmation had been made; in others (though it must be presumed that an oath was not taken) he wrote "jurat" as with other wills. The entry "jurat" must not therefore be taken as evidence that the executors were not Quakers.

Non-Quaker sources which should be consulted in relation to entries in the books of sufferings (§§ 20b, 24) include such civil records as quarter sessions books and such ecclesiastical records as presentments.

- 44 **Typescript Dictionary of Quaker biography** : In 1959 Friends House Library began the compilation, largely through voluntary help, of a typescript dictionary of Quaker biography (DQB). William Bacon Evans (1875-1964) of Philadelphia had spent a number of years preparing biographical notes on Friends and after his death these were typed by the Quaker Collection, Haverford College Library (WBE). The typescript DQB-WBE is available, in a single alphabet, both at Haverford College and in Friends House Library. There are now about 25,000 entries. It is not regarded as more than a working document.
- 45 **Other sources** : It should be borne in mind that some people who may be thought of as Quakers may in fact have worked with Friends, e.g. as teachers in Quaker schools or in relief work projects, without ever having been in membership. On relief and ambulance work useful lists will be found in A. Ruth Fry, *A Quaker adventure, 1926*, pp 357-378 (2000 names); Meaburn Tatham and James E. Miles, *The Friends' ambulance unit 1914-1919*, [1920], pp 252-263 (1700 names); A. Tegla Davies, *Friends ambulance unit... 1939-46*, 1947, pp 467-481 (1300 names); Roger C. Wilson, *Quaker relief... 1940-1948*, 1952, pp 356-373 (1200 names). Typescript indexes are available in Friends House library of missionaries with the Friends Foreign Mission

Associ: 1868-1927 (300 names) and of workers with the Friends Service Council 1927-1978 (1000 names). A biographical typescript list of Quaker emigrants to Australia up to 1861, compiled by William and Marjorie Oats, is available in Friends House Library and in Friends Historical Library, Dublin: there are over 1000 names.

A substantial number of histories of families, either Quaker or formerly Quaker, are likely to have information confirming or supplementing that available from the registers; Friends in general did not make use of coats of arms, those early Quakers who might be entitled to them quietly dropping them.

APPENDIX A: DIGEST REGISTERS - EXPLANATION OF CONTENTS; LISTS OF THE 1840-2 QUARTERLY MEETINGS

The notes in the first part of this appendix attempt no more than to draw the attention of users of the digests to some of the experience gained over the years by other users.

BIRTHS DIGEST

Columns 1, 2: "Book, Page": The reference is to the original registers as listed in the 1841 report of the registrar general's office. The registers, now at the Public Record Office, have a revised numerical series. If entries are in identical form in more than one register there will be two (or more) bracketed figures in the digest. If entries are in more than one register but are different in spelling or in information given, there will be two (or more) entries in the digest.

Column 3: "Name": No comment seems required.

Column 4: "Date of birth": Appendix B should be consulted for all pre-1752 entries. The entry runs "Year, Month, Day": in a few instances month and day may have been transposed in error.

Column 5: "Place of birth": This should be compared with column 7 ("Parents abode") since the birth may be at some other place (e.g. the home of the wife's mother).

Column 6: "Names of parents": If the father is deceased the entry does not always make this clear.

Column 7: "Parents abode": If there is no entry under column 4 ("Place of birth") care should be taken not to state that the birth was at the place stated as the parents' abode: it may usually be true, but it is not necessarily so.

Column 8: "Occupation": No special comment appears necessary, save that it is valuable to note any change of stated occupation at the births of different children.

Column 9: "Monthly meeting": It is important to be clear that this refers to the monthly meeting responsible for surrendering the register. It may be the style of the monthly meeting at the time of birth, particularly in 19th century entries; but because of changes in style following amalgamations of monthly meetings, the likelihood is that it was not the name of the monthly meeting at the time that the birth entry was made.

Column 10: "NM for non-member": Children, both of whose parents were in membership at the time of birth, had until 1959 a right to membership. The entry "NM" indicates that a child, while not having that right, had some claim to be under the care of Friends. In general this tended to be where one parent only was in membership: in some cases, however, "NM" was entered where neither parent appears to have been in membership - perhaps because one parent had been disowned for marriage before the priest to a non-Friend.

MARRIAGES DIGEST

Columns 1, 2: "Book", "Page": The notes for *BIRTHS DIGEST* columns 1, 2 apply.

Column 3: "Name": No comment seems required.

Column 4: "Residence": No comment seems required.

Column 5: "Description": In London entries beginning "Citizen and ..." care should be taken as the following word may indicate the livery company to which the man belonged, rather than necessarily indicating his actual occupation.

Column 6: "Names of parents": In some cases the name of a stepmother is given (e.g. "John and Hannah", rather than "John and Mary (deceased)").

Column 7: "Parents abode": No comment seems required.

Column 8: "To whom married - Name, Residence": It should be borne in mind that the digests of marriages give entries under each party and that fuller particulars are likely to be found by looking up the other entry.

Column 9: "Where married": No comment seems required.

Column 10: "Date of marriage": The notes for *BIRTHS DIGEST* column 4 apply.

Column 11: "Monthly meeting": The notes for *BIRTHS DIGEST* column 9 apply.

BURIALS DIGEST

Columns 1, 2: "Book", "Page": The notes for *BIRTHS DIGEST* columns 1, 2 apply.

Column 3: "Name": No comment seems required.

Column 4: "Date of death": The notes for *BIRTHS DIGEST* column 4 apply. Where no date is given column 9 ("Date of burial") should be consulted.

Column 5: "Age": This is, with Quaker caution, prefixed by "about": this may indicate a conviction that on only one day in the year can the precise age be true; it may also indicate an uncertainty of age of (say) two years either way.

Column 6: "Residence": Care should be taken not to assume that this is the place of death. Where, after the 1840s, *The Friend* and *British Friend* give the place of death it is frequently found to have been when away from home. Though mobility may have been less in earlier times, evidence indicates that a number of Friends died while on family visits or attending the yearly meeting.

Column 7: "Description": The phrase "out of business" should normally be construed as "retired": Quakers had, in general, a dislike to the term "gentleman" for one of independent means.

Column 8: "Monthly meeting": The notes for *BIRTHS DIGEST* column 9 apply.

Column 9: "Date of burial": No comment seems required.

Column 10: "Place of burial": If this differs by any considerable distance from the entry in column 6 ("Residence") it may indicate that further research is needed: it is always worth comparing these two columns.

Column 11: "NM for non-member": The question of the interment of non-members in Friends burial grounds arose particularly in relation to disowned persons, more especially when their spouses were still in membership. Regulations adopted by yearly meeting 1774 provided that "when any person, not a member of the society, is permitted to be buried in friends burying-ground, it is to be noted in the margin of the register". The book of discipline adopted in 1833 made more explicit provision for "one or more proper persons" to be appointed by the monthly meeting, without whose authority "no burial is to take place": as far as the burial of non-members was concerned, discipline stated that "Friends are to exercise discretion in complying with any application".

QUARTERLY MEETINGS AS EXISTING IN 1840-2

This list indicates when the duplicate set of digest registers is known to be

available in a record office or other public repository. Notes are also given where a digest register is known to contain entries relating to another pre-1974 county than that indicated in the title of the quarterly meeting, or where it lacks such entries as might be expected.

Beds & Herts : Available at Hertfordshire County Record Office. Entries for the Bishop's Stortford area may be found in the Essex digests; those for the south (e.g. Flamstead End) in London & Middlesex; those for the south-west (e.g. Watford, Rickmansworth) in Buckinghamshire.

Berks & Oxon : Available at Berkshire Record Office (D/F2 A/20, 21, 22). No particular comment.

Bristol & Somerset : Available at Bristol Archives Office (SF/R1/1-6). A number of Bristol Friends lived within the compass of Frenchay monthly meeting and entries may be found in the Gloucester & Wilts digests.

Buckinghamshire : Available at Bedford County Record Office. The digests include entries for south-west Hertfordshire (e.g. Watford, Rickmansworth). Some entries for the Tring area may be found in the Beds & Herts digest.

Cambs & Hunts : The area in north-east Huntingdonshire, in the neighbourhood of King's Cliffe, was at different times in the area of this quarterly meeting; of Lincolnshire; of Northamptonshire; and of Warwick, Leicester & Rutland.

Cheshire & Staffs : Available at Cheshire Record Office (EFC 1/14/1, 2, 3, 4). There is a deficiency of entries for south-east Staffordshire (in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton). North-west Derbyshire (e.g. Low Leighton) is included.

Cornwall : Available at Cornwall County Record Office (D.D.SF. 223 i, ii, iii, 224). Reference should be made to Hugh Peskett, *Guide to the parish and non-parochial registers of Devon and Cornwall 1538-1837* (Devon & Cornwall Record Society extra series 2), 1979, pp 213-217, 222-224, 226-228.

Cumberland & Northumberland : Entries for south-east Cumberland (e.g. Penrith) will be found in the Westmorland digests; those for eastern Northumberland (e.g. Newcastle upon Tyne) in Durham.

Derby & Notts : Entries for north-west Derbyshire (e.g. Low Leighton) will be found in the Cheshire & Staffs digests; those for northern Leicestershire (e.g. Castle Donington), while mainly in these digests, may also be found in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland; those for northern Derbyshire (e.g. Eckington, near Sheffield) may be found in Yorkshire.

Devonshire : Reference should be made to Hugh Peskett, *Guide to the parish and non-parochial registers of Devon & Cornwall 1538-1837* (Devon & Cornwall Record Society extra series 2), 1979, pp 217-221, 224-228.

Dorset & Hants : Available at Hampshire Record Office (24 M 54/25, 26). No particular comment.

Durham : Entries for northern Yorkshire (Richmond monthly meeting) may be found in these digests, or in those for Yorkshire, or those for Westmorland. Entries for north-east Yorkshire (Guisborough monthly meeting) may be found in these digests or in those for Yorkshire. These digests contain entries relating to eastern Northumberland (e.g. Newcastle upon Tyne).

Essex : Available at Essex University Library, Wivenhoe, Colchester. Entries for the Bishop's Stortford area of Hertfordshire are included in these digests; those for south-west Essex (e.g. Waltham Abbey, Barking) will be found in London & Middlesex.

Gloucester & Wilts : Available at Gloucestershire Record Office (D 1340 : A1/R1-4). Entries for north-east Gloucestershire (e.g. Stow-on-the-Wold, Chipping Campden) will be found in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland).

Hereford, Worcester & Wales : Available at Hereford & Worcester Record Office, Worcester (898.2 : 1303/23-25). Entries for north-east and south-east Worcestershire (e.g. Stourbridge, Dudley; Shipston-on-Stour) are more likely to be found in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland).

Kent : A number of Friends living in north-west Kent had their membership in meetings belonging to London & Middlesex or, in a few cases, Sussex & Surrey.

Lancashire : Swarthmore monthly meeting was transferred from Lancashire to Westmorland about 1805: entries may be found in either digests. Parts of western Yorkshire and eastern Lancashire (e.g. Mankinholes, Todmorden) were transferred from Brighouse monthly meeting to Marsden monthly meeting about 1795: entries may be found either in the Lancashire or the Yorkshire digests.

Lincolnshire : Available at Lincolnshire Archives Office. No particular comment: refer to Cambs & Hunts for note on entries relating to south-west Lincolnshire (e.g. Stamford) in relation to King's Cliffe.

London & Middlesex : Southwark (until 1800 Horsleydown) monthly meeting, including parts of north-west Kent, was always a part of London & Middlesex. The monthly meeting including Kingston, Wandsworth and Croydon was transferred to London & Middlesex from Surrey quarterly meeting in 1804: entries may be found either in London & Middlesex or in Sussex & Surrey.

Norfolk & Norwich : Available at Norfolk & Norwich Record Office (SF 42, 43, 44, 45). North-east Suffolk (Beccles/Pakefield) is included in Norfolk; entries for the Brandon-Thetford area may be found in either Norfolk or Suffolk.

Northamptonshire : Available at Northamptonshire Record Office. No particular comment: refer to Cambs & Hunts for note on entries relating to north-east Northamptonshire (e.g. Duddington) in relation to King's Cliffe.

Suffolk : Available at Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich (FK 6/4/1-4). Entries relating to northern Suffolk (e.g. Beccles/Pakefield) will be found in Norfolk & Norwich; those for the Brandon-Thetford area may be found in either Suffolk or Norfolk.

Sussex & Surrey : The monthly meeting including Kingston, Wandsworth and Croydon was transferred from Surrey quarterly meeting to London & Middlesex in 1804 and entries may be found in Sussex & Surrey or in London & Middlesex digests.

Warwick, Leicester & Rutland : Entries for north-east and south-east Worcestershire (Stourbridge, Dudley; Shipston-on-Stour) are more likely to be found in these digests than in those for Hereford, Worcester & Wales. Entries for north-east Gloucestershire (e.g. Stow-on-the-Wold, Chipping Campden) are included in these digests. Refer to Cambs & Hunts for note on entries made by Oakham monthly meeting (Rutland) in relation to King's Cliffe: Oakham monthly meeting assumed part-responsibility in 1713 for the meetings at Bourne and Stamford, Lincs.

Westmorland : Sedbergh monthly meeting (north-west Yorkshire) was always a constituent meeting of Westmorland quarterly meeting. Entries for the Furness district of Lancashire (Swarthmore monthly meeting) may be found in either the Westmorland or Lancashire digests. The Westmorland digests contain entries for south-west Cumberland (e.g. Penrith). Entries relating to north Yorkshire (Richmond monthly meeting) may be found in Westmorland, Yorkshire or Durham.

Yorkshire : Entries for north Yorkshire (Richmond monthly meeting) may be found in these digests or in those for Westmorland or Durham. Entries for north-east Yorkshire (Guisborough monthly meeting) may be found in these digests or in those for Durham. Parts of western Yorkshire and eastern Lancashire (e.g. Mankinholes, Todmorden) were transferred from Brighouse monthly meeting to Marsden monthly meeting about 1795: entries may be found in the Yorkshire or the Lancashire digests.

APPENDIX B : DATES IN PRE-1752 QUAKER DOCUMENTS

- 1 Until 1751 the English (and Welsh) year began on Lady Day (25 March).
- 2 For Quakers, who eschewed the pagan names of the days and months, March was therefore first month and February twelfth month. Care is sometimes needed in, for example, post-1752 printing of earlier Quaker journals and the like where "old style" dating has been silently translated into "new style". In the Digest Registers, however, the 1840-2 copyists continued the old style dating of the original.

- 3 It is often helpful, in copying from the registers, to make assurance doubly sure by using the old style numbers and the new style names in square brackets:

9 ii [April] 1731
12 x [December] 1740

It should be borne in mind that up to 1751 Quakers had no objection to September, October, November and December which were factual statements of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months old style. From 1752 they did object to using these names which, though not associated with pagan deities, were in new style untruthful.

- 4 January and February present slightly greater complications and it is useful to indicate the year both in old style and new style, even though it is not double-dated in the originals:

7th 11 mo 1742 may be shown 7 xi 1742 [Jan 1742/3]

- 5 The first 24 days of March present even greater complications. Very often these are double-dated:

15th 1st mo 1708/9

Where they are single-dated it is usually, but by no means always, in anticipation of the year which is to begin on 25 March:

7th 1mo 1737 is probably 7 i [March] 1736/7
but may be 7 i [March] 1737/8

Apart from variations in principle as regards the first 24 days of March, it is, of course, important to make allowances for ordinary human failure to remember to write the correct date early on in a new year.

- 6 It should be noticed that John Nickalls (*The journal of George Fox*, 1952, pp xiii-xiv) judges that the first 24 days of March were normally reckoned part of the old year, whereas D.J. Steel, (*Sources for nonconformist genealogy and family history*, 1973, pp 638-9) judges that they were normally

reckoned part of the new. "The Quaker calendar" by Samuel G. Barton (*Proc Amer Philos Soc* vol 93, 1949, pp 32-9) argues that the Quaker year began on 1 March rather than 25 March, and a note in an Ifield & Shipley register (printed in *Sussex Arch Coll* vol 55, 1912, p 81) lends substance to this.the year is.... to Begin the First day of the First Month commonly called march Whereas in the worlds Accompt it begins not till the 25th day of the said Month.

- 7 From 1752 the English year began on 1 January. So, in theory, for Quakers, 10th month 1751 should be followed by 1st month 1752: it is scarcely necessary to add, resistance to change being what it is, that a fair number of entries for 11th and 12th month 1751 are to be found.

- 8 It was provided by "Chesterfield's Act" (24 Geo 2 c 23) that 2 September 1752 should be followed by 14 September. It must not, however, be assumed that "new style" was everywhere adopted, or immediately adopted: in the 20th century a Norfolk woman was known to say that she "was born on old May day". In consulting modern printed sources care should be exercised as some writers correct the year for January, February and March 1-24 without further alteration, while others bring the whole date into new style by adding 10 days for 17th century dates and 11 days for those of the 18th century.

APPENDIX C : QUAKER BURIAL GROUNDS: GRAVESTONES

From the outset Quakers possessed their own burial grounds. This was a necessity because they could not, and in any case would not, have their bodies interred in consecrated ground. Burial grounds very often antedate meeting houses or are entirely separate from them. Their siting was usually a matter of chance, not choice: most were initially the gift of a local Friend and, if he were a farmer, it would be reasonable for him to give that portion of his land least useful for agricultural purposes. Nor was a burial ground necessarily used, some Friends making use of their own orchard or garden. While gravestones were, sometimes erected in the 17th and early 18th century, they were far from universal. Yearly meeting noted in 1717 that the "vain custom" obtained in some places, and asked that such stones be removed and that no others should be set up. The advice was reiterated in 1766, and very few of these earlier gravestones can now be seen. In 1850 yearly meeting agreed that graves might be marked by "a plain stone, the inscription on which is confined to a simple record of the name, age, and date of the decease, of the individual interred". In the years following a number of such stones were erected in relation to those who had died previous to 1850.

Friends have seldom felt a sentimental attachment to burial grounds. In country districts especially many have been sold, particularly where they have been remote from any meeting. While plans were kept of burial grounds in use, these were not always preserved after burial grounds went out of use, Friends having little if any veneration for "last resting places". In the 20th century cremation was increasingly adopted and there are now few interments. In very many burial grounds the post-1850 headstones have now been moved to (for instance) the burial ground walls.

Part of this note originally appeared in David M. Butler, *Quaker meeting houses of the lake counties*, 1978, p xiii, and permission to reproduce it is gratefully acknowledged.

APPENDIX D : SOME NOTES ON WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

Wales : A yearly meeting for Wales was established in 1668 with three quarterly meetings : (a) North Wales, which comprised Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire and Shropshire; (b) South Wales, which comprised Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire and Glamorgan; (c) Monmouthshire, which later included Radnorshire. The few Friends in Denbighshire were attached to Cheshire QM. The relationship between the yearly meeting for Wales and London yearly meeting was ambivalent: it sent a "foreign epistle" as a co-equal but answered the queries and sent representatives as a subordinate. In 1797 the quarterly meetings were abolished and the yearly meeting transformed into Wales half years meeting, having the status of a quarterly meeting: in 1832 the half years meeting was joined to Hereford & Worcester quarterly meeting under the style of Hereford, Worcester & Wales general meeting (so styled because it met fewer than four times a year). Emigration from Wales to Pennsylvania in the 17th and 18th centuries was considerable, whole meetings being depleted. This may be one reason for the considerable deficiencies in the records of births, marriages and burials and in certain other records (§ 9).

Scotland : Because of the problems of distance and the small number of Friends in Scotland the system of meetings for church affairs described in § 5 did not obtain. Meetings for discipline were usually held for each of the meetings which had sufficient strength to need and to sustain organisation. These local meetings were loosely associated with the yearly meeting at Aberdeen or the yearly meeting at Edinburgh: leading Friends in Scotland regarded themselves as members of either or both yearly meetings, each of which sent an epistle to London. By the 1780s the discipline had broken down altogether and in 1786 the half years meeting for North Britain was established, having virtually the functions of a quarterly meeting: in 1807 the half years meeting was renamed the general meeting for Scotland. From 1786 there were two monthly meetings, each of which at one stage or another in its life was styled a two months meeting.

Ireland : Friends in Ireland were, until 1797, organised in a three-tier structure: (a) the monthly meeting; (b) the province meeting; (c) the national meeting. Having said that, however, there are more caveats to be made than in England. The national meeting was a half yearly meeting, always held in Dublin, and it tended to consider matters of detail far more than did London yearly meeting. Similarly, the province meetings were in many cases barely distinguishable from monthly meetings. The province meeting for Munster, for instance, was held as a six weeks meeting, while County Tipperary monthly meeting was also held as a six weeks meeting so that a meeting for church affairs was held every three weeks. Nor was it quite as simple as that, for at one period County Tipperary monthly meeting and Waterford monthly meeting attempted to hold a joint six weeks meeting alternating with province meetings, while Cork monthly meeting was held as a three weeks meeting. In Leinster province there were fewer complications, though the pre-eminence of Dublin men's meeting should be noted. In Ulster province the precise relationship between local worshipping groups and monthly meetings was not always clear. There was no province meeting for Connaught. In 1797 the half yearly meeting became the yearly meeting of Friends in Ireland (commonly called Dublin yearly meeting), the province meetings were renamed quarterly meetings, and a body known as the yearly meeting's committee was established to deal with business in the interim between yearly meetings.

APPENDIX E : BRIEF NOTES ON VARIOUS QUAKER MEETINGS

BOX MEETING : The women's two weeks and box meetings (the latter being primarily for poor relief) had their origin as early as 1659. They were meetings of London women Friends but undertook certain national responsibilities, such as corresponding with women Friends overseas. The meeting of the women's two weeks and box meetings held at the time of London yearly meeting was attended by women Friends from throughout the nation and was the origin of the women's yearly meeting (qv). For further information, see "The women Friends of London: the two-weeks and box meetings" by Irene L. Edwards, in *J. Friends hist soc* vol 47 (1955) pp 3-21.

BRISTOL YEARLY MEETING (1695-1798) was in part a meeting for discipline and of record, receiving answers to its queries from the quarterly meetings in the west of England. It also provided an opportunity, through meetings for worship largely attended by non-Friends, for Friends travelling in the ministry (§ 31) not only to sustain the membership but also to spread the Quaker concept of the Christian message.

CIRCULATING YEARLY MEETINGS
see **NORTHERN YEARLY MEETING**

WESTERN CIRCULAR YEARLY MEETING

CONTINENTAL COMMITTEE (1817-1920) was a committee of Meeting for Sufferings which maintained contact between British Friends and groups on the continent of Europe, in Australasia, Calcutta, southern Africa, and other places.

FRITCHLEY GENERAL MEETING (1869-1968) After a number of “meetings for conference” in the early 1860s, Fritchley general meeting, with a constituent monthly meeting, was established by a number of Friends in Derbyshire and elsewhere who were dissatisfied with the innovations of doctrine and practice within London yearly meeting. Births, marriages and burials in the records of Fritchley monthly meeting are listed in Walter Lowndes, *The Quakers of Fritchley 1863-1980*, 1982.

MORNING MEETING (1673-1901) From the 1660s, if not earlier, it had been the custom of “publick Friends” (§ 30) to meet together in the city of London, deciding and recording which meeting for worship each should attend. Subsequently, a meeting on second-day (Monday) morning enabled them to compare notes and to confer together on matters of common concern. The meeting was formally established by 1673, its functions including the consideration of manuscripts intended to be printed. It was also responsible for liberating Friends for religious service (§ 31) in the intervals between yearly meetings. During the 19th century its activities steadily declined and its remaining functions were transferred to Meeting for Sufferings (§ 21) in 1901. An index to its minutes 1673-1901, together with those of the yearly meeting of ministers & elders (§ 34) is available in Friends House Library.

NORTHERN YEARLY MEETING (1699-1798) was, like Bristol yearly meeting (qv), in part a meeting for discipline and of record: it was established to comprise the quarterly meetings of Cheshire, Lancashire, Westmorland and Cumberland, and it circulated in its place of meeting. Perhaps its more important function was to provide an opportunity, through meetings for worship largely attended by non-Friends, for Friends travelling in the ministry (§ 31) not only to sustain the membership but also to spread the Quaker concept of the Christian message. For further information, including a list of places where it met, see “The circulating yearly meeting for the northern counties 1699-1798” by David M. Butler, in *J. Friends hist soc* vol 52 (1968-71) pp 192-202.

SECOND DAY MORNING MEETING
see *MORNING MEETING*

SIX WEEKS MEETING is a name given generically to meetings held at such intervals (e.g. County Tipperary, see appendix D). More specifically it is applied to the meeting in London settled by 1671 and confined to “grave and antient Friends” to consider “things not fit to be discoursed about” in more open meetings for church affairs. These had to do mainly with London finance and property, but also with more general matters. As already mentioned (§ 18c),

disownments were reported to it until 1825: this is particularly relevant in the case of Gracechurch Street monthly meeting, whose records were destroyed by fire in 1821. A working index 1671-1868, compiled from the contemporary indexes to each minute book, is available in Friends House Library. For further information, see William Beck and T. Frederick Ball, *The London Friends' meetings*, 1869, pp 91-133; Winifred M. White, *Six weeks meeting 1671-1971*, 1971.

TWO WEEKS MEETING is a name given generically to meetings held at such intervals (e.g. Colchester until 1759, Bristol until 1784). More specifically it is applied to the meeting in London known also as City or Bull & Mouth meeting. In addition to its capacity as a meeting for church affairs for this meeting it appears to have assumed, or caused a second body to assume, general oversight for the six London monthly meetings in relation to marriage: this continued until 1789 as the responsibility of a body with no other specific function. The minutes 1672-1789 are particularly useful in tracking the marriage of a London Friend to a Friend living elsewhere: a typescript index to them is available in Friends House Library. For further information on the two weeks meeting, see William Beck and T. Frederick Ball, *The London Friends' meetings*, 1869, pp 85-91.

WESTERN CIRCULAR YEARLY MEETING (1720-1786) was established at the instance of Bristol yearly meeting (qv). It was never a meeting for discipline, its function being to provide an opportunity, through meetings for worship largely attended by non-Friends, for Friends travelling in the ministry (§ 31) not only to sustain the membership but also to spread the Quaker concept of the Christian message. For further information, including a list of dates and places where it met, see “Western circular yearly meeting 1720-1786” by Russell S. Mortimer, in *J. Friends hist soc* vol 39 (1947) pp 33-34.

WOMEN'S TWO WEEKS MEETING
see *BOX MEETING*

WOMEN'S YEARLY MEETING (1785-1907) A number of women's monthly and quarterly meetings had been established from the 1670s. As explained (see *BOX MEETING*) the sitting of the women's two weeks and box meetings at the time of London yearly meeting had long provided opportunity for national conference, minutes being kept from 1759. It was not, however, until 1784 that a women's yearly meeting was formally constituted, with power to communicate with women's quarterly meetings: it first met in this capacity in 1785. In the latter part of the 19th century joint sessions of yearly meeting were increasingly held and in 1896 women Friends were constitutionally recognised as equal members of the yearly meeting. A separate women's yearly meeting continued until 1907. For further information, including a list of clerks of the meeting, see “The women's yearly meeting” by Mary Jane Godlee, in *London yearly meeting during 250 years*, 1919, pp 93-122, 135-137, 143-144.

YEARLY MEETING

- see *ABERDEEN YEARLY MEETING* (appendix D)
AMSTERDAM YEARLY MEETING (§ 3)
BRISTOL YEARLY MEETING (above)
EDINBURGH YEARLY MEETING (appendix D)
IRELAND YEARLY MEETING (appendix D)
LONDON YEARLY MEETING (§ 20 and elsewhere)
NORTHERN YEARLY MEETING (above)
WALES YEARLY MEETING (appendix D)
WESTERN CIRCULAR YEARLY MEETING (above)
WOMEN'S YEARLY MEETING (above)
YEARLY MEETING OF MINISTERS & ELDERS (§ 34)
Various yearly meetings on the American continent (§ 4)

Besides these, other occasions, usually widely-publicised meetings for worship with the attendance of ministering Friends, were known as “yearly meetings”, and are referred to in this way in 18th century documents: examples are Colchester yearly meeting; Norwich yearly meeting; or the successive meetings at Hertford, Hitchin and Baldock which “are held in course and are called yearly meetings at this season of the year (June)” (Robert Willis, quoted in Henry J. Cadbury, *John Woolman in England* (Friends historical society supplement 32), 1971, p 76). Care should be taken not to confuse these various “yearly meetings” with the appointed meetings for church affairs.

APPENDIX F : YEARLY MEETING QUERIES 1742

- 1 What present prisoners?
- 2 How many discharged since last year, when and how?
- 3 How many died prisoners?
- 4 How many meeting houses built, and what meetings new settled?
- 5 How many publick friends died and when?
- 6 What is the state of your meeting? Is there any Growth in the Truth? And doth any Convincement appear since last year? And is Love and Unity preserved amongst you?
- 7 Is it your Care, by Example and Precept, to Train up children in all Godly Conversation, and in the frequent reading of the Holy Scriptures as also in Plainness of Speech, Behaviour and Appare!?

- 8 Do you bear a faithful and Christian testimony against the receiving or Paying tithes? and against Bearing of Arms? and do you admonish such as are unfaithful therein?
- 9 Do you stand clear in our Testimony against Defrauding the King of his Customs, Duties or Excise, or in Dealing in Goods Suspected to be Run?
- 10 How are the Poor among you provided for? and what care is taken of the education of their offspring?
- 11 Do you keep a record in your Quarterly and Monthly Meetings, of the Prosecutions and Sufferings of your Respective members? and have you a Record for your Meeting houses, Burial grounds, etc?

For a full account, with all variants in the text, of the queries, see “Friends’ queries and general advices: a survey of their development in London yearly meeting 1682-1928” by Richard E. Stagg in *J. Friends hist soc* vol 49 (1959-61) pp 209-235, 249-269, 279

APPENDIX G : ADOPTIONS

There is no adoption society in connection with the Society of Friends. Children adopted by Quaker parents will have no entry in the digest of births (unless the child itself was of Quaker parents). It is unusual for adoptions to be recorded in the “Births, marriages and deaths” columns of *The Friend* (§ 40) until after the second world war.

Belief by people that they were adopted “under the auspices of the Quakers” persists, together with a recollection of having been at Friends House in childhood and introduced to the adoptive parents. The probable reason for such belief is that, from 1940 until 1962, a juvenile court was held each Tuesday on Friends House premises, and adoption orders would have been made at the court. It was known from 1940 until 1956 as “Friends House Juvenile Court” and thereafter as “North London Juvenile Court”. Its records are (1983) with the Camden Juvenile Court.

INDEX

References are to section numbers or appendix letters.

Aberdeen yearly meeting : 14, D

Acknowledged ministers : see Ministers

Adoptions : G

Adult Schools, those attending not necessarily Friends : 26

Affirmations in relation to wills : 43

America :

17th century Quakerism, 2; organisation in yearly meetings, 4; epistles received from them, 20c; removals thither often not minuted until mid-18th century, 18b; Hinshaw's *Encyclopaedia of American Quaker genealogy* contains membership records of certain monthly meetings, 42; as does A.C. Myers' *Quaker arrivals*, 42; journeys of Friends travelling in the ministry, 31

Amsterdam yearly meeting : 3

Annual monitor : 39

Arms, coats of : 45

Australia :

Continental committee keeps in touch with Friends there, E; list of emigrants to 1861, 45

Baptism not practised by Quakers : 7

Births :

recorded in registers, 7; reasons for some omissions in post-1837 digests, 13a, b

Book of discipline, development of : 23

Box meeting : E

Bristol yearly meeting (1695-1798) :

functions described, E; establishes 1720 Western circular yearly meeting, E

The British Friend : 40

Bulletin of the Friends historical society of Philadelphia (from 1924 : of the Friends historical association) : 41

Burials :

recorded in registers, 7; reasons for some omissions in post-1837 digests, 13e; notes on burial grounds : C

"Christian and brotherly advices" 1738 : 23

Coats of arms : 45

Continental committee (1817-1920) : E

"Dictionary of Quaker biography" : 44

Digest registers : see Registers

Disownment :

offences leading to it, 18c; procedures for reinstatement of disowned persons 18d; relevance to register entries, 13b, A

Edinburgh yearly meeting : 14, D

Elders :

functions described, 33; meetings of ministers & elders, 34

Epistles :

received from American yearly meetings, 4; in 17th and 18th centuries signed by divers Friends, 20c

Europe :

17th and 18th century Quakerism, 3; Continental committee keeps in touch with 19th century Friends, E

The Friend : 40

Fritchley general meeting (1869-1968) : E

Fritchley monthly meeting lists births, marriages and burials : E

Gravestones : C

Hinshaw, William Wade, *Encyclopaedia of American Quaker genealogy* : 42

Ireland :

structure of meetings for church affairs, D; notes on registers and index to surnames, 15

Journal of the Friends historical society : 41

London yearly meeting :

place in structure of meetings for church affairs, 5d; functions described, 20

London yearly meeting of ministers & elders (from 1876, on ministry & oversight) (1754-1906) : 34

London yearly meeting of women Friends: E sv *WOMEN'S YEARLY MEETING*

Marriage:

Quaker procedure described, 27; marriages recorded in register books, 7; names of witnesses not copied in digest registers, 11; London marriages to 1789 under care of two weeks meeting, E; marriages recognised in common law, 27; efforts for recognition in statute law successful, 28; marriages before the priest unacceptable, leading to disownment, 18c, 29; marriage with non-Friend according to usage made legal 1860, 1872, 29

“Mayflower”: 1

Meeting for Sufferings:

functions described, 21; its members or correspondents *ex-officio* members of London yearly meeting, 20a; takes over 1901 residual functions of the morning meeting, E

Meetings for church affairs:

origins, 4; structure described, 5; but subject to variation, especially in Wales, Scotland and Ireland, 6, D; produce numerous records at every level, 6

Membership:

basic concepts, 26; 1742 query on convincement, F; monthly meeting procedures on this, 18a; on certificates of removal, 18b; on disownment, 18c; on reinstatement, 18d; registers of members to be kept from 1812, 1837, 18e

Militia acts: 24

Ministers:

vocal ministry may be given to any worshipper, 30; but in greater measure to some, who were “recorded” by their monthly meeting, 30; and who might be liberated to travel in the ministry, 31; and sit in meetings for ministers & elders, 34; being also *ex-officio* members of London yearly meeting, 20a; annual returns of ministers deceased to be made to London yearly meeting, 32

Mission meetings:

those attending not necessarily Friends, 26

Monthly meeting:

place in structure of meetings for church affairs, 5b; its records most likely to be helpful following digest register search, 16; functions described, 18; its responsibilities in relation to marriage, 27; to recording ministers, 30; and to liberating them for religious service, 31

Morning meeting of ministers & elders (1673-1901): E

Northern yearly meeting (1699-1798): E

Overseers, functions described: 33

Piety promoted: 39

Preparative meeting:

place in structure of meetings for church affairs, 5a; functions described, 17

“Publick Friends”: see Ministers

Quaker history: 41

Quarterly meeting:

place in structure of meetings for church affairs, 5c; functions described, 19

Queries:

development described, 25; those adopted by London yearly meeting 1742 listed, F

Recorded ministers: see Ministers

Recusancy acts: 24

Registers (births, marriages, burials):

books kept from late 1650s to 1837, 7; surrendered under Non-parochial Registers Act, 8; duplicate digests of surrendered registers made, 11; their contents described, as also the area covered by each, A; missing register books, 9; deficiencies in existing books, 10; arrangements made for post-1837 digests, 12; certain categories of omission to be noted, 13; position in Scotland, 14; in Ireland, 15; in Fritchley monthly meeting, E

Reinstatement (membership), procedure described: 18d

Schools: 35-38

Scotland:

structure of meetings for church affairs, D; notes on registers and index of persons to 1790, 14

Second-day morning meeting of ministers & elders: E sv *MORNING MEETING*

Six weeks meeting:

a generic term for meetings at such intervals, E; more specifically a meeting in London settled by 1671, E; to which disownments by London monthly meetings were reported until 1825, 18c

Sufferings :

major causes of prosecution stated, 24; details copied up into monthly and quarterly meeting books of sufferings, 24; and the yearly meeting's great books of sufferings, 18, 20b; should be used with civil and ecclesiastical records, 43; conference in 1675 resulting in formation of Meeting for Sufferings, 21

Testimonies :

refusal to pay tithes, to take oaths, to engage in "hat honour", 24; or to be concerned in war, 25; concern for "plainness of speech, behaviour and apparel", 25; the inconsistent brought under dealing by the monthly meeting, 25; to the point if necessary of disownment, 18c

Testimonies to the grace of God in the lives of deceased Friends : 32**Tithes :**

Quakers prosecuted for refusal to pay, 24; refusal enjoined in the queries, 25, F; paying them a disownable offence, 18c

Two weeks meeting :

a generic term for meetings at such intervals, E; more specifically a meeting for church affairs in London in connection with City or Bull & Mouth meeting, E; and a meeting responsible until 1789 for oversight of all London marriages, E; for the women's two weeks and box meetings see E sv *BOX MEETING*

Wales :

structure of meetings for church affairs, D; widespread emigration to Pennsylvania, D; yearly meeting becomes a half years meeting with the function of a quarterly meeting, 19

Western circular yearly meeting (1720-1786) : E**Wills :**

proved before ecclesiastical courts in usual way, 27; points to be watched for in relation to them, 43

Women Friends :

their meetings for church affairs usually held separately until 1896, 16; London women hold two weeks and box meetings, E sv *BOX MEETING*; which provides national conference leading to establishment of women's yearly meeting (1785-1907), E

Women's two weeks and box meetings : E sv *BOX MEETING***Women's yearly meeting (1785-1907) : E****Yearly meetings :**

Aberdeen, 14, D; Amsterdam, 3; Bristol, E; Edinburgh, 14, D; Ireland, D;

London 5d, 20; Northern, E; Western circular, E; meetings for worship known as yearly meetings, E sv *YEARLY MEETING*

Yearly meeting of ministers & elders (from 1876: on ministry & oversight) :
see London yearly meeting of ministers & elders

Yearly meeting of women Friends : see London yearly meeting of women Friends

UTAH VALLEY REGIONAL FAMILY HISTORY CENTER
RESEARCH GUIDE
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (QUAKERS)
RECORDS AT BYU

[Note to the researcher: A minimum amount of information is needed to begin: Individual or family name, place in America or British Isles, approximate dates, and Quaker Meeting if possible. They should find dates and places for births, marriages, burials and comings and goings.]

"The Society of Friends is a religious community. It exists in order to worship God and to witness those insights (whether on issues of peace, race relations, social justice, or whatever else) which it has found through its experience of corporate search. The Society has throughout its history sought to be meticulous in the keeping of records (whatever shortcomings there may have been in practice) and recognizes that it stands as trustee in relation to those records."

HISTORICAL ORIGINS

The Society of Friends was founded by George Fox (1624 - 1691) in England in 1651. By 1700, 60,000 Quakers were numbered in England as well as many in Wales and Ireland. In 1682 William Penn's constitution for Pennsylvania was adopted promoting Quaker emigration to America in the latter part of the 17th and in the early 18th centuries through Pennsylvania, then on to other states.

ORGANIZATION

In England and America the Quakers were organized on four levels, called Meetings. They were the Preparative or Business Meeting, Monthly Meeting, Quarterly Meeting and Yearly Meeting. All meetings were for worship. Records were kept in all Meetings, The Monthly Meeting records are the basic source of most birth, marriage, burial or death records and removals, with some from other meetings.

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[NOTE: For extended list of references see Blue Binder]

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QUAKER RECORDS IN THE BRITISH ISLES

[For record keeping and record Locations in the British Isles consult MY ANCESTORS WERE QUAKERS, by Milligan & Thomas: HBLL BX7676.2 .M55 1983 and also the Blue Binder for Quakers.]

Register books began to be kept by Quaker meetings from the late 1650s. The registers record births (not baptisms, since Friends do not observe the outward sacraments), marriages and burials (normally but not always the date of death).

Following the Registration Act of 1836 and the Marriage Act of 1836 came the Non-Parochial Registers Act: Under this some 1,445 registers were surrendered to the registrar general so that they might be used in courts of justice as evidence. Digests of these registers were made before their surrender. The original registers are now at the Public Records Office, Chancery Lane, London QWC2 (Class RG6) and a complete set of the digests is at Friends House Library, Euston Road, London NW1 2BJ.

[The best source for the Digest of Registers is at the FHL, SLC, UT. Access Society of Friends in the FHL Catalog microfiche]

QUAKER RECORDS AT THE FHL, SLC, UT

[The FHL Catalog includes references for Quaker records worldwide. Microfilms of these records can be ordered for use at the HBLL or at any LDS Branch Library]

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG, AUTHOR/TITLE MICROFICHE FOR SOCIETY OF FRIENDS: This gives reference to microfilms and books for about a thousand Monthly or Quarterly Meeting Records. They are alphabetically arranged by Meeting name. They include many microfilms made at the Public Records Office in London as well as many in other parts of the British Isles including Ireland. Also original records copied at the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania as well as in other Libraries across the U.S including Quaker record repositories.

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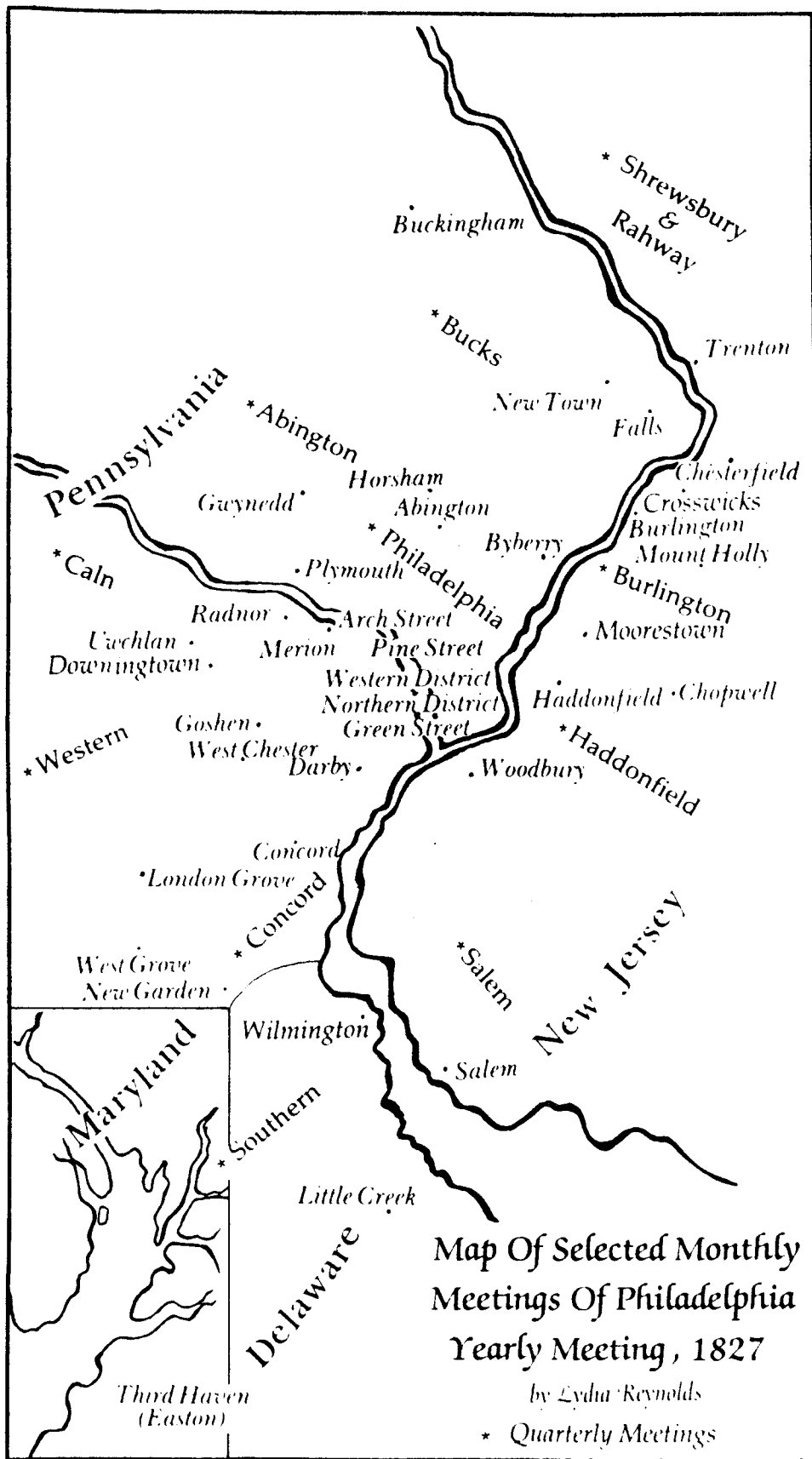
CEMETERY AND CHURCH RECORDS, 1700-1968, Chester County, Pennsylvania Historical Society Library, West Chester, PA: 24 reels 0568056 thru 0568862

WEST BRANCH QUARTERLY MEETING SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, WEST MILTON, OHIO, 1807-1957: FHL CALL# 977.1765 E4c.

Anderson, Bart,TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OF QUAKERISM AT BIRMINGHAM, CHESTER COUNTY, PA; FHL Call# 974.813 K2t.

[Note: see Blue Binder for an extension of this list]

REMEMBER GATEWAY: ACCESS TO RECORDS IN OTHER UNIVERSITIES THROUGH INTER-LIBRARY LOAN.



Other Resources Binder 4 Quaker Genealogy

Cyndi's List Quaker links

<http://www.cyndislist.com/quaker.htm>

The Quaker Corner

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~quakers/>

Quaker Information Center

<http://www.quakerinfo.org/resources/genealogy.html>