

QUAKER RECORDS IN MARYLAND • JACOBSEN

QUAKER  
RECORDS  
IN  
MARYLAND

MARYLAND  
HALL  
OF  
RECORDS







# QUAKER RECORDS IN MARYLAND

by PHEBE R. JACOBSEN

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"Moved By The Spirit"

*Courtesy Baltimore Monthly Meeting*

Photograph M. E. Warren  
from a painting by Charles Yardley Turner



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## FOREWORD

This guide to the collection of Quaker records in the custody of the Maryland Hall of Records is a result of a systematic effort by the State's archival agency to preserve Maryland vital statistics. The value of such records to historians and genealogists is self-evident, and the use made of the materials is heavy. To be borne in mind is that the collecting of the records has involved much more than the copying of registers of births and deaths. Minutes, letters, and many related documents make up the archives of a typical church. Obviously, all of these are important for historical research; but the greatest popular interest lies always with the vital statistics.

From an early date, efforts were made in Maryland to provide for the recording of vital statistics, but in few instances are these records to be found, the Court Clerks apparently finding the task too onerous, and the penalties and emoluments too light, for the laws to be observed. Nevertheless, in some counties, records of births and deaths dating from the early seventeenth century are sometimes found.

A further and more successful effort to record vital statistics came with the Establishment of the Anglican Church in 1692. The Act of Establishment made the parish registrars official recorders of vital statistics, and their records official records. The large number of Non-Conformists in the Province obviously made for an anomalous situation, and in fact, the entries in a typical parish register consist almost entirely of those of the families of members of the Anglican Church.

This state of affairs continued until the Revolutionary War, when with the disestablishment of the Church, legislation provided that a record of marriage licenses should be kept by the Clerk of the County Court (Chapter 12, Acts of February 1777). Although this record does not give evidence that the marriage was actually performed, from that date marriage license records in the Counties were recorded, and in many cases survive. Subsequent legislation, aimed at the registration of births and deaths, was less successful (cf. Radoff, Morris L. *et al.*: *The County Court-houses and Records of Maryland. Part Two: The Records.* Annapolis, 1963, p. 13 f.)

Beginning in 1950, systematic efforts were made by the Hall of Records for the collection either of the originals or of microfilm copies of Maryland church registers of all denominations. The large collections of Quaker records at Stony Run, Homewood, and elsewhere, were landmarks, and successful negotiations were undertaken for their microfilming. In some instances, notably Third Haven Meeting, the original records were deposited at the Hall of Records. Rather consistently, only records regarded as significant were filmed. Most records current at the time of filming and many of those relating to living persons also were not filmed.

Such a large accumulation of records obviously requires a listing and guide; hence this volume. In an attempt to make clear the provenance and background of the records, short historical sketches of the Meetings, and pictures of many of the Meeting Houses have been included. No claim is made that here is an exhaustive list of all Meetings that have ever existed under care of the Baltimore Yearly Meetings. The perishable nature of records has probably precluded the compilation of such a list. Many Meetings had but a fleeting existence, only briefly mentioned in the Minutes. Again, the frequent changes in the names of Meetings often make positive identification difficult. Without a line-by-line reading, evidence of these circumstances cannot easily be located. What can be claimed is that here is mentioned those Meetings for the existence of which substantial evidence has been found.

Aside from the obvious reasons for record-keeping, certain peculiar circumstances dictated the production of records by the Quakers. The Society of Friends, established as a closed society,



membership in which depended to an extent on a mystical illumination, early instituted a comprehensive form of record-keeping, aimed at identification of those belonging to it. Instructions as to the keeping of records were sent to this country by George Fox. The later conceptions of "birth-right" and "convinced" members strengthened for them the necessity of the registration of members. Friends were not supposed to marry outside the Society, and their personal conduct was always open to examination by their fellow members. Both these customs dictated the keeping of full, frequently explicit, records. In many ways a communal society, the Friends exercised, at least theoretically, a rigid control over the actions of their members. Removal to a new locale, for example, was only permissible by certificate, and one's reception by Friends there was contingent upon producing credentials of good standing in the Society. It will be seen that the properly functioning Meeting depended to a great extent upon the completeness and accuracy of its records.

It will perhaps seem surprising to find extensive Pennsylvania and Virginia records included here, but the reason is that many Meetings in these neighboring states are, or have been, under care of the Baltimore Yearly Meetings, Orthodox or Hicksite. No story is complete without all of its parts and the out-of-state meetings are an organic part of the history of Quakerism in Maryland. If nothing else, these "off-shoot" Meetings point up the mobility of the Quaker population of the central colonies, an aspect of the sect that no doubt played a part, small or large, in the vigor of its growth prior to 1776.

The story of Hicksite and Orthodox Quakerism has no place in this book, other than having dictated its basic arrangement. The existing Hicksite records are first described, while the Orthodox records occupy the second part of the volume. This arrangement is purely arbitrary, but is occasioned largely by the fact that at the Separation of 1828, in Maryland, the Orthodox members removed themselves from the Meeting, with the result that in nearly all cases the old records remained in the hands of Hicksites, the majority party. Unlike Pennsylvania, the Orthodox records in Maryland begin about 1828 in most cases, although in some instances copies of older records were obtained from their Hicksite custodians.

In conclusion, it remains only to stress the valuable nature of these records. The vital records are among the most complete of the surviving church records in Maryland. Frequently, families are of record for generations. Certificates of removals give indications of the origins of the families and their destinations upon leaving the verge, but, more than this the Minutes and other records, aside from the Registers, are a great historical source only now beginning to be tapped. Here, usually in the most complete detail, are the records of a group significant far beyond their actual numbers in the social and political history of this country. For example: these Quaker records are full and complete concerning activities relating to the abolition of slavery and in regard to their missionary and civilizing work among the American Indians. Other social concerns are as fully treated. Students of the civil and political history of the Revolutionary Period will find here invaluable documentation of the treatment, trials and adjustments of a minority social group in a time of turmoil. Often regarded as Loyalists because of their refusal to bear arms, take oaths, or contribute to warlike causes, the Quakers entered in their Minutes details of the "Sufferings" to which they were subjected. For the still-unwritten studies of Maryland Loyalism such information is essential and will become more so as related areas are explored.

Finally, scholars of social history may find here invaluable information concerning the customs and manners of a "grass-roots culture", that evanescent touchstone upon which explanations of the American mystique have come more and more to depend. The records of many Societies of similar historical importance have disappeared from view; American scholarship is fortunate in that those of the Society of Friends have not.

JOHN D. KILBOURNE  
*Archivist IV*

Annapolis, Maryland  
March 21, 1966

# INTRODUCTION

Most of the records listed in this book are in the custody of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Stony Run, and the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Homewood. They were microfilmed by the staff of the Hall of Records in the early 1960's.

The records at Stony Run were first to be filmed. They had been shelved and catalogued as they were received and were filmed in that order. This arrangement, while a workable one for Friends, proved to be a handicap in listing the records and in using them for research purposes. The records had to be re-arranged so that all those of the Yearly Meeting and of each respective subordinate meeting would be brought together in a logical pattern. This re-organization entailed a great deal of research, but by careful examination of the Minutes and the organization of the current Baltimore Yearly Meeting, we were able to understand the structure of the Maryland Meetings. A small volume published in 1875 by Levi K. Brown proved useful in this task.

Profiting by what we learned from the initial project at Stony Run, we reorganized the records at Homewood Meeting House before filming them.

We had by this time a great number of Quaker records which we wished to make readily available to the public. Therefore, we decided to prepare a guide which would give a history of the Meeting which created them and describe the organization of the Society of Friends. In addition to the Stony Run and Homewood records, the guide also includes records belonging to Meetings on the Eastern Shore.

This book is divided into four parts according to the Yearly Meetings to which the records, at present, belong. In each part, we give a brief historical sketch of each meeting of record; namely, the Yearly Meeting, the oldest Quarterly Meeting and its constituent Monthly Meeting, the oldest Monthly Meeting and its constituent Preparative Meetings, and so on. In several instances, the histories of two or more of these Meetings are combined, but the records of each specific organization are listed separately. To find the proper title for these meetings became an involved problem, for the title of a single Monthly Meeting might vary considerably over the years. The decision was eventually reached to call a Monthly Meeting by its oldest known appellation, but every known variation of title is included in the index. Dates of the establishment and termination, if known, have been placed in parenthesis under the title of the meeting. Since we do not know the precise dates of most Preparative Meetings, few complete dates for them are included in the description of the Monthly Meeting to which the Preparatives were subordinate.

The records of the Monthly Meetings are listed in the following order: Registers, Marriages, Certificates of Removal, Membership, Minutes of the Meeting, Rough Minutes, Minutes of Women Friends, Rough Minutes, Minutes of Ministry and Council. This pattern, of course, has been modified for the Yearly and Quarterly Meetings, which had no Registers, but did have many Committees not found in the Monthly Meetings. The microfilm reel number is listed beside the title and dates of every record on the list.

Part I describes the Meeting and records of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Stony Run. The first chapter relates to the Yearly Meetings of Maryland, from which both of the present Baltimore Yearly Meetings stemmed. After 1828, however, the first part is concerned only with the Hick-site branch.



Part II deals with the Meetings and Records of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Virginia and Delaware, since 1790 subordinate to a Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Only incidentally have those Philadelphia Yearly Meetings been discussed. In this part of the book there has been no attempt to separate the history of the various Monthly Meetings into separate sections. Rather it was decided to treat these meetings as a geographical whole. The records are listed separately.

The Meetings and records listed in Part III are in the custody of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Orthodox (now Homewood). With some obvious exceptions the records do not begin until after the Separation of 1828. The exceptions are included in the record entries although they were before the Separation. Properly, they belong with the Stony Run archives. However, since they are now at Homewood, they have been entered along with the Homewood records.

Part IV deals with the Meetings and records of the long defunct Virginia Yearly Meeting and could, of course, have been included in Part III. Since 1843 the Virginia Meetings have belonged to the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Orthodox. Yet, for well over a century and a half, the Virginia Meeting was recognized as a functioning, well-established body. It had a unique history. So it seemed best to accord it a section to itself, Part IV.

For those who find Quaker terminology bewildering and the locations and names of Meetings confusing, the Glossary of Terms and the Geographical Glossary at the end of this book may be of some help.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The efforts of many individuals were pooled in the preparation of this book, beginning with the custodians of the records: LaVerne H. Forbush, Custodian of the Record Room of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends, Stony Run; Bliss Forbush, Clerk of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends, Stony Run; Arnold B. Vaught, Executive Secretary of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends, Homewood. Our thanks go also to the late Louis F. Coffin, Clerk of Third Haven Monthly Meeting, and finally to P. William Filby, Librarian of the Maryland Historical Society, for the transcript of Cecil Monthly Meeting.

After gaining permission to use the records, the next step was microfilming. For this long and exacting task, we are grateful to the following members of the Hall of Records Staff: Ronald C. Saddler, Marguerite P. White, Joseph H. Hirsch, Mary Ellen Nichols and the late Guy A. Weatherly.

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PHEBE R. JACOBSEN  
*Archivist II*





PART 1

BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING, STONY RUN





# YEARLY MEETING OF MARYLAND

## (1672--)

George Fox was founder of the Religious Society of Friends, whose people in scorn were often called Quakers. He was born in England in 1624, beginning his public ministry in Manchester some twenty years later. He taught a mystical doctrine, but he spoke in terms that the people felt they understood. He told them that there is some of God in every man, that the State should not dictate one's religion or be concerned with one's conscience, and that ministers should preach without ordination, fee or reward. This message met with great opposition. It resulted, however, despite the physical persecutions it soon engendered, in many convictions. His message was brought to Barbados about 1655. From there it was carried into New England, Maryland and Virginia.

Elizabeth Harris, one of the most successful of the early Quaker missionaries, arrived in the Province of Maryland late in 1655, or early 1656.<sup>1</sup> Her contacts were mainly among the Puritan settlers of Anne Arundel County, and among the inhabitants of Calvert County and Kent Island.<sup>2</sup> Her visit was followed by that of Josiah Coale and Thomas Thurston. Both of these men had been imprisoned in Virginia for their proselytizing. In July of 1658, the Council of Maryland commented on "the insolent behavior of some people called Quakers who at the Court . . . would presumptuously stand Covered . . . also refused to subscribe the engagement . . . alleading that they were to be governed by God's lawe . . . and not by man's lawe . . . their principals tended to the destruction of the Government." The Council then ordered that if Quakers would not take the prescribed oath, they should be expelled.<sup>3</sup> A year later, the Council complained that Friends were dissuading the people from complying with the Militia acts and from giving testimony in court, or holding any Provincial office. This time the Council ordered that these "Quaker Persuaders be whipped from constable to constable until they had reached the bounds of the Province."<sup>4</sup> For the next three years, some members of the Society of Friends suffered the wrath of a disapproving government.

Elizabeth Harris, while yet in the Province, had brought about the Convincement of the resident Governor, William Fuller, the Secretary of State, and two members of the Commission who ruled Maryland during the brief Puritan era.<sup>5</sup> In 1658, the Government of Maryland passed back into the hands of the Calverts, and these Convinced men were no longer in authority. While the Quaker preachers, like Elizabeth Harris, always traveled with authorization and introduction from their home Meetings, and from Meetings recently visited, it is probably true, as J. Reaney Kelly says, that the known Quaker messengers who entered the Province "probably presented the theory of Quakerism as he or she saw it, and the result was many misunderstandings, similar to those which prevailed in England."<sup>6</sup>

In some instances, the persecutions were the result of political differences, as must have been true in the case of William Fuller. To some extent, persecutions seem to have depended on the personality of the individual Quaker preacher, the antagonistic manner of his delivery and the content of his message. These factors, plus the personal hostility of officials like Edward Lloyd or Nathaniel Utie, were certainly contributory causes for the sufferings endured by Thomas Thurston.

<sup>1</sup> Kenneth L. Carroll, "Persecution of Quakers in Early Maryland (1658-1661)," *Quaker History*, 1954, pp. 67-80.

<sup>2</sup> J. Reaney Kelly, *Quakers in the Founding of Anne Arundel County, Maryland*, Baltimore, 1963; see especially Ch. I and Ch. II.

<sup>3</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. III, p. 352.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 362.

<sup>5</sup> Kelly, *op. cit.*, p. 7.

<sup>6</sup> Kelly, *op. cit.*, p. 34.



Quakers were victims of two kinds of persecutions. The first was corporal, and in the years of their beginnings they were whipped and imprisoned. Perhaps, as Kenneth L. Carroll intimates, some were even killed.<sup>7</sup> The second form of persecution encountered by Friends was the levying of heavy fines against them. In days when possessions were few and hard to come by, these fines were often severe. Until after the American Civil War, many Quakers were fined and imprisoned for refusal to do military duty. From the time the Anglican Church was established as the State Church of Provincial Maryland, until ties with England were severed by revolution, Quakers were often fined for refusal to pay taxes levied for the benefit of the Episcopal Clergy.

In the first two decades, there were many Convincements, but Friends remained loosely bound together. Meetings for Worship were settled and Meetings for Discipline held, but there was no Yearly Meeting or Half-Years Meeting, no Quarterly Meetings or Monthly Meetings. Some attempt at organization in Maryland had been made by George Rolf and John Burnyeat, visiting English preachers, in the 1660's. However, Maryland Quakers were not molded into disciplined and disciplining groups until after the General Meeting called by John Burnyeat at West River in 1672, on the eve of his departure for England. Burnyeat himself described the West River Meeting in the following words: "... when the time appointed came and Friends from all parts began to come, George Fox, with several brethren came from Jamaica and landed at Patuxon, and from thence came straight to the meeting. And there were Friends from all parts of the Province, where they dwelt, and we had a very large meeting, which did continue for several days and a Men's and Women's Meeting for the settling of things, that Men's and Women's Meetings might be established in the Province, according to the blessed order of the Gospel of Jesus Christ . . . And George Fox did wonderfully open the service thereof unto Friends, and they . . . received advice in such necessary things, as were open to them . . ."<sup>8</sup>

After the General Meeting at West River, there seems to have been a concerted effort in the Maryland colony to establish a system of Meetings for Discipline and Business for a growing membership. However, the duties of the various meetings were not at first clearly defined and it was usual to find Weekly, Monthly and Quarterly Meetings assuming the same functions.

Before the 1700's, the Society was solely dependent on the Weekly Meetings. They were the first Meetings to be settled and were often composed of only a few families. Until a Meeting House was built, meetings were held in private homes, at specified times throughout the week, principally for Services of Worship. Usually, these Meetings were known by the name of the locality in which they met, hence the Clifts, Herring Creek and West River, etc. No records were kept of their proceedings. But, apparently, if they represented congregations large enough, they kept their own Registers. These Weekly Meetings had their own Overseers and sent Representatives to the Yearly Meeting. On the 21st of the 3rd month, 1681, the following "Meetings" accounted to a General Meeting on the Western Shore: Patuxent, Clifts, Herring Creek, West River, Severn and South River. By 1686, Pickawaxen Meeting in Charles County was also reporting. Meetings held for the Eastern Shore met at Ralph Fishbourne's, Betty's Cove, Tuccaho, Choptank, Sassafras, Muddy Creek, George Johnson's, Munny (Monie) and Annemessex. Others found on the Eastern Shore during the 17th century were Bayside, Chester, Cecil, Little Choptank, Nassawadox, and Pocotynorton (Bogerternorton).<sup>9</sup> In due course, the Weekly Meeting was superseded

<sup>7</sup> Carroll, *op. cit.*, p. 80.

<sup>8</sup> Historical Records Survey, Maryland Church Records, MS., Hall of Records. Quotation copied by "E.H.C." from a Paper read by Kirk Brown before the Baltimore Young Friends Association, 1904. It is quoted from *The Truth Exalting in the Writings of that Eminent and Faithful Servant of Christ, John Burnyeat*. Printed in London for Thomas Northcott, 1691.

<sup>9</sup> At a General Half Years Meeting held at Thomas Hookers at West River the 26th of the 3rd month 1683 the following Meetings reported:

Severne, Upper South River, Lower South River, West River, Herring Creek, Clifts, Patuxent, Sassafras, Chester, Bayside, Betty's Cove, Tuckahoe, Choptank, Munny, Anamassex, Muddy Creek, Nassawadox. In addition it was noted that a Meeting at Curatoman (Carrotoman, Curratowoman) on the Rappanhannock's River was held under the care of Anamassex Meeting, while a Meeting at Upper Machodock was referred to as being "Young"

and "needing assistance". The later two meetings were certainly on the mainland of Virginia and both was probably subordinates of Anamassex which must have been functioning as a Monthly Meeting at this time. Upper Machodock and Curatoman are mentioned for only a few years in the Proceedings of the Half Years Meetings. It was Kenneth L. Carroll who suggested that Virginia Meetings in areas beyond Virginia's Eastern Shore may have reported in their first years to the Maryland Yearly or Half Years Meeting. Outside of Upper Machodock and Curatoman and Meetings in Accomac and Northampton Counties the research made so far, does not indicate any other Virginia Meetings under the jurisdiction of the Yearly Meeting of Maryland. The question of the number of Virginia Meetings needs to be further developed. No doubt the findings will enable the historian to give a precise date for the establishment of the Virginia Yearly Meeting.

(See Chapter on the Virginia Yearly Meeting)

by the Particular Meeting, and these latter Meetings were eventually aided by the Preparative Meeting. There were many instances where the title "Preparative" was substituted for "Particular," but technically they were not the same. The Preparative Meeting, sometimes composing more than a single Particular Meeting, was established as a "sub-business" meeting. Held prior to the Monthly Meeting, it was intended to facilitate the business of that Meeting. Minutes of the Preparative Meeting were recorded. Only two of these Meeting titles are in common usage today, Weekly and Particular Meetings being almost obsolete.

Unfortunately, the number and names of the Monthly Meetings first organized in Maryland have never been surely known. Since the Weekly Meetings by name accounted to the Yearly Meeting, and no indication was given as to the Monthly Meetings to which they were subordinate, we are forced to reason out the construction of the Monthly Meetings with the help of existing records. In the first decades, Monthly Meetings were often in session for more than one day. Representing many Weekly Meetings, their boundaries spanned a large area. The Monthly Meeting received its name from the place it was held. Meeting once a month, it usually circulated among the Weekly or Particular Meetings belonging to it. Consequently, the Monthly Meeting held at the Clifts was the same as the Monthly Meeting at Herring Creek and the Monthly Meeting held at West River.

An examination of the records seems to indicate that there were three Monthly Meetings when organization had proceeded this far; two on the Eastern Shore (three by 1698) and one on the Western Shore. Since the formation and history of the Eastern Shore Meetings appears in a separate chapter, we will consider the Western Shore Meetings here. The Monthly Meeting on the Western Shore comprised all of the Particular Meetings in that area from the Clifts of Calvert in Calvert County to the neighborhood of the Patapsco River in Baltimore County. It has been assumed by many of those knowledgeable in "Quakerology" that there were two Monthly Meetings in early days on the Western Shore. One of these was at West River and one at the Clifts. If this were so, and evidence indicates that it was not, then the two Monthly Meetings were soon united. Not until 1739, when Gunpowder Monthly was established, with Particular Meetings at Gunpowder and Patapsco, was there a second Monthly Meeting within the Western Quarter.

Gradually, it began to be the Monthly Meetings around which the Society of Friends in Maryland gravitated. A Clerk was appointed annually by the Monthly Meeting. It was his duty to conduct business sessions and to keep a complete and correct record of Proceedings. Sometimes it was the Clerk who kept records of the membership, marriages, births and deaths, but usually another member was appointed to act as Registrar and attend to the correspondence of the Meeting. At present the Clerk has the aid of a Recording Clerk.

The Monthly Meeting was made up of Men's and Women's Meetings. The two Meetings, each with its own Clerk, met separately until the late 1880's and the 1890's, when Meetings were thereafter held jointly. However, when we speak simply of the Proceedings of the Monthly Meetings, we mean the Men's Meeting, to which the Women's Meeting often sent representatives. The Men's Meeting took over the financial business of the Meeting, while the Women's Meeting concerned itself mainly with proper conduct of its women members and aid to those in need. Any grave "Concern", and this would include admission of members, disciplinary action against members, and issuance of certificates of removal, was brought before the two Meetings and jointly acted upon. Both the Men's and Women's Meetings appointed, at regular intervals, members to sit on the oversight of the spiritual welfare of the Meeting. Members of the Ministry and Council were usually chosen from those gifted in vocal ministry.

Originally, the Monthly Meetings oversaw the administration of the estates for many of the deceased members. Special care was taken of widows and orphan children.

A Monthly Meeting opened at a specified hour set by the Yearly or Quarterly Meeting. Men sat on one side of the Meeting Room and women on the other. Several benches were ranged at one



end of the room, opposite the congregation. On these "facing benches" sat the Ministers and Elders, who had oversight of the Meeting for Worship which always preceded the Meeting for Business. The Worship Service was at an end when two of the Elders shook hands. When the time came for the Business Meeting, a partition, ordinarily part of the Meeting House furniture, was lowered, separating the men from the women. Each group then began its Business Meeting, conducted by a Clerk. Most Business Meetings, if one follows routine entries made of the Meetings, were begun by acknowledging the representatives in attendance from all of the subordinate Meetings. Then an accounting was given, in the early days, by each Weekly Meeting on the state of their particular Meeting. After the "Queries" had been introduced in 1725 and recommended for general use in 1755, these accounts were summarized in answers given to the Queries. The first Query would be: "Are all Meetings for Worship and Discipline duly attended the hour observed and are Friends preserved from sleeping or other unbecoming behavior . . .?" The answer would be "All Meetings for Worship and Discipline are maintained among us, except for the Week Day Meetings at the Clifts." "Are Friends careful to maintain love and unity . . .?" The reply, which is all that will probably appear in the Minutes is "Love and unity are maintained among us." The Annual Queries introduced about 1790 more completely summarized the state of the Yearly Meeting. "Have any new Meetings been settled or Meeting Houses built?" "One new Meeting has been established at Goose Creek and a Meeting House built at that place." etc., etc.

Finally, disciplinary problems would be discussed and some sort of action taken. Friends were addicted to committees and for every action contemplated, a committee was appointed to consider the problem, report back to the Meeting, contact the individual or individuals involved and see that the judgment of the Meeting was carried out. Sometimes Committees were continued for several years before the care with which they were charged was completed.

The concerns of the Monthly Meeting did not, of course, always involve disciplinary problems. Certainly by the current century, they were of rare concern. But each Particular Meeting, its membership and Meeting property were under the care of the Monthly Meeting. Any problems arising in or to be brought before the Quarterly or Yearly Meeting were discussed by the Monthly Meeting.

By 1679, two Quarterly Meetings had been set up within the Yearly Meetings of Friends in Maryland, one for the Eastern and one for the Western Shore of Maryland. Between 1687 and 1698, Joint Quarterly Meetings were held for the Eastern and Western Shore. Friends found this arrangement unsatisfactory, and after 1698 held their Quarterly Meeting separately. Quarterly Meetings for the Eastern Shore were held first at the home of William Stevens, Jr., later at Third Haven. Still later, they alternated between Chester, Third Haven and Choptank. In 1790, as will be explained elsewhere, the Quarterly Meeting of the Eastern Shore was joined to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.

From 1682 to 1750, the Quarterly Meeting for the Western Shore met at Herring Creek and could be properly titled the Quarterly Meeting at Herring Creek. Not until 1750 did it begin to meet at West River. After 1790, when it was called the Baltimore Quarter, it was composed of Gunpowder and Indian Spring (formerly the Monthly Meeting held at the Clifts) Monthly Meetings.

The Quarterly Meeting, when finally in full function, was held four times a year. Comprised of two or more constituent Monthly Meetings, it was organized in a fashion similar to Monthly Meetings, with a Clerk, Ministry and Counsel, and, when necessary, special committees. (In Quarterly Meetings, as in the Monthly Meeting, the Ministry and Counsel were made up of both men and women.) The Quarterly Meeting functioned as a supervisory, judicial and consulting meeting for the Monthly Meeting and as a co-ordinating agency between the Yearly and Monthly Meetings. For the first century "clearness" of a couple to marry was obtained not only from the Monthly Meeting, but from the Quarterly Meeting as well. In the present century, the Quarterly Meeting has not maintained its original importance.

Beginning traditionally in 1672, and according to the extant records in 1677, Half-Years Meetings were regularly scheduled for the men and for the women in the spring and fall, alternating between George Skipworth's at West River, and John Pitt's on the Eastern Shore. By June of 1682, a building had been erected to house the Half-Years Meeting at West River. Two years later, the Half-Years Meeting on the Eastern Shore met for the first time at the house owned by John Edmondson on a point of land at the head of Third Haven Creek. Within a year, this Meeting was known as the Yearly Meeting at Third Haven, just as the Half-Years Meeting on the Western Shore was known as the Yearly Meeting held at West River. Between 1685 and 1745, only records of the Third Haven Yearly Meeting are extant. Minutes for the Men's Meeting were kept in separate books, one on each shore, and those for the Meeting held at West River are missing. The minutes for the Women Friends were fortunately preserved from 1677 through the 1828 separation except for the Years 1718 to 1737. Their minutes for Meetings on both the Eastern and Western Shore were either recorded in the same volume, or, what is more likely, at a later date transcribed into a single volume. Not until 1774 was only one Annual Meeting settled, and that alternated between West River and Third Haven until 1784, when Baltimore was substituted for West River.

Perhaps some explanation of the difference between Yearly, Half-Years and General Meetings is necessary at this point. General Meetings, more fully described in the chapter on the Virginia Yearly Meetings, were far older than Yearly Meetings. They were called for all Friends and any others who wished to come, mainly for the purpose of worship.<sup>10</sup> They were usually evangelistic in nature, lasting often several days. Choptank Meeting, for instance, requested permission to settle a General Meeting in 1685. A General Meeting was held annually at Chester and discontinued in 1785. There were others.

The Half-Years Meetings, although like all Meetings augmented by Services of Worship or Periods of Silence, were principally Meetings for Business and closely resembled the Quarterly Meeting which eventually superseded it. Since the Yearly Meeting was the highest administrative organization in the Society of Friends, all Quarterly Meetings and all Monthly Meetings were subordinate to it.

The Yearly Meeting, as eventually set up, was organized in a fashion similar to the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings. There was a Clerk chosen with the approbation of assembled delegates, often an Assistant Clerk, a Treasurer, a Secretary or Recorder, and a number of standing committees. The extensive Proceedings were carefully recorded. It carried on an interchange with, and sent representatives to, other Yearly Meetings. When necessary, the Yearly Meeting authorized the revision of the Discipline (Monthly Meetings discussed or suggested all disciplinary charges). The Yearly Meeting had title to and supervision over, its own property. Today, it has title to some properties of the Monthly Meetings as well. Lastly, the Yearly Meeting had final jurisdiction over all Meetings within its verge.

One of the most important committees of the Yearly Meetings was the Meeting for Sufferings. Established in the Maryland Meeting in 1778, it kept careful record of all fines and imprisonments or other hardships endured by Friends for the sake of their faith. The Committee was responsible for the welfare of the families of those who had suffered. Later, it functioned in place of the Yearly Meeting during the intervals between the annual sessions. It was charged with the oversight of all writings proposed for publication by the Meeting, and with supervision and care of titles pertaining to Meeting property. For many years, until superseded by the Representative Committees, the Meeting for Sufferings was made responsible for all the records deposited in the custody of the Yearly Meeting.

<sup>10</sup> In the first decades after Fox began to organize, General Meetings were held for business as well as for worship, but this was not true after the organization of the Society was set.



The Committee on Indian Affairs, especially active prior to the War of 1812, rendered aid to the eastern tribes and to those in the Northwest Territory. By the last half of the 19th Century, care was extended to the western tribes. The needs and education of the American Indian have continued to be a concern of the Friends to the present day.

Committees were appointed, as the need arose, on Slavery, Suffrage, Peace and Education; and all committees kept precise records.

From the beginning, the financial records refer to "Quaker Stocks". These Stocks were monies collected among the Meetings to be used to aid visiting Friends with traveling expenses, or to be given those of the members who were in need. Outside of a missing volume of Treasury Records pertaining to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, all other accounts, as far as is known, are intact.

In 1790, there was a major reorganization of the Maryland Meetings and those belonging to the Yearly Meeting held for New Jersey and Pennsylvania, meeting in Philadelphia. Since 1763, the two Yearly Meetings had exchanged Representatives who were to act as observers in the respective Annual Meetings. In 1789, after much deliberation, the Yearly Meetings agreed to attach the Eastern Shore Meetings of Maryland and Delaware to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. At the same time, they agreed to the annexation of the two Quarterly Meetings of Warrington (in Pennsylvania) and Fairfax (in Virginia), plus Deer Creek Monthly Meeting, to the Yearly Meeting of Maryland. The change took effect in 1790 and the general composition of this Yearly Meeting remains the same today.

As settlers moved into the Northwest Territory, there were many Quakers from the Maryland area among them. Between 1797 and 1811, five new Quarterlies were thus established within the verge of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. In 1812, all Meetings west of the Alleghany Mountains, comprising five Quarterly Meetings, were re-formed into the Ohio Yearly Meeting, thereby reducing the parent Meeting to its original Quarterlies of Baltimore, Warrington and Fairfax.<sup>11</sup>

As was true of many new religions, seventeenth-century Quakerism had produced strong leadership and many Convincements. The Quaker message, carried with great zeal to the new world by the early missionaries, seemed to fill there an existing religious need. Some Presbyterian groups were beginning to be heard, but within the years 1660 to 1700, the Society of Friends exerted a strong influence socially, politically and economically in the Province of Maryland. Rufus Jones attributes the change in attitude toward Quakers after their initial rejection to the visits of John Burnyeat, George Fox and William Edmundson. "Friends," he says, "were supposed to be disrespectful to magistrates, revolutionary in design . . . as soon as the solid people of the colony discovered the nature of this new religion which was getting a foothold in Maryland . . . there came to be a general attitude of respect toward it . . ."<sup>12</sup>

At the end of this time, with the establishment of the Anglican Church and the missionary vigor of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with the number of Disownments, with the migrations south and west; the membership of Friends, never large, appreciably decreased. By

<sup>11</sup> When the Ohio Yearly Meeting was organized in 1812, the following Quarterly and constituent Monthly Meetings belonging to it came from the Yearly Meeting of Maryland and Adjacent Area of Pennsylvania and Virginia: Redstone Quarterly, formed 1797, with Redstone and Westland Monthly Meetings; Short Creek Quarterly, formed 1807, with Concord and Short Creek Monthly Meetings; Salem Quarterly, formed 1808 with Salem and Middletown Monthly Meetings; Miami Quarterly Meeting, formed 1809 with Miami, Centre, West Branch and Fairfield Monthly Meetings; West Branch Quarterly Meeting, formed 1811, with West Branch, White Water and Elk Monthly Meeting.

From the *Annual Report of the Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College*, 1963-1964, page 3 comes the following statement: "Our good Friend Edward F. Stratton, formerly of Salem, now of Barnesville, Ohio, brought to us the records of those meetings in

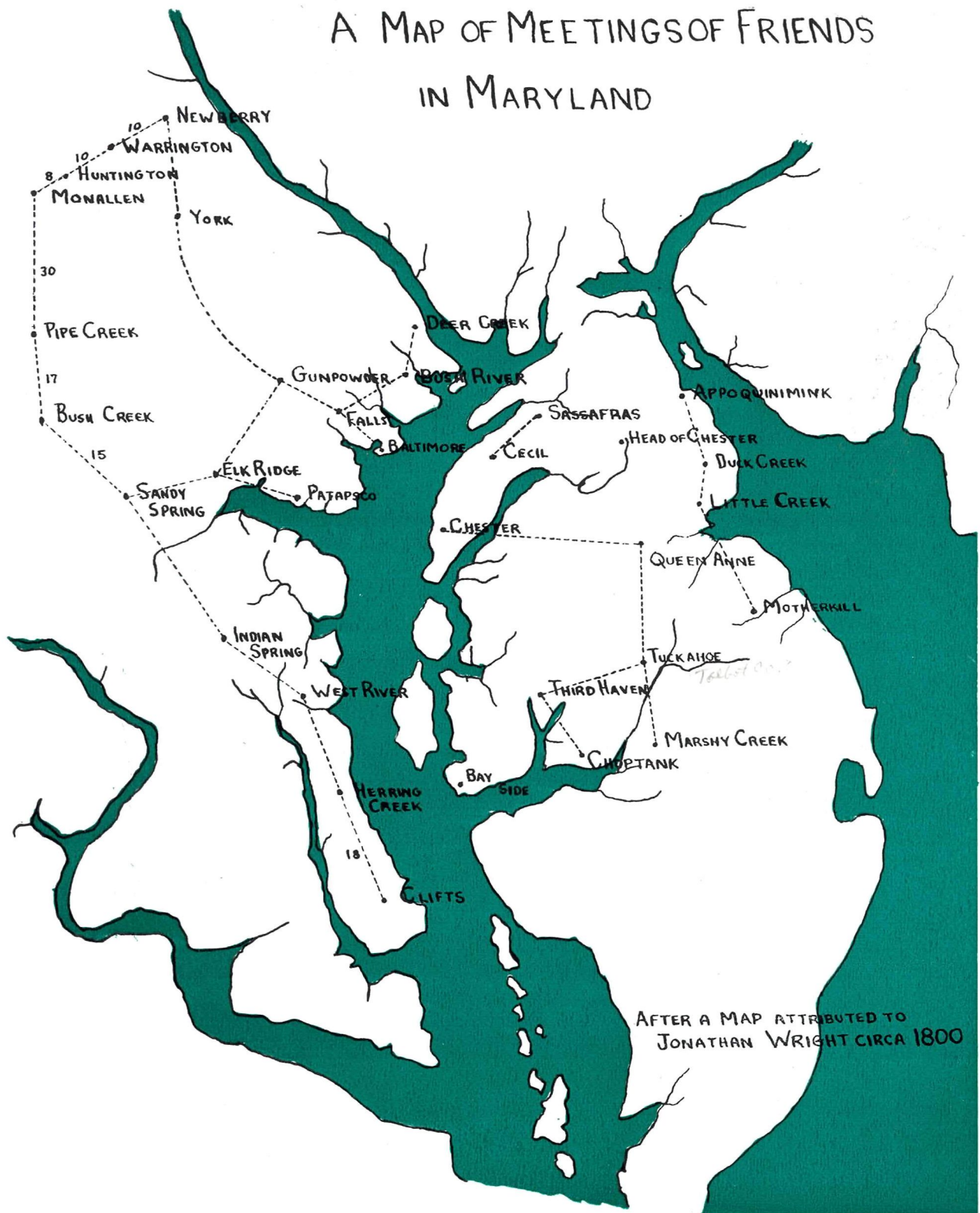
southwestern Pennsylvania which once formed parts of Redstone and Westland Quarterly Meetings. These meetings began to arise in the 1790's with the start of the Quaker migration to the old Northwest and were laid down, one by one, over the next three-quarters of a century, as the tide of migration passed on. Here is a list of these meetings, whose records, in whole or in part are now at Swarthmore:

Providence Monthly Meeting.  
Redstone Monthly Meeting.  
Redstone Preparative Meeting.  
Sandy Creek Preparative Meeting.  
Sewickly Monthly Meeting  
[formed from Redstone].  
Sewickley Preparative Meeting.

<sup>12</sup> Rufus M. Jones, *The Quakers in the American Colonies*, London, 1911, pp. 279-80.



# A MAP OF MEETINGS OF FRIENDS IN MARYLAND



the nineteenth century, the Meetings had become self-contained congregations with set forms of worship and business. Forgotten were the early days of evangelism. This does not mean that they had become in all ways complacent, for few other religious groups in Colonial America have been more concerned with the social evils of the society in which they lived. No other group has expended more energy, money or influence on the education of youth, on the abolition of slavery, and on the care of manumitted negroes. The painstaking record of the concern for the American Indian is recorded in detail among the records of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. Yet, by 1800, an element of unrest was discernible in the Society. In England and in America, a new surge of evangelism and fundamentalism was growing. Friends were not the only Protestant denomination to be torn by theological strife.

Elias Hicks, of Jericho, Long Island, was the dominant figure of the liberal forces within the Society of Friends. He was a man of character, charm and intellect, uniquely gifted in the vocal ministry. Although "he maintained the Quaker testimony for simplicity, temperance, and peace," he did not share the prevailing orthodox attitude on a literal interpretation of the Bible, the divinity of Christ and the depravity of man. "The heart of his teaching centered on a mystical belief which he termed the Light of God within man, the certainty that there were hidden depths of personality which connect, through channels beyond our tracing, with ultimate reality."<sup>13</sup>

More than theological differences separated the adherents of Elias Hicks and the Orthodox Friends. Bliss Forbush, in his biography of Hicks, compresses the common historical judgment on the causes of the division among Friends into a paragraph "... they were the new currents of thought seeping into the Society, the struggle to resist the encroaching power of the Quaker hierarchy, and the widening differences between urban and rural Friends."<sup>14</sup> British Friends, opposing the influence of Hicks, were outspokenly fundamental, evangelical and orthodox. Rufus M. Jones says, "It has been seriously questioned whether there would have been a separation in 1827-28 if it had not been for the aggressive influence of [Evangelical] visitors from England . . . No division among American Quakers would have occurred, certainly not outside of Philadelphia, without the direct interference of English Evangelical ministers traveling with the weight and authority of the London Yearly Meeting."<sup>15</sup>

The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting was in the position of having an Assistant Clerk, John Comly, a follower of Hicks, who sincerely believed that some sort of temporary separation was inevitable and desirable. Convinced that the Elders and those identified with the Orthodox cause were taking over the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, Comly, without the approval of Hicks, worked openly toward the withdrawal of the liberal Friends from the Yearly Meeting. When that Meeting was over in the spring of 1827, the Separatists (Liberals or Hicksites), as they were called by the Orthodox, continued to hold sessions at Green Street Meeting House in Philadelphia. From there they sent Epistles to all other Yearly Meetings, giving notice of the division within their ranks.<sup>16</sup>

The Baltimore Yearly Meeting of 1828 opened, as usual, in late October at the Lombard Street Meeting House. Well aware of the separations that had already occurred in the Yearly Meetings of Philadelphia, New York and Ohio, the Meeting was keyed for a crisis. That crisis might have been avoided if no visiting English Friends had been present. While there was controversy the first day over the propriety of accepting Epistles sent from Orthodox or from the new Separatist Yearly Meetings, the good sense of elder Friends left little time for argument. By the second day, George Jones, an English Friend, could contain himself no longer. He rose to speak. Since the Meeting had accepted separatist Epistles, it was obvious to him where its sympathies lay. His first attempt was silenced by an aged Friend. In the end, he did make his speech, concluding with the statement "... I cannot consider it right to be with you in a meeting that has departed from

<sup>13</sup> Bliss Forbush, *Elias Hicks Quaker Liberal*, New York, 1956, p. xiv.

<sup>14</sup> Forbush, *op. cit.*, p. xiii.

<sup>15</sup> Forbush, *op. cit.*

<sup>16</sup> Forbush, *op. cit.*, see especially Ch. XXII.



the Meeting of Friends . . . Therefore I must leave . . . and leave you to such choice as you have made."

As he pronounced the last few words, he descended the steps from the Minister's Gallery, where Jeremiah Brown, a Friend from Little Britain, in his 79th year, called out "Thou art quite welcome to withdraw," and another Friend opened the door for him.<sup>17</sup>

Jones' departure was followed by that of the young Baltimorean, Samuel Carey. He too made a brief speech saying that there were those in the Meeting who approved of doctrines repugnant to him. Carey departed in a silence broken only by a soft "Farewell Samuel" and the light-hearted restlessness of the young Friends.<sup>18</sup> Thus did the separation in Baltimore begin, a separation that would bring much bitterness and heartbreak. It divided a 156-year old religious organization into two bodies. In the decades that followed, probably less than one thousand were identified as Orthodox and these were mainly from urban centers. Approximately 4,000, many from rural meetings, became Hicksites.

From 1829 onward, the records at Stony Run belong to only one branch of Maryland Friends. Because it was the Orthodox who withdrew from the Yearly Meeting, all previous records of the Yearly Meeting were retained by the Hicksites. Records at Homewood, except for the Minute Book of the Yearly Meeting of Women Friends, 1677-1790, are those of the Orthodox Yearly Meeting and date from 1828 to the present.

The organization and history of the Orthodox Friends are discussed later. The Hicksites, with whom the rest of this chapter is concerned, retained the title which had been used since 1790, "The Yearly Meeting of Friends for the Western Shore of Maryland and Adjacent Areas of Pennsylvania and Virginia, Meeting in Baltimore." In 1867, their Yearly Meeting was incorporated as the "Baltimore Yearly Meeting held at Lombard Street." To simplify the rather cumbersome title, we will henceforth refer to it as "The Baltimore Yearly Meeting." With the sale of the Lombard Street Meeting House in 1888, the seat of the Yearly Meeting was moved to the new building at Park Avenue and Laurens Street, where the first Meeting was held in 1889. By 1950, the Yearly Meeting had moved to Homeland in Baltimore, where a new Meeting House was built, bearing the name Stony Run, which the Yearly Meeting shared with Baltimore Monthly Meeting.

When the Separation came, the structural organization inherited by the Hicksite Yearly Meeting remained fundamentally what it had been since 1790. Baltimore, Warrington, Fairfax and Nottingham Quarterly Meetings continued with small loss in membership. (Nottingham had been established in 1818, encompassing at that time Deer Creek Monthly Meeting and two other Monthly Meetings, Little Britain and Nottingham, both drawn from the Western Quarterly Meeting of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.) In 1835, a fifth Quarterly Meeting was added to the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. This was Centre Quarterly in Pennsylvania. Nothing more was added or subtracted from the organization until a hundred and ten years later, when the Friends Meeting of Washington was established as a joint affiliate of both Yearly Meetings. In 1952, Potomac Quarterly Meeting, also jointly affiliated, was formed. In 1957, the two Yearly Meetings began their Annual Sessions with some Joint Meetings at Western Maryland College.<sup>19</sup>

The first branch of Baltimore Friends beyond the Mississippi was Prairie Grove Monthly Meeting in Henry County, Iowa, established in 1856. This Meeting was settled by Friends who had removed from the Fairfax and Hopewell Monthly Meetings in Virginia. Ten years later, the

<sup>17</sup> "A Narrative of the Principal Part of the events which transpired at Baltimore Yearly Meeting in the year 1828 with imperfect reports from some speeches made by different individuals," owned by Florence Wetherald in 1935. Transcript of original made by Lindley D. Clarke, dated January, 1935 and deposited at Homewood.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup> "After forty years of increasing joint activity, thirty-five years of

holding Annual Sessions jointly and concurrently, and three years of deliberation, the two Baltimore Yearly Meetings in 1966, agreed to reunite, effective January 1, 1968. The consolidated body is to be called Baltimore Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends." Communication from Arnold B. Vaught, Executive Secretary, Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends, Homewood, September 21, 1966.



Prairie Grove Quarterly Meeting was formed as part of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. It continued under care of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting until 1875. In October of that year, along with Blue River Quarterly, Prairie Grove Quarterly became part of the newly established Illinois Yearly Meeting. At that time, it was composed of Prairie Grove, Wapsinonac and Marietta Monthly Meetings, all in Iowa. Blue River Quarterly in Illinois had belonged to the Indiana Yearly Meeting.

Following the instructions given to them by Fox, Friends were careful to register the births of their children, the marriages of their members and all burials occurring within the compass of their Meetings. Moreover, they were ever conscious of their own history and took care to preserve in written records all proceedings that greatly concerned them. A Clerk was appointed by each Monthly, Quarterly and Yearly Meeting to record the Minutes of those Meetings. From time to time, Meeting records were inspected by Committees selected for that service. An attempt was made by the Yearly Meeting of Maryland, in the first part of the 18th century, to collect all available data from old manuscripts and from the memories of the oldest Friends. In 1706, Richard Johns was authorized to present a brief Memorial on "The Rise and Growth of the People called Quakers in Maryland." He completed the paper and, in 1708, it was approved by the Meeting. Four months later, a copy was enclosed in an Epistle sent to London. Unfortunately, no duplicate of this Memorial has been found among Maryland records.

In 1733, as has been noted elsewhere, the Yearly Meeting ordered all records that could be found of the defunct meetings on the Lower Shore of Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia lodged at Third Haven.

While from time to time Monthly Meetings inspected and re-examined their own records, for many generations no major step was taken to insure adequately the preservation of Yearly Meeting records. In 1809, a Committee was appointed to work in conjunction with the Clerk to revise and record the Minutes of the Yearly Meeting from year to year. The following year, the peculiar statement is made that "Sundry Ancient Records and Papers belonging to the Meeting may be procured." A Committee was immediately assigned to negotiate for the papers. In 1811, the Committee reported that some records of the Meeting had been mislaid and others lost. They proposed that a suitable place be provided for those remaining records and papers over which the Meeting had custody. The records were itemized and listed as follows:

One Book containing the Minutes of Proceedings of the Yearly Meeting at West River and Tred-haven Creek, 1677 to 1685, and from that time at Tred-haven Creek to year 1758.

One Book, containing the Minutes of the Yearly Meeting at West River, 1754 to 1760 and from that time alternately at West River and Tred-haven Creek to 1764.

One Book containing as above, held alternately as aforesaid and at Baltimore Town, 1765-1789.

One file, of printed Epistles from the year 1687 to the year 1805.

The present Book, containing as aforesaid, from the year 1790 to this time [1811].

Six files containing Epistles from several Yearly Meetings with which this meeting corresponds.

One file of sundry Reports from different Quarters to the Yearly Meeting, 1731-1789.

One file containing copies of Minutes of this Meeting and the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia at different periods from 1764-1789, respecting forming a connection and the arrangement which afterwards took place.

One file consisting of communications and Epistles of Individuals to the Yearly Meeting with several other Extracts of Subjects Relative to said Meeting.

The Committee reports, and all records, were turned over to the Meeting for Sufferings. This Meeting, in turn, appointed Friends to provide a case for the books and papers of the Yearly Meeting. In 1815, the Committee was directed to collect "all books and papers of the Yearly Meeting and of [the Meeting for Sufferings] . . . and to place them in the Book Case in the meeting house provided for that purpose . . . and to deliver the Key to Izak Proctor who was appointed to take charge thereof." In 1816, the Records Committee reported that the Minutes for the Meeting of Sufferings for 24 years preceeding 1802 had been lost. By the next year, these Minutes had been found and transcribed.

Minutes for the Meeting for Sufferings in 1848 show that the Clerk of that Meeting was assigned the care of the records and deeds, and other papers belonging to the Yearly Meeting. At that time, they were to be placed in the closet especially made for them in Lombard Street Meeting House.

In 1870, the Meeting for Sufferings was superseded by the Representative Committee. The latter Committee in turn was retitled, in 1913, the Executive Committee.

A fireproof vault was installed at Lombard Street in the third quarter of the 19th century for the growing library of records. Beginning in the last quarter of the century, transcriptions were made of many of the older records under direction of the Committee on Records, and a plea was extended to the Monthly Meetings to deposit their noncurrent records in the fireproof vault. Edwin Blackburn, an active Committee member, wrote many of the pencilled notes found in the front of books which composed the Quaker Archives in the 1870's.

In 1877, Mr. Blackburn reported that he had recovered the "Minutes of the Baltimore Monthly Meeting, 1792-1817," as well as Registers of Births and Deaths, from a "dealer" for \$13.00. By 1888, the Lombard Street Meeting House had been sold, and the archives and books formerly lodged there were deposited temporarily in the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore. They were soon thereafter transferred to a vault at the new Park Avenue Meeting House, and steps were taken by those responsible for the records, to begin cataloging them. In 1944, the Park Avenue Meeting House was sold to the City for a recreation center.

Today, approximately 505 manuscript volumes and papers are shelved in the Record Room at Stony Run. The archives are composed of the following: Minutes, Registers, Marriage Certificates, Certificates of Removal, Treasurer's Reports, a few First Day School Records, copies of Deeds pertaining to property held by Friends, all from the Monthly Meetings; Minutes, reports and correspondence of the Quarterly Meetings; and Proceedings, Correspondence, Committee Reports, Treasurers' Reports, transcripts of Laws pertaining to Friends and Disciplines of the Yearly Meeting.

## YEARLY AND HALF YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS IN MARYLAND (1677-1790)

Minutes, 1677-1758.....	M 547, 547a
(1685-1754 only Minutes for Meetings held at Third Haven. Those for West River, for same years, missing. Includes also some Quarterly Minutes.)	
Minutes, 1754-1764.....	M 547, 547a
(Minutes from Meetings at West River.)	
Minutes, 1765-1789.....	M 547, 547a
(Proceedings of Half-Years Meetings held at West River and Third Haven to 1774; then held annually, alternating between West River and Third Haven until 1784 when Baltimore was substituted for West River.)	
Minutes, Womens Meeting 1677-1790 (Homewood).....	M 776
Treasurers' Accounts, 1788-1790.....	M 554
Friends Stock, Account of, 1749-1764.....	M 548
(Found in Minutes of Meeting held at Herring Creek, 1756-1761)	
Minutes for Suffering, 1778-1789.....	M 556
(see also Minutes for Sufferings under Baltimore Yearly Meeting.)	
Mathews, William, Manuscript Journal of his Travels in the British Isles, 1783-1787.....	M 560
London Yearly Meeting Printed Epistles, 1675-1759.....	M 558
Christian Advices, Disciplines, Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 1681-1777.....	M 558
Christian Advices, Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 1681-1763.....	M 558
Baltimore Yearly Meeting 1759.....	M 559





*Stony Run Meeting House*

Photograph by M. E. Warren



## BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING

(1790 - - )

Minutes, 1790-1821.....	M 549
Minutes, 1822-1850.....	M 549
Minutes, 1851-1877.....	M 550
Minutes, 1878-1894.....	M 550
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Minutes, Rough, 1845-1850.....	M 548
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Minutes, Women Friends, 1790-1883.....	M 548
Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1790-1823.....	M 552
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Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1873-1882.....	M 552
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## BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING FAIR HILL BOARDING SCHOOL

From 1819 to 1864, the Fair Hill Boarding School was held under the supervision of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. It was located within a few miles of the Sandy Spring Meeting House in Montgomery County, Maryland, and consisted of a large farm house, renovated for use as a school, set on 358 acres of farm land. Opened first as a boys' school, it was soon made coeducational. The number of students varied between 20 and 60.

The property was sold in June 1864 and the funds invested and used in later years for educational purposes as authorized by Committees of the Yearly Meeting.

## BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING FAIR HILL BOARDING SCHOOL

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# QUARTERLY MEETING FOR THE WESTERN SHORE

(c.1679 - - )

The first quarterly meetings in Maryland, one for the Eastern Shore and one for the Western Shore, were established prior to 1680. Yearly Meeting records designated these Quarterly Meetings during the first decades by the name of the place where they were held. Later, they were referred to as the "Quarterly Meeting for the Eastern Shore" and the "Quarterly Meeting for the Western Shore". Between 1685 and 1698, joint meetings were held for the two Quarterlies at least once a year.

Between 1680 and 1750, the site of the Western Shore Meeting was the home of the Chews on Herring Creek. For the next seven years, Quarterly Meetings were held at West River. It was not until 1785 that the Western Quarterly Meeting was held at Baltimore Town. In 1796, it was finally designated in records as the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting.

From 1739, when Gunpowder Monthly Meeting was established and, until 1790, the Quarterly Meeting for the Western Shore was composed of two Monthly Meetings, Gunpowder and the original Clifts Monthly Meeting. In 1790, however, Deer Creek Monthly Meeting was added and, by 1793, Baltimore Monthly Meeting was also included.

In 1817, Deer Creek joined with Nottingham and Little Britain Monthly Meetings to form the Nottingham Quarterly Meeting.

At the present time, the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting (Hicksite) is composed of Baltimore, Gunpowder and Little Falls Monthly Meetings, Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting, United, and West Baltimore Preparative Meeting. (The latter Meeting is subordinate to Sandy Spring Monthly, United).

Quarterly Meeting records for the Western Shore begin in 1680, and for the first years are entered in the same book as records of the Half-Years or Yearly Meeting held at West River. From 1682 through 1749, records for the Quarterly Meeting were kept by the Chew family.

The Minutes for the Meetings appointed under direction of the Quarterly Meeting to be held every fourth month at Richard Harrison's, 1699-1716, were entered in a separate book by Harrison himself.

## QUARTERLY MEETING FOR THE WESTERN SHORE

Membership, 1882-1922.....	M 577
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Minutes, 1682-1709, 1736-1749.....	M 571, M 637
Minutes of a Particular and 4th Monthly Meeting at Rich. Harrison's, 1699-1716..	M 571a
Minutes, (Transcript) 1710-1822.....	M 571, 571a
Minutes, (Transcript) 1822-1885.....	M 571, 571b
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Minutes, 1905-1913.....	M 572
Minutes, 1915-1925.....	M 572
Minutes, Business Session and Correspondence, 1932-1946.....	M 573
Minutes, Rough, 1852-1865.....	M 574
Minutes, Women Friends, 1775-1805.....	M 571, 571a
Minutes, Women Friends, 1807-1893.....	M 574
Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1845-1861.....	M 574
Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1862-1873.....	M 574



Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1885-1893.....	M 574
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1756-1761.....	M 548, 571a
(In Accts. of Friends Stocks, 1698-1766)	
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1759-1814.....	M 574
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1815-1891.....	M 576
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1891-1897.....	M 575
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1898-1909.....	M 575
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Minutes, Ministers and Elders, Rough, 1862-1872.....	M 575
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, Rough, 1872-1884.....	M 575
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, Rough, 1885-1891.....	M 575
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, Rough, 1891-1892.....	M 575
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, Rough, 1916-1921.....	M 575
Minutes, Ministry and Counsel, 1921-1951.....	M 573

## MONTHLY MEETING AT THE CLIFTS

(c.1677 - - )

The Monthly Meeting held at the Clifts was probably the oldest of all in the Province of Maryland. It embraced meetings within a four- or five-county area, from the upper regions of Baltimore County on the north, to present-day Calvert County on the south. It has been claimed that these Weekly Meetings were set up as Monthly Meetings by Fox in 1671, but the records for the Meetings do not show that they were organized separately in such a fashion.

Since Elizabeth Harris began her Convincements with the Puritan settlers of Anne Arundel County, it is almost certain that the first Meetings on the Western Shore were settled soon after her arrival, at West River, South River, Severn and Herring Creek. Certainly, by 1680, Meetings at those places and at the Clifts in Calvert County were well established. For a few years, in the early 1680's, there was an Upper and a Lower Meeting at South River, but a dispute arose among members of the Lower Meeting and in 1683 it was discontinued. Before the turn of the 18th Century, the remaining South River Meeting and Severn were no longer included among the Weekly Meetings reporting to the Yearly Meeting.

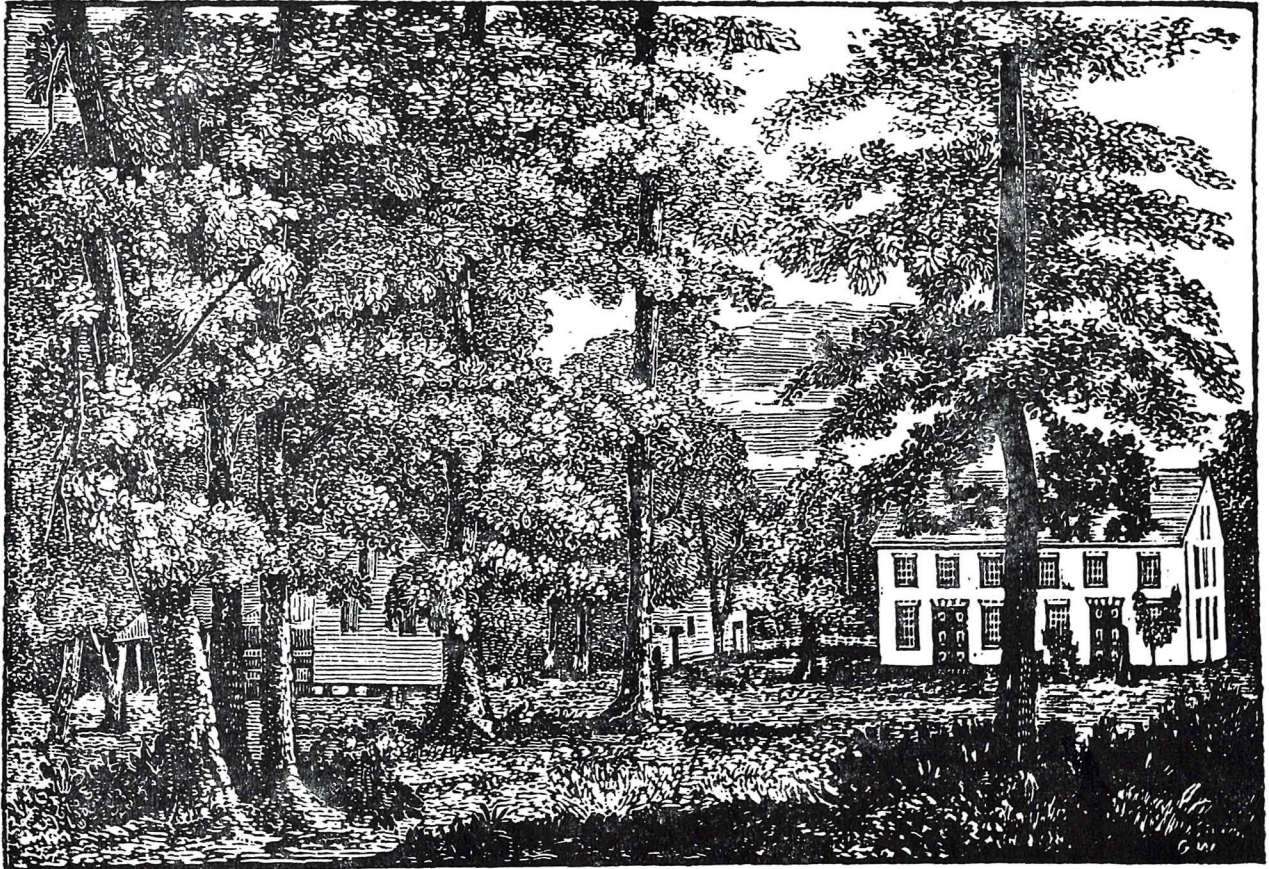
The Monthly Meeting rotated during the first years among the homes of its members. Not until 1705 did it move from its alternate West River location at the Richardson home, to the nearby "Public Meeting House," recently enlarged to seat the Yearly and Half Years Meeting. Separate registers were kept for Friends centered in the Calvert County region and for those living in the Anne Arundel County area. Marriage records for all the counties were recorded in a single volume. It is from the marriage register that we first hear of the Meeting House in Prince George's County, built prior to 1724. Minutes indicate that Meeting Houses were built at the Clifts, and by Patuxent Friends in the 1680's.

In the 1690's, Patapsco was mentioned as a Weekly Meeting, and, in 1737, it separated from the Clifts Monthly Meeting, along with the congregation at Gunpowder Meeting, to become part of the newly-established Gunpowder Monthly Meeting. From that time on, meetings in Baltimore County, with one or two exceptions, no longer came under the care of the Monthly Meetings held at the Clifts or at West River. In 1750, Herring Creek was substituted for the Clifts as a Monthly Meeting site. The title of the Meeting was then Herring Creek Monthly Meeting. Within a short time, the Monthly Meeting began to rotate among Herring Creek, the Clifts and West River. In the 1750's, Indian Spring, and then Sandy Spring, were added as Weekly Meetings. Beginning in 1772, the Monthly Meeting was held alternately at West River, Herring Creek and Indian Spring. During this period, the Monthly Meeting was referred to as West River Monthly Meeting. From 1778 until 1795, it met constantly at Indian Spring and bore the name of that Meeting. Although the Indian Spring Monthly Meeting began to circulate between Meeting Houses at Sandy Spring and Indian Spring in 1795, it was not until 1846 that the title was changed to Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting.

In the last part of the 18th century, attendance at the Clifts, West River and Herring Creek was poor. West River Meeting was discontinued in 1784, to be revived briefly as an Indulged Meeting between the years 1793 and 1796. In the latter year, West River members were asked to attend Indian Spring Meetings.

During these same years, a Preparative Meeting had been established at Elk Ridge. In 1795, a new meeting house on the south-west side of the Falls, near Ellicott's Lower Mills, was built for





**Friends' Meeting-House, Sandy Spring, Md.**

*From an old wood print. Courtesy Maryland Historical Society*

Photo Copy by M. E. Warren

that congregation. A few years later, care of the Elk Ridge Meeting was transferred to the Baltimore Monthly Meeting.

Even before the turn of the century, little was heard from the Clifts or Herring Creek. The latter Meeting was probably discontinued as a regular Meeting site, sometime in the late 1780's, and the Clifts in 1817. (That same year, 1817, a new meeting house was under construction at Sandy Spring.)

In 1797, a report on meeting house lands was made to the Indian Spring Monthly Meeting. The committee reported that proper titles had been secured for lands at Indian Spring, Sandy Spring, the Clifts and Elk Ridge. Nothing could be found on record, however, respecting the lands at West River and Herring Creek. It also appeared to the committee that a "Reserve" had been made by Samuel Preston Moore for a "piece of land in Prince's George's County whereon the Meeting House formerly stood."

In 1797, an Indulged Meeting, under the care of Indian Spring Monthly Meeting, was settled in Washington, D. C. The Washington Meeting (1817) was later left to the supervision of the Monthly Meeting in Alexandria.

In 1880, a report was made to the Yearly Meeting for Sufferings on the property at the Clifts. At that time, it consisted of three acres of poor, unimproved land "whereon the meeting house once stood scarcely a vestige of which . . . [then remained]." It was the consensus of the committee that the property was of so little value that any expense for perfecting its title was unwarranted.

Minutes for this Monthly Meeting begin with those transcribed by John Geary, 9th Month, 1677. The Meeting apparently was then circulating among Geary's house at the Clifts, and locations at West River, Herring Creek and elsewhere, since the Minutes bear the dates of alternate months. In any case, only Minutes for the Clifts Meeting have survived. Geary, who died in 1681, was succeeded as Clerk by Richard Johns.

On July 17, 1795, a report was made to the Indian Spring Monthly Meeting: "We of the Committee appointed to collect and revise the minutes of the monthly meeting, have agreed to report that the minutes have been left in the hands of diverse Friends, which we have endeavored to collect, but have to inform that those of several Monthly Meetings are not now to be found and that none have been recorded since the 9 Month 27 1771 from which time down to the 17 of 5 month 1793 we have attentively examined and revised all those that come to our hands in order for recording."

Edwin Blackburn, in charge of the Committee on Records of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, explained in a note dated 1879 that records between 1771 and 1793 are missing. This statement is written on pages of a volume in which records were transcribed for the year 1772-1817. We have no records between the years 1759 and 1771, but we do have the transcribed records between 1772 and 1793 for this Monthly Meeting.

### MONTHLY MEETING AT THE CLIFTS

Register, 1649-1784, Index.....	M 545, 545a
Register, 1655-1809.....	M 545, 545a
Galloway Births, 1689-1709.....	M 637
(Found on P. 266-7, Minutes, 1698-1759)	
Register, 1730-1895 (For Sandy Spring).....	M 667
Marriages, 1682-1824.....	M 639
Membership, 1730-1895.....	M 667
Minutes, 1677-1771.....	M 605, 637
Minutes, 1698-1759.....	M 637
Minutes, 1771-1778.....	M 640
Minutes, 1778-1782.....	M 639



Minutes, 1772-1817 (transcript).....	M 638
Minutes, 1817-1866 (transcript).....	M 638
Minutes, 1867-1903 (transcript).....	M 772
Minutes, Rough, 1821-1827.....	M 639
Minutes, Rough, 1827-1845.....	M 639
Minutes, Rough, 1845-1860.....	M 772
Minutes, Rough, 1861-1870.....	M 772
Minutes, Rough, 1870-1884.....	M 772
Minutes, Women Friends, 1778-1808.....	M 640
Minutes, Women Friends, 1808-1860.....	M 640
Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1811-1824.....	M 667
Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1886-1891.....	M 667
Minutes, Board of Trustees, 1911-1945.....	M 773

### SANDY SPRING PREPARATIVE MEETING

Minutes, 1928-1845.....	M 667
Minutes, Ministry and Council, 1918-1938.....	M 773
Minutes, 1903-1910.....	M 772
Minutes, 1911-1915.....	M 773
Minutes, 1940-1945.....	M 773



*Old Gunpowder Meeting House*

Photograph by Marguerite P. White





*The present Gunpowder Meeting House*

Photograph by M. E. Warren

# GUNPOWDER MONTHLY MEETING

(1739 - - )

Although some authorities say that a Meeting had been settled on the Western Run of the Gunpowder before 1675, no mention is made of it in the Yearly Meeting records until after the first quarter of the 18th century. By then there were enough Friends in the northeastern section of Baltimore County and vicinity to form two Meetings. The first was named Gunpowder for the river near which it stood. The other Meeting, and the older, was Patapsco. By the beginning of the 19th century, from the small Patapsco Meeting would come the Baltimore Monthly Meeting.

In 1739, with the approval of the Yearly Meeting, Gunpowder and Patapsco, then subordinate to the Monthly Meeting at the Clifts, were given permission to form their own Monthly Meeting.

Eight years later, the Yearly Meeting gave permission for the Meeting of Friends at Elk Ridge in Anne Arundel County to be joined to Gunpowder Monthly Meeting. There was already a meeting house at Elk Ridge. However, before the turn of the century, Elk Ridge was returned to the care of Indian Spring Monthly Meeting.

An acre of land was purchased in 1747 in Baltimore County for a Meeting House for the use of Friends in the Patapsco Forest area. Soon a Meeting of that name was reporting regularly to the Monthly Meeting. The title of the Meeting was shortened within a few years to Forrest Meeting. Another acre of land with a meeting house and school house, part of a tract called Bond's Forrest, was given to the Friends by Thomas Bond, Sr., in 1749. This was located near the Little Falls of the Gunpowder. In 1752, William Willson, several of his sons, and other Friends living on the north side of the Gunpowder River were permitted to hold a public Meeting. A Meeting had existed, by account, for at least five years prior to this date, and was to bear the name of Little Falls Meeting. Not until 1815 were Forrest and Little Falls Meeting combined to form a Monthly Meeting called Little Falls.

A new Meeting house was built at Gunpowder around 1773, superseding the older building which had presumably been erected before 1739. Permission to hold an Indulged Meeting at old Gunpowder was granted in 1851. Another meeting house was constructed in 1821, at a different location. This burned in 1866, but was rebuilt the same year.

When the Separation came in 1828 most of the Gunpowder members chose to be Hicksites.

## GUNPOWDER MONTHLY MEETING

Register, 1716-1859, Index.....	M 626
Register, 1804-1955.....	M 629
(Included in Membership, 1882)	
Marriages, 1740-1779.....	M 627
(Included in Minutes, 1739-1768)	
Certificates of Removal, 1794-1883.....	M 629
Membership, 1882.....	M 629
(Includes Register)	
Minutes, 1739-1768.....	M 627, 627a
Minutes, 1768-1784.....	M 627
Minutes, 1785-1797.....	M 627
Minutes, 1797-1824.....	M 628

Minutes, 1825-1871.....	M 628, 627a
Minutes, 1883-1889.....	M 628a
Minutes, 1897-1907.....	M 628a
Minutes, 1908-1914.....	M 628a
Minutes, 1914-1923.....	M 628a
Minutes, 1924-1943.....	M 628b
Minutes, Women Friends, 1739-1767.....	M 629
Minutes, Women Friends, 1767-1776.....	M 627
Minutes, Women Friends, 1776-1787.....	M 629
Minutes, Women Friends, 1787-1792.....	M 629
Minutes, Women Friends, 1792-1804.....	M 629
Minutes, Women Friends, 1804-1819.....	M 629
Minutes, Women Friends, 1819-1885, Index.....	M 629
Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1847-1867.....	M 628a
Minutes, Trustees, 1830-1923.....	M 628a

### PATAPSCO PREPARATIVE MEETING

(See also Baltimore Preparative Meeting)

Minutes of preparative Meeting, 1776-1781.....	M 597
Minutes, 1781-1807.....	M 597
History of Meeting.....	M 577a

(Found in Baltimore Monthly Meeting Records of Deceased Friends.)

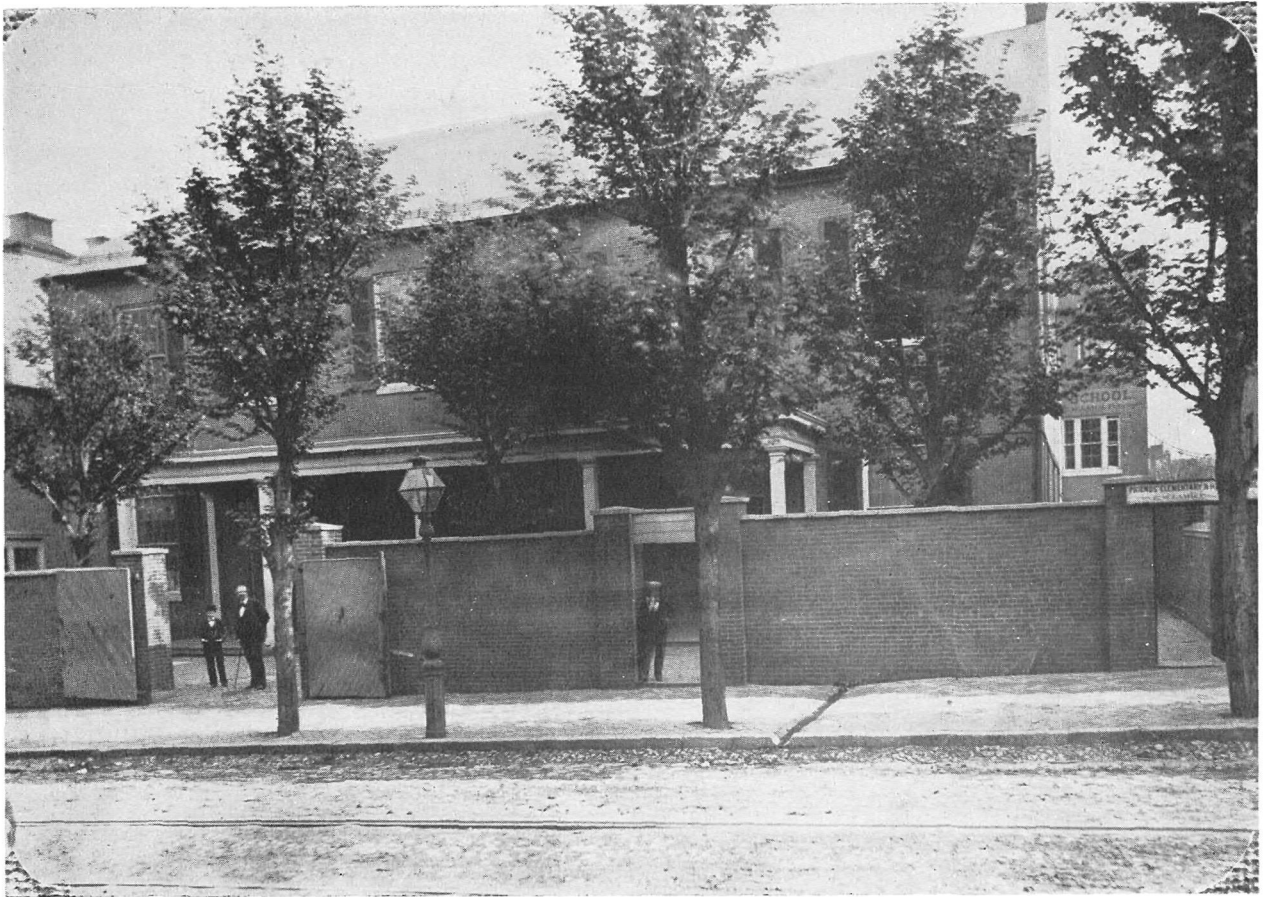
### ELKRIDGE PREPARATIVE MEETING

Minutes, 1795-1800.....	M 613
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*Aisquith Street Meeting House, Courtesy Maryland Historical Society, Photograph by M. E. Warren*



*Lombard Street Meeting House, Courtesy Maryland Historical Society*

Photocopy M. E. Warren



*Park Avenue Meeting House*

Photograph by M. E. Warren



# BALTIMORE MONTHLY MEETING

(1792 - - )

While there is mention of a Friend from Patapsco as early as 1681, not for another decade did Patapsco Meeting begin to make a regular accounting to the Monthly Meeting.

In 1703, at a Monthly Meeting held at the house of William Richardson, Friends of the Patapsco Meeting reported that they were looking forward to the erection of a Meeting House. Ten years later it is stated in the records of the Baltimore County Court held at Joppa in June 1714,<sup>1</sup> that the Quakers had built a Meeting House within two miles of Jones Falls on a parcel of land called Darly Hall. The land on which the meeting house stood, located along the Harford Road in the northeastern suburbs of the Town, had been purchased by Richard Taylor and others from John Ensor and wife in 1713 for ten shillings. On the death of Taylor in 1729, the house and land were left for the use as a Meeting House and as a burial place for Friends. This Meeting House was probably the first church building to be erected within the present limits of the City of Baltimore.

When Gunpowder Monthly Meetings was established in 1739, Patapsco Meeting was one of the Meetings placed in its care. By 1776, a Preparative Meeting had been settled at Patapsco.

In 1781, Patapsco Meeting, with the consent of Gunpowder Monthly Meeting, moved from its old location in Baltimore County, to a new site on the eastern side of Jones Falls at Aisquith and Fayette Streets. It was thereafter designated as Baltimore Meeting (or Aisquith Street Meeting) and twelve years later, in 1792, it was given the status of a Monthly Meeting. In 1799, Elk Ridge Preparative Meeting was united with the Baltimore Monthly Meeting. Since many Friends moved in the ensuing decades to the western side of Baltimore, another Meeting House, on Lombard Street, was begun in 1805. The Minutes say that it was to be 80 feet long and 60 feet wide.

In 1807, the Baltimore Monthly Meeting divided into two separate Meetings, namely, the Baltimore Monthly Meeting of the Eastern District held at Aisquith Street, and the Baltimore Monthly Meeting of the Western District. The latter was composed of the new Lombard Street Meeting and the Elk Ridge Preparative Meeting. (All Friends "west of Calvert Street to the intersection of Jones Falls, thence with the Falls to a road called 'Falls Turnpike'" belonged to the Western Division. Those Friends living between Calvert and South Streets could choose either Meeting.)

Unfortunately, a property dispute arose between the two Meetings over graveyard rights to lots originally purchased in 1773, adjoining the Aisquith Street, or Eastern Division, Meeting House. Title to the property had been vested by the Legislature in trustees of that Meeting who were unwilling to grant rights for burials to members of the Lombard Street Meeting. The Yearly Meeting ordered the Monthly Meeting of the Eastern District closed unless it would open the Aisquith Street graveyard to burials of both Meetings. To end the dispute the Eastern District was demoted by the Yearly Meeting to a Preparative Meeting subordinate to the Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Western District, in 1819. Both the Aisquith Street and Lombard Street properties were retained by the Hicksites in the Separation of 1828. A financial settlement on property belonging to the Yearly Meeting at the time of the Separation was not arranged between the

<sup>1</sup> Proceedings of the Baltimore County Court IS #B, f. 508.

Orthodox and Hicksites until the late 1860's. The Aisquith Street Meeting House was sold to the City of Baltimore in 1926.

In 1864, the name "Baltimore Monthly Meeting" was given to the Baltimore Hicksite Meeting, which had been held in Meeting Houses on Lombard Street, Park Avenue and at Stony Run. The Meeting House on Lombard Street was sold in 1887 and the last Yearly Meeting to be held in the building was in 1888. The new Meeting House at Park Avenue and Laurens Street was opened for worship in May 1889.<sup>2</sup>

## BALTIMORE PREPARATIVE MEETING

(Until 1781 called Patapsco Preparative Meeting)

Minutes, 1776-1781.....	M 597
Minutes, 1781-1807.....	M 597
History of Meeting.....	M 577a
(There were no separate meetings for Ministers and Elders in Eastern and Western Divisions)	
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1828-1834.....	M 599
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1934-1837.....	M 599
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1838-1868.....	M 599
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1868-1898.....	M 599
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1899-1914.....	M 600
Minutes, Ministry and Counsel, 1916-1930.....	M 583

## BALTIMORE MONTHLY MEETING

(1792-1807, 1864 - - )

(See explanation found in Baltimore Monthly Meeting. Records continue with Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Western District)

Register, 1793-1807, Index.....	M 593
Marriages, 1794-1817, Index.....	M 577
(Continues with records of Eastern Division after 1807.)	
Certificates of Removal, 1796-1807.....	M 579, 577a
(pp. 1-20 missing)	
Memorials, 1786-1889.....	M 594
Deceased Members, 1647-1890.....	M 579, 577a
Minutes, 1792-1800.....	M 591, 591a
Minutes, 1800-1807.....	M 591, 591a
(Found in Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Eastern District, 1800-1810)	
Minutes, 1804-1808, Rough.....	M 592
(Includes one year of Rough Minutes for Eastern District)	
Minutes, Women Friends, 1792-1807.....	M 592, 592a
Burial Ground Committee, 1891-1917.....	M 596
(Graves moved to Harford Road from Aisquith Street; also, annual bills.)	
Permits for Interments, 1889 -c.1932.....	M 596
Friends Association in Aid to Freedom.....	M 596
(Slavery) 1864-1867	
Reports to Quarterly and Yearly Meetings on Aisquith Street Burial Ground by Eastern and Western Divisions, Baltimore Monthly Meeting. (Includes Deeds, etc. dating between 1773 and 1814, Laws, etc.).....	M 582
Minutes, Advancement Committee, 1910-1916.....	M 595

## BALTIMORE MONTHLY MEETING, EASTERN DISTRICT

(1807-1819)

Register, 1807-1818, Index.....	M 593
(Found with Baltimore Monthly Meeting Register, 1793-1807)	
Marriages, 1794-1817, Index.....	M 577
(Includes Baltimore Monthly Meeting Marriages until 1807)	

<sup>2</sup> Historical Records Survey, Maryland Church Records, MS., Hall of Records. Notes taken by "E.H.C." from a Paper read

by Kirk Brown before the Baltimore Young Friends Association, 1904.

Certificates of Removal, 1796-1819.....	M 579, 577a
(Includes Baltimore Monthly Meeting Removals, 1796-1807)	
Membership, 1819.....	M 582
(See Minutes of Western District, 1807-1824)	
Minutes, 1807-1810.....	M 591, 591a
(Found in Minutes of Baltimore Monthly Meeting, 1800-1810)	
Minutes, 1811-1817.....	M 591, 591a
Minutes, 1817-1819.....	M 591, 591a
Minutes, Rough, 1804-1808.....	M 592
(One Year of Minutes for Eastern Division is in Baltimore Monthly Meeting, 1804-1808)	
Minutes, Women Friends, 1807-1812.....	M 592, 592a
Minutes, Women Friends, 1813-1819.....	M 593
Treasurers Accounts, 1807-1819.....	M 593
Eastern Division Ledger, 1807-1819.....	M 593

### BALTIMORE PREPARATIVE MEETING, EASTERN DISTRICT

Membership, 1819.....	M 582
(See Minutes of Western Division, 1807-1824)	
Minutes, 1807-1822.....	M 597
Minutes, 1822-1831.....	M 597
Minutes, 1831-1845.....	M 597
Minutes, 1845-1874.....	M 597
Minutes, 1875-1882.....	M 598
Minutes, 1883-1894.....	M 598
Minutes, 1895-1916.....	M 599
Minutes, Rough, 1809-1816.....	M 597
Minutes, Rough, 1816-1822.....	M 597
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### BALTIMORE MONTHLY MEETING, WESTERN DISTRICT (1807-1864)

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*Little Falls Meeting House*

Photograph Courtesy Maryland Historical Society

# LITTLE FALLS MONTHLY MEETING

(1815 - - )

The early history of Forrest and Little Falls Meetings is found in the records of their parent Monthly Meeting, Gunpowder. Both had existed as subordinate Meetings for almost sixty-eight years before they were joined in 1815 to the newly-established Little Falls Monthly Meeting, located in Harford County, Maryland.

According to tradition the first Meeting House, built at the Little Falls of the Gunpowder, was constructed of logs. This building was replaced in 1773 by a 40-foot long by 30-foot wide stone structure. That building, in turn, was superseded in 1843 by the present stone Meeting House, to which extensive repairs were made in 1928.

A report of the trustees of Forrest Meeting, made in 1929, states that at that time the Forrest property consisted of two tracts, each of two acres. One was located near Sharon Station on land once called "Old Forrest," purchased by the Meeting in 1824. A log Meeting House stood on the Old Forrest tract, with gravesites. The other two-acre tract was acquired in 1850 by the recently established Forrest Preparative Meeting, with the sanction of Little Falls Monthly Meeting. On this property, a second Meeting House was built. Eight years later, the older Meeting House was sold, although the adjoining Old Forrest Cemetery, with its 60 graves, was retained by Friends.

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## WARRINGTON AND FAIRFAX QUARTERLY MEETING (1776-1787)

## FAIRFAX QUARTERLY MEETING (1787-1952)

The Fairfax Quarterly Meeting was established within the bounds of the Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania in September, 1787. At that time it was composed of Hopewell, Fairfax, Crooked Run, Goose Creek and Westland Monthly Meetings. This took in a vast mountainous area, bypassing Meetings within the Yearly Meeting of Maryland, yet including those in the western counties of the State. For a time, its boundaries reached from the District of Columbia to western Pennsylvania and beyond to Meetings in the Northwest Territory. During the mid-19th century, after many of its members had emigrated to Iowa, its care extended even there.

When the Western Quarterly Meeting, one of the progenitors of the Fairfax Quarterly, was created in 1758 from Concord Quarterly Meeting by the Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania, it had included Meetings in the three-state area of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. From the Western Quarterly in 1776 came the Warrington and Fairfax Quarterly Meeting, within whose verge were Hopewell, Fairfax, Pipe Creek and Warrington Monthly Meetings. Westland Monthly Meeting, parented by Crooked Run Monthly Meeting, and located in the far western part of Pennsylvania, was established in 1785 and added to the Fairfax and Warrington Quarterly. A year later, Goose Creek and York Monthly Meetings were established. Both of these Meetings continued as parts of the Fairfax Quarterly Meeting after 1787. However, Westland became part of the Redstone Quarterly Meeting when it was formed in 1797.

For a number of years, the Fairfax Quarterly met alternately at the Meeting House at Hopewell and Fairfax. In 1819, when it was smaller, the Quarterly Meeting began to meet not only at Fairfax and Hopewell, but at Alexandria and Goose Creek as well.

In 1790, the Fairfax Quarterly was placed under the jurisdiction of the Yearly Meeting of Maryland. The Yearly Meeting summary of 1798 reports the establishment of Southland Monthly Meeting, formerly a subordinate Meeting belonging to Crooked Run, within the verge of Fairfax Quarterly. Two years before Southland Monthly was laid down in 1804, a Monthly Meeting was established at Alexandria.

In 1857, a branch of the Fairfax Quarterly Meeting was established at Prairie Grove, Iowa. Not until 1866 was the first Iowa Quarterly formed.

The Fairfax Quarterly Meeting, centered largely in Virginia, suffered more than any other Quarterly from the Civil War. Many of its Meeting Houses were occupied or used as hospitals, some were destroyed, and some of its members were imprisoned.

Fairfax Monthly Meeting was laid down in 1929. In 1945 the first United Monthly Meeting was established in Washington, D. C. as a branch of both Hicksite and Orthodox Yearly Meetings. Within four years, Goose Creek and Hopewell Monthly Meetings also became United Monthlies. In 1952, the Fairfax Quarterly Meeting (Hicksite) merging with meetings within the Potomac River area of Baltimore Quarterly Meeting (Orthodox) formed the new Potomac Quarterly Meeting. This included within its verge Alexandria Monthly Meeting, Friends Meeting of Washington, Goose Creek Monthly Meeting, United "And Hopewell Monthly Meeting, United."

## WARRINGTON AND FAIRFAX QUARTERLY MEETING

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## HOPEWELL MONTHLY MEETING (1735 - - )

### CROOKED RUN MONTHLY MEETING (1782-1807)

During the early 1730's, a number of Quaker families from Maryland and Pennsylvania moved into the Frederick County area of Virginia. Many of them obtained land within the bounds of the 100,000 acre grant secured by Alexander Ross, in 1732, on Opequan Creek, a tributary of the Potomac. These Friends constituted the first generation membership of a Monthly Meeting called Hopewell. It was established in 1735, with the consent of the Chester Quarterly Meeting and the "Yearly Meeting of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and parts of Maryland and Virginia."

In early years, Hopewell Monthly Meeting was composed of two subordinate Meetings, Opequan and Providence. Before the 18th century closed however, it had mothered congregations beyond the Alleghenies. In the mid-19th century with Fairfax Monthly Meeting, it provided membership for Meetings as far west as Iowa.

The first consecutive records for Hopewell Monthly begin in June 1759. By then, the Hopewell Meeting House was already too small and a daughter Monthly Meeting had long been established at Fairfax. In 1760, there were new Meeting Houses at Hopewell and Crooked Run. The "old" Providence Meeting House in that year was used by Friends from Mill Creek, Middle Creek and Tuscarora.

In 1777, a Meeting was settled and a Meeting House built at Back Creek in Shenandoah County. Soon there was a building erected for friends living near the town of Winchester. In the latter Meeting House, the Quaker exiles from Philadelphia worshipped during the American Revolution.

We first hear of Quaker settlers west of the Alleghenies about 1776. Then, by direction of the Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia and with the approbation of Fairfax and Warrington Quarterly Meetings, Hopewell Monthly Meeting received Certificates of Removal from Friends who were recent migrants to the Redstone region of Pennsylvania.

When Crooked Run Preparative Meeting was given the status of a Monthly Meeting in 1782, Meetings at Centre, Stafford, Mount Pleasant, Smith's Creek and Culpepper were added to it. It is estimated that the Quaker population in the Shenandoah Valley at this time totalled 1,000 or more<sup>1</sup>, but migrations to the West continued, and by April, 1807, the membership of Crooked Run Monthly Meeting was so depleted that it was discontinued. Families who remained in that area rejoined Hopewell.

During its brief existence, Crooked Run had parented two Monthly Meetings, Westland and Southland. The former Monthly Meeting was established in 1785 for Friends in Washington and Fayette Counties, Pennsylvania. Westland Monthly Meetings was one of the subordinates of the Ohio Yearly Meeting when it was formed in 1813.

Southland, the second Monthly Meeting to be established from Crooked Run, had only a brief history. It was designated as a Monthly Meeting in 1793 and was laid down in 1804 as the tide of Western migrations passed it by.

<sup>1</sup> *Hopewell Friends History, 1734-1934, Frederick County, Virginia.*  
Published by Joint Committee Hopewell Friends, assisted by  
John Wayland, Strasburg, Virginia, 1936. p. 75.



*Hopewell Monthly Meeting*

Photograph by Bryce D. Jacobsen

Five years after Crooked Run Monthly Meeting was established, the Warrington and Fairfax Quarterly Meeting was divided into separate Quarterly Meetings. The Virginia Monthly Meetings and their subordinates came immediately under the care of the Fairfax Quarterly Meeting. To accommodate the large Quarterly Membership which alternated thereafter between Hopewell and Fairfax, the Meeting House at Hopewell was enlarged by a thirty-foot addition on the western side. In 1790, the Fairfax Quarterly was transferred to the care of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

By 1803, two more small Meetings were named within the verge of Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Upper Ridge in Frederick County, Virginia and Lower Ridge in present day Berkeley County, Virginia. An 1882 report made to the Monthly Meeting on "Meeting house lots" listed the following properties as belonging to Hopewell: Middle Creek, Providence, Back Creek, Mount Pleasant, Stafford, Crooked Run and Southland. Other lots were designated at Hopewell, Berkeley, Upper Ridge, Lower Ridge, Dillons Run, and Centre on Smiths Creek. Only the graveyards at Providence, Mount Pleasant and Crooked Run were enclosed.<sup>2</sup>

The Quaker population of northern Virginia, for the most part, was Hicksite in sympathy after the Separation of 1828. Unfortunately, the minutes for most of the 19th century rarely name the Preparative or Particular Meetings reporting to Hopewell Monthly. We know only that there were for a long period Preparative Meetings at Winchester. The 1865 report from Hopewell Friends on Sufferings received by them during the Civil War, mentions only two subordinate Meetings. The Centre Meeting House at Winchester was occupied as a hospital by southern troops during the first summer of the war, but Meetings continued to be held there. In March 1862, General Nathaniel Banks of the Union Army arrived in the town and took possession of the Meeting House. Friends never used it afterwards. Money was raised shortly thereafter for the purchase of another lot and the building of a new Meeting House in Winchester. Centre Meeting House was completed in 1871.

By 1759, a Committee had been appointed to review the Minutes of the Monthly Meeting. It was reported in the Sixth Month that so many had already been lost that reconstruction was impossible. Several months later it was explained to the Meeting that the first book of records had been lost by fire, and that no minutes existed prior to the time that William Joliffe was clerk. Within four years, Jonathan Perkins was appointed to transcribe the existing minutes, with all testimonies and papers. These commence more than two decades after the establishment of Hopewell Monthly Meeting.

Today Hopewell is a United Meeting belonging to the Potomac Quarterly Meeting. Meetings for Business alternate between Winchester and the Hopewell Meeting House at Clearbrooke.

### HOPEWELL MONTHLY MEETING

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Marriages, 1758-1942, Index.....	M 630
Marriages, 1955-1961.....	M 630
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Minutes, 1748, 1759-1776, transcribed.....	M 631
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Minutes, 1791-1811.....	M 631
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Minutes, 1851-1913.....	M 632
Minutes, 1912-1946.....	M 635
Minutes, Rough, 1847-1856.....	M 633
Minutes, Rough, 1857-1858.....	M 633
Minutes, Rough, 1861-1864.....	M 633

<sup>2</sup> Hopewell Minutes record that on April 12, 1926, the Ridge Meeting House in Loudoun County, Virginia, was totally destroyed by fire.



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Minutes, Rough, 1894-1902.....	M 634
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# FAIRFAX MONTHLY MEETING

(1745-1929)

Friends of Monocacy Preparative Meeting and Fairfax Preparative Meeting were given leave by Hopewell Monthly and the Chester Quarterly Meeting in 1745 to establish their own Monthly Meeting. This was the second Monthly to be settled in the region which embraced the counties of Loudoun and Fairfax in the northeastern tip of Virginia, and the adjoining Frederick County area of Maryland. After 1745, the verge of Hopewell Monthly extended only to the west of the Monthly Meeting it had recently fathered.

Site of the Fairfax Monthly Meeting alternated between the Meeting House at Fairfax (or Waterford) and the Meeting House at Monocacy. Within a few months of its establishment, the new Monthly had agreed to the settlement of a Meeting for Worship for the Friends living near the middle branch of Goose Creek during the winter season. Soon thereafter, a meeting was settled at the house of Jacob Janney, Jr., and another at William Mead's.

In April 1759, the Meeting House at Monocacy was accidentally burned down. Although Meetings were held in that area until 1776, the old Meeting House was never rebuilt. That same year, 1759, Potts Meeting at the Gap was settled and Pipe Creek Preparative Meeting was established. The latter Meeting was granted the status of a Monthly Meeting in 1776. At that time, the Pipe Creek Monthly Meeting absorbed what remained of the Monocacy membership. It also included the Bush Creek Meeting which had existed as early as the 1750's.

By 1775, marriages had long been performed in Meeting Houses at Fairfax (Waterford), Bush Creek, the Gap, Pipe Creek, Monocacy, South Fork and Goose Creek.

Goose Creek was established as a Monthly Meeting, with two subordinate Meetings at South Fork in Fairfax County and Goose Creek in Loudoun County, in 1785.

In 1787, when the Warrington and Fairfax Quarterly was divided into two separate Meetings, the Fairfax Monthly Meeting remained with the Quarterly of that name. By that time, it had oversight of Meetings at Leesburg and at Alexandria as well as at the "Gap of the Short Hill" and at Fairfax. A Preparative Meeting was settled at Alexandria in 1794 and a Monthly Meeting of that name was established in 1802.

Fairfax Quarterly remained Hicksite in conviction after the Separation of 1828. During the Civil War, while part of the Meeting House was occupied by Southern soldiers for many months, Meetings continued to be held there, officers and some soldiers usually attending. Fairfax Monthly Meeting continually lost members in the western migrations beginning in the early 1800's, but it was not finally laid down until 1929. The Meeting House and land were sold in 1937.

Shortly thereafter, under direction of the Quarterly Meeting, a tablet was placed on the property which read:

This Building erected 1761 Enlarged 1771 Restored 1866  
Sheltered Fairfax Meeting of Friends Formed in Waterford 1733  
Monthly Meeting set up 1745  
Quarterly Meeting set up 1758  
Monthly Meeting Laid down 1929

The building is today a private residence.



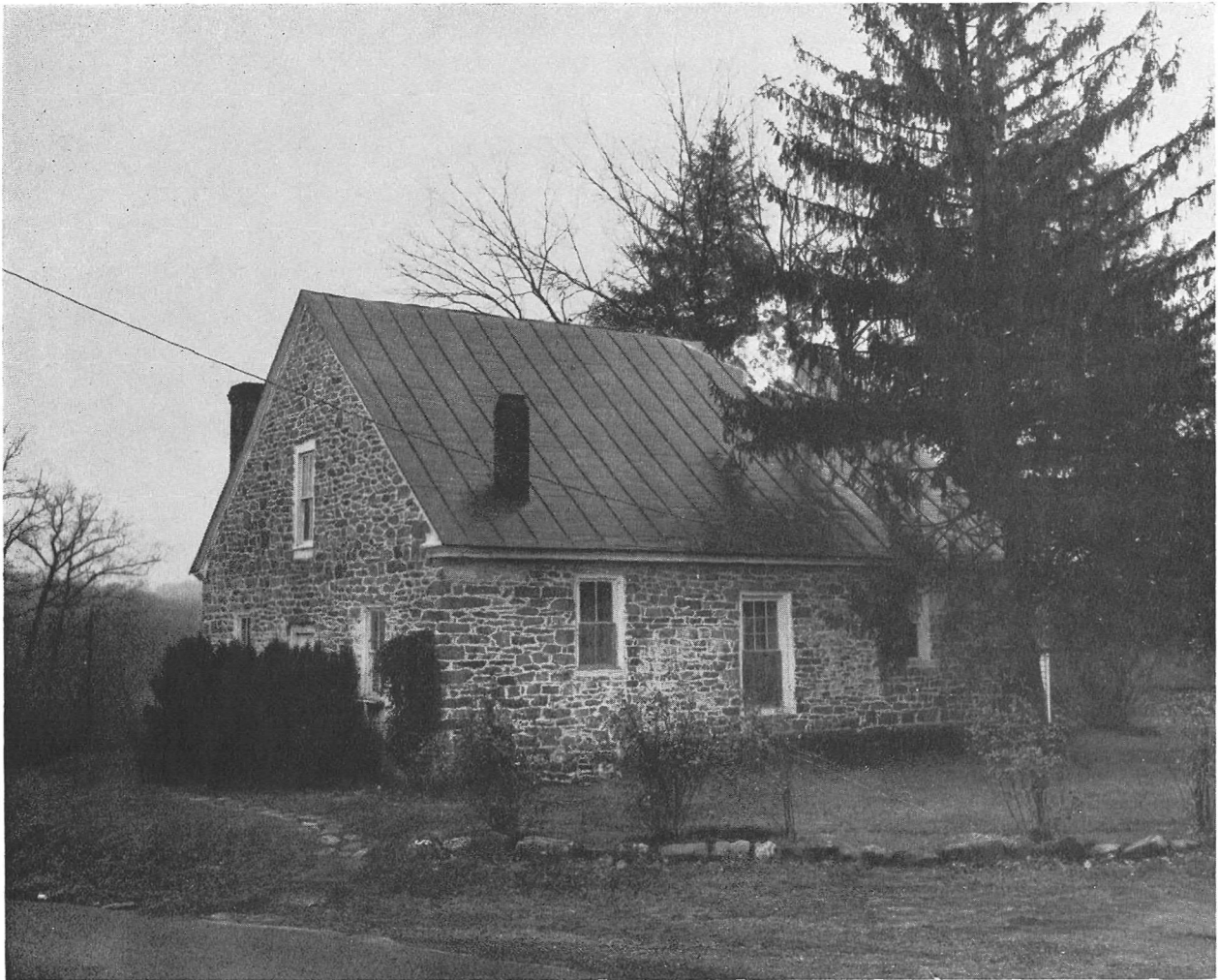
*Fairfax Meeting House*

Photograph by Bryce D. Jacobsen



## FAIRFAX MONTHLY MEETING

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*Old Goose Creek Meeting House*

Photograph by Bryce D. Jacobsen

# GOOSE CREEK MONTHLY MEETING

(1785 - - )

In the fall of 1745, Friends who lived near the "middle branch" of Goose Creek in Loudoun County requested that a Meeting for Worship be settled among them for the winter season. Fairfax Monthly Meeting was at this time a subordinate of the Chester Quarterly Meeting of the Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia. The request was granted in the following year when Goose Creek Friends were allowed to hold services at the home of Jacob Janney, Jr. once a month. A stone Meeting House was built for this congregation in 1765.

Within a few years, Friends at South Fork had organized another Meeting, and by 1771 had built their Meeting House on land owned by Daniel Lovett.

By 1774, both South Fork and Goose Creek, with the approbation of Fairfax Monthly Meeting, were each organized as Preparative Meetings. Eleven years later, in December 1785, Goose Creek Monthly Meeting was established to include, within its verge, the two Preparative Meetings.

In 1817, a new brick Meeting House was built at Goose Creek. Henceforth, the older stone building, at the edge of the graveyard, was used as a caretaker's residence. In the 1940's, the Meeting House was damaged by a hurricane and the Orthodox Friends offered the use of their Meeting House while the 1817 building was repaired. Extensive remodeling was done at that time.

A majority of the Goose Creek Monthly Meeting membership was Hicksite after the 1828 Separation. However, a small number at South Fork joined the newly re-established Orthodox Monthly Meeting at Hopewell.

The South Fork congregation, Hicksite, was reported in 1832 to be in difficulty, but it continued as a Meeting for a few years longer.

Meanwhile, the Goose Creek property was kept in repair by Friends. In 1832 the Monthly Meeting ordered a new stable built and the graveyard wall completed. In the 1850's, trees were planted, additional land was purchased, and a wall and steps were built at the west end of the Meeting House. In 1868, with South Fork long laid down, the Hicksites and Orthodox discussed the disposal of the South Fork property. During the mid-century and beyond, Goose Creek had a larger membership than any other Monthly Meeting within the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Hicksite.

In 1851, it was reported to the Monthly Meeting that the books and papers belonging to it were lodged at Bernard Taylor's. The records were to be examined by a committee appointed for that purpose and such papers, as the committee considered of no further use to the Meeting, were to be destroyed. Goose Creek minutes were carefully kept, however, and were constantly revised.

In 1950, Goose Creek Monthly Meeting, Orthodox, and Goose Creek Monthly Meeting, Hicksite, were joined to form the Goose Creek Monthly Meeting United, in Lincoln, Virginia. Since union the congregation has met in the recently-renovated 1817 Meeting House.

## GOOSE CREEK MONTHLY MEETING

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Marriages, 1786-1881, Index..... M 622 —





*New Goose Creek Meeting House*

Photograph by Phebe R. Jacobsen

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# ALEXANDRIA MONTHLY MEETING

(1802 - - )

As early as 1783, it was reported to the Fairfax Monthly Meeting that Friends at Alexandria had a Meeting for Worship settled among them. Within eleven years the Alexandria Friends were holding Preparative Meetings. Not until October 21, 1802, however, was a Monthly Meeting established there, composed of only one Preparative Meeting having the same name as the Monthly Meeting.

In 1807, a second Preparative Meeting was settled under the care of Alexandria Monthly Meeting, in the City of Washington. In 1808, Thomas Monroe deeded land to the Society of Friends within the City on which to build their Meeting House.

The first Alexandria Meeting House stood on the west side of St. Asaph Street, on property purchased in 1785 from Benjamin Shreve. In 1798, a corner site on the south side of Wolf and St. Asaph Street, was deeded to the Society. The Meeting House was not erected until 1809. During the last years of the Civil War, it was occupied by Federal troops. In 1885, since it was used only four times a year for the Monthly Meeting, and the membership by then centered in Washington and Woodlawn, the Alexandria Meeting House was sold. In 1914, the graveyard property in that City was deeded to the City's Hospital Board.

The Woodlawn Meeting was organized in 1847 as an Indulged Meeting under the care of Alexandria Monthly Meeting. In 1845 a group of Friends from Pennsylvania and West Jersey had chosen a 2,000 acre tract called "Woodlawn" in Fairfax County, Virginia, on which to set up an economically successful community, independent of slave labor. "Woodlawn" had been one of the farms on the old Mount Vernon estate which General Washington had left to his nephew and Mrs. Washington's grand-daughter after their marriage.

By the 1840's, Woodlawn, no longer occupied by the owners, was out of cultivation and heavily timbered. The Friends divided the property into small farms, and used the forests for their saw-mill. The new community prospered, although in 1882 Woodlawn Preparative Meeting was laid down. When Fort Belvoir was established nearby during World War I the Quaker population began to move away.

The present white frame Meeting House was not built until 1851. The first Meetings were held in rooms of the Woodlawn Mansion. Then, until the Meeting House was finished, Friends met in private homes. During the Civil War, the Meeting House was used as a picket post by the Union Army. Four years after the War ended the original building was enlarged. A report made in 1905 describes it as being 22 feet by 36 feet, standing on a two-acre plot. The Monthly Meeting continued to meet at Woodlawn after 1882, alternating with the Washington Meeting.\*

The Washington Meeting House, built of brick at 1811 I Street, N. W., was in 1905 a 40 by 50 foot structure. In 1930, the Florida Avenue Meeting was opened as an independent meeting, sponsored jointly by Friends of both Yearly Meetings. Soon after that, the I Street Meeting House was sold. Today, the Alexandria Monthly Meeting meets at Woodlawn.

\* Information pertaining to Woodlawn came from an article by Horace D. Buckman, "The Quakers Came to Woodlawn," printed

in the *Bulletin of the Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc.* Vol. 9 (1964-1965), pp. 65-67.



## ALEXANDRIA MONTHLY MEETING

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Minutes, 1828-1873.....	M 567
Minutes, 1873-1916.....	M 566
Minutes, 1914-1921.....	M 568
Minutes, 1921-1925.....	M 568
Minutes, 1925-1932.....	M 568
Minutes, 1932-1933.....	M 568
Minutes, Rough, 1846-1851.....	M 566
Minutes, Rough, 1861-1881.....	M 569
Minutes, Rough, 1902-1905.....	M 568
Minutes, Rough, 1905-1913.....	M 568
Minutes, Women Friends, 1853-1877.....	M 569
Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1862-1865.....	M 569
Treasurer's Book, 1848-1881.....	M 569
Miscellaneous Papers.....	M 569
(Including Washington Preparative Meeting Minutes of Women Friends, 1848-9; Alexandria Monthly Meeting, 1863; 1872-8, Reports.)	
Memorial to Furman Lloyd Mulford d. 1953.....	M 569

## ALEXANDRIA PREPARATIVE MEETING

Minutes, 1833-1852.....	M 570
Minutes, 1852-1862.....	M 570
Minutes, Ministry and Elders, 1829-1840.....	M 570
Minutes, Ministry and Elders, 1840-1884.....	M 570
(Some years indicate no meetings held)	
Minutes, Ministry and Elders, 1885-1934.....	M 570
(Title changed to Ministers and Counsel, 1913)	
Minutes, Ministry and Counsel, 1934-1939.....	M 570
Accounts, Women Friends, 1800-1839.....	M 569

## WOODLAWN PREPARATIVE MEETING

Minutes, 1860-1881.....	M 570
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# WARRINGTON QUARTERLY MEETING

(1787 - - )

Established in 1787, when the older Warrington and Fairfax Quarterly Meeting was divided, Warrington Quarter embraced meetings in York County (now Adams and York), Pennsylvania, and Frederick County (now Carroll), Maryland. At the time of its formation, it included Pipe Creek, Menallen, York and Warrington Monthly Meetings.

Within a few years, Menallen Monthly Meetings reported the settlement of a Meeting at Dunnings Creek in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. This Meeting was granted status as a Monthly Meeting in 1803. That same year, Centre Preparative Meeting in Half Moon Valley, Huntingdon County (now Centre), Pennsylvania, also became a Monthly Meeting. In 1833, with the establishment of West Branch Monthly Meeting in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, a move to organize a new Quarterly Meeting in those Pennsylvania counties was contemplated. This resulted, in 1835, in the formation of the Centre Quarterly Meeting, always the smallest within the bounds of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

In the Separation of 1828, while the majority of members were Hicksite in persuasion, there were Friends within the limits of that Quarterly—at Menallen and at Huntington Meetings—who separated to identify with the Orthodox.

Like the Fairfax Quarterly, Warrington lost members in the westward movement. Moreover, there were disputes within the ranks of some Monthly Meetings which also resulted in a depleted membership. York was laid down in 1858, and its members (20 adults and 8 minors) were accepted under care of the Baltimore Monthly Meeting for the Western District. Warrington Monthly Meeting was discontinued in 1861, and its membership united with that of Menallen. This left only Pipe Creek and Menallen Monthly Meetings to constitute the Warrington Quarterly.

Within recent years, Warrington and York Monthly Meetings have been revived and the Quarterly Meeting circulates between the Meeting Houses at York, Pipe Creek, Warrington and Menallen.

## WARRINGTON QUARTERLY MEETING

Minutes, 1787-1801.....	M 668
Minutes, 1787-1813.....	M 668
Minutes, 1803-1852; 1854-1888.....	M 669
Minutes, 1888-1923.....	M 669
Minutes, Women Friends, 1787-1813.....	M 668
Minutes, Women Friends, 1813-1870.....	M 672
Minutes, Women Friends, 1870-1888.....	M 669
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1806-1829.....	M 669
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1892-1905.....	M 669
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1905-1925.....	M 669

# WARRINGTON MONTHLY MEETING

(1747-1861, c.1950 - - )

At a Quarterly Meeting held at Concord in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1747, Friends of Warrington and Newberry Meetings, subordinates of Sadsbury Monthly Meeting, were given liberty to establish a Monthly Meeting of their own. The new Meeting, held alternately at Newberry and Warrington, was to bear the name of the latter Meeting. Both had been settled to a large extent by Irish-Quaker immigrants, who came either directly from Ireland, or, through various moves, from the eastern portion of the Province.

In 1748, Friends at Menallen requested a Meeting be settled there. At the same time, Warrington Friends petitioned to have a Preparative Meeting settled for themselves. Huntington Friends were granted permission to hold meetings on 1st and 6th Days soon thereafter. A Preparative Meeting was requested by Friends at York in 1766. By the time that Menallen Monthly Meeting was formed in 1780, there were Preparative Meetings at York, Newberry, Menallen, and Warrington. Huntington and Menallen were separated to constitute the new Monthly Meeting. Two years later, York Monthly Meeting was established. In 1798, Centre Preparative, a subordinate of Warrington Monthly Meeting, was formed in Huntingdon, now Centre County, Pennsylvania, to be established as a Monthly Meeting in 1803.

By 1855, Warrington Meeting requested that Newberry Meeting be laid down. This was not done until 1861, when the Warrington Monthly Meeting itself was discontinued. It had at that time a membership of 107 persons, which, on advice of the Quarterly, were joined to the Menallen Monthly Meeting.

An undated newspaper article by Dennis Heckert and Donald C. Bowers fully describes the Meeting Houses at Newberry and at Warrington, both of which were at the time standing. According to this article, the first log structure at Newberry, termed the oldest Meeting House in that area, was built in 1747, a few years after a Meeting for Worship had been settled. A second Meeting House was erected there twenty years later. In 1792, a stone house was built but that was sold in 1811, and the site of the Meeting moved. The present structure, referred to as Redlands, was built that year.

The old stone Meeting House at Warrington was constructed in 1769. It replaced the original log structure of the 1740's, which had been built on land not procured by the Society until 1767. A stone addition was added to it in 1782 and it was restored and repaired again in 1949. It is still in use as the site of Warrington Monthly Meeting which was re-established by 1950.





*Warrington Meeting House*

Courtesy Louise Euler

## WARRINGTON MONTHLY MEETING

Register, 1731-1899.....	M 670 —
Marriages, 1748-1854, Index.....	M 670 —
Certificates of Removal, 1788-1859, Index.....	M 670
Sketches of Redlands (formerly Newberry), Warrington, Huntington, and Menallen Meetings published by <i>Western Shore Times</i> .....	M 670
Minutes, 1747-1785, Index.....	M 671 —
Minutes, 1786-1805, Index.....	M 671
Minutes, 1805-1823 Incomplete Index.....	M 672
Minutes, 1824-1856 Incomplete Index.....	M 672
Minutes, Rough, 1785-1787.....	M 672
Minutes, Rough, 1800-1802.....	M 672
Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1825-1857.....	M 672



*Pipe Creek Meeting House*

Photograph by Sarah W. Salter



# PIPE CREEK MONTHLY MEETING

(1772 - - )

The first session of the Pipe Creek Monthly Meeting was held at the Bush Creek Meeting House in Frederick County, on December 19, 1772. It was made up of two Preparative Meetings, Pipe Creek and Bush Creek, both in Frederick County. These Meetings probably dated long before the year 1763, when Friends at Bush Creek had requested Fairfax Monthly Meeting to settle a Meeting for Worship among them. Pipe Creek Friends was granted the status of a Preparative Meeting six years later. In June 1771, Pipe Creek and Bush Creek Friends, many of them living over 40 miles from the site of the Fairfax Monthly Meeting, united in their desire to have a Monthly Meeting of their own. The Fairfax Monthly and Western Quarterly agreed. In 1776, when Monocacy Meeting was discontinued, its membership was largely absorbed by the Pipe Creek Monthly Meeting. That same year, Pipe Creek became a part of the Fairfax and Warrington Quarterly Meeting. In 1787, when Warrington and Fairfax were divided, Pipe Creek Monthly Meeting became a subordinate of the Warrington Quarterly Meeting, and so it remains.

Meeting Houses at Bush Creek, in Frederick County, and at Pipe Creek, near Union Bridge in present day Carroll County, were in use by Friends at the time the Monthly Meeting was established. The first Meeting House at Bush Creek was a log structure. The second was a frame building constructed in 1852 and destroyed by fire in February 1909.\* It was never replaced, and only the graveyard remains in care of Friends today.

The second Pipe Creek Meeting House was made of brick and erected on two acres of land given to the Society of Friends by William Farquhar several years prior to the establishment of the Monthly Meeting. In 1935 the building was burned, but was soon rebuilt.

## PIPE CREEK MONTHLY MEETING

Register, 1737-1895, Index.....	M 665, 665a
Marriages, 1773-1895.....	M 665, 665a
(Includes separate section, 1826-7, found in Certificates of Removal)	
Certificates of Removal, 1794-1909, Index.....	M 665
Certificates of Removal, 1820-1909.....	M 665
Minutes, 1801-1837.....	M 663, 665a
Minutes, 1837-1889.....	M 664
Minutes, Rough, 1810-1817.....	M 664
Minutes, Rough, 1883-1888.....	M 665
Minutes, Rough, 1888-1896.....	M 665
Minutes, Rough, 1896-1900.....	M 665
Minutes, Rough, 1901-1909.....	M 665, 665a
Minutes, Rough, 1914-1921.....	M 666
Minutes, Women Friends, 1772-1885.....	M 665, 665b
Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1780-1812.....	M 665

## PIPE CREEK PREPARATIVE MEETING

Minutes, 1891-1904.....	M 666
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1881-1913.....	M 666

\* These dates appear on the Church Inventory Form for Pipe Creek Meeting House, Maryland Church Records, Historical Records Survey, MS. at the Hall of Records.



*Huntington Meeting House*

Photograph by John D. Kilbourne



*Redlands Meeting House*

Photograph by John D. Kilbourne

# MENALLEN MONTHLY MEETING

(1780 - - )

The membership at Warrington Monthly Meeting having "greatly Increased in Number and the Business thereof very Extensive," a committee was formed "to consider some way to shorten the same." In due course, a division within the older Monthly took place and the first Meeting of "Monalin Monthly" was held on the 9th day of October, 1780.

"Monalin Monthly" (or Menallen as it is spelled today), in York County (now Adams), was at that time composed of two Preparative Meetings. The first was Huntington, which embraced families to the east of the second Preparative, Menallen. In 1794, Friends in Bedford County requested a Meeting for Worship be settled among them. Because travel between Menallen and Bedford was so difficult, Friends in the latter County soon had a Preparative Meeting set up which they called Dunning's Creek. In 1803 Dunning's Creek Monthly Meeting was formed. Until 1861, when Warrington was laid down and its membership, including that of Warrington and Newberry Preparative Meetings, was attached to Menallen Monthly Meeting, there was no change in the organization of the Monthly Meeting. A few members withdrew after the Separation of 1828, but Menallen was considered a Hicksite Meeting. Records show that there was a Meeting House in use at Menallen by 1751. According to an undated newspaper article among the archives of Menallen Monthly Meeting, the original Meeting House of 1751 was replaced by a frame one in 1838, and the location of the Meeting House moved. In 1884, the later building was superseded by the present brick edifice set some fifty feet east of the older structure.

At Huntington Meeting House, dating from the mid-18th century and not far from the town of York Springs in Latimer Township, Pennsylvania, services are held once a year.

## MENALLEN MONTHLY MEETING

Register, 1727-1885 .....	M 650
Register, 1756-1908.....	M 651
Marriages, 1781-1959, Index.....	M 651
Minutes, 1780-1811.....	M 774
Minutes, 1811-1852.....	M 774
Minutes, 1852-1890 .....	M 650
Minutes, 1917-1924.....	M 650
Minutes, 1951-1956.....	M 650
Minutes, Rough, 1875-1884.....	M 650
Minutes, Women Friends, 1835-1846.....	M 650
Minutes, Women Friends, 1849-1859.....	M 651
Minutes, Women Friends, 1859-1873.....	M 651
Minutes, Women Friends, 1873-1879.....	M 651
Minutes, Women Friends, 1879-1890.....	M 651



*York Meeting House*

Photograph by Henry M. Blatner



# YORK MONTHLY MEETING

(1786-1858, 1951 - - )

In 1765, land on the north side of Philadelphia Street in Yorktown, Pennsylvania was deeded by Nathan Hussey and wife to Trustees of the Society of Friends. The Meeting House was probably begun the following year, when a Preparative Meeting was requested by Friends in York. The will of Hussey, probated in 1773, assigned another small tract to Friends, enlarging the burial ground, of the original property.

In 1786, a Monthly Meeting encompassing York and Newberry Preparative Meetings was established as the York Monthly Meeting, a subordinate of the Warrington and Fairfax Quarter.

Extensive repairs were made to the Meeting House in 1850-1851. At the same time, the adjoining burial ground was fenced in. However, in 1858, the York Monthly Meeting was laid down, and the remaining membership attached to the Baltimore Monthly Meeting. In 1951, York was again organized as a Monthly Meeting.

## YORK MONTHLY MEETING

Marriages, 1786-1826, Index.....	M 674
Certificates of Removal, 1788-1854, Index.....	M 674
Minutes, 1786-1854.....	M 674
Minutes, Rough, 1836-1849.....	M 674
Minutes, Rough, 1849-1857.....	M 674
(Includes accounts kept on repairs to Meeting House and burial grounds, 1850-1851.)	
Minutes, Women Friends, 1786-1837.....	M 674
Minutes, Women Friends, 1851-1856.....	M 674
Preparative Meeting, Ministers and Elders, 1839-1856.....	M 674



*York Meeting House*

Photograph by Henry M. Blatner

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## YORK MONTHLY MEETING

Marriages, 1786-1826, Index.....	M 674
Certificates of Removal, 1788-1854, Index.....	M 674
Minutes, 1786-1854.....	M 674
Minutes, Rough, 1836-1849.....	M 674
Minutes, Rough, 1849-1857.....	M 674
(Includes accounts kept on repairs to Meeting House and burial grounds, 1850-1851.)	
Minutes, Women Friends, 1786-1837.....	M 674
Minutes, Women Friends, 1851-1856.....	M 674
Preparative Meeting, Ministers and Elders, 1839-1856.....	M 674



*Brick Meeting House*

Photograph by M. E. Warren



## NOTTINGHAM QUARTERLY MEETING (1819 - - )

## NOTTINGHAM MONTHLY MEETING (1730 - - )

Originally part of New Garden Monthly Meeting, a subordinate of the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting, Nottingham was established as a separate Monthly Meeting in 1730. Its membership was drawn from the lower Chester County and Lancaster County areas of Pennsylvania, and from Cecil County and northeastern Baltimore (after 1773, Harford) County in Maryland. Records show that a Preparative Meeting had long existed for the East Nottingham congregation when the first Monthly Meeting was held. At that Meeting in 1730 a second Preparative was authorized for the benefit of the West Nottingham Friends. Subordinate Meetings were also held by 1735 at Bush River and Deer Creek Meeting Houses in Baltimore County.

Levi K. Brown says that the East Nottingham Meeting was settled as early as 1700 by Friends who had moved to the wilderness of Chester County from Marcus Hook on the Delaware.\* A grant for 40 acres was made to them by William Penn in 1701. Within a few years a log Meeting House was built near the present village of Calvert, in Cecil County, Maryland. In 1724, the East Nottingham "Brick Meeting House" was erected, supplanting the earlier log building. During the 18th century, the Monthly Meeting, for the most part, met at the "Brick Meeting House," probably because the size of the building made accommodations easier. A wooden addition was added to the brick structure prior to the fire of 1751. The following year the wooden portion was replaced and enlarged by a stone edifice. During the Revolutionary War, the Meeting House was used as a hospital by troops under General William Smallwood's command. Some of the soldiers who died at that time were buried in East Nottingham graveyard.

The Meeting at West Nottingham was established, according to Brown, about 1710, and a Meeting House was soon built. In 1811, a brick building, now referred to as the "Little Brick Meeting House" was constructed for the congregation.

In 1760, Deer Creek and Bush River, always separated from the other subordinate Meetings at Nottingham by the Susquehanna River, were finally permitted to establish a separate Monthly Meeting. After the "exchange" of 1790, Deer Creek was attached to the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting of the Yearly Meeting of Maryland. By this time, a small Meeting had long been settled in Little Britain Township (now Fulton) in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Land was granted the Meeting in 1758 on which, Brown says, a stone Meeting House was erected. In the 10th Month, 1804, Little Britain Meeting and Eastland Meeting, both previously subordinate to Nottingham Monthly Meeting, were united to form the Little Britain Monthly Meeting. The first Meeting was held at Eastland.

Nottingham had always been a part of the Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania (later the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting). In 1819, a new Quarterly Meeting was formed, to be within the jurisdiction of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. It bore the name of Nottingham Quarterly Meeting and consisted of Nottingham and Little Britain, from the Western Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Added to this was Deer Creek Monthly Meeting, at that time a branch of the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting.

When the Separation came in 1828, the majority of members belonging to Monthly Meetings within the Nottingham Quarterly Meeting associated with the Hicksites.

In 1823, a Particular Meeting was settled near West Nottingham and called Octoraro. Eleven years later, Little Elk Meeting was established under the care of East Nottingham Preparative Meeting. Both of these Meetings were ultimately subordinate to the Nottingham Monthly. In 1878, a Meeting for Worship was established at Oxford in Chester County, Pennsylvania, under the joint care of Penns Grove (Philadelphia Yearly) and Nottingham Monthly Meeting. At the present time, the Oxford Meeting House is the site of the Nottingham Monthly Meeting. In 1962, that Meeting created a committee, composed of "Friends and members of other denominations" for the express purpose of restoring the "Brick Meeting House" at East Nottingham. Quarterly Meetings are still held at the "Brick Meeting House" once a year.

In 1730, it was requested in the minutes of the Monthly Meeting that the Preparative Meetings bring in the vital statistics to be recorded. As a result, until well past mid-century, marriages and births were recorded as they were received, with the Monthly Meeting Minutes. These statistics were later re-recorded in a separate book set aside for that purpose. Nottingham Friends had constant oversight of their minutes, which were apparently written first on a loose paper or in an extra volume and then carefully entered in the correct Minute Book.

### NOTTINGHAM QUARTERLY MEETING

Minutes, 1819-1892.....	M 652
Minutes, 1892-1930.....	M 656
Minutes, Women Friends, 1819-1894.....	M 653
Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1850-1866.....	M 653
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1819-1918.....	M 653

### NOTTINGHAM MONTHLY MEETING

Register, 1679-1883.....	M 654
Marriages, 1730-1889.....	M 654
Certificates of Removal, 1764-1855.....	M 654
Membership Statistics, 1908.....	M 658
Minutes, 1730-1756.....	M 661
Minutes, 1756-1766.....	M 661
Minutes, 1766-1778.....	M 661
Minutes, 1778-1792.....	M 660
Minutes, 1792-1808.....	M 655
Minutes, 1808-1836.....	M 657
Minutes, 1836-1879.....	M 657
Minutes, 1879-1904.....	M 658
Minutes, 1907-1944.....	M 658
Minutes, 1944-1955.....	M 658
Minutes, Women Friends, 1730-1778.....	M 660
Minutes, Women Friends, 1778-1810.....	M 658
Minutes, Women Friends, 1810-1873.....	M 656
Minutes, Women Friends, 1873-1892.....	M 656

### NOTTINGHAM PREPARATIVE MEETING

Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1895.....	M 659
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\* Levi K. Brown, *An Account of the Meetings of the Society of Friends within the Limits of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting . . . Philadelphia, 1875* p. 33.

# DEER CREEK MONTHLY MEETING

(1760 - - )

Parented by Nottingham Monthly Meeting, Deer Creek, at its establishment in 1760, was made up of congregations at Deer Creek and Bush River, in what is today Harford County, Maryland. Within a year, however, the new Meeting had granted Friends in Fawn Township, York County, Pennsylvania, the right to hold an Indulged Meeting. A Meeting House was apparently constructed in Fawn township about 1763, although the earliest deed to Fawn found in the Minutes is dated 1774, for a part of a tract called "Plumgreen."

A new Meeting House, superseding one constructed prior to 1737, was in the process of construction at Deer Creek in 1766. That same year we first hear that Susquehanna Meeting accounted to Deer Creek Monthly Meeting. This was probably the Meeting held in the schoolhouse which, with the consent of the Monthly Meeting in June 1766, was removed to a house belonging to Jacob Giles near the bayshore. For the next four years of its existence, it was designated as Bayside Meeting.

Not until 1790 was Deer Creek attached to the Baltimore Quarter of the Yearly Meeting of Maryland. Before that time, it was a member of the Western Quarter of the Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania. In 1819, Deer Creek Monthly belonged to the new Nottingham Quarterly, which included Nottingham and Little Britain Monthly Meetings.

The Separation of 1828 found the greater portion of the Deer Creek membership Hicksite. As a consequence of their larger number, the Hicksites retained control of the Meeting House at Darlington.\* Bush River Meeting had been laid down in 1826, and only Fawn and Deer Creek congregations constituted the Monthly Meeting. In 1844, a Meeting for Worship was settled at Broad Creek in Harford County, although an Indulged Meeting had been held there since 1828. A Meeting House was built in 1865, when Broad Creek was granted the status of a Preparative Meeting.

In 1949, the Deer Creek Monthly Meeting, United, was established.

## DEER CREEK MONTHLY MEETING

Register, 1761-1823.....	M 609
Register 1789-1948 (see Membership 1880).....	M 610
Marriages, 1761-1822.....	M 609
Marriages, 1822-1948.....	M 610
Certificates of Removal, 1811-1918.....	M 610, 610a
Membership Records, c.1880.....	M 610
(Register, 1789-1948)	
Minutes, 1760-1770.....	M 607
Minutes, 1776-1782.....	M 607
Minutes, 1786-1801.....	M 607
Minutes, 1801-1819.....	M 608
Minutes, 1819-1881.....	M 608
Minutes, 1881-1938, Index.....	M 609
Minutes, Rough (includes deeds to property) 1878-1888.....	M 609

\* According to the inscription on the building which houses the Deer Creek Monthly Meeting, United, Deer Creek Meeting House

was "Founded 1737, Rebuilt 1784, Restored by Hugh J. Jewett, 1888."



*Deer Creek Meeting House*

Photograph by Marguerite P. White



*Fawn Meeting House*

Photograph by John D. Kilbourne



Minutes, Rough, 1932-1949.....	M 609
Minutes, Women Friends, 1760-1796.....	M 607
Minutes, Women Friends, 1840-1894.....	M 609
Minutes, Ministry and Counsel, 1923-1927.....	M 609

### BROAD CREEK PREPARATIVE MEETING

Minutes, Women Friends, 1871-1876.....	M 601
Friends Association Minutes, 1899-1900.....	M 601



*Little Britain (Penn Hill) Meeting House*

Photograph courtesy John M. Gibson



*Drumore Meeting House*

Photograph courtesy John M. Gibson

# LITTLE BRITAIN MONTHLY MEETING

(1804 - - )

Little Britain Meeting, located in Fulton Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was settled in 1745 by request of West Nottingham Preparative Meeting, a branch of Nottingham Monthly. In 1749, the Little Britain congregation was permitted to organize a Preparative Meeting of their own. Forty-nine years later, another Preparative Meeting was formed in Little Britain Township and was called Eastland. With the consent of Concord Quarterly Meeting, the two Preparative Meetings, Eastland and Little Britain, were established in 1804 as the Little Britain Monthly Meeting. A third Meeting, Drumore, was settled in 1816 by the Monthly Meeting for Friends who had in recent years moved into Lancaster County from the eastern Pennsylvania counties of Montgomery and Bucks. In 1818, Drumore became a Preparative Meeting.

Not until the creation of the Nottingham Quarterly Meeting in 1819, to which it was subordinate, did the Little Britain Monthly Meeting come under the jurisdiction of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. Before 1819, it belonged to the "Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and parts of Maryland . . . meeting in Philadelphia."

The majority of the Little Britain Monthly Meeting members were Hicksite after the 1828 Separation, so Little Britain and Nottingham Monthly Meetings were lost to the Orthodox. However, a few members from Little Britain and Eastland Preparative Meetings, Orthodox in sympathy, were formed into a Preparative Meeting by the Orthodox Yearly Meeting. Until a Meeting House was built for them in 1840, they met at the home of one of their members, Joseph Balance. In 1854, some of these Orthodox members identified themselves with the "Wilburites" or Primitive Friends.

The 1766 stone Meeting House built for the Little Britain Friends was replaced in 1823 by a large brick building erected on land given the Meeting by Jeremiah Brown. This Meeting House, often referred to as Penn Hill Meeting House, is not far from the village of Wakefield and still houses the Monthly Meeting.

Eastland Meeting House was built about 1802 and stands today within a few miles of the town of Little Britain.

Drumore Friends worshipped in a one-story stone and frame house constructed for them in 1816 on property deeded by Joseph Shoemaker and his wife.

Little Britain continues today as one of the branches of the Nottingham Quarterly Meeting of Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Stony Run.

## LITTLE BRITAIN MONTHLY MEETING

Register, 1743-1881, Index.....	M 643
Minutes, 1804-1838.....	M 641
Minutes, 1838-1864.....	M 641
Minutes, 1864-1865; 1868-1901.....	M 642, 642a
Minutes, 1902-1923.....	M 642
Minutes, 1923-1952.....	M 643
Minutes, Rough, 1811-1829.....	M 643

Minutes, Women Friends, 1804-1857.....	M 641, M 644
Minutes, Women Friends, 1857-1893.....	M 644
Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1873-1874.....	M 643

### EASTLAND PREPARATIVE MEETING

Minutes, 1838-1842.....	M 612
Minutes, 1842-1845.....	M 612
Minutes, 1845-1864.....	M 612
Minutes, 1870-1886.....	M 612
Minutes, 1886-1903.....	M 612



# CENTRE QUARTERLY MEETING (1835 - - ) DUNNINGS CREEK MONTHLY MEETING (1803 - - ) CENTRE MONTHLY MEETING (1803 - - ) WEST BRANCH MONTHLY MEETING (1833 - - )

The Centre Quarterly Meeting, embracing an area in Pennsylvania from Clearfield County on the north to Bedford County on the south, was first opened at Dunnings Creek in May 1835. It was made up of Dunnings Creek and Centre Monthly Meetings and the newly organized West Branch Monthly Meeting.

Dunnings Creek in Bedford County, was the oldest of the three having been settled as a preparative Meeting in 1795 by Friends who had migrated westward from Menallen. A small log Meeting House was built at that time near Big Spring.

Two years later, another Meeting House was built and a second Preparative Meeting set up within the verge of Warrington Quarterly Meeting, not very far from Dunnings Creek. This was Centre Meeting, located in what was then Huntingdon County. In 1803, both Dunnings Creek and Centre were established as Monthly Meetings.

By 1824, the Centre Monthly had care of two subordinate Meetings. The one for the Bald Eagle congregation met in a frame house built on the north side of Bald Eagle Creek. It had been settled since 1800 by Menallen Friends. The other Preparative was West Branch in Clearfield County. When the Separation came in 1828, only a small group of Friends at Belle fonte, belonging to Centre Monthly, aligned with the Orthodox. Dunnings Creek Monthly and most of Centre affiliated with the Hicksites.

Centre Monthly Meeting continued regular sessions until the 1930's. By 1936, Bald Eagle Preparative had been discontinued and the Meeting House at Uniontown which belonged to it, had been sold. About the same time however, a new Meeting was organized under care of Centre Monthly at State College in the town of that name. Centre Monthly Meeting itself can now be held only by special call of the Clerk.

When West Branch was established as a Monthly Meeting in 1833, its meetings were held in a thirteen-year-old log Meeting House. The building was destroyed by fire in 1847. It was replaced almost immediately by a frame structure which housed the West Branch congregation until 1903. In that year, the present red brick house was erected in the village of Grampian. Minutes for this Monthly Meeting, previous to June 1847, were burned, and there are gaps in the records between 1874 and 1896, 1910 and 1912.

After the Separation Dunnings Creek Monthly in Fishertown, retained the original 1795 Meeting House. In 1867, a large frame structure was built. This in turn was replaced by a two-story brick Meeting House erected in 1888.

## CENTRE QUARTERLY MEETING

Minutes, 1835-1872.....	M 604
Minutes, 1872-1916.....	M 604
Minutes, Women Friends, 1835-1885.....	M 604

## DUNNINGS CREEK MONTHLY MEETING

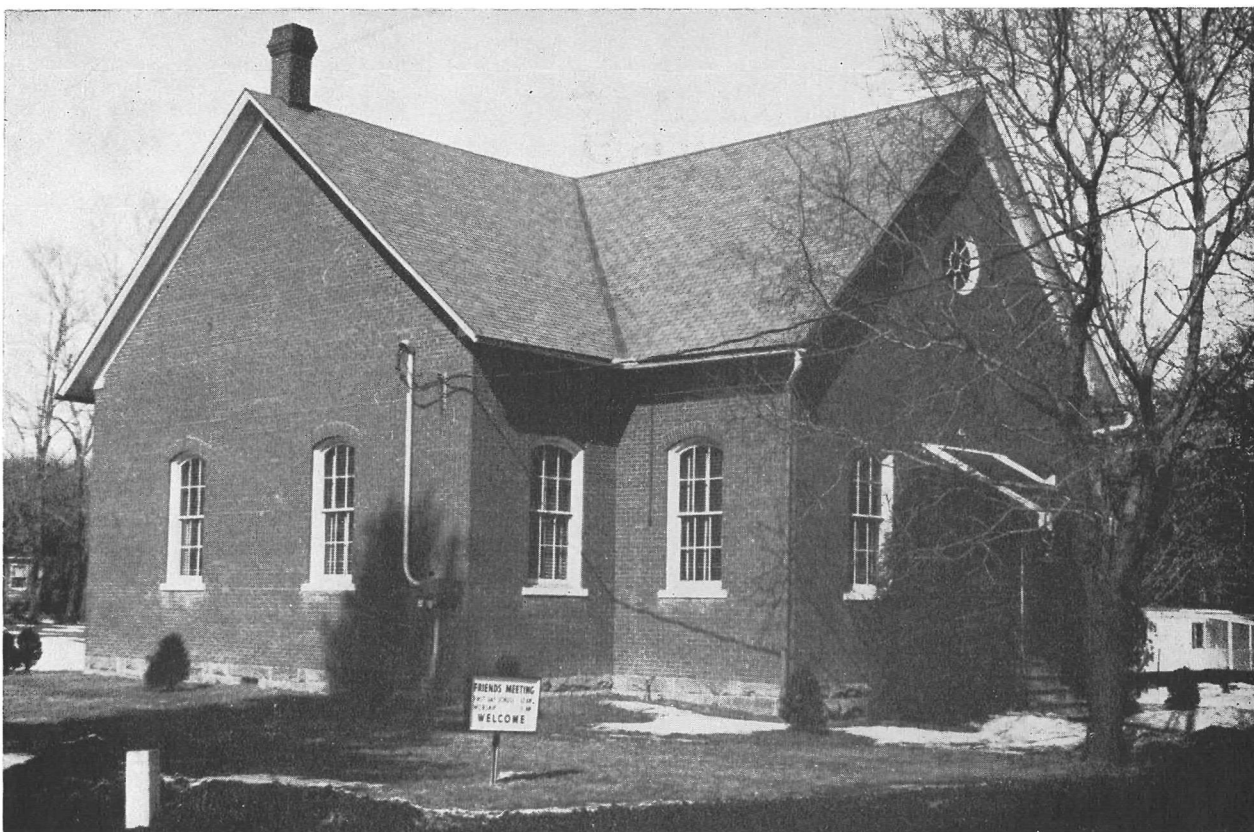
Minutes, 1803-1887.....	M 611
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*West Branch Meeting House*

Photograph by J. F. Zipf





PART II

THE PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING

## EASTERN SHORE MEETINGS

(c.1656 - - )

Meetings had been settled along the eastern waterways of the Chesapeake Bay long before the General Meeting at West River in 1672. Fox himself held a large meeting at Betty's Cove that same year. Meeting Houses were built at Nassawadox in 1657 and at Betty's Cove in the 1660's. By 1679, Tuckahoe had a Meeting House and by 1684 the Third Haven Meeting House was in use. However, in these early years, Meetings commonly "circulated" among the membership. Thus, on the Shore, Friends met at Ralph Fishbourne's home, at William Steven's home near Dividing Creek or at Howell Powell's home on the Choptank. It was these small Weekly or Particular Meetings that were of greatest importance to Friends in the first century of their existence.

Between 1672 and 1698, possibly, three Monthly Meetings were established for the Eastern Shore Quarterly. One was for the Meetings on the very lowest part of the shore, those held in the two Virginia counties and in Somerset County in Maryland. Included in this Monthly Meeting were the Meetings at Nassawadox, Munny, Annamessex, Accomac, Pocatynorton (Bogerternorton) and Muddy Creek. These Meetings probably formed the Lower Quarterly Meeting for several decades. A large part of the membership from the Maryland Meetings was drawn from Friends who had fled Virginia during the first persecution, and it was precisely these Maryland Meetings which were first lost to the Friends. After 1700, the Yearly Meeting received little account of them. By 1720, a Committee reported to the Yearly Meeting that they had visited the lower Meetings on the Eastern Shore and found that many of their Elders were dead, the membership weakened, and that no Monthly Meeting had been held at Muddy Creek or Nassawadox for several years. For a time after the visit by the Committee, it seemed Quakerism would be revived within this area. But, in 1729, the Yearly Meeting again ordered a visit to Somerset and Accomac Counties. This time it was told that only a few Friends remained who belonged to Munny, Annamessex, Mulberry Grove, Muddy Creek and Nassawadox Meetings. The Committee lodged the records that could be found belonging to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings in that area with a local Friend, William Waters. After the death of Waters in 1733, the records of the Lower Monthly Meeting and the Lower Quarterly Meeting were ordered to be placed in the custody of Third Haven Monthly Meeting. However, Third Haven received no records. In 1879, a Committee on Records reported to the Representative Committee of the Yearly Meeting that the records from the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings in the lower counties of Maryland "which have long since been extinct" are missing. "Particular attention," pleads the Committee, "is desired to be given to these that so much as possible may be recovered as they no doubt contain historical matter of great interest pertaining to the Society of Friends." Unfortunately, the records are still missing.

The second center of Quakerism on the Eastern Shore was in the Talbot-Dorchester area. Fortunately, from the well-kept records of the Third Haven Monthly Meeting, one is not left in doubt as to its constitution. The oldest Weekly Meeting was probably at Betty's Cove. By 1680, the records show there were also Meetings at Sassafras, Chester, Bayside, Tuckaho and Choptank. In 1698, Cecil and Chester Meetings, then part of Third Haven Monthly Meeting, requested that a separate Monthly Meeting be settled among them. This wish was granted, so that a third Monthly Meeting alternated between the Meeting Houses called Chester and Cecil, originally centered within the present Queen Anne's and Kent County area. It was in 1698 that the Chester Meeting built a new Meeting House on the opposite side of the Chester River at Quaker Neck and so for a while there was an Upper and Lower Chester Meeting.

In 1700, a fifteen-foot frame addition was added to the Cecil Meeting House. At that date, it stood in the southwestern section of Cecil County. The first Register locates the Cecil Meeting House and Burial Ground "att ye head of a branch of Steele pone Creek." In 1707, when Kent and Cecil Counties were redivided, the Cecil Meeting House was in Kent County, near the present village of Lynch. It was composed of Cecil and Chester Particular Meetings.

In 1733, a Meeting House was built and a Meeting settled in the Dorchester and Queen Anne's County area under the care of Cecil Monthly Meeting. Thirty years later, this Meeting was joined to Third Haven Monthly Meeting.

Another small Meeting was settled on Swan Creek near the head of Sassafras in 1739. (Many years before, from 1680 through 1683, a Meeting, called Sassafras, had reported to the Yearly Meeting.) Finally, there was, for a time a Meeting referred to as the Head of Chester Meeting located at Millington in Kent County.

Minutes for Cecil Monthly were transcribed from earlier records by direction of the Monthly Meeting in 1727. There were many gaps in them before that date. Once the transcription was made, periodic checks were made to be sure they were thereafter kept in good order.

Cecil ceased to exist as a Monthly Meeting in 1899. It was re-established in 1941. The original records for the Meetings, 1698-1952, are in the custody of Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore. Those included in our list are microfilm of a transcript made by the Maryland Historical Society in 1915.

The composition of Third Haven after 1698; remained static, with one exception. During the first hundred and twenty-five years of its existence, meetings within its verge covered only those in Dorchester and Talbot Counties and later those in Queen Anne's and Caroline Counties. Betty's Cove had been dropped at the turn of the century. Within a few years, however, a new meeting had been settled at Marshy Creek in what was then Dorchester County. Once removed from Betty's Cove, the Monthly Meeting, like the Quarterly Meeting, had circulated between Third Haven and the home of William Stevens, Jr. Later it alternated between the Meeting Houses at Third Haven and Choptank. In 1771, the Preparative Meetings for Third Haven are listed as Third Haven, Tuckahoe, Marshy Creek, Bayside and Queen Anne's.

In 1790, the Yearly Meeting of Maryland exchanged its Eastern Shore Quarterly for two Quarterly Meetings held by the Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania. The Eastern Shore Quarterly was enlarged to include not only Cecil and Third Haven Monthly Meetings, but, stretching across the Delaware line, it now embraced the Little Creek, Duck Creek and Motherkill Monthly Meetings. What was the Eastern Quarter of the Yearly Meeting of Maryland, now obviously became (and was so titled) the Southern Quarterly Meeting of the Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania.

By 1797, a new element had entered Third Haven records, with the advent of the Nicholites or the New Quakers. This sect had been founded in the 1760's by Joseph Nichols, born near Dover, Delaware, in 1730. As a young man, he was leader of a group of young people who engaged freely in the pleasures of the day. Married in the 1750's, he continued to farm until 1764, when his brief ministry began. Joseph Nichols was greatly influenced by his own religious experience and by his contact with John Woolman, the Quaker minister who journeyed into Delaware and the Eastern Shore in 1766.

Nichols, once set on his ministry, did not forsake the companions of his youthful days, but began to instruct them in a doctrine similar to that of the Friends. With emphasis on plainness of dress, opposition to slavery, war, and "hireling" ministers, the Nicholites were Quaker-like in their outlook. Joseph Nichols died in 1770. Not until four years later, when some of the group were already leaving for new homes in Guilford County, North Carolina, did the Nicholites organize a Society of their own, and begin to record the proceedings of their Meeting and register the

vital statistics of their families. Kenneth Carroll locates the three Nicholite Meeting Houses in Caroline County. One was at Centre near Concord, the second called Tuckahoe Neck was near Denton, and the third at Northwest Fork near Federalsburg.

Early in the 1790's there was talk of uniting the Nicholites with the membership of the Friends Meetings on the Eastern Shore. In 1797, the first group of Nicholites to merge with Friends joined the Third Haven Meeting. In time the Meeting Houses at Centre and Northwest Fork, were used again by former Nicholites, now members of the Northwest Fork Meeting Society of Friends. Tuckahoe Neck Meeting House, however, was never transferred to the Friends.

In 1800, by permission of the Southern Quarterly, a Monthly Meeting was established at Northwest Fork, consisting of Marshy Creek, Centre and Northwest Fork Preparative Meetings. The composition of this Monthly remained the same through most of the century, though by the mid-19th century a movement was under way to change the site of all three Meeting Houses belonging to it.

The Northwest Fork Meeting House was at Federalsburg, but in 1848 the building was moved to a new site in Dorchester County. The Meeting was renamed Pine Grove. The last Monthly Meeting was held there in 1888. Within a few years, the Pine Grove Meeting was laid down.

The original Marshy Creek Meeting House, like the one that followed, stood near the present town of Preston. The building was repaired in 1781 and again in 1801. In 1849, another Meeting House was erected for the congregation near what was then the village of Snow Hill, later Preston. In 1876, when Snow Hill become Preston, the name of the Meeting was changed to Preston Meeting. It was in the second Meeting House at Preston that the final session of the Old Northwest Fork Monthly Meeting was held in October 1946.

Centre Meeting House was sold in 1854 and a new structure was built, only to be removed to a newer site in 1862. In 1873, the Meeting was laid down.

Monthly Meetings belonging to the Southern Quarterly, until 1830, were Third Haven, Cecil, Duck Creek, Motherkill and Northwest Fork. In 1930, because of the great loss in membership the Delaware Meetings of Motherkill and Duck Creek were formed into a single Monthly Meeting. The new Meeting was thereafter known as Camden Monthly Meeting, held alternately at Camden, in Kent County and Little Creek, in Sussex County.

When the Separation occurred within the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1827, the Southern Quarterly Meeting was simply dissolved by the Orthodox. Thereafter, the Southern Quarterly was identified with the Yearly Meeting held at Green Street, Philadelphia, (later meeting at Race Street). The Orthodox Yearly Meeting met thereafter at the Arch Street Meeting House.

In 1862, a census of the Southern Quarterly disclosed that Third Haven had 75 members, Cecil 39 members, Camden 108 members and Northwest Fork 75 members.

Records of the Preston Monthly Meeting (formerly Northwest Fork) were placed in the care of the Monthly Meeting held at Easton. When records of the Third Haven Monthly Meeting at Easton were deposited in the Hall of Records, they included similar records for the Nicholite Minutes and Registers of the Northwest Fork Monthly Meeting, and Minutes of the Southern, Quarterly Meeting.

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Information concerning the Meeting Houses belonging to the Northwest Fork Monthly Meeting and to the Nicholites and Friends in Caroline County, came from Kenneth L. Carroll's "Quakerism in Caroline County," *Bulletin of the Friends Historical Association*, Vol. 48, p. 82-102.



Other information came from the following sources:

- Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Orthodox*, Minutes of the Representative Committee, 1870-1891.  
*Third Haven Monthly Meeting*, Minutes, 1676-1871.  
*Cecil Monthly Meeting*, Minutes, 1698-1899.  
*Northwest Fork Monthly Meeting*, Minutes, 1800-1946.  
*Southern Quarterly Meeting*, Minutes, 1823-1875.  
 Kenneth L. Carroll, *Joseph Nichols and the Nicholites*, Easton, 1962.  
 Kenneth L. Carroll, "Talbot County Quakerism in the Colonial Period," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. LIII, Baltimore, 1958.  
 Kenneth L. Carroll, "Maryland Quakers in the Seventeenth Century," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. XLVII, Baltimore, 1952.  
 Clayton Torrence, *Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland*, Richmond, 1935.  
 J. Saurin Norris, "The Early Friends (or Quakers) in Maryland," read at the Meeting of the Maryland Historical Society, 6th March 1862. Printed for the Society by John D. Toy, Baltimore, 1862.

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*Third Haven Meeting House*

HABS Photograph



*Third Haven Meeting House*

Photograph by M. E. Warren

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PART III

BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING, HOMEWOOD



# BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS FOR MARYLAND AND ADJACENT AREAS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA IN UNITY WITH THE ANCIENT YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS

In 1828, approximately one-fifth of the membership separated from the "Yearly Meeting of Friends for the Western Shore of Maryland, and adjacent areas of Pennsylvania and Virginia," then in session at Lombard Street. So that their Yearly Meeting would be distinct from that of the larger body of Hicksites, the Orthodox added the phrase "in unity with the Ancient Yearly Meeting of Friends" to the name of their Yearly and subordinate Meetings. By an act of the General Assembly of Maryland in 1886, Chapter 327, the Yearly Meeting was incorporated as the "Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends, Orthodox." However, until the present time, the Minutes of the Yearly Meeting were designated with both the 1828 and the 1886 titles. In the last decade, "Homewood" has been substituted for the term "Orthodox" on Meeting stationery.

The first Yearly Meeting after the separation officially included within its boundaries only Baltimore and Nottingham Quarterlies, for the membership of Warrington and Fairfax Quarterly Meetings was overwhelmingly Hicksite. Orthodox Friends within the verge of the Warrington Quarterly came under the care of Nottingham. Those formerly belonging to the Fairfax Quarterly were joined to the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting.

By 1839, a new Quarterly Meeting known as Dunnings Creek had been organized for the Orthodox Friends in Bedford, Centre and Clearfield Counties of Pennsylvania. This Quarterly, in 1909, was given the status of a Half-Years Meeting, but it was discontinued in 1919 and its membership transferred to the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting.

The Virginia Yearly Meeting was finally laid down in 1843, and was immediately accepted as a Half-Years Meeting by Baltimore. In 1912, it was changed to the status of a Quarterly Meeting.

In the decades following the Separation of 1828, the Orthodox Friends were faced with continuing theological conflict within their own ranks. This conflict was ultimately manifested through the ministry and writing of two men, Joseph John Gurney (1788-1847) and John Wilbur (1774-1856).

It is important to note that both of these men were orthodox in theology and that the "difference in their faith was a difference in temperament and in emphasis."<sup>1</sup>

Gurney was born to a wealthy English Quaker family. He was broadly educated, a man of great charm and personal appeal, welcomed among all denominations. He symbolized the best in the evangelistic movement of his time through his humanitarianism and his philanthropy. Proceeding to establish Quakerism firmly on a Biblical foundation, placing little emphasis on the "Inner Light", he spoke often and wrote much on such theological matters as "atonement," "sanctification" and "justification."

It was apparent that nothing in the life of Rhode Island-born John Wilbur was comparable to that of Joseph John Gurney. Wilbur was a good man, a dedicated man, a mystic, who felt a close kinship to George Fox and the early Friends. He was certain that the "Inner Light," as he

1. Rufus M. Jones, *The Later Periods of Quakerism*, Vol. I, 1921, p. 531.

experienced it, proved that Gurney's influence was a dangerous one to the Society of Friends. Quakerism, to Wilbur, was in many respects "essentially involved in a well-defined group of customs and a form of dress and speech."<sup>2</sup>

The Wilburites had a minority of followers who eventually caused separations within the New England, New York, Ohio and Baltimore Yearly Meetings, Orthodox. They had many adherents within the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, Orthodox, but through the wise strategy of a few of its members, no significant separation occurred there.

In the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Orthodox, only the Nottingham Quarterly was affected. A Committee report made to the Baltimore Yearly Meeting in 1855 indicates that soon after the separation in the New England Meeting, which occurred in 1845, "insubordination" was manifested in the Nottingham Quarterly Meeting. It was kept alive by the state of affairs within the Ohio and Philadelphia Yearly Meetings, and by Thomas B. Gould and his associates, followers of John Wilbur. During the Yearly Meeting of 1854, a handful of Friends, encouraged by four members of the Philadelphia Meeting, withdrew from the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Orthodox, to form a meeting of their own.<sup>3</sup> By this action, and because of the sympathy of other Friends in that area for the Wilburites, the Nottingham Quarterly Meeting, Orthodox, was permanently dissolved. Friends who still associated with the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Orthodox, joined the Deer Creek Monthly Meeting. The Orthodox could no longer count Nottingham and Little Britain among their Monthly Meetings.<sup>4</sup>

The Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Orthodox, has usually shared a Meeting House with the Baltimore Monthly Meeting. A house on St. Paul's Street, Baltimore, was the site of the first meeting of the Orthodox, but a new Meeting House was soon built on the corner of Courtland and Saratoga Streets. This was remodeled in 1867, sold, and for a time thereafter, used as a colored Normal School. That year the Meeting House at Eutaw and Monument Streets was erected, and sessions were held there until 1921, when, for that year alone, the Yearly Meeting met at the Light Street Meeting House. In 1922, the Homewood Meeting was occupied for the first time by the Yearly Meeting, and has been the official site of the offices of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Orthodox, to the present day.

As early as 1848, the subject of reunion had been brought before the Two Yearly Meetings of Friends in Baltimore. Although a property settlement had been amicably reached by the 1860's, no actual steps were taken to overcome the breach between them until 1922. At that time, committees were appointed by both Meetings to prepare for the joint celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the establishment of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. Soon thereafter, a Joint Committee for Peace, a Joint Committee for Young People, and a Joint Committee for Social Order were set up. Beginning in 1931, the Yearly Meetings were held concurrently, and some sessions were held jointly. The first United Monthly Meeting was established as the Washington Monthly Meeting in the District of Columbia in 1945. Four other Monthly Meetings followed suit by the 1950's: Deer Creek, Sandy Spring, Goose Creek and Hopewell.

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2. *Ibid.*, p. 511-515.

3. *Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Orthodox*, Minutes, 1855.

4. The second group of Separatists from the Baltimore area at first titled themselves the Baltimore Yearly Meeting (though they were usually referred to by both the Hicksites and Orthodox as the Primitive Friends). In 1868, at a General Meeting for Men and Women Friends held at Fallsington in Chester County, the "Second Separatists" discontinued their Yearly Meeting and associated themselves with another group of Primitive Friends called the "General Meeting for Men and Women Friends for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware." [This information gathered from Pennsylvania Historical Records Survey: *Inventory of Church Records Society of Friends in Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, 1941. See also the history of Little Britain Monthly Meeting, Hicksite, in this same volume.]



In 1951, a major reorganization occurred within the framework of the two Yearly Meetings. Washington Monthly Meeting and Hopewell Monthly Meeting joined with Goose Creek Monthly Meeting, United, to form the new Potomac Quarterly Meeting. This Quarterly is under joint care of both Meetings, having been created from congregations formerly part of the Baltimore Quarterly, Orthodox, and the Fairfax Quarterly, Hicksite.

In 1954, the *Interchange*, a joint enterprise of both Yearly Meetings, began publication. In 1956, the Potomac Quarterly proposed the reunion of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Homewood, and the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Stony Run.

A year later, the Yearly Meetings began meeting concurrently at Western Maryland College in Westminster, where they shared many sessions on joint concerns.<sup>6</sup>

In 1963, the Baltimore Yearly Meeting (Homewood) listed the three Quarterly Meetings which belonged to it. The first one, Baltimore Quarterly, had as member meetings: "Baltimore-Homewood; Deer Creek, United; Fishertown and Sandy Spring, United." The second Quarterly named was Potomac with these united meetings: "Friends of Washington (Florida Avenue), Goose Creek, Hopewell, Adelphi and Charlottesville." The Virginia Quarterly consisted of meetings at "Bethel, Black Creek, Corinth, Richmond and Somerton."

#### OTHER SOURCES

- Faith and Practice of the Five Years Meeting of Friends in America*, (Book of Discipline) Adopted Eleventh Month 1945, by Baltimore Yearly Meeting, [Orthodox], 3107 N. Charles Street, Baltimore 18, Maryland.  
*Baltimore Yearly Meeting, (Homewood)*, Minutes, 1964.  
*Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Orthodox*, Minutes of the Evangelical and Church Extension Committee, 1902-1956.  
*Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Orthodox*, Minutes of the Meetings for Sufferings, 1829-1877; Minutes of the Representative Committee, 1877-1902.  
*Establishment of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting*, MS at Homewood and at Stony Run.

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6. See Part I, footnote 19, on union of the two Yearly Meetings, Jan. 1, 1967.

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## BALTIMORE QUARTERLY MEETING, ORTHODOX (1828 - - )

Immediately after the Separation of 1828, a Baltimore Quarterly Meeting was set up by the Orthodox. Ostensibly, it was a continuation of the old Baltimore or "West River" Quarterly Meeting, but, actually, it bore only nominal resemblance to the former organization.

Of the original Monthly Meetings belonging to the Baltimore Quarter, prior to 1828, only Baltimore and Gunpowder had enough Orthodox members to constitute Monthly Meetings. In each case, the Hicksite Meeting of the same name was larger.

Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting was claimed by the Hicksites, except for a few members from their Indian Spring Preparative Meeting under the care of Baltimore Quarterly, Orthodox. Warrington and Fairfax Quarterly Meetings, both overwhelmingly Hicksite, were dissolved by the Orthodox and members within their bounds still "in unity with the ancient Yearly Meeting of Friends" were assigned to Nottingham and Baltimore Quarterly, respectively.

Readjustment took time. By 1830, an Orthodox Monthly Meeting had been reorganized at Hopewell and accepted as a branch Meeting of the Baltimore Quarterly. Orthodox Friends in south-central Pennsylvania had re-grouped, and in 1829, a Quarterly Meeting, Dunnings Creek, was established in that area for their care. In 1841, Indian Spring Preparative Meeting was dissolved and Gunpowder was reporting to the Baltimore Monthly Meeting as one of its subordinates.

Meanwhile, all was not well in Nottingham Quarterly Meeting. For a decade its component Monthly Meetings were torn by the Wilbur-Gurney dispute. Finally, in 1854, several representatives from that Quarterly had quietly withdrawn from sessions of the Orthodox Yearly Meeting and set up a third Baltimore Yearly Meeting of their own. About 1868, this third Yearly Meeting was itself dissolved and its members joined to the "General Meeting of Friends for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware." They are usually referred to as "Primitive Friends." According to the Historical Records Survey, when the Nottingham Quarter of this third Yearly Meeting was laid down in 1868, Little Britain and Nottingham Monthly Meetings, [Primitive], were merged into a single Monthly. This Monthly Meeting, in turn, was laid down in 1890 and its remaining membership joined to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Primitive Friends.\*

In the Minutes of the 3d Month 1856 for the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting is the following entry: "The Minutes and Records of the Nottingham Quarterly Meeting were . . . handed to the Clerk [of this Baltimore Quarterly Meeting] and he is directed to preserve them with our Books and Papers. The Records of that Meeting previous to 11th Month 1854 are in hands of the Separatists." Unfortunately, Minutes from the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting, Orthodox, from 1828 to 1856, as well as the Nottingham records, are missing.

In 1871, Patuxent Preparative Meeting in Charles County was designated a Monthly Meeting with the consent of Baltimore Quarterly, Orthodox. Early in 1887, both Lincoln Monthly Meeting in Loudoun County, Virginia, and Ashton Monthly Meeting in Montgomery County, Maryland, were added to the Baltimore Quarterly. Both of these Meetings in 1949 joined with the larger group of Hicksites in their respective areas. In the case of Lincoln, the new Meeting was called Goose Creek Monthly Meeting, United, Ashton was called Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting, United.

\* *Society of Friends in Pennsylvania*, Pennsylvania Historical Records Survey, Philadelphia, 1941, pp. 295-301.

Between 1908, when it was established, and 1924, when it was laid down, Elk Horn Valley Monthly Meeting in Vivian County, West Virginia, belonged to Baltimore Quarterly Meeting, Orthodox. So also did the three following Meetings immediately under the care of Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Orthodox, and subsequently subordinate to Baltimore Quarterly, Orthodox: Bendersville Preparative, Adams County, Pennsylvania (1893-1903); Federal Hill Gospel Mission Meeting, Baltimore (begun 1879) and Washington, D. C. (established as a Monthly Meeting, 1899).

In Pennsylvania, after the Dunnings Creek Half-Year Meeting was discontinued in 1919, Dunnings Creek Monthly, renamed Fishertown, was then placed under the care of Baltimore Quarterly Meeting, Orthodox.

In 1951, Potomac Quarterly Meeting, with joint affiliation to Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Stony Run, and Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Homewood, was formed. This union removed from the jurisdiction of Baltimore Quarterly, Orthodox, Hopewell United, Goose Creek United, and the Friends Meeting of Washington. As now constituted, the Baltimore Quarterly consists of Homewood Meeting; Deer Creek Monthly Meeting, United; West Baltimore Meeting; Fishertown; and Sandy Spring United.

## QUARTERLY MEETING FOR THE WESTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND

Minutes, 1710-1775 (Includes Minutes of Ministers and Elders, 1759-1771) .....	M 783
Minutes, Women Friends, 1703-1766, 1774.....	M 785
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1759-1771 (See Minutes, 1710-1775).....	M 783

## BALTIMORE QUARTERLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

Minutes, 1807-1823.....	M 783
Minutes, 1856-1899.....	M 783
Minutes, 1900-1911.....	M 783
Minutes, 1911-1922.....	M 784
Minutes, 1922-1928.....	M 784
Minutes, 1929-1934.....	M 784
Minutes, 1935-1941.....	M 785
Minutes, 1941-1950.....	M 785
Minutes, 1950-1956.....	M 785
Minutes, Women Friends, 1855-1887.....	M 786
Minutes, Women Friends, 1888-1900.....	M 786
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1852-1876.....	M 786
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1876-1893.....	M 786
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1902-1911.....	M 787
Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1912-1926.....	M 787
Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1927-1941.....	M 787
Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1941-1950.....	M 787
Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1950-1956.....	M 787
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1867-1868.....	M 800

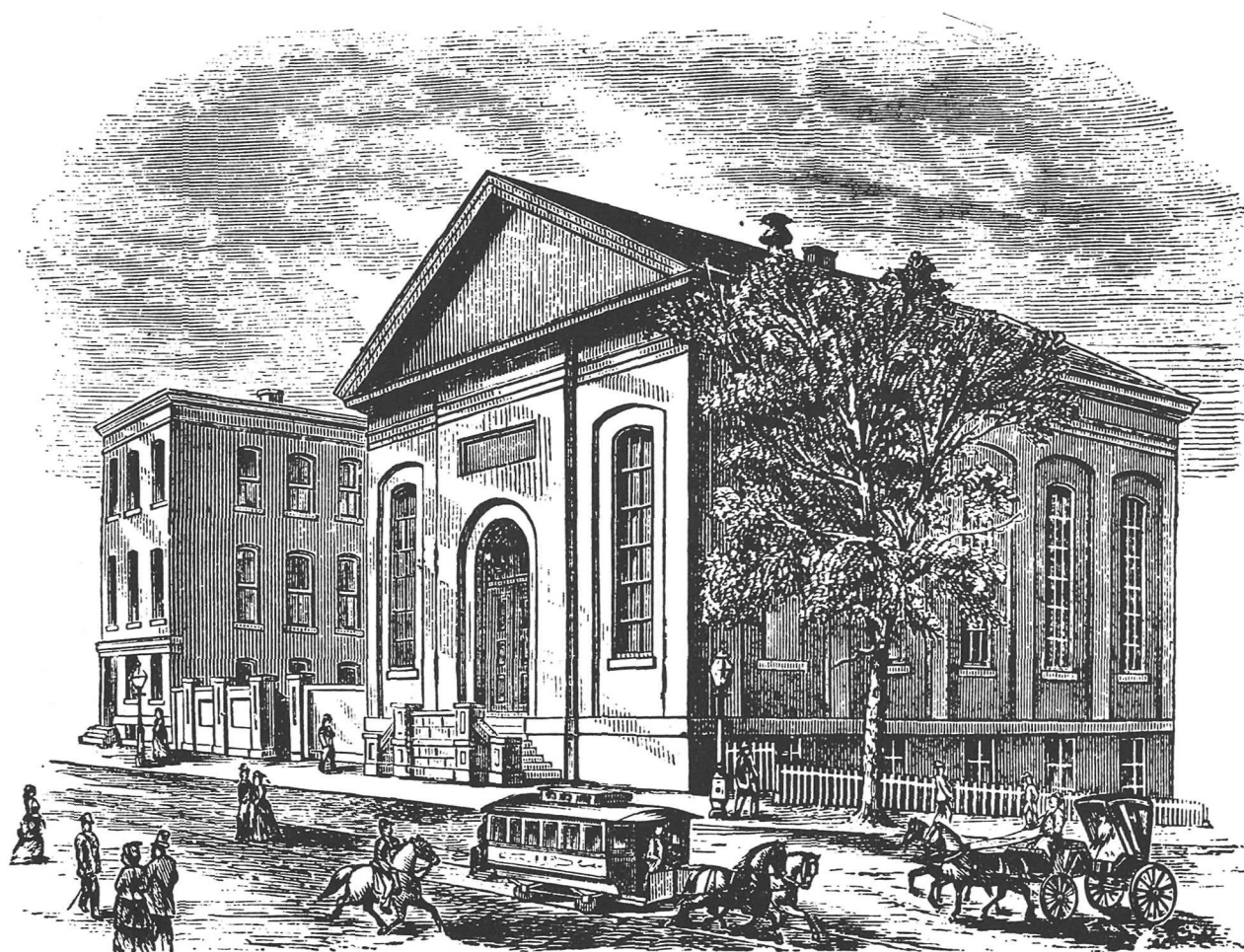
(In Deer Creek Monthly Meeting Minutes for Ministers and Elders, 1868-1874)





*Homewood Meeting House*

Photograph by M. E. Warren



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE AND SCHOOL HOUSE,  
(ORTHODOX.)

N. E. Corner Eutaw and Monument Streets.

*Courtesy Maryland Historical Society*

Photocopy M. E. Warren

# BALTIMORE MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

(1828 - - )

Friends belonging to Patapsco Preparative Meeting, a subordinate of Gunpowder Monthly, changed the site of their meeting to fast-growing Baltimore Town in 1781. With the consent of the parent Meeting and the Western Quarterly Meeting, Patapsco Preparative Meeting, now Baltimore Monthly Meeting, was established in 1792. A brick Meeting House was built on the eastern side of the city, and called Aisquith Street Meeting. In 1807, with an increase in membership, Baltimore Monthly was divided. Friends on the western side of the City joined the new Lombard Street Meeting, calling themselves members of the "Baltimore Monthly Meeting Western District." Friends living east of Jones Falls remained as members of Aisquith Street and renamed their Meeting "Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Eastern District."

In 1819, as a result of a property dispute between the two Meetings, Aisquith Street was subordinated to the position of a Preparative Meeting under the care of the Baltimore Monthly Meeting for the Western District

Orthodox Friends, who separated from the Hicksites at the conclusion of the Yearly Meeting in 1828, found a house on St. Paul Street to use as a place of meeting for the Baltimore Monthly Meeting for the Eastern and Western District, Baltimore Quarterly, and the Yearly Meeting. However, a new Meeting House, referred to as Courtland Street Meeting, was soon erected on a steep hill at the corner of Courtland and Saratoga Streets. In 1867, this property was sold and converted into a colored normal school. Another Meeting House was built on Eutaw Street and continued as the site of the Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Orthodox, until 1921, when it was sold. The building was used, until recently, for commercial purposes. During the interim period in 1921, after the Eutaw Street Meeting House was sold, and before construction on the Homewood Meeting House was finished, many of the Orthodox Friends accepted the invitation of the Friends at Park Avenue, and worshipped with them during the summer months. In the fall, however, in lieu of the Meeting House, the Orthodox used the Light Street Meeting.

Under the Orthodox, Baltimore Monthly Meeting at various times had care of many preparative and Indulged Meetings: Baltimore Preparative Meeting for the Eastern and Western Districts, Indian Spring Preparative, Gunpowder Preparative, Washington Preparative, Huntington Meeting, Patuxent Preparative, Bendersville Preparative, and Light Street Local Business Meeting. Eventually, most of the subordinate Meetings were either discontinued or advanced to the station of Monthly Meetings.

Late in 1922, the present Meeting House on North Charles Street was completed. By 1927, it bore the name Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Homewood.

## BALTIMORE MONTHLY MEETING

Minutes and Proceedings pertaining to Eastern and Western District Properties, 1792-1819; also Western District Membership for 1819.....	M 788
Deeds to Friends' Property in Baltimore, 1812.....	M 788
Minutes, Western District, Women Friends, 1814-1819.....	M 788
Minutes, Western District, Women Friends, 1819-1824.....	M 788

## BALTIMORE MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

(For Eastern and Western Districts; 1927 changed to Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Homewood).

Register, Births, Burials, Membership, 1828-1846.....	M 788
Registers, See Membership listed below.	
Marriages, 1830-1953.....	M 789
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Certificates of Removal, 1828-1832.....	M 790
Certificates of Removal, 1831-1839.....	M 790
Certificates of Removal, 1829-1867.....	M 789
Certificates of Removal, 1840-1846.....	M 790
Membership, 1848-1882 (Includes Register, 1769-1878).....	M 789
Membership, 1854-1928 (Includes Register, 1850-1928).....	M 789
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Membership, 1906-1928 (Includes Register, 1830-1929).....	M 789
Membership, 1928-1950 (Includes Register, 1858-1949).....	M 789
Beginnings of the Baltimore Monthly Meeting for Eastern and Western Districts (Includes explanation of property transfer, Acts of Assembly, Reports of Yearly Meeting from Monthly Meeting Minutes, Reports on Burying Ground Controversy, 1812-1819).....	M 790
Papers Relating to Controversy Over Eastern and Western District Property, 1773-1822.....	M 790
Reports to Monthly Meeting, 1832.....	M 790
Reports to Monthly Meeting, 1833.....	M 790
Reports to Monthly Meeting, 1834.....	M 790
Reports to Monthly Meeting, 1835-1836.....	M 790
"Minutes" 1829-1830.....	M 790
"Minutes" 1831.....	M 790
"Minutes" 1832-1833.....	M 790
"Minutes" 1834-1835.....	M 790
"Minutes" 1836-1840.....	M 790
Minutes, 1863-1884.....	M 791
Minutes, 1884-1891.....	M 791
Minutes, 1891-1896, Indexed.....	M 791
Minutes, 1896-1902.....	M 792
Minutes, 1902-1907.....	M 792
Minutes, 1908-1912.....	M 792
Minutes, 1912-1916.....	M 793
Minutes, 1916-1921.....	M 793
Minutes, 1921-1928.....	M 793
Minutes, 1929-1937.....	M 793
Minutes, 1938-1950.....	M 793
Minutes, 1950-1958.....	M 794
Loose Papers, 1829-1832.....	M 790
Loose Papers, 1831-1840.....	M 794
Minutes, Women Friends, 1828-1837.....	M 794
Minutes, Women Friends, 1837-1857.....	M 794
Minutes, Women Friends, 1857-1884.....	M 794
Minutes, Women Friends, 1884-1890.....	M 795
Minutes, Women Friends, 1890-1896.....	M 795
Minutes, Women Friends, 1896-1899.....	M 795
Minutes, Trustees, 1875-1921.....	M 795
Minutes, Trustees, 1922-1930.....	M 795
Trustees Account Book, 1842-1887.....	M 795
Trustees Account Book, 1887-1907.....	M 795
Treasurers Book, 1904-1926.....	M 796
Trustees, Income on Investments, 1907-1921.....	M 796
Minutes, Finance Committee, 1926-1942.....	M 796
Minutes, Friends Library Committee, 1831-1855.....	M 796
Minutes, Friends Association for Visiting the Penitentiary, 1852-1858.....	M 796
Minutes, Women Friends Association for Visiting the Penitentiary, 1846-1852.....	M 796
Friends Academy, Eutaw and Monument Streets, Cash Book, 1875-1906; also, Elizabeth Reed Meeting Fund, 1898-1906.....	M 796
Minutes, Association for Christian Work, 1903-1904.....	M 796
Minutes, Association for Christian Work, Account Book 1891-1906.....	M 796
Carey Family Records, 1783-1906, from Bible of Margaret Carey Thomas, (Mainly Philadelphia families: Kimber, Shober, Morris, Blaithwaite, Milhous, Clapp, Potts, Worthington and Carey).....	M 801



## BALTIMORE PREPARATIVE MEETING FOR THE EASTERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS, ORTHODOX (1828-1873)

In 1828, Baltimore Monthly Meeting had a Preparative Meeting for the Eastern District and one for the Western District. After the Separation, the Orthodox combined the two Meetings, redesignating the new meeting as "Baltimore Preparative Meeting for the Eastern and Western Districts in Unity with the Ancient Yearly Meeting of Friends."

Preparative Meetings had been set up in the 18th century to oversee the disciplinary and financial business of the local congregations which they represented. Since a Monthly Meeting was usually composed of more than one congregation, the reports of the various Preparative Meetings within its bounds facilitated the business of the Monthly Meeting. As time went on, the duties of the Preparative Meeting resolved into the appointment of overseers and naming of representatives from its own body to attend the Monthly Meeting.

Unfortunately, Mens Minutes of the Baltimore Preparative Meeting for the Eastern and Western Districts (Orthodox) between 1828 and 1856, were destroyed in a warehouse fire.

By an order of the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting, the Baltimore Preparative Meeting for the Eastern and Western Districts was laid down in 1873.

Five years later, under direction of a new Discipline, the duties of Ministers and Elders were combined with those of the Overseers, and a new body for Ministry and Oversight was created. (Prior to that date, the Ministry and Council composed of Elders and Ministers of the Monthly Meeting, had been charged with the spiritual oversight of the Meeting).

In Baltimore, title of the new organization was written as "Baltimore Preparative Meeting for Ministry and Oversight." By 1906, the modifier "Preparative" had been dropped.

## BALTIMORE PREPARATIVE MEETING FOR THE EASTERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS, ORTHODOX

Minutes, 1856-1873.....	M 797
Minutes, Women Friends, 1828-1854.....	M 797
Minutes, Women Friends, 1854-1873.....	M 797
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1829-1846.....	M 797
Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1877-1895.....	M 797
Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1896-1905.....	M 797
Minutes, Ministry, Oversight and Pastoral Care, 1919-1930.....	M 797

## GUNPOWDER PREPARATIVE MEETING, ORTHODOX (c.1828 - - )

Gunpowder Monthly Meeting, Orthodox, because of its small membership, was, soon after the 1828 separation, designated as a Preparative Meeting under care of the Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Orthodox. It reported regularly to Monthly Meeting sessions until the 1850's. In November of 1871 it was recorded in the Minutes of the Baltimore Monthly Meeting that the "Meeting for Worship at Gunpowder, Baltimore County, long held at the house of our Friend John Scott was directed to be discontinued owing to his removal to Deer Creek."

## GUNPOWDER PREPARATIVE MEETING, ORTHODOX

Minutes, 1829-1852.....	M 798
[Includes deaths of North Carolinians, 1719-1791; and loose paper Minutes of the Baltimore Monthly Meeting for Eastern and Western Districts, 1849-1852.]	

## INDIAN SPRING PREPARATIVE MEETING, ORTHODOX (1828-1841)

Prior to the 1828 Separation, Indian Spring was one of the Preparative Meetings subordinate to Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting. Congregations for Sandy Spring were drawn from the Montgomery County, Maryland, and District of Columbia areas. After the separation, the majority of Friends from Sandy Spring were identified with the Hicksites. A small group withdrew from the Hicksites and transferred their membership to the Baltimore Monthly Meeting, then held at Eutaw Street. These Friends retained their identity as the Indian Spring Preparative Meeting, Orthodox, until 1841, when the Meeting was discontinued. The remaining members were then joined to Baltimore Preparative for Eastern and Western Districts.

## INDIAN SPRING PREPARATIVE MEETING, ORTHODOX

Minutes, 1828-1841..... M 800

## MENALLEN MONTHLY MEETING

After 1828, the majority of the members of Menallen Monthly Meeting in Adams County, Pennsylvania, were Hicksite, so it was never a separate Monthly under the Orthodox. Instead, the Orthodox members in 1837 were joined to Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Orthodox, and later to Deer Creek Monthly, Orthodox. These records are duplicates of minutes which are officially retained by the Hicksites.

## MENALLEN MONTHLY MEETING

Minutes, 1816-1818..... M 800  
Minutes, 1818-1819..... M 800

## BENDERSVILLE PREPARATIVE MEETING, ORTHODOX (1893-1903)

After the Separation of 1828, the few families from Warrington and Menallen Monthly Meetings who identified with the Orthodox, came under the care of the Baltimore Monthly Meeting. Not until 1893 was a Preparative Meeting formed and a Meeting site procured for the Orthodox Friends in the village of Bendersville in Adams County, Pennsylvania. It was laid down in 1903.

## BENDERSVILLE PREPARATIVE MEETING, ORTHODOX

Minutes, 1893-1903..... M 806

# FRIENDS FEDERAL HILL MISSION MEETING

(1879-1909)

Baltimore Friends' interest and zeal for social work in the latter part of the 19th century manifested itself particularly in the Federal Hill section of South Baltimore.

Beginning in 1857, a Boys' Meeting was held in rented rooms in the Federal Hill area under the auspices of some Friends from the Baltimore Monthly Meeting. Within two decades a Mothers' Meeting, a Girls' Sewing Meeting, a Mens' Bible Class and a Night School were formed. In 1871, the Baltimore Monthly purchased property on Light Street near Hamburg Street. In 1879, the Baltimore Monthly Meeting agreed to the erection of a new building thereon, if the meeting itself was not involved financially. A brick structure was soon erected for the use of the Mission and the old frame and brick building torn down.

Meanwhile, members of Federal Hill Mission had formed themselves into a Friends Federal Hill Mission Gospel Society with membership open to all those who had been Christians for six months, and associate memberships to Christians of shorter duration. Many of those attending or benefitting from the mission work belonged to other churches. Those who were unchurched requested a Monthly Meeting to be held for them on First Days.

According to a *History of Federal Hill Mission*, written about 1904, a Monthly Meeting was established there in 1879. No record of such a Meeting is found in the Minutes of the Baltimore Quarterly and Monthly Meetings. A careful reading of the Mission Minutes indicates that there was a regular Meeting for Worship held at the Mission House beginning in February 1879, and it met regularly once a month thereafter. It was obviously patterned after a Quaker Meeting. A large part of the attending members were drawn not only from the neighborhood but also from the Eutaw Street Meeting (Baltimore Monthly Meeting). However, the Federal Hill Mission Meeting was never an officially recognized Monthly Meeting. In 1893, a Meeting for Worship was established at Federal Hill, and, in 1906, a local Business Meeting was set up. The latter was laid down in 1909. The enormous amount of committee work carried on by the Eutaw Street members, for and with the help of Light Street (or Federal Hill Mission) members, was consolidated in 1906 and brought directly under the care of the Baltimore Monthly Meeting. In 1921, the Yearly Meeting was held at Light Street.

## FRIENDS FEDERAL HILL MISSION MEETING, ORTHODOX

Membership and Constitution, 1879.....	M 798
Membership, 1883.....	M 798
Minutes, 1879-1883.....	M 798
Minutes, 1886-1892.....	M 798
Minutes, 1892-1898.....	M 798
Minutes, 1898-1901.....	M 798
Minutes, 1902-1906.....	M 798
History of Federal Hill Mission.....	M 798
Building Committee, Accounts and Memoranda, 1880.....	M 798



*Light Street Meeting House*

Photograph by M. E. Warren



# DEER CREEK MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

(1828 - - )

In 1828, the Orthodox membership withdrew from the Hicksites, who dominated the Deer Creek Monthly Meeting in Harford County, to form the "Deer Creek Monthly Meeting in Unity with the Ancient Yearly Meeting of Friends." Congregating first at the Methodist Church at Darlington, they soon built their own Meeting House. A second separation occurred in 1855, when some Deer Creek Friends joined the Baltimore Yearly Meeting organized by the Primitive Friends, with others from Little Britain and Nottingham. At the dissolution of the Nottingham Quarterly Meeting by the Orthodox in that year, Deer Creek was attached to the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting. To its membership, meanwhile, had been attached the few Orthodox members of the old Warrington Quarterly Meeting.

In 1949, the two Deer Creek Monthly Meetings, Hicksite and Orthodox, were joined to form the new Deer Creek Monthly Meeting, United.

## DEER CREEK MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

Register (Births, Deaths, Marriages and Removals) 1817-1911.....	M 799
Membership, 1801-1902.....	M 799
Minutes, 1819-1845.....	M 799
Minutes, 1845-1854.....	M 799
Minutes, 1855-1856.....	M 799
Minutes, 1871-1888 (Also minutes for Preparatory Meeting, Ministry and Oversight, 1888-1891).....	M 799
Minutes, 1889-1933.....	M 799
Minutes, 1933-1949.....	M 800
Minutes, Women Friends, 1828-1851.....	M 800
Minutes, Women Friends, 1854-1869.....	M 800
Minutes, Women Friends, 1869-1884.....	M 800
Minutes, Women Friends, 1884-1902.....	M 800
Minutes, Pastoral Committee, 1903-1906.....	M 800
New Meeting House Book, 1877 .....	M 800
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1868-1874; (Also includes Baltimore Quarterly Meeting, Ministers and Elders, 1867-1868).....	M 800
Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1874-1888, (Also Meeting Accounts, 1846-1847)	M 800

# HOPEWELL MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

(1830 - - )

Except for a small group of Friends drawn from Hopewell, Goose Creek and Fairfax Monthly Meeting, the Quakers of northern Virginia identified themselves with the Hicksites.

After the Separation, the Orthodox group reported regularly to the "Baltimore Quarterly Meeting in Unity with the Ancient Yearly Meeting of Friends." By 1830, Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Orthodox, was firmly established with subordinate meetings at Goose Creek and South Fork. Although the latter Meeting was soon discontinued, the Quarterly Meeting allowed Hopewell to open an Indulged Meeting near Poolesville, Montgomery County, Maryland, in 1856.\* By 1863, the meetings held at Goose Creek were suspended, due to military activity in the Valley of Virginia, and to removals and deaths among their members.

The large Meeting House at Hopewell was shared by Hicksite and Orthodox, each having the use of one end of the building. During the War, it was occupied by Federals and Confederates, in turn. For a time during the conflict, the Orthodox Meetings for Worship were held at the home of an Elder, John Griffith.

By 1886, Lincoln Monthly Meeting, whose membership had come from the former Goose Creek and South Fork Meetings, was established. In the following decades, Rock Glen Meeting was added to Hopewell.

In 1949, the two congregations in the Hopewell Meeting House were rejoined to form "Hopewell Monthly Meeting, United", since 1951 a member of the Potomac Quarterly Meeting of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Stony Run and the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Homewood.

## HOPEWELL MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

Register, Births, Deaths and Membership, 1828-1887.....	M 801
Marriages, 1833-1887.....	M 801
Minutes, 1830-1834.....	M 801
Minutes, 1834-1856, Indexed.....	M 801
Minutes, 1856-1895.....	M 801
Minutes, 1895-1918.....	M 801
Minutes, Rough, 1853-1863.....	M 801
Minutes, Rough, 1897-1907.....	M 801
Minutes, Rough, 1926-1934.....	M 802
Minutes, Women Friends, 1830-1889.....	M 802
Minutes, Women Friends, 1856-1886, Transcript.....	M 802
Papers, 1857-1863.....	M 802

## HOPEWELL PREPARATIVE MEETING, ORTHODOX

Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1886-1893.....	M 802
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\* This was probably Sandy Spring Indulged Meeting, laid down in Dec. 1878.

# PATUXENT MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX (1871-1942)

In 1870, the Baltimore Monthly Meeting reported that a survey had shown thirty-seven Friends, representing eleven families living in Charles County. In May of the following year, a Meeting for Worship and a Preparative Meeting were authorized to be held at the home of Daniel P. Haviland in that county. Three months later, with the consent of the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting, a Monthly Meeting was established, although no Meeting House had yet been built.

Patuxent Monthly was laid down in 1942 and its membership transferred to Irving Street Monthly Meeting in Washington, D. C.

## PATUXENT MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

Register, 1809-1950, Indexed.....	M 802
Marriages, 1874-1926.....	M 803
Minutes, 1871-1918.....	M 803
Minutes, 1918-1942.....	M 803
Minutes, Women Friends, 1871-1889 (Also Rough Monthly Meeting Minutes, 1888-1889).....	M 803

# ASHTON MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

## (1887 - - )

Ashton, in Montgomery County, was settled as a Particular Meeting in 1881, under the care of Baltimore Monthly Meeting. In 1887, with consent of its parent Monthly and the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting, it was established as a Monthly. Never a large Meeting, its membership through the years was gradually reduced. With the Hicksite Friends at nearby Sandy Spring, joint meetings were often held in the 1940's. On October 29, 1950, Ashton Monthly Meeting, Orthodox consolidated with the Sandy Spring Friends Monthly Meeting of United Friends, and became a subordinate of the Potomac Quarterly Meeting.

### ASHTON MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

Minutes, 1887-1894.....	M 803
Minutes, 1895-1904.....	M 803
Minutes, 1905-1918.....	M 803
Minutes, 1919-1923.....	M 803
Minutes, 1924-1927.....	M 804
Minutes, 1937-1944 (Correspondence begins in 1933).....	M 804
Minutes, 1945-1947.....	M 804
Minutes, 1948-1950.....	M 804
Minutes, Organization for Christian Work, 1896-1906.....	M 804
Minutes, Pastoral Committee, 1887-1897.....	M 804

### ASHTON PREPARATIVE MEETING, ORTHODOX

Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1887-1892.....	M 804
Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1892-1903.....	M 804



# LINCOLN MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

## (1887 - - )

After the Separation of 1828, the small congregation of Orthodox Friends located at South Fork and at Goose Creek formed part of the Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Orthodox, and continued to share that Meeting House with the Hicksites. South Fork was soon discontinued, but Goose Creek Meeting was held until 1863, when, because of the military activity in northern Virginia, the Meetings ceased for a period of three years. During the 1870's, little was heard from the Friends in this area, but, in 1886, the Minutes of the Baltimore Quarterly record that in January of that year Lincoln Particular Meeting was established under the care of Baltimore Monthly Meeting and the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting, in the neighborhood where the Goose Creek Meeting had been held up to the time of the Civil War.

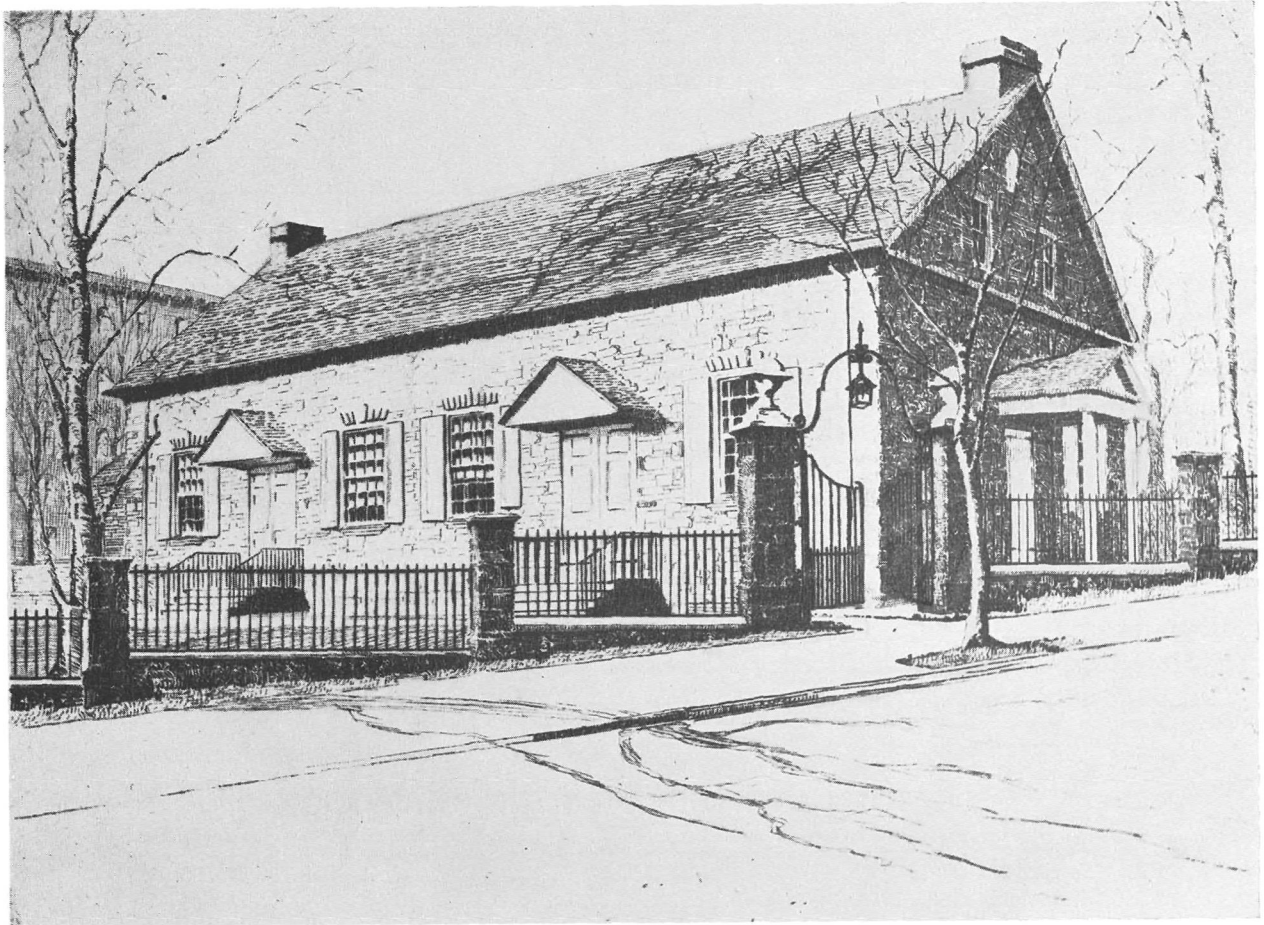
In 1894, a new Particular Meeting was settled and a Meeting House built in nearby Silicott Springs, and it was placed under the care of the Lincoln Monthly Meeting. The Silicott Springs Meeting was sold to another church group from Purcellville in 1934.

While membership at Lincoln gradually decreased, the Hicksite and Orthodox congregations in that area worked together in joint concerns.

In 1943, when a windstorm inflicted heavy damage to the Meeting House belonging to the Hicksites of the Goose Creek Monthly Meeting, Lincoln Friends initiated joint services for the two Meetings at the Lincoln Meeting House. In 1950, they were united to become the Goose Creek Monthly Meeting, United, a subordinate of the Potomac Quarterly Meeting.

### LINCOLN MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

Register, 1834-1906.....	M 805
Marriages, 1887-1950.....	M 805
Membership, 1887-1950, Indexed.....	M 805
Minutes, 1887-1894.....	M 805
Minutes, 1894-1898.....	M 805
Minutes, 1899-1908.....	M 805
Minutes, 1908-1921.....	M 805
Minutes, 1921-1936.....	M 805
Minutes, 1936-1950.....	M 805
Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1887-1898.....	M 806
Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1902-1922.....	M 806
Minutes, Pansy Society (Home and Foreign Missions), 1887-1895.....	M 806
Loose Papers, 1936.....	M 806



*Florida Avenue Meeting House*

Etching by Don Swann    Photograph by M. E. Warren

## WASHINGTON MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX (1899-1945)

A Meeting for Worship and a Preparative Meeting were set up in Washington in 1807, under care of the Alexandria Monthly Meeting. After the 1828 Separation, the Orthodox Washingtonians were attached to Indian Spring Preparative Meeting, subordinate to "Baltimore Monthly Meeting for the Eastern and Western Districts in Unity with the Ancient Yearly Meeting of Friends." Within a few years the small Washington Meeting was discontinued.

Beginning in 1876, Meeting for Worship were once again held by Orthodox Friends in Washington, largely due to the efforts of James E. Underhill and members from the Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Orthodox. In 1893, Baltimore Monthly created a "Committee for the Accommodation of Friends in Washington." Regular Meetings continued to be held either in rented rooms or in private homes.

Finally, in 1899, the erection of a Meeting House was begun on the corner of 1st and C Streets, N. E. The same year, with the consent of the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting, Orthodox, and at the request of the Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Orthodox, a Monthly Meeting was officially established. In 1904, several months before the new Meeting House was completed, the Federal Government obtained the land for public use. Today this area is part of Union State Plaza and the park adjoining.

By February 1906, another Meeting House was built and opened on 13th and Irving Streets, N. W., which the Orthodox Friends were to occupy until 1945. The Irving Street building was sold in 1947. Funds for the sale were later used to purchase a Meeting House for the new Adelphi Meeting.

As early as 1867, steps had been taken to erect a Meeting House in the city of Washington "for the use of all Friends from all sections of the country" who were to "sojourn" at the seat of Government. This plan did not become a reality until 1945, when the Friends Meeting of Washington at Florida Avenue Meeting House became the first United Monthly Meeting, with the union of Hicksites and Orthodox in that City. At first an independent Meeting, since the formation of the Potomac Quarterly in 1951, Florida Avenue is now a member of both Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Stony Run, and Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Orthodox.

### WASHINGTON MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

Minutes, 1899-1914.....	M 806
Minutes, 1915-1924.....	M 806
Minutes, 1924-1928.....	M 807
Minutes, 1928-1936.....	M 807
Pastoral Committee (Loose Papers), 1923-1932.....	M 807
Treasurer's Accounts, 1892-1906.....	M 807

### WASHINGTON PREPARATIVE MEETING, ORTHODOX

Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1899-1912.....	M 807
Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1913-1941.....	M 807
Minutes, Committee of Baltimore Monthly Meeting on Accommodation of the Meeting in Washington, 1893-1898.....	M 807

## ELK HORN VALLEY MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX (1908-1924)

Elk Horn Valley Monthly Meeting was located in the mountains of south-central West Virginia. In March 1904, J. C. Holmes, a member of Mount Airy Monthly Meeting, subordinate to Surry Quarterly Meeting of the North Carolina Yearly Meeting, came into the McDowell County area of West Virginia with a concern to work among those in that mining community. In 1905, he formed a "class" in Elk Horn. Members were received in full unity by the newly established Centre Valley Monthly Meeting, centered in Carroll County, Virginia. The latter Monthly belonged to the North Carolina Yearly Meeting. According to the Minutes, it appears that Friends in the Vivian-Elk Horn area during the early years met with many hardships. In 1908 under agreement with neighboring Yearly Meetings, the Baltimore Quarterly, Orthodox, assented to the establishment of the Elk Horn Valley Monthly Meetings as one of its subordinate Meetings.

Beginning in 1914, the Monthly Meeting alternated between the towns of Elk Horn and Vivian. It was finally laid down in 1924. Members who remained Friends were attached to the Baltimore Monthly and the Meeting House at Elk Horn was sold to the Methodists.

### ELK HORN VALLEY MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

Register, 1908-1923.....	M 808
Minutes, 1908-1924.....	M 808



## DUNNINGS CREEK QUARTERLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

Dunnings Creek Quarterly Meeting, located in the central Pennsylvania area, was established by the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Orthodox, in 1839. For many years, it was composed of two Monthly Meetings, Dunnings Creek and Centre. By 1899, however, Curwensville Monthly Meeting was included among the constituent Monthly Meetings.

In 1909, the Quarterly Meeting was changed to the Dunnings Creek Half-Years Meeting. Five years later, Curwensville Monthly Meeting was laid down and its membership attached to Centre Monthly Meeting. In 1919, Dunnings Creek Half-Years Meeting was discontinued and the remaining Meetings were reorganized under care of Baltimore Quarterly Meeting, Orthodox. Dunnings Creek Monthly was renamed Fishertown Monthly Meeting. Members at Bellefonte, formerly from Centre Monthly Meeting, Orthodox, were transferred to the care of Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Orthodox. At the same time, Curwensville Friends from the same defunct Meeting were, at their own request, joined to Fishertown or Baltimore Monthly Meetings.

### DUNNINGS CREEK QUARTERLY MEETING, ORTHODOX (1839-1909)

Minutes, Women Friends, 1840-1893.....	M 808
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1844-1876.....	M 808

### DUNNINGS CREEK HALF-YEARS MEETING, ORTHODOX (1909-1919)

Minutes, 1909-1916.....	M 809
Minutes, 1917-1919.....	M 809

# DUNNINGS CREEK MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX (1828 - - )

The original Dunnings Creek Monthly Meeting was established in 1803, under care of Warrington Quarterly Meeting. In 1828, when the Separation came, the larger group of Dunnings Creek Friends was affiliated with the Hicksites. There were, however, enough members of Orthodox conviction to form the Dunnings Creek Monthly Meeting, Orthodox. In 1839, the Dunnings Creek Quarterly Meeting was formed from Centre and Dunnings Creek Monthly Meetings. In 1909, the Quarterly Meeting was reformed as the Dunnings Creek Half-Years Meeting. Not until 1918, when the Dunnings Creek Quarterly Meeting was laid down was the name of Dunnings Creek Monthly Meeting changed to Fishertown Monthly Meeting. At that time, it was joined to the Baltimore Quarterly Meeting.

Unfortunately, no minutes for Dunnings Creek Monthly Meeting between 1828 and 1910 were deposited with Homewood, at the time the records there were filmed. We are left, therefore, with a record gap, with no registers and few minutes.

## DUNNINGS CREEK MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

Minutes, 1910-1924.....	M 809
Loose Papers, 1935-1943.....	M 809

## CENTRE MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX (1834-1919)

At the Baltimore Yearly Meeting for Sufferings, Orthodox, held in December 1834, the statement was made that Centre Monthly Meeting in Clearfield and Centre Counties, Pennsylvania, had recently been re-established.

The Orthodox Meeting House had been erected as early as 1832. Within five years Centre Monthly, with Meetings at Bellefonte and Curwensville, was officially united with the "Baltimore Yearly Meeting, in Unity with the Ancient Society of Friends." In 1840, when Dunnings Creek Meeting was established, Centre Monthly Meeting was one of the two Meetings subordinate to it. About 1899, Curwensville became a Monthly Meeting, but in 1914 it was laid down and its membership reverted again to Centre.

In 1919, Centre Meeting itself was laid down and its Bellefonte membership was transferred to Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Orthodox; the Curwensville members were asked to choose between Fishertown Monthly and Baltimore Monthly Meetings.

### CENTRE MONTHLY MEETING, ORTHODOX

Minutes, 1868-1906.....	M 808
Minutes, 1906-1918.....	M 808
Minutes, Rough, 1906-1908.....	M 808
Minutes, Women Friends, 1863-1892.....	M 808

### CENTRE PREPARATIVE MEETING, ORTHODOX

Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1841-1863.....	M 809
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1863-1887.....	M 809
Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1887-1898.....	M 809





PART IV  
THE VIRGINIA YEARLY MEETING

# VIRGINIA YEARLY MEETING

(c.1684-1843)

In the year 1656 or 1657, a short time after Elizabeth Harris began her convincements in Maryland,<sup>1</sup> Josiah Cole from Bristol and Thomas Thurston, a Quaker preacher from Gloucestershire, landed in Virginia.<sup>2</sup> There, finding a ready audience among those who were unchurched or dissatisfied with the Established Church, Cole and Thurston set purposefully about their missionary work. They spent only about six months on their first visit and during part of the time Thurston was imprisoned, but they were "very successful in reaching the people."<sup>3</sup> By 1659, the Virginia legislature voiced its concern over "the unreasonable and turbulent . . . people called Quakers who . . . gather together in unlawful assemblies and congregations . . . teaching and publishing lies, miracles, false visions, prophecies and doctrines which have influence upon communities of men both ecclesiastical and civil."<sup>4</sup>

The Virginia authorities were reflecting the same fears and apprehensions regarding the Quakers that were manifested by the British Government and the Legislature of Maryland. As the Virginians stated in the "Act to Suppress the Spread of Quakerism", these people were out to destroy not only religion, but the law and "all bounds of civilized Society."<sup>5</sup> There was obviously little understanding in government for members of the new religion, who so rudely interrupted church services and criticized the ministers, who did not properly respect the outward symbols of the law by address or usage, who refused to take an oath of loyalty to their Government, and who, in a frontier region, which only a generation before had suffered an Indian massacre, refused to take part in military exercises even for defense.

The House of Burgesses took immediate steps to stop more Quakers from entering Virginia and to expel those who remained. The Act of Assembly laid a fine of £100 sterling on the masters of ships bringing Quakers into the Colony. The same fine was imposed on those who entertained them. Friends were forbidden to assemble in groups larger than five. Known Quakers who had already been questioned by the authorities were to be apprehended and held without bail until they could be deported. No tracts carrying Quaker tenets were to be published or circulated. Finally, the county officers, under penalty of fine, were admonished to enforce the law.<sup>6</sup>

Despite the attitude of the Colonial Government, which forced some Friends from the eastern shore of Virginia to flee into Maryland,<sup>7</sup> the new religion took root and flourished in the Colony. The years of greatest persecution, from 1659 through the 1670's, were years in which the Quaker membership increased most rapidly. Records of Virginia Meetings indicate that there were Weekly Meetings, however small, settled in Virginia soon after the first convincements. Nassawadox, on Virginia's Eastern Shore, had a Meeting House in 1657.<sup>8</sup> Thomas Jordan of Chuckatuck in Nansemond County, at the age of twenty-six, "received ye truth in 1660."<sup>9</sup> The following year, George Rolf, on a visit to America, wrote that there were many settled Meetings in Maryland,

<sup>1</sup> Kenneth L. Carroll, "Persecution of Quakers in Maryland" (1658-1661) Reprinted from *Quaker History*, Autumn, 1964.

<sup>2</sup> Rufus M. Jones, *The Quakers in the American Colonies*, London, 1911, pp. 268-9.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> William W. Henings, *Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of All Laws of Virginia from the First Session of the Legislature in the Year 1619*. Vol. I, Acts, March 1659-60, Ch. VI, p. 532-3. Richmond, 1812.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> Clayton Torrance, "Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland" Richmond, 1935, pp. 25-111.

<sup>8</sup> Douglas Summers Brown and Helen L. Smith, "A Map of Virginia, 1656-1941, showing Quaker Meetings that are, or ever were established in this ancient Commonwealth," *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol. VI, Ann Arbor, 1950. Endpapers.

<sup>9</sup> Virginia Yearly Meeting, *Lower Monthly Meeting*, Minutes, 1673-1756, p. 8.

Virginia and New England.<sup>10</sup> In 1663, John Porter, a Representative from Norfolk, was disqualified as a member of the House of Burgesses because he refused to take the Oath of Allegiance to the Crown,<sup>11</sup> an indication that there were Friends living in Norfolk County during the 1660's.

George Fox had organized the first Men's Meeting in England in 1656. Soon thereafter, he wrote to Friends in the Barbados and in America to form Meetings of their own.<sup>12</sup> This advice was probably carried out in areas where the number of Friends made it feasible. Within a decade after the establishment of the Men's Meeting, Fox began to organize Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, though as we have indicated in the first chapter, "at first no clear distinction was drawn between them."<sup>13</sup> This fact was borne out by Fox's instructions to the Virginia Meeting in 1673, when he told them to "keep a Mens Meeting once a quarter."<sup>14</sup>

Fox began establishing Meetings for Women Friends about 1671. While Womens Meetings in practice became subordinate to the Mens Meetings, Fox's prime motive in their establishment, "as . . . in the case of the Mens Meetings, was to liberate for the service of the church, the gifts of government which lay dormant . . . both in men and women . . ."<sup>15</sup> Womens Meetings in Virginia were established in some areas well before 1702.<sup>16</sup>

Although a mystic, Fox was worldly enough to be aware of human frailties and the growing necessity for discipline and organization in the larger order the Society of Friends had become. He tried to anticipate all the problems that the young Society might meet and he drew upon the experiences encountered in the first years when the discipline of members was a matter for the individual conscience. Now group discipline had become necessary, and Fox tried to set up a self-sufficient body that could care for its own members. To that end, he advised, in a letter addressed to Friends of Nansemond, on rules of conduct and procedure. These rules he helped to implement by the establishment of a Mens Meeting. Friends were to meet together as a family, disputes between individual members were to be settled by the Meeting, and the use of plain language was emphasized. Births, deaths and records of all Sufferings endured by Friends were to be recorded. Friends were advised to procure land for burial sites with proper title. Great stress was placed on the oversight of those contemplating marriage; consent of parents must be obtained as well as the consent of the meeting.<sup>17</sup> Later, letters urged that care be taken of widows and orphans, and the poor. All these things eventually became the responsibility of the Monthly Meeting, but, for a while, those responsibilities were shared with the Quarterly Meeting.

The terminology used to describe the various Meetings held by Friends, particularly those conducted in the young days of the Society, is often confusing. The final form of the organization was not yet set, and clerks were not always careful of the titles used to designate the different meetings.

In 1673, George Fox, accompanied by John Burnyeat, held a General Meeting for Virginia, as he had the previous year for Maryland. This is a date often hailed as that of the establishment of the Virginia Yearly Meeting.<sup>18</sup> However, Douglas Summers Brown and S. B. Weeks accept the year 1698 as date of establishment. Certainly, the first existing records of a Yearly Meeting for Virginia in 1702 are not those of an initial meeting. My own search leads to the conclusion that the correct date is 1684. (See footnote 10 in Chapter I).

In the formative years, one is hard pressed to differentiate between the General and the Yearly Meetings. In later years, however, General Meetings were not the same as Yearly Meetings, even

<sup>10</sup> J. Saurin Norris, "The Early Friends in Maryland" Read at *Maryland Historical Society*, 6 March, 1862. Printed for the Society of John D. Toy. [Baltimore, 1862]. p. 9.

<sup>11</sup> George MacLaren Brydon, *Virginia's Mother Church and the Political Conditions Under Which It Grew*. Richmond, 1947. p. 192.

<sup>12</sup> William C. Braithwaite, *The Second Period of Quakerism*, London 1921. p. 253.

<sup>13</sup> Braithwaite, *op. cit.* p. 257.

<sup>14</sup> Virginia Yearly Meeting, *Minutes of Lower Monthly*, p. 1. From Transcription of Original Made by D. S. Brown, at Homewood.

<sup>15</sup> Braithwaite, *op. cit.* pp. 273-274.

<sup>16</sup> Virginia Yearly Meeting, *Minutes*, 1702-1724, p. 9.

<sup>17</sup> Virginia Yearly Meeting, *Minutes of Lower Monthly*, Transcribed by Douglas S. Brown from copy at Homewood, 1944, pp. 1-2.

<sup>18</sup> Baltimore Yearly Meeting, *Faith and Practice of Five Years Meeting of Friends in America Adopted Eleventh Month, 1945*. Baltimore [1945] p. 10. (see also footnote 10 in Chapter I entitled "History and Organization of the Society of Friends in Maryland").

though there were times, particularly in Virginia, when what is about to be described as a General Meeting was called a Yearly Meeting.

In America, the General Meeting was somewhat like a Methodist Camp Meeting. The call to it was issued by one or more of the Quaker leaders to all Friends within a specific area. Quakers would gather at the site designated, usually at a place able to accommodate large crowds. Here they would remain for a few days, renewing their fellowship with one another and sharing their spiritual life, and transacting necessary business. The visiting Friends who attended, with minutes from other Yearly Meetings, were usually preachers of note who drew large audiences from the inhabitants of the surrounding countryside as well as from the Quakers themselves. One must remember that Quaker Meetings were dependent as much on the social gatherings that resulted from these evangelistic-type meetings as they were on the Meetings of Worship. With this in mind, Meeting Houses in Maryland and the Virginia area were made large enough so that sleeping quarters for Friends who came from a distance could be set up in them.

The British had what Rufus Jones called a "Circular Yearly Meeting," the title coming from the fact that they "... circulated within the area of the Quarterly Meeting which managed them."<sup>19</sup> Virginia had similar Yearly Meetings, referred to as "General Meetings" and sometimes the "Yearly Meeting at.....," although they were held under the jurisdiction of the Yearly Meeting, not the Quarterly Meeting. As a result, there was a General Spring Meeting held at Murdough's in Norfolk County from 1711 to 1766; one at Curles in Henrico County; and one at Chuckatuck in Isle of Wight County, probably in the summer months for approximately the same period of years; a Yearly Meeting for Worship at Skimino in York County; one at Wayne Oak in Charles City County, etc.<sup>20</sup> All were evangelistic meetings of the kind already described. If records were kept of General Meetings, and in early days they might have been for there are records of early General Meetings in Maryland, none remains today.

In 1702, the earliest Virginia Yearly Meeting of record was held at Pagan Creek in Isle of Wight County. For the following seven years it met at Levi Neck, still in the same southern county of Virginia. But in 1711, the Yearly Meeting began to circulate, and that year it was held at Chuckatuck, a few miles below Pagan Creek and Levi Neck. Until 1724, when records for the following eleven years are lost, the Yearly Meeting alternated between the two Isle of Wight Meeting houses, Levi Neck and Chuckatuck. When records begin again in 1737, the Yearly Meeting was alternating between Chuckatuck and Western Branch in Nansemond County. This places the center of the Quaker population during these first seventy-five years of its existence in the southeastern counties of the colony, near the North Carolina Border. But the center of that population was changing. Between 1745 and 1761, the Yearly Meeting met every other year at Curles in Charles City County, south of the York River. In 1756, it was brought to the attention of the meeting that Curles had about the same number of Quaker families living above the River as below it, and that Meetings held in the southern counties were a hardship on those representatives who attended from the northern counties. A compromise was reached, and for the next nineteen years the Yearly Meeting met alternately at Curles and at Blackwater in Surry County. Between 1781 and 1806, Wayne Oak in Charles County was substituted for Curles. At the latter date, Gravelly Run in Dinwiddie County took the place of Blackwater. It was from the Yearly Meeting of 1830 at Gravelly Run that the question of propriety in continuing the Virginia Yearly Meeting was raised. But it was at Somerton in Nansemond County where the final session of the Yearly Meeting of Virginia Friends was held in 1844. Thereafter, it was a Half Years Meeting, subordinate to the Baltimore Yearly Meeting in Unity with the Ancient Society of Friends. In 1924, it became the Virginia Quarterly.

As already indicated, there was not much distinction made in the beginning between the Monthly Meeting and the Quarterly Meeting. Mrs. Douglas Summers Brown says that Fox, on

<sup>19</sup> Rufus Jones, *The Later Periods of Quakerism* New York, Vol. I, p. 118.

<sup>20</sup> See *Virginia Yearly Meeting, Minutes* for 1710, 1712, 1714, 1715, 1719, 1737, 1739, 1746, 1766.



his missionary journey to America in 1672, had set up several Monthly Meetings and at least one Quarterly.<sup>21</sup> If this be so, then there is little indication in the first minutes of the Yearly Meeting that the Quarterly Meeting had assumed any administrative importance.<sup>22</sup> The Yearly Meeting at Pagan Creek instructed two Friends to be appointed by each Monthly Meeting for every Particular Meeting for the management of things in the Meetings. Twenty-nine Friends were named at this time as representatives to the Yearly Meeting. One could say roughly that these men represented about seventeen Particular Meetings, and at least three Monthly Meetings. There is no mention of a Quarterly, although, if Mrs. Brown is correct, and some records support her, the Chuckatuck Quarterly Meeting was by this time thirty years old. The list of Monthly Meetings which appears in these first records is transcribed as Surry, Pagan Creek, Chuckatuck, Nansemond and others which, according to the transcriber were illegible.<sup>23</sup> By 1703, however, the Monthly Meetings are clearly named: Chuckatuck, Curles and the Monthly Meeting for Warwick and York. These same Meetings appear in the record with an exception about to be named, for the next two decades. By 1722, no Quarterly had been mentioned by name.

One explanation must be made at this point regarding the title of Meetings, particularly the Monthly Meetings, but also the later Quarterly Meetings, and always the Yearly Meetings. As a rule, the Monthly Meeting was given the name of the place where it was last held. Being circular in nature, as were most Meetings, this gave rise to a number of titles for a single Monthly Meeting, which at one time or another was likely to meet at the site of most of the Particular Meetings belonging to it. Consequently, Henrico Monthly Meeting was the same as the Monthly Meeting at Curles, the Monthly Meeting held at Black Creek, the Monthly Meeting of Henrico County, the Monthly Meeting at White Oak Swamp, and so forth.

By 1737, when the Minutes of the Virginia Yearly Meeting begin again, (there are, as has been stated, no records between 1724 and 1737), there were two well-established Quarterly Meetings, one for the upper area above the James, which was referred to as the Quarterly Meeting at Curles, and the other for the lower area centered around Nansemond. Within ten years, the Curles Quarterly is referred to as the Quarterly Meeting at Henrico and the other as the Quarterly Meeting at the Isle of Wight. Both had four Monthly Meetings belonging to them. In 1754, these two Quarterlies became the Lower Quarterly (formerly Chuckatuck or Nansemond) and the Upper Quarterly (Curles or Henrico), respectively. Not until 1797, was the Western Quarterly, composed of the distant South River and Goose Creek Meetings, established. The latter was laid down in 1817.

Virginia Friends reckon the dates of the Virginia Yearly Meeting from 1673 to 1844, one hundred and seventy-one years. What happened to the Quaker movement in Virginia and what happened to the Virginia Friends?

First of all, one must remember that Meetings on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, like Meetings in Loudoun, Fairfax, and Frederick Counties in northern Virginia, never belonged to the Virginia Yearly Meeting. (The Eastern Shore meetings until 1790 were part of the Yearly Meeting of Maryland. After that, they were joined to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Northern Virginia meetings, in exact reverse, belonged first to the Philadelphia Yearly, and, after 1790, to the Baltimore Yearly Meeting.) The extent of the Virginia Yearly Meeting in the first few decades was limited to the southeastern portion of the Colony. By the 18th century, meetings had begun to be settled along the banks of the James and the York, spreading northward and westward with the tributaries of the two rivers. Eventually, the mountainous areas around Lynchburg became the western boundary of the Virginia Yearly Meeting.

Quakers disappeared first from the Norfolk-Elizabeth City County area. With the death of the first generation of Friends, much of the vitality of the early Meetings was lost. True, the

<sup>21</sup> Douglas Sommers Brown, "Historical Sketch of Blackwater Meeting Originally Known as Surry Monthly Meeting," Typed Ms undated, filed in Vault at Homewood Meeting House in Baltimore. p. 2.

<sup>22</sup> See, however, *The Virginia Yearly Meeting*, Minutes for 1704 in which Members of Levi Neck and Chuckatuck Monthly are to hold a Meeting once every three months.

<sup>23</sup> Virginia Yearly Meeting, *Minutes* for 1702.

constant movement west brought about the establishment of new Meetings in other counties, but at best these new Meetings were strong only during the lifetime of the first or second generation of its members. Afterward, the younger families followed the advancing frontier. In 1761, Daniel Stanton, who visited the eastern Meetings, reported that Chuckatuck, once one of the largest Meetings in Virginia, even at that date was reduced to but two or three families. At Curles he had a large Meeting "though not many Friends" were in attendance.<sup>24</sup> Four years later, Benjamin Ferris spoke of the Meeting at Somerton "like others, poor and low."<sup>25</sup> With the opening of the 19th century, the Yearly Meeting Minutes record the laying down of Meeting after Meeting. The greatest loss in Meeting membership was attributed to the western migration. With the opening of the Northwest Territory, Friends saw a chance for a new beginning in a territory which prohibited slavery. There were other reasons too for the reduction in the Quaker population. The rigid stand of Friends against marriage outside of Meeting, and the growth of the Methodist and Baptist Societies, did much to weaken Quaker membership.

When the Virginia Yearly Meeting was suspended in 1843, the records of that Meeting, including minutes for the Meeting for Sufferings, were placed in the custody of the Clerk of the Half Years Meeting, at that time Nathaniel Crenshaw. They were subject to the order of the Meeting for Sufferings of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. Crenshaw also received records of the former Virginia Quarterly Meetings, which under the new arrangement had been discontinued.<sup>26</sup> Nothing was said at the time of the records of the various Monthly Meetings. No doubt, a careful reading of the minutes for the Meetings for Sufferings would disclose a detailed account regarding the Virginia records. It is unlikely that many of the Virginia records were included in the box rented in the vaults of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore in 1877 to house the Archives of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting.<sup>27</sup>

Sometime between 1877 and 1922, when Friends occupied the Homewood Meeting House, some of the Virginia records, including those from long laid-down Monthly Meetings, were deposited with the Permanent Board or with its predecessor, the Representative Committee<sup>28</sup>. In 1926, the Virginia State Library began photostating records of some of the older Monthly Meetings. A decade or so later, William Wade Hinshaw obtained permission from the Orthodox Friends to use the Virginia Records. About that time, there was correspondence between the University of California Library and the Baltimore Yearly Meeting regarding the missing records from the Lower Monthly Meeting.<sup>29</sup> Apparently no trace of the records was found.

The archives of the Virginia Yearly Meeting date from 1673, with records from the Lower Monthly Meeting to records of the present day Virginia Quarterly Meeting. Minutes of the Monthly Meetings are discussed individually elsewhere in this volume. Like the accounts of Monthly Meetings, painstaking record was kept of each session of the Yearly Meeting, and periodically a committee would be appointed to examine the Meeting records. The Yearly Meeting of 1757 reported that the records "seem somewhat imperfect and not so well kept as is thought necessary." A committee was appointed to examine and correct them and to gather all loose papers held by the Clerks. At that time, there was no mention of any missing records.

Minutes from the years 1702 and 1724 were transcribed by the direction of the Yearly Meeting in 1772. Robert Pleasants, the Yearly Meeting Clerk who transcribed them, described the original minutes as being "very much injured and defaced." No minutes exist from the years 1725 through 1736. Beginning in 1737, the Yearly Meeting record is continuous through 1768.

<sup>24</sup> Stephen Weeks, *Southern Quakers and Slavery*, Baltimore (1896) p. 86.

<sup>25</sup> "Journal of Benjamin Ferris", Printed in Friends' Miscellany, XIII.

<sup>26</sup> Baltimore Yearly Meeting, *Minutes*, 1844. Report of Joint Committee of Men and Women Friends, dated 22d, 5 Month, 1844. p. 49.

<sup>27</sup> Baltimore Yearly Meeting, *Meeting for Sufferings, Minutes*, Mar. 17, 1877, p. 363.

<sup>28</sup> See *Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Minutes of Permanent Board*, 1902-1937, p. 222. In January of 1935 statement is made that certain records from Virginia, Register of Cedar Creek, Henrico Quarterly Minutes, Henrico Monthly Minutes have been received and placed in vault.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 215, March 31, 1934.

In 1800, the home of John Crew, a former Clerk of the Virginia Yearly Meeting, was destroyed by fire. Unfortunately, Crew was at the time custodian of the records of the Yearly Meeting. According to the Minutes "many books and papers containing records and correspondence of the meeting was consumed by fire . . ." Proceeding immediately to remedy the loss, insofar as it was possible, the Yearly Meeting Committee began to collect accounts of the missing years from extracts that had been sent by it to the Quarterly Meetings. These extracts were put together for the years 1769, 1778, 1779 and 1780-1791. Records are missing from the years 1772 through 1777. After 1791, and until 1844 when the final session was held, minutes are complete.

### VIRGINIA YEARLY MEETING, (c.1684-1843)

Minutes, typed copy, 1702-1843.....	M 809
Minutes, 1702-1856, Transcript.....	M 810
Minutes, 1702-1724, Transcript.....	M 810
Minutes, 1769-1791, Extracts from Minutes; Correspondence 1772-1841.....	M 810
Minutes, 1803-1810.....	M 810
Minutes, 1804, Extracts.....	M 810
Minutes 1838-1843.....	M 810
Correspondence, 1800-1824.....	M 811
Correspondence, 1807-1808.....	M 811
Correspondence, 1812.....	M 811
Correspondence, 1829-1840.....	M 811
Minutes, Women Friends, 1763-1825.....	M 811
Minutes, Women Friends, typed copy, 1763-1825.....	M 811
Minutes, Meeting for Sufferings, 1811-1818.....	M 811
Minutes, Meeting for Sufferings, 1822-1835; 1839-1840.....	M 811
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1758-1774.....	M 811
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1824-1853.....	M 811
Proceedings of School Company at Cedar Creek, 1790-1798.....	M 812
Proceedings of School Company at Cedar Creek, typed copy, 1790-1798.....	M 812
Loose Papers, 1756-1779.....	M 812
Excerpts from J. P. Bell, Editor, "Our Quaker Friends", Richmond, 1905.....	M 812
Robert Pleasant's Letters Received and Sent, 1746-1797.....	M 827
(Isaac Greenleaf, Samuel Fothergill, Jno. Pemberton, Anthony Benezet, James Pemberton, Robert Jordan, Chalkley Albertson.)	
Robert Pleasant's Letter Book, 1754-1797 .....	M 827

### VIRGINIA HALF-YEARS MEETING, (1843-1912)

#### VIRGINIA QUARTERLY (1912 - - )

Minutes, 1844-1876.....	M 812
Minutes, 1876-1924.....	M 812
Minutes, 1924-1945.....	M 812
Memorials and Reports, Typed, 1940-1945.....	M 812
Minutes, Women Friends, 1844-1878.....	M 813
Minutes, Women Friends, 1879-1902.....	M 813
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1854-1860.....	M 813
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1864-1916.....	M 813
Minutes, Ministry and Counsel, 1935-1962.....	M 813

## CHUCKATUCK QUARTERLY MEETING (c.1673-1843)

Originally known as Chuckatuck Quarterly Meeting, there are records to lend credence to the supposition that this Quarterly was organized by Fox in 1673. If this is a true supposition, its function for the first seventy years of existence was unclear. From the Yearly Meeting records for the years 1702-1724, it is apparent that the Monthly Meetings reported directly to the Yearly Meetings without the intercession of a Quarterly Meeting. By 1737, the Chuckatuck Quarterly was referred to as the Nansemond Quarterly, and later as the Quarterly Meeting held at Western Branch. The titles Upper Quarterly (used for the Henrico Meeting) and Lower Quarterly (used for Nansemond Quarterly Meeting), were first used in records of the Virginia Yearly Meeting in 1755. Both Upper and Lower Quarterly were dissolved when the Virginia Yearly Meeting was laid down in 1843, and their records were turned over to the Clerk of the Virginia Half Years Meeting.

Unfortunately, only one book of records remains for this Meeting, although the first register of the Lower Monthly Meeting pertains to the same geographical area as that embraced by the Lower Quarterly Meeting. That included the southeastern and central counties of Virginia: Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Southampton, Surry, Dinwiddie, and counties bordering them. From 1776 through 1821, the period of the Womens Minutes, the two Monthly Meetings belonging to the Lower Quarterly Meeting were Blackwater (centered in Surry), and Western Branch (centered in Nansemond, Southampton and Isle of Wight Counties).

It is interesting to note that the membership of the Lower Monthly Meeting, 1856 to 1900, came from the same counties which supplied the membership for the old Meeting once belonging to what was ultimately known as the Lower Quarterly Meeting.

### LOWER QUARTERLY MEETING (1755-1843)

Minutes, Women Friends, 1776-1821..... M 813



# CHUCKATUCK MONTHLY MEETING

(c.1673 - - )

Almost from the beginning of the Quaker organization in the Colony of Virginia, there was a meeting at Chuckatuck in Nansemond County, and soon thereafter, a meeting at Pagan Creek in the Isle of Wight County. Since Fox's letter in 1672 was written from Elizabeth City County and directed to Friends at Nansemond, it may be assumed that there were congregations of Friends in both of those counties. Within the verge of Chuckatuck Monthly Meeting, were those Meetings in Southampton and Surry Counties, as well as those in the Elizabeth City, Nansemond and Isle of Wight counties.

In due course, the Surry County Meeting was separated from Chuckatuck, holding its monthly Meetings thereafter at Blackwater. If Pagan Creek were ever a Monthly, and there are many who assume it was, it ceased to exist as such by 1763. Only one record book remains to substantiate its claim as a Monthly Meeting, and that is the book of petitions made to the Monthly Meeting held at Pagan Creek, 1737-1763. It seems more logical to believe that Pagan Creek, in those years, belonged to the Monthly Meeting which embraced the area of which Pagan Creek was only a part.

A study of the record of the Virginia Yearly Meeting, beginning in 1702, leads one to believe that there were at that time only three Monthly Meetings: Warwick and York, Chuckatuck, and Curles. All other Meetings were subordinates to one of these Monthly Meetings.

Chuckatuck, sometimes called the Monthly Meeting at Nansemond, bore the title of Western Branch Monthly Meeting by 1767. Records of the latter Meeting name as counties within its limits: Nansemond with thirty adult male members (meetings at Chuckatuck and Western Branch); Isle of Wight with twenty-five male adult members (meetings held at Levi Neck and Pagan Creek); and Southampton, twenty male adult members (meetings at Somerton and Black Creek). Since Norfolk County was listed and crossed out, we may assume that Norfolk County, formerly part of the Western Branch Monthly Meeting, supplied no members by 1767.

In the first half of the Nineteenth Century, Western Branch Monthly Meeting was held alternately at Somerton and Black Creek. The title Lower Monthly Meeting is not used in the records until 1856, and then it took in the same geographical area as Western Branch Monthly Meeting. In 1912, Lower Monthly became Somerton Monthly Meeting.

Southampton County Meetings in 1906 were divided and separated from the Lower Monthly Meeting. The southern Meetings were organized as Black Creek Monthly Meeting, holding sessions at Bethel and, by 1917, at Sedley. Friends in the northern section of the county became members of the Corinth Monthly Meeting.

Early titles vary; WESTERN BRANCH MONTHLY MEETING (c.1767-1856);  
LOWER MONTHLY MEETING (1856-1912);  
SOMERTON MONTHLY MEETING (1912 - - )

Register, 1879-1906.....	M 814
Minutes, Register, Marriages, Testimonials, Probate Records and Epistles, 1634-1728.....	M 814
Typed copy of above record with Index, compiled by Douglas Summers Brown....	M 814

Minutes of Meeting at Pagan Creek, 1738-1763 .....	M 814
Minutes, 1767-1771.....	M 816
Minutes, 1806-1823.....	M 816
Minutes, 1825-1833.....	M 816
Minutes, 1856-1886.....	M 814
Minutes, 1887-1906.....	M 814
Minutes, Women Friends, 1891-1894.....	M 814
Minutes of Preparative Meeting and Memorials, 1894-1943.....	M 814

### BLACK CREEK MONTHLY MEETING (1906 - - )

Minutes, 1906-1919.....	M 816
Minutes, 1919-1939.....	M 816

### CORINTH MONTHLY MEETING (1906 - - )

Minutes, 1906-1921.....	M 816
Minutes, 1921-1935.....	M 817
50th Anniversary of Corinth, typed MS. by Mrs. C. E. Neave.....	M 817

## SURRY MONTHLY MEETING (c.1673-1807)

There is no extant record for Surry, usually called Blackwater Monthly Meeting before 1752, when the Womens Minutes for that Meeting commence. Yet many authorities agree that Blackwater, originally the Monthly Meeting held in Surry County, was among the oldest Meetings in the Virginia Yearly Meeting. There were Friends in the Dinwiddie-Surry area, according to Douglas Summers Brown, as early as 1673. In the years before it had reached the station of a Monthly Meeting, Surry may have been a subordinate Meeting under care of Curles Monthly Meeting. We know for certain that one of its Particular Meetings, Burleigh, was settled in 1718 as a subordinate of the Monthly Meetings for Henrico County held at Curles, and was transferred to Blackwater Monthly Meeting about 1757. If we assume there were but three Monthly Meetings in the first few decades of the 18th Century, we know that the Meetings belonging to the later Blackwater Monthly must have come either from Chuckatuck or Curles Monthly Meetings. Perhaps both contributed congregations to the Monthly Meeting held in Surry County.

By 1765, when the men's records for Blackwater begin, Surry, Sussex, Prince George and Dinwiddie Counties were within its limits. Particular Meetings at that time were found in Gravelly Run in Dinwiddie County, Burleigh in Prince George County, and Blackwater in Surry County. The Particular Meeting held at Robert Langley's was joined in 1769 to nearby Gravelly Run Meeting. The Meeting held at Benjamin Pattison's in Amelia County, existing as early as 1769, was discontinued in 1770 and the remaining families in that area also joined Gravelly Run. It was in 1770 that Friends in Brunswick County, who were to constitute Wards Meeting, asked to join Blackwater Monthly Meeting.

By 1779, the Preparative Meetings were named as Blackwater, Burleigh, Gravelly Run, and Stanton. The later Meeting was located in Sussex County. Between the years 1776 and 1779, according to the Book of Manumissions kept by the Blackwater Meeting, seventeen members of that Meeting liberated sixty-nine slaves. These members resided in the counties already named, and one member came from Southampton County. In 1779, the Meeting appointed a committee to assist the former Clerk in examining and correcting the minutes, transcribing them when necessary. No reference was made to any missing records.

In 1792, Pagan Creek Meeting was discontinued and joined to Blackwater Monthly Meeting. During the 1790's, sessions were held at Seacock Meeting House, and Seacock Particular Meeting was joined to Blackwater Preparative Meeting. Until 1800, when Burleigh and Gravelly Run Preparative Meetings separated to form the Upper Monthly Meeting, Blackwater Monthly was held either at Blackwater or Burleigh. After the establishment of the Upper Monthly Meeting in 1800, Blackwater Monthly, composed of Stanton and Blackwater Preparative Meetings, met only at Blackwater.

In 1807, Blackwater Monthly Meeting was discontinued and its membership left to the care of Western Branch Monthly Meeting. The Meetings at Stanton and at Seacock, with the records of the former Monthly Meeting, went to Upper Monthly Meeting.

### BLACKWATER MONTHLY MEETING

Register, 1760-1810.....	M 815
Register, 1760-1810, Typed copy of above.....	M 815

Minutes, 1765-1776 (also Marriages, 1762-1773).....	M 815
Minutes, 1765-1776, Typed copy of above.....	M 815
Minutes, 1779-1795, Index.....	M 815
Minutes, 1796-1799.....	M 815
Minutes, 1800-1806.....	M 815
Minutes, Women Friends, 1752-1775.....	M 815
Minutes, Women Friends, 1792-1803.....	M 815
Manumissions of Slaves, 1776-1779.....	M 815



## QUARTERLY MEETING at CURLES (Prior to 1722-1843)

No one knows when the Upper Quarterly Meeting was first organized. Records indicate that the Lower Quarterly Meeting, held at Chuckatuck, was the oldest Quarterly Meeting in Virginia, and there are some who contend that it was established by Fox in 1673. If this be so, surely decades passed before the Upper Quarterly was instituted. The Yearly Meeting of 1722 lists the Queries to be used by the Preparative, Monthly and Quarterly Meetings. There were probably two Quarterly meetings functioning in Virginia at this time, although the Monthly Meetings were still reporting directly to the Yearly Meeting.

Sometime before 1737, the Quarterly Meetings assumed more administrative authority, for in that year representatives were named from the Quarterly Meeting at Nansemond (the Chuckatuck Quarterly) and from the Quarterly Meeting at Curles. In time, the Quarterly Meeting at Curles became the Upper Quarterly Meeting. For years, the Meeting House at Curles, built between 1699 and 1704, served as the site of the Quarterly Meeting, composed of Henrico and Cedar Creek Monthly Meetings. In 1754, the Yearly Meeting Minutes note that the Quarterly Meeting was moved from Curles to Cedar Creek. It was in the following year that the two Quarterly Meetings were referred to as the Upper Quarterly Meeting and the Lower Quarterly Meeting.

Unfortunately, no records for the Upper Quarterly or Curles Quarterly Meeting have survived prior to the "23rd of the 8th Month, 1783" when the Quarterly Meeting was held at Cedar Creek in Hanover County. At that time, it was made up of Henrico Monthly, Cedar Creek Monthly and South River Monthly Meetings. The existing minutes from the Womens Meeting do not begin until three years after those of the Mens Meeting. While the Minutes for the Mens Meeting are complete from 1783 until 1842, a gap appears in the records of the Womens Meeting from 1816 to 1837.

Goose Creek, a new Monthly Meeting, was added to the Upper Quarterly Meeting in 1794. Midyear 1797 saw the establishment of the Western Quarterly Meeting, composed of South River and Goose Creek Monthly Meetings. Quaker emigration to the midwest soon forced the discontinuance of Goose Creek Monthly Meeting (1814). Three years later, the Western Quarterly itself was laid down and the membership of the remaining Monthly Meeting, South River, was transferred once again to the Upper Quarterly Meeting. The last record for the Upper Quarterly is dated Richmond, 11th Month, 1842. Representatives attended the Meeting from Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting, but there was no word from South River Monthly Meeting, and Henrico Monthly Meeting had already been laid down.

When the Virginia Yearly Meeting and the subordinate Quarterly Meetings were laid down in 1843, the records from both Meetings were entrusted to the care of the Clerk of the newly organized Virginia Half Years Meeting.

### UPPER QUARTERLY MEETING

Minutes, 1783-1818.....	M 817
Minutes, 1839-1844.....	M 817
Minutes, Women Friends, 1786-1816.....	M 817
Minutes, Women Friends, 1837-1843.....	M 817

## THE MONTHLY MEETING AT CURLES (1699-1841)

Henrico, or the Monthly Meeting at Curles, was one of the older Monthly Meetings belonging to the Virginia Yearly Meeting. Certainly, it was well established in 1699, when its records begin. Moreover, a decision had been made that year not to repair the Meeting House at Curles, but to build a new one. The Monthly Meeting was convening in 1699 at the house of William Porter, Jr., who lived by the James in Henrico County. Twenty-one men contributed tobacco toward the building fund. The specifications for the new Curles Meeting House called for a building thirty feet in length and twenty feet in breadth, with galleries at one end. The inside was to be sealed with boards of riven pine; a row of seats was put around the room. A double seat ten feet in length with a banister before, was to be placed at the end of the building opposite the galleries. This space was for the "arrangement of the Friends of the ministry."

Although the Curles Meeting House was completed in 1704, the Monthly Meeting continued to meet at Porter's until 1717, when it was held for the first time at Curles. The following year it met at Edward Mosby's in Henrico County. In 1719, and for that year alone, the Monthly Meeting circulated among three of the Particular Meetings belonging to it, namely, Curles in Henrico County, Black Creek in New Kent County, and Wayne Oak in Charles City County. It was found that during the year, Monthly Meeting attendance was "thin and neglected". Consequently, it was decided at the December Meeting 1718 that the Monthly Meeting would meet once again at Mosby's. By 1722, there were Meetings at the Swamp and at Cedar Creek. It is also recorded in 1722 that in 1718 a Meeting had been settled at Appomattox at the Widow Bullar's, which met every fourth Sunday of the month. On other First Days, it met at Robert Hunnicutt's Meeting House, called Burley (Burleigh).

A new Meeting House was completed near White Oak Swamp in 1723, and for the next eighty-four years, the Monthly Meeting was usually referred to as the "Monthly Meeting held at White Oak Swamp." In 1739 the Cedar Creek Particular Meeting and the Particular Meeting held in Caroline County were united to form a separate Monthly Meeting, known as Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting. In 1752, Burley Meeting was added to the Black Water Monthly Meeting in Surry County. By 1781, the Particular Meetings belonging to the Henrico Monthly Meeting (or to the Monthly Meeting held at White Oak Swamp) were Wayne Oak, Curles and White Oak. As they had been mentioned at a very early date, and again are named as meetings within the verge of Henrico in 1783, Skimino and Black Creek must be included at this time.

In 1795, Richmond became an Indulged Meeting under the care of Henrico. The last Monthly Meeting held at the White Oak Meeting House was in 1807. Within a few months, even the Preparative Meeting at that place was moved to Wayne Oak. The Monthly Meeting held at Wayne Oak in April 1808 authorized the sale of several Meeting Houses and lots within the verge of the Monthly Meeting, since "they were vacated with little or no probability from the present situation of Friends that they will ever again be useful to them." The Meeting House at Curles and the House at Black Creek were sold within the month, but the grounds and graveyards surrounding them were retained by the Monthly Meeting. White Oak Swamp Meeting House and grounds were sold without reservation. In 1841, the Wayne Oak Monthly Meeting was laid down and its membership, united with Richmond Particular Meeting, assumed the title of the latter meeting, and transferred to Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting. Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting in 1875 became Richmond Monthly Meeting.

We do not have records for the initial years of Henrico Monthly. The 1699 minutes make it clear that there was already some concern over the loose papers belonging to the Meeting. In 1706, another record book was ordered and was lodged with John Pleasants. References are made, particularly in the first two decades, to the Monthly Meeting Account Book which does not, insofar as we are aware, exist today. Records for the first half century or so of the Womens Meeting also do not exist, but such a Womens Meeting was organized, probably before 1703. The extant records for the Womens Meeting begin in 1765, and were transcribed and corrected in 1802.

### THE MONTHLY MEETING AT CURLES

Register, 1728-1828, See Minutes, 1780-81.....	M 817
Register, 1781-1805, See Minutes, 1781-1805.....	M 817
Marriages, Disownments, Removals, 1792-1837.....	M 817
Minutes, 1699-1756; (also Marriages, 1700-1756).....	M 818
Minutes, 1699-1756, (Typed Copy of Above).....	M 818
Minutes, 1757-1780, (Photostatic copy).....	M 818
Minutes, 1780-1781 (Includes Register, 1728-1828).....	M 818
Minutes, 1781-1805 (Includes Register for same period).....	M 819
Minutes, 1805-1824.....	M 819
Minutes, 1828-1836.....	M 819
Minutes, Women Friends, 1762-1826.....	M 819
Minutes, Women Friends, 1826-1832.....	M 819
Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1824-1828.....	M 820
Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1830-1834.....	M 820

## CEDAR CREEK MONTHLY MEETING (1739-1875)

Friends of the Upper James, under care of Henrico Monthly Meeting, settled a Meeting by Cedar Creek in Hanover County before 1722. In that year, Edward Mosby of Henrico was charged with the erection of a Meeting House near the Creek. The House, covered with hard shingles, stood twenty-four feet in length and sixteen feet in breadth. Like the early Curles Meeting House, this was also sealed with pine boards and had a small gallery at one end. Eight feet from the other end of the house was placed a partition, which could be raised and lowered. The partition, of course, separated the Mens and Womens Meetings and was a structural feature common to Quaker Meeting Houses.

The Monthly Meeting at Cedar Creek was not established until 1739. It was then composed only of congregations in Hanover County and Caroline County. A second Meeting House was erected at that date to accommodate the new Monthly Meeting. Within two decades, the verge of Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting included not only the meetings in Hanover and Caroline Counties, but also those in Amelia, Louisa, Albemarle, Goochland and Powhatan Counties. The minutes for 1759 name the Particular Meetings as Camp Creek, Amelia, South River (in Albemarle County), Cedar Creek, Caroline, Fork Creek, North Fork and Genato. Monthly Meetings circulated in mid-century between Camp Creek and Cedar Creek. By 1760, the circular Monthly Meeting extended to Genato in Goochland County.

Construction was begun on a new Meeting House of brick at Cedar Creek in 1768 and completed in 1770. In size, it was twenty feet by thirty feet, with a pitched roof and a ten-foot visitor's gallery. Twenty-five years later, alterations and repairs were made on it. Another Meeting House, incorporating parts of the older building, was constructed between 1797 and 1799.

Like other Virginia Meetings, Cedar Creek lost many members through western migration. Amelia, Fork Creek and Caroline had been laid down before the turn of the century. Black Creek was laid down. Only Richmond Particular Meeting, to which the remnants of Cedar Creek Particular membership were transferred, remained of all the congregations once part of Cedar Creek Monthly. The name of the Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting was not changed until 1875, when it became Richmond Monthly Meeting. The old Cedar Creek Meeting House was destroyed by fire in April 21, 1904.

Registers of Cedar Creek refer at times to Camp Creek Records. So far as is known, there was never a Monthly Meeting for Camp Creek in Louisa County, although requests were made by Camp Creek Friends for one. However, one of the registers of Cedar Creek bears the title of Camp Creek. The Register was probably kept at Camp Creek for the convenience of the members in that area.

It was the Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting which introduced the first minute leading to the eventual abolition of slavery in the Virginia Meetings. In 1777, John Payne, the father of the future Dolly Madison, was charged by the Monthly Meeting with recording all manumissions in a book purchased for that purpose. In the same year it is recorded that the Commanding Officer of the Militia of Hanover County, in company with a magistrate, demanded and received from the Clerk the Meeting records for a few years past for examination. These records were returned in 1778.



In 1799, a committee of men and women Friends was appointed to consider the state of the minutes of the Womens Meeting. It was reported that "some were lost and others so injured that a regular continuation could not be preserved." For the first fifteen years minutes of the Womens Meeting are missing, but they are preserved between the 8th month of 1754 to the 10th month of 1764. From the latter date until 1787 they were so torn it was judged they could no more be "usefully saved." Many loose papers, including Testimonies of Disunion, and Certificates of Removal, were also lost.

In 1812, William H. Pleasants and Macajah Crew were appointed a committee to examine the state of the records belonging to the Meeting. In November 1814, a report was made that a full record of births and deaths had not been given the clerks by heads of households.

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All information found in this article was gathered not only from the records of the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings concerned, but additional data were supplied by Douglas Summers Brown's unpublished

manuscript, "The Lost Temple in the Virginia Wilderness, 1939", deposited in the vault at Homewood.

## RICHMOND MONTHLY MEETING (1875 - - )

Richmond began as an Indulged Meeting, under the care of White Oak Swamp Monthly Meeting in 1795. Within four years Friends in the Richmond area had built a Meeting House, and by 1815 had been granted status as a Preparative Meeting. When Wayne Oak (formerly White Oak) Monthly Meeting was laid down in 1841 its membership, which included that of Richmond Particular Meeting, was joined to Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting. According to an article appearing in the *Richmond Times Dispatch* (1929), the Richmond Meeting House, damaged by fire in 1836, was rebuilt on the corner of 19th and Cary Streets. This building was sold during the Civil War, and in 1867 another building was erected in the City for use of the Meeting. Burial grounds for Friends were acquired by the purchase of three lots in Hollywood Cemetery in 1862. The Meeting House property of 1867 was sold in 1909 and until 1929, when a new building was purchased, Friends conducted most of their meetings in the Richmond Y.M.C.A.

Richmond Preparative Meeting was suspended in 1844, with the agreement that Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting, of which it still remained a Particular Meeting, would meet occasionally in Richmond. A handwritten notation on Meeting records notes that the first Monthly Meeting to be held in Richmond was in 1848, and by 1854 the Monthly Meeting met only in Richmond. In 1875 the title of the Monthly Meeting was officially recognized as Richmond Monthly Meeting.

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Information for these paragraphs was taken not only from the Minutes of the Monthly Meetings concerned, but additional informa-

tion was gathered from a printed, undated article which appeared in the *Richmond News Leader* in 1929.

## CEDAR CREEK MONTHLY MEETING (1739-1875)

### (RICHMOND MONTHLY MEETING (1875 - - )

Register, 1729-1773 (See Minutes, 1739-1773).....	M 821 ✓
Register, and Membership Lists, 1732-1902.....	M 821
Register, 1764-1882, Family Records, Births and Deaths, all photostats.....	M 821 ✓
Marriages, 1779-1894; Removals, 1788-1807, Disownments and Resignations, 1786-1891; Certificates and Epistles; Membership of Richmond Monthly Meeting, 1898-1901.....	M 821
Minutes, 1739-1773 (Includes Birth, 1729-1773; Marriages, 1739-1773).....	M 821 ✓
Minutes, 1775-1789.....	M 821 ✓
Minutes, 1789-1799.....	M 821
Minutes, 1811-1833 (Includes List of Members 1917).....	M 821
Minutes, 1834-1848; 1854-1868.....	M 821
Minutes, 1848-1853.....	M 822
Minutes, 1868-1893.....	M 822
Minutes, 1893-1935.....	M 823
Minutes, Rough, 1797-8.....	M 822
Minutes, Rough, 1831-1833.....	M 822
Minutes, Rough, 1844-1845.....	M 822
Minutes, Rough, 1846-1848.....	M 822
Minutes, Rough, 1858.....	M 822
Minutes, Rough, 1891-1899.....	M 823
Minutes, Women Friends, 1754-1816, transcription (Incomplete between 1765 and 1788).....	M 822
Minutes, Women Friends, 1873-1880.....	M 822
Minutes, Women Friends, 1881-1890.....	M 823
Minutes, Women Friends, Rough, 1835-1837.....	M 822
Minutes, Ministers and Elders, 1791-1792.....	M 822
Minutes, Select Meetings, 1792-1799.....	M 822
Minutes, Select Meetings, 1800-1802.....	M 822
Select Preparative Meetings, 1803-1814.....	M 822
Select Preparative Meetings, 1823-1828.....	M 822
Select Preparative Meetings, 1833-1837.....	M 822
History of Cedar Creek and Blackwater Monthly Meetings by Douglas S. Brown	M 822
Loose Papers, 1791-1872.....	M 822

### RICHMOND PREPARATIVE MEETING

Minutes, 1815-1818.....	M 823
Minutes, Ministry and Oversight, 1891-1922.....	M 823

## UPPER MONTHLY MEETING (1800-1832)

The Upper Monthly Meeting, an offspring of Blackwater Monthly Meeting, was in existence for only thirty-two years. It was established in 1800, with its membership composed of Burleigh Preparative Meeting in Prince George County and Gravelly Run Preparative Meeting in Dinwiddie County. Soon after its beginning, the Upper Monthly Meeting extended care over the small Particular Meeting in Mecklenburg County, called Taylor's Creek Meeting. In 1807, Blackwater Monthly Meeting, composed of two Preparative Meetings, Blackwater and Stanton, was laid down. The membership of Blackwater Particular was attached to Western Branch Monthly Meeting. Stanton membership and the records of the former Monthly Meeting were transferred to the care of the Upper Monthly Meeting.

Like other Virginia Meetings, the Upper Monthly Meeting was severely crippled by the loss in membership throughout the first three decades of the 19th century. Many families from the Upper Monthly migrated to Indiana and Ohio. When Stanton Particular Meeting was discontinued in 1829, its few members were attached to Burleigh Particular Meeting. The latter Meeting was laid down in February of 1832 and its membership joined to Gravelly Run Particular Meeting. At the same time, Upper Monthly Meeting was discontinued, and the membership joined to Western Branch Monthly Meeting. The records of the former Blackwater and Upper Monthly Meeting then were placed in the custody of the latter Monthly Meeting.

### UPPER MONTHLY MEETING

Minutes, 1800-1819, Index.....	M 826
Minutes, 1819-1832, (Includes Certificates, 1822-1831).....	M 826
Minutes, Women Friends, 1800-1832.....	M 826



## WESTERN QUARTERLY MEETING (1797-1817)

The history of Western Quarterly Meeting covers only a brief period of twenty years. It was established with the consent of the Upper Quarterly Meeting in 1797, to facilitate the business of the western Monthly Meetings, South River and Goose Creek. Goose Creek was laid down in 1814. The Western Quarterly was discontinued three years later and South River Monthly Meeting was placed in the care of the Upper Quarterly Meeting.

### WESTERN QUARTERLY MEETING

Minutes, 1797-1817.....	M 825
Minutes, Rough, 1797-1799.....	M 825
Minutes, Women Friends, 1797-1817.....	M 825



*South River Meeting House*

Photograph Courtesy of Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce

## SOUTH RIVER MONTHLY MEETING (1757-c.1843)

### GOOSE CREEK MONTHLY MEETING (1794-1814)

In 1754, South River began as the small Weekly Meeting of Bedford, set on the south fork of the James River in what was then Albemarle County. In infancy it was under the care of the Cedar Creek Monthly Meeting. By the time it had achieved the status of a Monthly Meeting in October 1757, it was composed of two Preparative Meetings. The first congregation, South River, from which the Monthly Meeting derived its name, was located near the present city of Lynchburg. The other Meeting, twenty or thirty miles distant, was set along the lower regions of Goose Creek.

Although some of the membership for the new congregations was drawn from Friends moving west from Cedar Creek, many others were but newly convinced. Robert Pleasants, one of the members of the Upper Quarterly sent to oversee the establishment of the new Monthly Meeting, reported that the members were "yet young in discipline as well as in truth."

For the first few years, the South River Friends met in private homes. According to Mrs. Brown, their first Meeting House was built in 1757 on land given by Sarah Lynch, a Quakeress and mother of the founder of Lynchburg. Within two years, repairs and an addition were made to the original building. At the same time, Friends at Banister, a Particular Meeting in Halifax County and under the care of South River, were granted permission to build a Meeting House.

Monthly Meeting Minutes in May 1758, note that the Goose Creek Friends had "mostly removed from Goose Creek Meeting on account of Indians being troublesome." Two years passed before the Goose Creek members returned and asked that a Meeting again be settled among them. The state of that Meeting remained uncertain and after a time there was only silence in the minutes in regard to Friends in that area, a silence which lasted for twenty years. In 1786, however, Goose Creek was granted status as an Indulged Meeting under the care of South River Monthly. The other subordinate Meetings in that year were Banister, a Preparative Meeting, 1759-1772, Hills Creek and Seneca, both in the part of Bedford County that after 1781 became Campbell County, and South River Preparative Meeting.

The migration of Quakers into Bedford and Campbell Counties continued after the French and Indian War. Friends came not only from eastern Virginia, but from Fairfax and Hopewell Meetings in northern Virginia as well. Mrs. Brown states that Quakers were so numerous in this section between 1775 and 1800 that they were the dominant influence in community affairs. In May of 1793, it was reported to the Upper Quarterly Meeting that two Meeting Houses had been built, one at Goose Creek, to replace the old Meeting House at that location, and one on the opposite side of Goose Creek for the Upper Meeting. The following year the two Meetings united to form Goose Creek Monthly Meeting. This left Banister, Seneca and Hills Creek Meetings within the jurisdiction of South River Monthly Meeting.

A Preparative Meeting was held for the Upper Goose Creek Meeting from 1797 to 1803, but with the turn of the century the Quaker migration to the midwest began. According to Mrs. Brown, one hundred and seventy departures for the west took place within the bounds of the Goose Creek Monthly Meeting between the years 1801 and 1814. Unable to survive such a loss of members, Upper Goose Creek Meeting was discontinued in 1812 and the Monthly Meeting in 1814. The few Friends who remained in the Goose Creek vicinity transferred their membership to South River Monthly Meeting. The records of Goose Creek were also transferred to the latter Meeting.

As early as 1786, the South River Meeting had appointed a committee to correct and transcribe

the minutes of their Meeting. The Committee continued to function for a number of years, recording not only minutes, but transcribing the contents of loose papers pertaining to Meeting business as well. Even so, the minutes of the Women's Meeting for 1764 to 1771 were lost. When the records of the defunct Goose Creek Meeting were received in 1814, South River began immediately to have them transcribed.

In 1797, Western Quarterly Meeting was set up for the benefit of South River and Goose Creek Monthly Meetings. It was laid down in 1817. Thereafter, South River Monthly Meeting, as it had been from 1757 to 1797, was subordinate to the Upper Quarterly Meeting. In 1843, when the minutes of the Upper Quarterly Meeting literally faded to a close, South River Monthly Meeting was still sending in written reports.

### SOUTH RIVER MONTHLY MEETING

Register (Births, Deaths, Certificates, Condemnations, Marriages, and Testifications), 1756-1857, (With Rough Index).....	M 823
Minutes, 1757-1797.....	M 823
Minutes, 1797-1823.....	M 824
Minutes, Rough, 1818-1820.....	M 824
Minutes, Rough, 1820-1825.....	M 824
Minutes, Rough, 1832-1837.....	M 824
Minutes, Rough, 1836-1839.....	M 824
Minutes, Women Friends, 1764-1805.....	M 824
Minutes, Women Friends, 1805-1820.....	M 824
Minutes, Women Friends, 1827, Loose Papers.....	M 824

### GOOSE CREEK MONTHLY MEETING

Register and Certificates, 1774-1806, with Index.....	M 824
Register, 1776-1801.....	M 824
Marriages, 1795-1813, Indexed; Testifications and Acknowledgements, 1797-1809.....	M 824
Minutes, 1794-1814.....	M 825
Minutes, Index to 1794-1814, typed.....	M 825
Minutes, Women Friends, 1794-1814.....	M 825
Loose Papers (Deeds, Certificates, Etc.) 1789-1819.....	M 825

A happy sequel has been added to the history of the South River Meeting House at Lynchburg. Begun in 1791 and completed in 1798 it was the third building erected for the Lynchburg congregation. Sometime between 1839 and 1856 when meetings were discontinued it was abandoned. In June 18, 1864 the Union Army led by General David Hunter and the Confederate forces under General Jubal Early met in battle near its walls. For a number of years thereafter, the property remained a concern of one of the members of the Terrell family.

In 1901, the Presbyterians purchased the South River property from the Richmond Monthly Meeting and the Meeting House was rebuilt.

In 1910 "the church was organized and accepted by the Montgomery Presbytery." It was given the name "Quaker Memorial Presbyterian Church". Until 1928 it was served by parttime pastors. The first resident minister was the Rev. Henry Dockery Brown whose wife, Douglas Summers Brown became one of the authorities on Quakerism.

In 1951 with the addition of other church buildings, the congregation began a movement to restore the old Meeting House to its original Quaker arrangement. The Lynchburg Council of Garden Clubs and the Lynchburg Historical Society have assisted the Presbyterians with the restoration.

Material in this footnote was taken from a pamphlet titled a "History of Quaker Memorial Presbyterian Church", arranged by Mrs. H. L. Morton. Both the Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce and the Lynchburg Historical Society contributed information on the Quaker Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Material was also gathered directly from the Minutes of the South River and Goose Creek Monthly Meeting and from another volume published by Douglas Summers Brown, *Lynchburg's Pioneer Quakers and their Meeting House*, Lynchburg, 1936, and a typed MS written by Mrs. Brown and found in the vault at Homewood, titled *A Historical Sketch of Pioneer Quakers of Goose Creek Meeting in Bedford County, Virginia, 1736-1824*. (1946).



**CURRENT MEETINGS BELONGING TO THE  
BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS  
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, STONEY RUN (1965)**

Baltimore Quarterly Meeting

- Baltimore Monthly Meeting
- Gunpowder Monthly Meeting
- Little Falls Monthly Meeting
- Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting, United
- West Baltimore Preparative Meeting, under care of Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting, United.

Warrington Quarterly Meeting

- Menallen Monthly Meeting
- Pipe Creek Monthly Meeting
- Warrington Monthly Meeting
- York Monthly Meeting

Nottingham Quarterly Meeting

- Deer Creek Monthly Meeting, United
- Little Britain Monthly Meeting
- Nottingham Monthly Meeting

Centre Quarterly Meeting

- Centre Monthly Meeting
- Dunnings Creek Monthly Meeting
- State College Friends Meeting, United
- West Branch Monthly Meeting

Potomac Quarterly Meeting, (United)

- Adelphi Monthly Meeting, United
- Alexandria Monthly Meeting
- Charlottesville, Monthly Meeting, United
- Goose Creek Monthly Meeting, United
- Hopewell Monthly Meeting
- Friends Meeting of Washington (Florida Avenue), D. C.
- Bethesda United Preparative Meeting
- Langley Hill United Preparative Meeting
- (Both Preparative Meetings are under care of Friends Meeting of Washington, United.)

**CURRENT MEETINGS BELONGING TO THE BALTIMORE YEARLY  
MEETING OF FRIENDS (HOMewood) 1966**

Baltimore Quarterly Meeting

- Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Homewood
- Deer Creek Monthly Meeting, United
- Fishertown Monthly Meeting
- Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting, United
- West Baltimore Preparative Meeting, under care of Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting, United.

Potomac Quarterly Meeting (United)

Friends Meeting of Washington (Florida Avenue), United.

Bethesda and Langley Hill Meetings under care of

Friends of Washington Monthly Meeting, United.

Goose Creek Monthly Meeting, United

Hopewell Monthly Meeting, United

Adelphi Monthly Meeting, United

Charlottesville Monthly Meeting, United

Virginia Quarterly Meeting

Bethel Monthly Meeting

Black Creek Monthly Meeting

Corinth Monthly Meeting

Richmond Monthly Meeting

Somerton Monthly Meeting

## GEOGRAPHICAL GLOSSARY

- Accomac Meeting (Guilford, Muddy Creek)—Accomac County, Virginia
- Aisquith Street Meeting, (Old Town)—Baltimore, Maryland
- Alexandria Meeting—Alexandria, Virginia
- Amelia Meeting (Johnson's)—Amelia County, Virginia
- Annamessex Meeting—Somerset County, Maryland
- Appoquinimink Meeting—New Castle County, Delaware
- Ashton Meeting—Montgomery County, Maryland
- Back Creek Meeting—Frederick County, Virginia
- Bald Eagle Meeting—Centre County, Pennsylvania
- Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Homewood—3107 N. Charles Street, Baltimore
- Baltimore Monthly Meeting, Stony Run—5116 N. Charles Street, Baltimore
- Banister Meeting, (Halifax)—Halifax County, Virginia
- Bayside Meeting—Talbot County, Maryland
- Bear Garden Meeting—Frederick County, Virginia
- Bellefonte Meeting—Centre County, Pennsylvania
- Bendersville Meeting—Adams County, Pennsylvania
- Bedford Meeting (South River)—Campbell County, Virginia
- Berkeley Meeting (Bullskin)—Jefferson County, West Virginia
- Betty's Cove Meeting—Talbot County, Maryland
- Bethel Meeting—Southampton County, Virginia
- Black Creek Meeting, (Sedley)—Southampton County, Virginia
- Black Creek Meeting—New Kent County, Virginia
- Blackwater Meeting, (Surry)—Surry County, Virginia
- Brick Meeting House, (East Nottingham Meeting)—Cecil County, Maryland
- Brogerternorton Meeting, (Poccatynorton, Mulberry Grove)—Somerset County, Maryland
- Broad Creek Meeting—Harford County, Maryland
- Bullskin Meeting, (Berkeley)—Jefferson County, West Virginia
- Burleigh Meeting—Prince George County, Virginia
- Bush Creek Meeting—Frederick County, Maryland
- Camden Meeting—Kent County, Delaware
- Camp Creek Meeting—Louisa County, Virginia
- Caroline Meeting—Caroline County, Virginia
- Cecil Meeting—Kent County, Maryland
- Cedar Creek Meeting—Hanover County, Virginia
- Centre Meeting—Caroline County, Maryland
- Centre Meeting—Centre County, Pennsylvania
- Centre Meeting, (Winchester)—Frederick County, Virginia
- Chester Meeting—Kent County, Maryland
- Chester Neck Meeting—Kent County, Maryland
- Choptank Meeting—Talbot County, Maryland
- Chuckatuck Meeting (Chukkatuck)—Isle of Wight County, Virginia
- Clearbrook—Frederick County, Virginia
- Clifts Meeting—Calvert County, Maryland
- Concord Meeting—Chester County, Pennsylvania
- Concord Meeting—Belmont County, Ohio
- Corinth Meeting—Southampton County, Virginia
- Corotomen Meeting (Curatoman)—Lancaster County, Virginia
- Courtland Street Meeting—Baltimore, Maryland
- Crooked Run—Warren County, Virginia
- Culpepper Meeting—Rappahannock County, Virginia
- Curatoman Meeting (Corotomen)—Lancaster County, Virginia

Curles Meeting (Henrico)—Henrico County, Virginia  
 Curwensville Meeting—Clearfield County, Pennsylvania  
 Darlington—Harford County, Maryland  
 Deer Creek Meeting—Darlington, Harford County, Maryland  
 Denbigh Meeting—Elizabeth City County, Virginia  
 Diamond Ridge Meeting—Baltimore County, Maryland  
 Dillons Run Meeting, (Great Cacapon?)—Hampshire County, West Virginia  
 Douglas Meeting, (Orange)—Orange County, Virginia  
 Drumore Meeting—Lancaster County, Pennsylvania  
 Duck Creek Meeting—Kent County, Delaware  
 Dunning Creek Meeting, (Fishertown)—Bedford County, Pennsylvania  
 Eastland Meeting—Lancaster County, Pennsylvania  
 East Nottingham Meeting, (Brick Meeting House)—Cecil County, Maryland  
 Elk Horn Valley Meeting—Vivian County, West Virginia  
 Elk Ridge Meeting—Howard County, Maryland  
 Eutaw Street Meeting—Baltimore, Maryland  
 Fairfax Meeting, (Waterford)—Loudoun County, Virginia  
 Fairhill Boarding School—Montgomery County, Maryland  
 Fawcett's Meeting, (Mount Pleasant)—Frederick County, Virginia  
 Fawn Meeting—York County, Pennsylvania  
 Federal Hill Mission Meeting, (Light Street)—Baltimore, Maryland  
 Fishertown Meeting, (Dunning Creek)—Bedford County, Pennsylvania  
 Florida Avenue Meeting, (Friends Meeting of Washington)—2111 Florida Avenue,  
 Washington, D. C.  
 Fork Creek Meeting—Louisa County, Virginia  
 Forrest Meeting—Harford County, Maryland  
 Friends Meeting of Washington, (Florida Avenue)—Washington, D. C.  
 Gap Meeting, (Pott's)—Loudoun County, Virginia  
 Genito Meeting—Fluvanna County, Virginia  
 Golansville Meeting—Caroline County, Virginia  
 Goose Creek Meeting—Bedford County, Virginia  
 Goose Creek Meeting—Loudoun County, Virginia  
 Goose Creek Meeting, United—Lincoln, Loudoun County, Virginia  
 Gramphin Meeting—Clearfield County, Pennsylvania  
 Gravelly Run Meeting—Dinwiddie County, Virginia  
 Great Cacapon Meeting, (Dillon's Run?)—Hampshire County, West Virginia  
 Greensboro Meeting, (Queen Annes)—Caroline County, Maryland  
 Green Spring Meeting—Louisa County, Virginia  
 Guilford Meeting, (Muddy Creek, Accomac)—Accomac County, Virginia  
 Gunpowder Meeting—Harford County, Maryland  
 Halifax Meeting, (Banister)—Halifax County, Virginia  
 Henrico Meeting, (Curles)—Henrico County, Virginia  
 Herring Creek Meeting—Anne Arundel County, Maryland  
 Hills Creek Meeting—Campbell County, Virginia  
 Hopewell Meeting, (Opeckon)—Clearbrook, Frederick County, Virginia  
 Huntingdon Meeting—Adams County, Pennsylvania  
 Indian Spring Meeting—Anne Arundel County, Maryland  
 Irving Street Meeting—Washington, D. C.  
 Johnson's Meeting, (Amelia)—Amelia County, Virginia  
 Levi Neck Meeting—Isle of Wight County, Virginia  
 Light Street Meeting, (Federal Hill Mission)—Baltimore, Maryland  
 Lincoln Meeting—Loudoun County, Virginia  
 Little Britain Meeting—Wakefield, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania  
 Little Cacapon Meeting—Hampshire County, West Virginia  
 Little Choptank Meeting—Dorchester County, Maryland  
 Little Elk Meeting—Chester County, Pennsylvania  
 Little Falls Meeting—Fallston, Harford County, Maryland



Lombard Street Meeting—Baltimore, Maryland  
 Lower Goose Creek Meeting—Campbell County, Virginia  
 Lower Ridge Meeting—Berkeley County, West Virginia  
 Marietta Meeting—Marshall County, Iowa  
 Marshy Creek Meeting, (Snow Hill, Preston)—Caroline County, Maryland  
 Marshy Creek Meeting, (Murdough's)—Norfolk County, Virginia  
 Menallen Meeting—Adams County, Pennsylvania  
 Miami Meeting—Warren County, Ohio  
 Middle Creek—Berkeley County, West Virginia  
 Mill Creek Meeting—Berkeley County, West Virginia  
 Monie Meeting—Somerset County, Maryland  
 Monocacy Meeting—Frederick County, Maryland  
 Motherkill Meeting, (Murderkill)—Kent County, Delaware  
 Mount Pleasant Meeting, (Fawcett's)—Frederick County, Virginia  
 Mount Poney Meeting, (South Land)—Culpepper County, Virginia  
 Muddy Creek, (Guilford)—Accomac County, Virginia  
 Mulberry Grove, (Brogerternorton)—Somerset County, Maryland  
 Murdough's Meeting, (Marshy Creek)—Norfolk County, Virginia  
 Nassawodox Meeting—Northampton County, Virginia  
 Neck Meeting, (Tuckahoe Neck)—Caroline County, Maryland  
 New Garden Meeting—Chester County, Pennsylvania  
 New Garden Meeting—Columbiana County, Ohio  
 New Garden Meeting—Wayne County, Indiana  
 Newberry Meeting—York County, Pennsylvania  
 North Fork Meeting—Hampshire County, West Virginia  
 Northwest Fork Meeting—Caroline County, Maryland  
 Nottingham Meeting—Northampton County, Virginia  
 Octararo Meeting—Cecil County, Maryland  
 Oldtown Meeting, (Aisquith Street)—Baltimore, Maryland  
 Opeckon Meeting, (Hopewell)—Frederick County, Virginia  
 Orange Meeting, (Douglas)—Orange County, Virginia  
 Pagan Creek Meeting—Isle of Wight, Virginia  
 Patapsco Meeting—Baltimore County, Maryland  
 Pattison's Meeting—Amelia County, Virginia  
 Patuxent Meeting—Charles County, Maryland  
 Pickawaxen Meeting—Charles County, Maryland  
 Pine Grove Meeting, (Northwest Fork)—Dorchester County, Maryland  
 Pipe Creek Meeting—Carroll County, Maryland  
 Poccatynorton Meeting, (Brogerternorton, Mulberry Grove)—Somerset County, Maryland  
 Pott's Meeting, (Gap)—Loudoun County, Virginia  
 Prairie Grove Meeting—Henry County, Iowa  
 Preston Meeting, (Marshy Creek, Snow Hill)—Caroline County, Maryland  
 Providence Meeting—Fayette County, Pennsylvania  
 Providence Meeting, (Tuscarora)—Berkley County, West Virginia  
 Purcellville—Loudoun County, Virginia  
 Queen Anne's Meeting, (Greensboro)—Caroline County, Maryland  
 Redstone Meeting—Fayette County, Pennsylvania  
 Redlands Meeting—Adams County, Pennsylvania  
 Ridge Meeting, (Upper Ridge)—Frederick County, Virginia  
 Sadsbury Meeting—Lancaster County, Pennsylvania  
 Sandy Creek Meeting—Fayette County, Pennsylvania  
 Sandy Spring Meeting—Montgomery County, Maryland  
 Seacock Meeting—Sussex County, Virginia  
 Sedley Meeting, (Black Creek)—Southampton County, Virginia  
 Seimiro Meeting—York County, Virginia  
 Seneca Meeting—Campbell County, Virginia  
 Short Creek Meeting—Harrison County, Ohio



Sillicott Springs—Loudoun County, Virginia  
 Skimino Meeting—New Kent County, Virginia  
 Snow Hill, (later village of Preston)—Caroline County, Maryland  
 South Fork Meeting—Loudoun County, Virginia  
 Southland Meeting—Culpepper County, Virginia  
 South River Meeting—Albemarle County, Virginia  
 South River Meeting—Anne Arundel County, Maryland  
 South River Meeting, (Bedford)—Campbell County, Virginia  
 Smiths Creek Meeting—Shenandoah or Rockingham County, Virginia  
 Somerton Meeting—Nansemond County, Virginia  
 Stafford Meeting—Stafford County, Virginia  
 Stanton Meeting—Sussex County, Virginia  
 Stillwater Meeting—Tuscarawas County, Ohio  
 Swamp Meeting—New Kent County, Virginia  
 Swann Creek, (Sassafras) Meeting—Kent County, Maryland  
 Taylor's Creek Meeting—Mecklenburg County, Virginia  
 Third Haven Meeting, (Tred-Avon)—Easton, Talbot County, Maryland  
 Transquaking Meeting—Dorchester County, Maryland  
 Tuckahoe Meeting—Talbot County, Maryland  
 Tuckahoe Neck Meeting—Caroline County, Maryland  
 Tuscarora Meeting, (Providence)—Berkeley County, West Virginia  
 Upper Goose Creek Meeting—Bedford County, Virginia  
 Upper Machodocks Meeting (Mattschonick)—Westmoreland County, Virginia  
 Upper Ridge Meeting, (Lupton's Ridge)—Frederick County, Virginia  
 Upperville—Fauquier County, Virginia  
 Wapsinonoc Meeting—Johnson County, Iowa  
 Ward's Meeting, (Sadler's)—Brunswick County, Virginia  
 Warrington Meeting—Wellsville, York County, Pennsylvania  
 Waterford Meeting, (Fairfax)—Loudoun County, Virginia  
 Wayne Oak Swamp Meeting—Charles City County, Virginia  
 West Branch Meeting—Clearfield County, Pennsylvania  
 West Nottingham Meeting—Cecil County, Maryland  
 West River Meeting—Anne Arundel County, Maryland  
 Western Branch Meeting—Nansemond County, Virginia  
 Westland Meeting—Washington County, Pennsylvania  
 White Oak Swamp Meeting—Henrico County, Virginia  
 Winchester Meeting, (Centre)—Winchester, Virginia  
 Woodlawn Meeting—Fairfax County, Virginia  
 York Meeting—York County, Pennsylvania

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

*BIRTHRIGHT FRIEND:* A Friend by birth.

*CONCERN:* A specific problem, occurring to Friends, which must be acted upon.

*CONVINCED:* One who, at his own request, becomes a member of the Society of Friends.

*ELDER:* An individual chosen by the monthly meeting for his character, ability and devotion to the Quaker way of life. The chief duty of the Elder is to have care of the spiritual welfare of the Meeting for Worship and when the need arises, render guidance and counsel to the Meeting members. In the Baltimore Yearly Meetings, Elder is a title used today only by the Orthodox. Each Monthly Meeting must designate six members as Elders and these Elders automatically constitute the Committee on Ministry and Counsel.

*EPISTLE:* A letter sent from one group of Friends to another. In the past, Epistles usually referred to the annual correspondence carried on between one Yearly Meeting and another.

*FIVE YEARS MEETING (Three Years Meeting):* One of the five affiliated groups of Friends in America, consisting of the following Yearly Meetings: Baltimore (Homewood), Canadian (United), California, Cuba, Indiana, Iowa, Jamaica, Kenya, Nebraska, New England (United), New York (United), North Carolina, Tanzinea, Uganda, Western, and Wilmington (Ohio). Established in 1902 in Indianapolis, it was held every five years usually in Richmond, Indiana. Those Meetings so associated have given approval to pastoral ministry, united foreign missionary activities and have in common a uniform discipline. Within recent years, the Five Years Meeting has met every three years and in 1965 the title was changed to Friends United Meeting.

*FRIENDS GENERAL CONFERENCE:* One of five affiliated groups of Friends in America to which the Baltimore Yearly Meeting at Stony Run belongs. Others so affiliated are Canadian (United), Illinois, Indiana, New England (United), New York (United), Philadelphia, Green Pastures Quarterly Meeting in Michigan, and South Central Yearly Meeting.

*FRIENDS UNITED MEETING:* See Five Years Meeting.

*GENERAL MEETING:* In the Virginia Yearly Meeting records, a General Meeting sometimes meant a Quarterly Meeting. However, in the Yearly Meeting of Maryland, the meaning is not clear; we assume that it met in fashion similar to a Yearly or Half-Years Meeting. "General Meetings" were first called by George Fox. The term is now obsolete.

*HICKSITES:* Those individuals who subscribe to the doctrines of Quakerism as set forth by Elias Hicks (1748-1830). Hicks had a more liberal and rational approach to theology than did the more Orthodox groups within the Society of Friends. The latter were greatly influenced by the evangelism of the British Friends, popular among many Protestant sects of the period. Placing his greatest emphasis on "Inner Revelation", Hicks believed that there is some of God in every man. He did not believe in the infallibility of the Bible, the Doctrine of Original Sin or the need for Repentance and Salvation.

*INDULGED MEETING:* (Also called Particular Meeting and originally Weekly Meeting). Meetings which meet regularly for worship. They are authorized by and under the care of a Monthly Meeting. The Indulged Meeting keeps no record and transacts no business. It may have a name distinct from the Monthly Meeting of which it is a subordinate part.

*JOINT CONCERNS:* Problems discussed and acted upon by both Mens and Womens Meetings.

*LAI D DOWN:* Discontinued, defunct.

*MEETING FOR SUFFERINGS:* A meeting called originally to record the sufferings endured by individual members because of their stand as Friends, against the taking of oaths, military service, and payment of the "priest" tax. Not only was close account kept of those fined or imprisoned, but the Meeting was also responsible for the welfare of the families of those who had suffered. In 1778 the Yearly Meeting of Maryland instituted a regular Meeting for Sufferings. In addition to the duties originally ascribed to it, it was granted authority to act for the Yearly Meeting between annual sessions. Moreover, it was charged with the oversight of all publications written by meeting members. It was also given the duty of superintending and caring for Yearly Meeting property. Finally, it was made responsible for all records deposited in custody of the Yearly Meeting. (Within recent years records have been placed in care of a Custodian who is directly responsible to the Executive Committee.)

In 1870 the Hicksites retitled their Meeting for Sufferings the "Representative Committee". In 1913 that Committee was changed to "Executive Committee."

Seven years after the Hicksites had renamed their Meeting for Sufferings the Orthodox followed their example and retitled their meeting also the "Representative Committee". However, in 1902 the Orthodox changed the name of the Representative Committee to the "Permanent Board."

*MEMORIAL:* A commemorative article, included in the Yearly Meeting Minutes, which commends the life of a deceased member. A member so recognized must be one whose life, in the opinion of the local meeting to which he belonged, will be an inspiration to the living.

*MENS MEETING:* A Monthly Meeting for business at which only men were present.

From the time meetings were first organized, c. 1672, until the 1890's men and women Friends held separate business meetings, although any actions taken affecting the Monthly Meeting as a whole, had to be agreed upon by both Meetings. The Mens meeting was simply called "The Monthly Meeting", but the women's meetings were always referred to as the "Meeting of Women Friends." By the end of the last century men and women met jointly.

*MINISTRY AND COUNSEL:* Among the Hicksites, (who do not designate any members as Elders), this committee is made up of individuals, chosen by their Monthly Meeting for their character and ability to perform duties required by the office.

Their chief duty is to have care of the spiritual welfare of the Meeting, particularly the Meeting for Worship. When the need arises member of this Committee render guidance and counsel. This last duty is in some cases shared by the Committee of Overseers.

In the Orthodox meetings the Elders constitute the membership of the Committee of Ministry and Counsel.

*MONTHLY MEETING:* A regular Business Meeting held once a month, composed of one or more Preparative Meetings contiguous to each other. A Monthly Meeting has a Clerk, a Recorder, a Treasurer, a Committee of Overseers and a Committee of Ministry and Counsel. The Monthly Meeting is charged with the following duties: it receives and disowns members, grants and accepts certificates of removal, directs and records solemnization of marriages, keeps a register for births and deaths, provides for the support of the poor and for the education of their children, appoints committees to foster social concerns of the meeting, inquires at stated periods into the condition of the Society within its boundaries and forwards an account to the Quarterly Meeting to which it is subordinate. All proceedings are recorded.

*ORTHODOX:* The body of Friends who in the controversy of 1827-8 did not subscribe to the teachings of Elias Hicks. The Orthodox, at the time of separation, believing themselves "In

Unity With the Ancient Society of Friends", held as part of the basis of their faith the Divinity of Christ, the absolute authority of the scriptures, the fact of sin with the need for repentance and salvation. In time the Orthodox Yearly Meeting in Baltimore associated itself with the Five Years Meeting and thereby in theory, at least, recognized the validity of pastoral ministry. (See also Hicksites).

*OVERSEER:* A member of the Committee of Overseers, who had been chosen as a member of the Committee, because of his character, interest in the life of the meeting and his ability to carry out the pastoral duties, the main concern of the office.

Today the title Overseer is used only among the Hicksites. Among the Orthodox the same office is held by an Elder.

Until the Separation of 1928, Monthly Meetings belonging to the Baltimore Yearly Meeting had both Elders and Overseers. The former were concerned only with the spiritual life of the meeting, while to the latter were assigned all disciplinary problems.

*PREPARATIVE MEETING:* A business meeting, regularly organized, representing a single congregation within the bounds of the Monthly Meeting, of which it is a subordinate part. Minutes of Preparative Meetings are recorded.

*PRIEST TAX:* Tax imposed by the Legislature of Maryland and Virginia on tithables within the bounds of respective parishes to help support the parish priest (Protestant Episcopal). Quakers were forbidden by their teachings to pay this tax.

*QUARTERLY MEETING:* Composed of constituent Monthly Meetings, each of which sends representatives to attend it. In form, the Quarterly Meeting resembles the Monthly Meeting, with Clerk, Standing Committees and other committees appointed for special services when necessary. In the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, it no longer serves as an intermediary between the Monthly Meetings, to which it was superior and the Yearly Meeting, to which it was subordinate. Instead it has become a time of inspiration and fellowship. Until recent years, the Quarterly Meeting was responsible for the establishment and "laying down" of all meetings and for the welfare of all meetings within its jurisdiction. Today the business and concerns of the Monthly Meeting are no longer channeled through the Quarterly Meeting, but reported directly to the Yearly Meeting.

*QUERIES:* A set of questions, formalized over the years, read in Meetings with intent to provoke silent reflection on the part of the individual as to his spiritual welfare. Annual Queries introduced about 1790, required specific information on the state of the Meetings.

*TESTIFICATION:* A statement condemning an act committed by the signer of the statement or another member of the Meeting, the act being contrary to the Quaker Discipline. The term "Testification" occurs for the most part in records belonging to the Virginia Yearly Meeting.

*VERGE:* The geographical bounds of a meeting.

*YEARLY MEETING:* An independent body, composed of constituent Monthly and Quarterly Meetings all of whom are subordinate to it. Each Monthly Meeting appoints representatives to attend the Yearly Meeting. In form and organization it is similar to the Monthly Meeting, with a Clerk, Treasurer and standing committees. It receives written reports from all Monthly Meetings, Quarterly Meetings and from the standing committees and special committees. It reviews the state of the Society, considers, and if necessary, replies to epistles and minutes sent from other Yearly Meetings. It also receives and acts upon communications addressed to it from agencies or individuals not members of the Society of Friends. Finally, it has the care and oversight of all subordinate Meetings within its jurisdiction.



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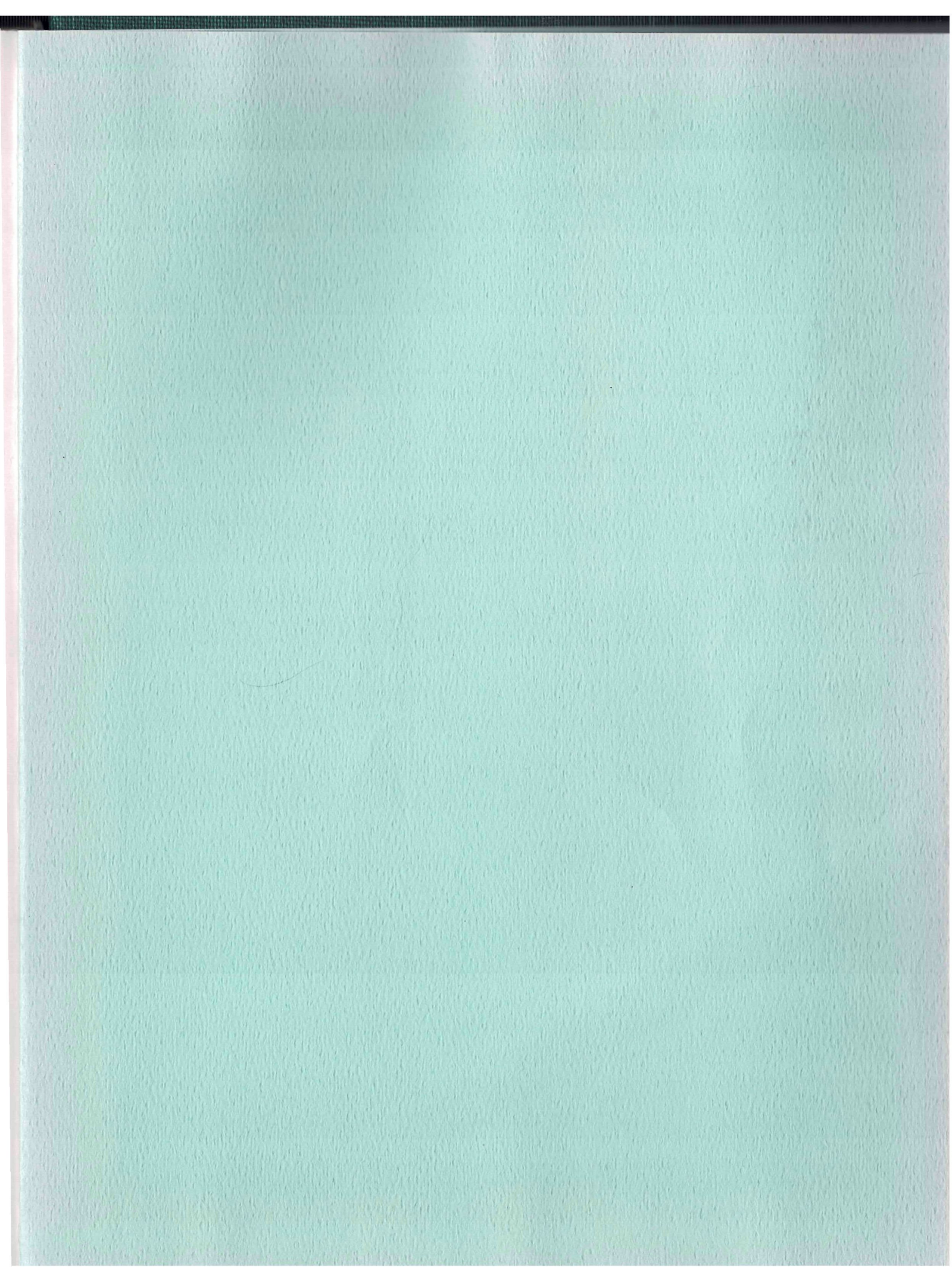
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*MINUTE BY MINUTE: A History of the Baltimore Monthly Meetings of Friends, Homewood and Stony Run* has been written to commemorate the 200th Anniversary of Quakers in Baltimore. The first Friends meetinghouse built within city limits stands on the corner of Aisquith and Fayette Streets in a section of the city once known as "Old Town." There, in the fall of 1792, gathered members of Baltimore Monthly Meeting, newly set off from Gunpowder Monthly Meeting. From centuries of minutes, carefully recorded each month of each year, this account of two Meetings that branched from one Meeting has grown. Seen through the stream of time, the individual lives of Quaker men and women are luminous, but this narrative is the broader story of two Friends Meetings, bound by the past and bound for the future.