



A Gallery Of Friends

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This publication is dedicated to children everywhere who are learning about Quakerism. It was created as part of the website KidsQuake. The site's content is a very simplified explanation of The Religious Society of Friends, their beliefs, traditions, and history. Parents are encouraged to visit this site and read this literature with their children. KidsQuake and this publication are a youth outreach project of Southern Quarter of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.

In this presentation you will meet a variety of Quakers who have become well known nationally or internationally. The lists are in chronological order by birth date - with the newest listings at the bottom of each list. There are many other worthy Friends who might also be listed here.

From time to time this will be republished with additions, corrections, and updates.

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Before There Were Quakers

Jesus of Nazareth

George Fox and early Friends believed in the teachings of the Bible. They considered themselves followers of Jesus Christ of Nazareth. Fox said: "There is one – Christ Jesus – who can speak to my condition." They thought the Christian churches that already existed were on the wrong track. The Quakers were trying to recreate what they believed was the way of worshipping and living of the earliest Christians.

Jesus of Nazareth lived over two thousand years ago. His teachings continue to help us listen to God's truth. They can help us be better people. Here are some of those lessons.

The Beatitudes

Matthew 5:3-12

Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.

Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

The Light of the World

Matthew 5:14-16

Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid.

Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house.

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

Love Thine Enemies

Matthew 5:38-48

Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth:

but I say unto you, That ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.

And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.

And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain.

Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy.

But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven...

Quaker Ancestors

These are some of the people who influenced early Friends either directly or as part of their heritage as Christians and Northern Europeans.

The Disciples (Matthew 10:1–4 and Mark 3:13–19) were Jesus' original followers. They and their followers are also known as the Apostles. They continued to follow Jesus teachings after his death. In Acts 2:1-13 they are worshipping in silence when Jesus appears to them all in a vision. They were as follows:

- Simon called Peter - was called Peter by Jesus. He was a fisherman from Bethsaida and is also known as the first head (or Catholic pope) of the Christian church
- Andrew brother of Peter, a Bethsaida fisherman and disciple of John the Baptist
- James - (the "Great")
- and John - brothers and sons of Zebedee,
- Philip - from Bethsaida "of Galilee"
- Bartholomew
- Thomas, also known as Judas Thomas Didymus the "twin" or "Doubting Thomas"
- James (the "Less")
- Matthew the tax collector
- Simon the "Zealot"
- Judas Iscariot - after betraying Jesus he was replaced by Matthias
- Thaddaeus - son of James
- Mary Magdalene - is also considered an apostle by those who accept the "Gospel of Thomas" which is not in all Bibles

Apostle Paul (3 - 67) was originally named Saul by his parents. He was a soldier, traveling on the road to Damascus to attack the Jesus' followers, when he had a vision of the resurrected Jesus. He was reborn and took the name Paul. He joined the Apostles of Jesus, gave up violence, and became one of Christianity's most well known preachers.

Pelagius (c. 354.-c.420) was a monk who lived and preached in the British Isles. He was kicked out of the Catholic Church because he preached ideas that were closer to his Celtic ancestors. He believed that we are all born good and must choose freely to know God and live as good people. Catholics believe we are born sinners and that if we don't choose to be part of the church we are against God. Pelagius' ideas never died and some think they are part of the traditions of the ancestors of early Quakers.

Columba (December 7, 521 - June 9, 597) was an Irish missionary monk. He helped keep Christianity alive during the Dark Ages in Scotland and the north of England which was the home of early Quakerism. His name in Irish/Gaelic was Colmcille which means "dove of the church."

Johannes Gutenberg (1398 – February 3, 1468) invented the printing press that used moveable type. He was the first to print copies of the Bible for the masses. Large numbers of people learned to read because of this. That led them to begin to seek their own answers about religion and faith. They also began to question church leaders. These were very important to the beginning of Quakerism.

Martin Luther (November 10, 1483–February 18, 1546) was a German monk. On October 31, 1517 he nailed a paper of '95 Theses' to the church door at Wittenberg. Luther thought that the Christian Church needed reform. He thought that the people running it had fallen into corrupt ways. He called for the church to stop selling forgiveness and entry into heaven with trinkets

called indulgences. When his superiors tried to get him to stop preaching these ideas he refused. His acts of civil disobedience triggered the Protestant reformation which eventually led to Quakerism.

The Puritans, The Ranters, The Diggers, The Levelers & Other Dissident Groups (16th - 17th Century England) all rebelled against the Church of England and the Catholic Church. These two churches had waged bloody battles for the control of England. People were tired of this and wanted to look for their own ways of following God.

The Westmoreland Seekers (Early 17th Century Northern England) This group of spiritual dissenters had met in private homes and public houses to discuss scriptures and religious issues of the day. When George Fox traveled through their region they naturally got together. On Sunday, June 13th, 1652 they were among about one thousand people who gathered to hear Fox preach on Firbank Fell. This was said to be the first Quaker Meeting. Some of the Westmorland Seekers became Friends and were part of the Valiant Sixty.

Friendly Witnesses - Publishers of Truth

Ministers

The Valiant Sixty were the first members and organizers of the Religious Society of Friends – the Quakers. They lived in Britain between the years of 1600 -1700. George Fox was their leader, but they were independent thinkers. Some of them came to the same ideas that he did, on their own, and were happy to meet other like minded people.

During that time there was a lot of trouble in England. Two main churches had been fighting to control the government who wanted everyone to go to the same church. Several new churches were started to protest the problems. This is what George Fox and his friends had in mind. They were jailed and brutally punished for their beliefs. Sometimes they were beaten as they were dragged out of town. But they were brave and held on to their faith. They gathered together in silent meetings for worship to wait for messages from God.

They stood up and preached everywhere they went about God's Love and how to live according to the lessons of Jesus Christ. They had no training and they were filled with excitement about serving God when they spoke. Sometimes this made them shiver and shake. Once when some Friends had to appear in court, the judge began making fun of the way they talked. He called them Quakers and the name stuck.

But they did not mind. They did not care what people called them. They called them selves "The Religious Society of Friends Seeking The Truth." More and more people liked what they said and began coming to their meetings. Together they worked hard helping people they met who had gotten in trouble. They always told the truth and were fair in business to everyone. They began to get a good reputation. Soon they began traveling to other countries to share what they had learned. The Religious Society of Friends spread all over the British Isles, to America, and the Caribbean. That is why there are Quaker communities in almost every country of the world.

Here is a list of the Valiant Sixty:

Thomas Ayrey	Edward Burrough	Elizabeth Hooten	John Scaife
Thomas Aldam	John Camm	Francis Howgill	William Simpson
Christopher Atkinson	Mabel Camm	Mary Howgill	John Slee
Ann Audland	William Caton	Miles Hubbersty	Thomas Stacey
John Audland	Richard Clayton	Stephen Hubbersty	John Story
John Banks	William Dewsbury	Richard Hubberthorne	John Stubbs
Miles Bateman	Richard Farnsworth	Thomas Kilham	Thomas Stubbs
Dorothy Bensen	Leonard Fell	James Lancaster	Christopher Taylor
Gervase Benson	Margaret Fell	John Lawson	Thomas Taylor
George Bewley	Mary Fisher	Thomas Lawson	Dorothy Waugh
Miles Birkett	Elizabeth Fletcher	Alexander Parker	Jane Waugh
Anne Blaykling	George Fox	James Naylor	George Whitehead
John Blaykling	Thomas Goodaire	Thomas Rawlinson	John Whitehead
John Braithwaite	Miles Halhead	Ambrose Rigge	Robert Withers
Thomas Briggs	George Harrison	Thomas Robertson	John Wilkinson
John Burnyeat	Roger Hebden	Richard Robinson	
	Thomas Holme	Thomas Salthouse	

Elizabeth Hooten (1600-1720) was an early member of the Religious Society of Friends and a long time friend of George Fox. She sometimes entered English churches in sack cloth garments to preach her beliefs. She was jailed many times for this. She died while on an evangelical mission to Jamaica.

Mary Dyer (1610?-1660) came to the American colonies to preach Quakerism. She was expelled many times by the Puritans. They finally executed her for her activities in Massachusetts. Her death upset so many people there, that they passed a law saying all religions should be tolerated in the American colonies.

Margaret Fell (1614 - April 23, 1702) was one of the founding members of the Religious Society of Friends, and was sometimes known as the "mother of Quakerism". Her first husband was a judge. Though he did not become a Quaker he allowed them to meet in his house and was friendly towards them. Later in life after the judge died, Margaret married George Fox. Many of her ideas were used to help in the early organization of the Society.

Isaac Pennington (1616-1679) was an early Quaker, well known for his writings defending the Religious Society of Friends. He was jailed for refusing to take oaths and attending Quaker Meetings.

James Naylor (1618-1660) was known for his visions of peace and the love of God. He was accused of claiming to be Jesus Christ, when he rode through Bristol on a donkey. This was the way Jesus was said to have ridden into Jerusalem. Naylor was beaten and sentenced to prison for two years of hard labor. After getting out of jail he was so ill that he died. Some Quakers thought his methods were extreme. Because of him they developed the system of clearness committees to test their leadings and provide community accountability. In his time he was greatly misunderstood, but his ministry was important.

George Fox (1624-1691) was a leather worker from central England who loved to read and learn. George Fox and his friends believed that God speaks to everyone. They believed you did not have to go to school or have special ceremonies for God to hear your prayers. They believed that if you lived as a good person that it did not matter what church you went to. He preached through out England and the American Colonies. He even worshipped with Native Americans and slaves. He was jailed many times for his ideas, but his passionate speeches convinced many people. He

was not afraid to upset people and often went uninvited into other churches to preach. But people in the government came to respect him for his integrity. His journal is still widely read and he is known as the founder of the Religious Society of Friends, or Quakers.

Mary Fisher (?-?) was one of the Valiant 60. She had been a servant. She was jailed and beaten in England for her beliefs. She traveled to Barbados and then New England with another Quaker Ann Austin. They were imprisoned there for five weeks for preaching and giving away literature about their beliefs. She also traveled mostly on her own to give ministry to the sultan of Turkey. This was a very dangerous trip. Eventually she had a large family in North Carolina.

Stephen Grellet (November 2, 1773-November 16, 1855) was born a nobleman in France. He had a military education and at the age of seventeen became a body-guard of Louis XVI - the "Lost Dauphin." Legend has it that he was the last living person who could have identified the young prince whose fate was unknown after his royal parents were executed. After escaping the French Revolution Stephen came to America and became a Quaker. He was known for his ministry throughout North America, Europe & the Caribbean and met with many world leaders of the day including Pope Pius VII, Czar Alexander I, and the Kings of Spain and Prussia.

Elias Hicks (March 19, 1748 - February 27, 1830) was Quaker minister & abolitionist. He believed that the "Inner Light" (or our relationship with God) was more important than the divinity of Christ (God living on earth). This in part led to the Hicksite/Orthodox split in 1828. That is why people who followed him were called "Hicksites." His preaching against slavery and against Quakers' retreat from public debate about it was equally controversial.

John Wilbur (July 17, 1774 – May 1, 1856) was an American Orthodox Quaker who was concerned that Orthodox Friends were going too far in their rejection of the Hicksite view. He did believe in the divinity of Christ (God living on earth) and the importance of the Bible, but he thought that our relationship with God was the most important thing. He and John Gurney became involved in an argument that led to people taking sides and splitting Quakers into two more groups. The "Wilburites" were his followers in New England who formed their own meetings after being disowned by their more conservative meetings.

John Gurney (August 2, 1788 - January 4, 1847) was a British Orthodox Friend who believed that Jesus was Divine (God living on earth). He was against the ideas of Elias Hicks and then John Wilbur. He and Wilbur became involved in an argument that led to people taking sides and splitting Quakers into two more groups. In the United States mid-west the "Gurneyites" eventually were the roots of Friends United Meeting and the Evangelical Friends Meetings.

Joel & Hannah Bean (Joel:1825-1914) (Hannah?) were Quaker ministers who started a branch of Quakerism known as the "Beanites." They were concerned about the rise in revivalism they saw in the American west. They organized meetings for worship that were more liberal and followed many of the same practices as the Hicksite Meetings in the East.

Thomas Kelly (June 4, 1893-January 17, 1941) was a Quaker college professor and writer. He studied the mystical side of Quaker worship. He died before his writings could be published. But collections of his essays (*A Testament of Devotion* and *The Eternal Promise*) are known by many as inspirational.

D. Elton Trueblood (December 12, 1900 - December 20, 1994) was an author, educator, philosopher, and theologian. He wrote 33 books on the Quaker experience, was a long time professor at Earlham College and a close friend of President Herbert Hoover.

Activists

Anthony Benezet (1713-1784) was an American educator and abolitionist. He worked to convince other Quakers that slave-owning was against Christian beliefs. He studied and wrote books about Africa and the slave trade. He taught slave children and help set up the Negro School in Philadelphia. He founded the world's first abolitionist society in 1775.

John Woolman (October 19, 1720 – October 7, 1772) was a Quaker preacher in the early American colonies, who preached a life of simplicity and against slavery, conscription, and military taxation. He is often called a “Quaker Saint” for his strict dedication to his principles.

Warner Mifflin (? -1799) was a leading proponent for the emancipation of slaves after freeing his own. He lived in central Delaware. He tried to convince members of the first Continental Congress to make slavery illegal in the new U.S. constitution.

Paul Cuffee (1759-1817) was an African American son of a slave who became a successful Quaker sea captain. He worked to create alternatives to slave trade in Africa and to establish a colony in Sierra Leone for freed slaves.

Thomas Garrett (August 21, 1789-January 25, 1871) was a Quaker merchant who lived in Wilmington Delaware. He helped over 2,700 slaves to freedom through the secret network known as the Underground Railroad. August 21 is Thomas Garrett Day in Delaware.

Sarah Mapps Douglass (1806-1882) was an African American Quaker abolitionist and educator. She founded a school for Negro girls, and opposed racism and segregation when it happened in her own Quaker meeting before and after the Civil War. She worked to expose and oppose discrimination against inter-racial marriage.

John Hunn (1818-1894) was a member of Camden Meeting in Delaware and was known as the "chief engineer" of the Underground Railroad in Delaware. He and his associates are said to have helped Harriet Tubman on her journey to escape her slave owners in nearby Dorchester County, Maryland.

Lucretia Coffin Mott (January 3, 1793 – November 11, 1880) was a Quaker abolitionist and women's rights advocate. She worked with some of the most well known leaders in both movements and helped found a number of organizations that led to change for the better in both areas. She often served as a peace maker between factions in these groups.

Elizabeth Fry (May 21, 1780 – October 12, 1845) was a British Quaker prison reformer, and philanthropist. She was the sister of John Gurney (see his listing). After visiting Newgate Prison and seeing the horrible conditions there she devoted her life's work to improving them and toward eliminating capital punishment. She founded a training school for nurses and was consulted by Queen Victoria. Her picture appears on the reverse side of the British five pound note currency in honor of her work.

Alice Paul (January 11, 1885 – July 9, 1977) worked for women's voting rights in the Suffragist Movement. She was raised in a Quaker family from Moorestown, New Jersey. She earned several degrees. Despite political struggles with in the women's movement she successfully organized protests that disrupted the inauguration of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson. While in jail for demonstrating she and others held a hunger strike and were force fed. She helped write the proposed Equal Rights Amendment that if passed would have guaranteed equal pay for equal work. She was also active in her Quaker meeting and the Peace Movement until her death in 1977.

Rufus Jones (January 25, 1863-June 16, 1948) was an American writer, journal editor, college professor and one of the founders of the American Friends Service Committee. He traveled around the world and even visited Gandhi. In 1938 he, George Walton and D. Robert Yarnall went to Germany to try to convince the Nazis to choose a peaceful solution. He worked with a number of people to reunify the Society of Friends which had split a hundred years previously. He was also a professor, a philosopher, and mystic who wrote extensively about Quaker worship and faith.

Henry Joel Cadbury (December 1, 1883 - October 9, 1974) was a biblical scholar, Quaker historian, and writer. He was a college professor in the field of Divinity. He served twice as chairman of the American Friends Service Committee and delivered the Nobel lecture on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee and British Friends Service Council when they accepted the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947.

Clarence E. Pickett (1884-1965) worked for peace all of his life. He counseled students about alternatives to war from World War I through the Vietnam Conflict. He was the Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee 1929-1950 during which time it was the co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. He once protested the nuclear arms race in front of the White House in the morning and received an honor from President John F. Kennedy that night prompting the President to make a joke about having been "*Picketted*" from the outside and from within on the same day.

American Friends Service Committee & British Friends Service Council (founded in 1917) are Quaker relief and human rights organizations. The AFSC was formed to help bring aid to Europeans left with out food and shelter following World War I. It helped place Jewish refugees and petitioned the Nazis to change their policies. For its relief work after World War II they were joint recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947. Their work continues with and for under served regions and groups around the world.

Bayard Rustin (March 17, 1912 - August 24, 1987) was a Quaker African-American civil rights activist. He worked with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on a nonviolent strategy for guaranteeing voting and education rights. As a gay man he also was an advocate for homosexual rights.

Albert S. Bigelow (1906-?) was a pacifist and former US Navy Commander, who became well known in the 1950s as the skipper of the boat called The Golden Rule. This was the first boat to attempt disruption of a nuclear test in protest against nuclear weapons. The US Coast Guard stopped the boat twice. The crew were arrested, charged with contempt of a court order to stay away from the testing grounds and sentenced to sixty days in jail.

Emily Greene Balch (January 8, 1867 – January 9, 1961) was an American academic, writer, and pacifist who became a Quaker in 1920. She shared the Nobel Peace Prize with John Mott in 1946 for her work with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Eric Baker was one of the founders and an early secretary general of Amnesty International the human rights group. He also served in leadership positions in many other Quaker and peace organizations. A pacifist, he registered as a conscientious objector during World War II.

Ham Seok-heon (March 13, 1901 - February 4, 1989) was sometimes called the "Gandhi of Korea" because of his work for human rights and non-violence. He was jailed several times for his beliefs. Though he was a Quaker, he believed that all religions are one. In 2000, he was honored by the Republic of Korea as a national cultural figure.

Jim Corbett (October 8, 1933 - August 2, 2001) was part Blackfoot Indian, and spent some of his growing up on an Indian reservation. He became a Quaker and human rights activist. He was a

co-founder of the Sanctuary movement; which sheltered South and Central American refugees who came to the United States during the 1980's to escape from violent political strife.

George Lakey is an authority on nonviolent activism. He leads workshops all over the world teaching people how to work for change. He has written several books and has created workshops for groups of very different cultures and backgrounds.

George & Lillian Willhouby are long time Quaker peace and human rights activists. Recently Lillian who was 89 was arrested and spent a week in jail rather than pay a fine for protesting the US war in Iraq.

Politicians

William Penn (1644-1718) was an English Quaker of noble birth. He was put on trial for his Quaker beliefs. The trial resulted in the precedent that judges could not tell juries how to rule. He received a grant of land in America from the King of England who owed Penn's father money at the time of his death. The grant is where he founded colony of Pennsylvania. He helped many Quakers emigrate there. He designed the cities and towns and help organize the local governments. Though he visited America, he lived mostly in England. His writings are still widely read.

John Greenleaf Whittier (1807–92), was an abolitionist, a poet, and politician. He served in the Massachusetts legislature. He was one of the founders of the U.S. Republican Party in 1854. The town Whittier, California, and the college there are named for him.

Noah Haynes Swayne (December 7, 1804 - June 8, 1884) was an abolitionist and judge. He is the only Quaker so far to serve on the Supreme Court. He was nominated by President Abraham Lincoln.

Herbert Hoover (August 10, 1874 – October 20, 1964) was born and raised a Quaker. He was a successful mining engineer and entrepreneur before he became the U.S. Secretary of Labor. It was in that job that he became famous for helping get relief to the people of the Gulf Coast areas which were devastated by a storm in 1927. He was elected the 31st President of the United States (1929-1933). But he was an unpopular president. He could not get Congress to enact his ideas which led in part to the Great Depression. But, he headed up relief agencies that fed and sheltered war refugees after both World War I and II. These are considered some of his greatest achievements.

Inazo Nitobe (1862-1933) was a Japanese Quaker who devoted much of his life to promoting good relations between Japan and the United States. He became an agriculturalist, philosopher, statesman, college professor, and the Assistant Director of the League of Nations. His face is on the Japanese 5,000 yen note.

Philip Noel-Baker (1889–1982) was a British diplomat and pacifist. During World War I he started the Friends Ambulance Service rather than fight. He served over forty years as a member of the British House of Commons. He was a chairman of the League of Nations and helped found the United Nations. He was awarded the 1959 Nobel Peace Prize for his lifetime commitment to peace and disarmament and for his service to war refugees.

Whittaker Chambers (April 1, 1901 – July 9, 1961) was an American writer, editor of Time Magazine. He had been a Communist as a young man. During that time he saved records and other papers about the people he knew then. He later used these as evidence in testimony that led to the conviction of Alger Hiss who was accused of lying about spying for Russia. At one point he hid the papers in a pumpkin on his farm on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Quakers were divided in their sympathies for Chambers and Hiss who was also a Quaker.

Alger Hiss (November 11, 1904 – November 15, 1996) was a U.S. State Department official and Secretary General to the founding charter conference of the United Nations. He was found guilty and went to jail for lying to a grand jury while under investigation for being part of a Communist spy ring, largely due to testimony by Whitaker Chambers. Many years later after the fall of Communism, a Russian general claimed that Hiss was innocent because he was the person Hiss was supposed to have given information to. Hiss remains controversial. At the time Quakers were divided in their sympathies for Hiss and who Chambers was also a Quaker.

Richard Nixon (January 9, 1913 – April 22, 1994) was born and raised a Quaker in Whittier, California. He was elected U.S. Vice President (1953–1961) with President Dwight Eisenhower. Later he was elected as the 37th President of the United States, serving from 1969 to 1974 when he resigned because of the Watergate scandal. Though he mostly attended his wife's church once he entered national politics, he remained a member of Whittier Friends Meeting in California all his life. He is credited with helping to end the Vietnam War and re-establishing diplomatic ties with mainland China. Unfortunately, he is most remembered for the illegal conduct of his staff to help him get re-elected and for keeping an enemies list. Tapes of his White House conversations reveal his part in the scandal and a mean sometimes bigoted side. While some people think he redeemed himself when he resigned for the good of the country, others think he was trying to avoid responsibility. He remains very controversial.

Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge is a South African Quaker and committed pacifist. She served as that country's deputy defense minister before becoming deputy minister of health in 2006.

Creative Spirits - Quaker Artists & Performers

Writers

Edward Burrough (1634 - 1663) was an early British Quaker leader who died in prison for his beliefs. He was a preacher and a pamphlet writer. He is famous because he engaged in a written debate with John Bunyon, author of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, in defense of Quakerism.

Robert Barclay (1648–90) was a Scottish Friend who was one of the earliest Quaker writers. His most famous book *An Apology for the True Christian Divinity* was first published in Latin in Amsterdam. It is often called simply "*Barclay's Apology*." Though he was jailed for his writings, he eventually became friends with the King James II.

Charles Brockden Brown (1771-1810) was the first professional author of fiction in America who gave up a career in law to be a magazine writer and novelist. Originally published in 1798, *Wieland*, or *The Transformation* was a gothic supernatural thriller and is his best-known work.

Anna Sewell (1820 - 1878), was a British Quaker who wrote only one novel, the children's classic *Black Beauty*. Anna had poor health and died five months after the book's publication. The story was written from the viewpoint of the horse, because Anna wanted to expose the abuse many animals suffered during that time. The book is said to have inspired laws to protect animals. It is still a beloved children's novel today and has been made into several films and television shows.

John Greenleaf Whittier (1807–92), was an abolitionist, a poet, and politician. He served in the Massachusetts legislature. He was one of the founders of the U.S. Republican Party in 1854. But he is most known for his inspirational poetry. The town Whittier, California, and the college there are named for him.

Jean Toomer (December 26, 1894–March 30, 1967) was an American writer and an important figure of the Harlem Renaissance. His most famous novel was *Cane*. He became a Quaker later in life dedicating him self to work with the Religious Society of Friends.

Jessamyn West (1902-1984) was an American writer. She is most well known for her book *Friendly Persuasion* which was made into a 1956 movie starring Gary Cooper, Dorothy Malone, and Anthony Perkins. The story was about a Quaker family trying to live according to their faith during the Civil War. It was nominated for an Academy Award as best picture. A copy of the movie was presented as part of a cultural gift from President Ronald Reagan to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev as a symbol of peace. President Richard Nixon was Jessamyn's second cousin and his father taught her in First Day School.

Jan de Hartog (April 22, 1914 - September 22, 2002) was a Quaker playwright, novelist and social critic born in Holland. His play *The Fourposter* won the 1952 Tony Award for Best Play. He is best known in Quaker circles for his novels *The Peaceable Kingdom* about early Friends and *The Lamb's War* about pacifists during war. His nonfiction book *The Hospital* exposed the terrible conditions of a Houston Texas charity hospital in the 1960's. It helped reform the troubled medical facility.

Daisy Newman is an author of fiction and non-fiction. Many of her works are about Quakerism. Her most well known works are *I Take Thee Serenity* a novel about a Quaker weddings and *A Procession of Friends* a history of Quakers in America.

Margaret Hope Bacon is a Quaker historian and novelist. She has written over twenty books on the work and witness of Friends. Her most well known works are *The Quiet Rebels: The Story Of The Quakers In America*, *Mothers Of Feminism*, *Valiant Friend: The Life Of Lucretia Mott*.

Film & Theater Performers

Paul Eddington (June 18, 1927 – November 4, 1995) was a Quaker actor in theater and popular British television shows of the 1970s and 1980s including: *The Adventures of Robin Hood*, *The Prisoner*, and *Yes, Minister*. He was a pacifist and World War II conscientious objector.

F. Murray Abraham (October 24, 1939 -) is an American actor and Quaker. He received the Academy Award for Best Actor for his role as the villain Antonio Salieri in the film *Amadeus* in 1984.

Judi Dench (born on December 9, 1934), is a Quaker actor from England. She has received many honors for her work in stage, film and television. In 1999 she won an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress for *Shakespeare in Love*. She is well loved for her work in the British sitcoms *As Time Goes By* and *A Fine Romance*. She is perhaps most widely none for her role as James Bond's boss in the spy satire movie series. She is a patron of the Quaker performing arts group *The Leaveners* in London.

Ben Kingsley (December 31, 1943) is a British actor and Quaker. His most famous role as the title character in the film *Gandhi* earned an Oscar. He has made over seventy film and television appearances and has been nominated for or won numerous awards. He is a patron the Quaker performing arts group *The Leaveners* in London.

The Leaveners (Founded in 1978) is a Quaker performing arts organization based in London. It was formed by British Friends, who wanted to express their Quaker faith and values through theatre, music and drama.

Caleb Deschanel (September 21, 1944) is an American cinematographer whose credits include *Fly Away Home*, *The Black Stallion*, *The Right Stuff*, and *The Passion of the Christ*. He has been nominated twice for an Academy Award for Best Cinematography.

Visual Artists

Edward Hicks (1780–1849) was a painter and sign maker. After his mother died when he was an infant, Hicks was sent to live with family friends. (*Isaiah 11: 6-9*) He is best known for his paintings of Biblical scenes. He painted Isaiah's vision of a Peaceable Kingdom over 60 times.

Mary Vaux Walcott (July 31, 1860 – August 22, 1940) was an artist, naturalist, and geographer known for her study and paintings of wildflowers. She was also the wife and partner of paleontologist Charles Doolittle Walcott. He was the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution which published many of her works.

Sylvia Shaw Judson (1897 – 1978) was a renowned Quaker sculptor whose work has been exhibited in many major museums. Her most famous piece was the sculptures of Quaker martyr *Mary Dyer*. Copies of the statue can be seen on the Boston Commons and at Friends center in Philadelphia. Her piece *The Bird Girl* was made famous on the cover of the book *Midnight In The Garden of Good & Evil*.

Fritz Eichenberg (October 24, 1901 – November 30, 1990) was a German-American illustrator. He worked mostly in wood engraving on the subjects of religion, human rights, and peace.

James Turrell (1943 -) is a Quaker artist who lives in Arizona. He has received several prestigious awards. He is most known by Quakers for his design of the Live Oak Meeting House near Houston, Texas. Its retractable roof attracts visitors from many faiths to attend worship and meditation events particularly at sunrise and sunset.

Signe Wilkinson is a political cartoonist. Her work appears daily in the Philadelphia Daily News. Her cartoons can also be seen in the Friends Journal and Organic Gardening. In 1992 she became the first woman to win a Pulitzer Prize for editorial cartoons.

Musicians

Edward Mac Dowell (1861-1908) was raised in a Quaker family. He became America's first internationally recognized composer and started an artist colony in New Hampshire.

Ned Rorem (October 23, 1923) is a Quaker classical composer who has received many awards including the Pulitzer Prize in 1976 for his composition *Air Music*.

John Raitt (January 19, 1917 - February 20, 2005) was a life long Quaker and star of the musical theater stage. He is best known for his leading roles in *Carousel*, *Oklahoma!* and *The Pajama Game*. He is the father of musician Bonnie Raitt.

Bonnie Raitt (November 8, 1949) is a Quaker American singer, songwriter, and guitarist. She is known for her unique steel guitar style which is based on classic American blues. She has won several Grammy's. She has been a long time champion of environmental conservation, justice, and organizations to support aging musicians. She is the daughter of Broadway star John Raitt.

Annie & Peter Blood-Patterson – are a Quaker singing duo who also authored the sing-a-long book "*Rise Up Singing*." This book is considered the folk singer's Bible.

Madi Diaz-Svalgard is a young Quaker rock musician from Philadelphia who became known in a popular documentary called *Rock School* that won honors at the Sundance Film Festival. In the film Madi stands up for her Quaker beliefs when her teacher challenges her to be more commercial.

Leap of Faith - Friends Exploring Science & Business

Scientists

Sybilla Masters (?-1720) was an inventor from Philadelphia. She invented a corn milling process. Her husband held the patent on this and her other ideas because it was illegal for women to do so then. But he was proud of her and always gave her credit.

John Bartram (March 23, 1699 - September 22, 1777) is often called the father of American botanists. In 1742 he was one of the co-founders, with Benjamin Franklin, of the American Philosophical Society. In 1765 King George III made him the Royal Botanist, a post he held until his death.

Benjamin Banneker (November 9, 1731 – October 9, 1806) was an African-American astronomer and clockmaker. He helped to survey the District of Columbia. He wrote and published *Benjamin Banneker's Almanac* which showed the sunrises, sunsets and phases of the moon for each year it was in print. He is also famous for petitioning Thomas Jefferson to abolish slavery.

William Bartram (April 20, 1739 -July 22, 1823) was an American naturalist and ornithologist. He was the son of John Bartram. His works included a list 215 native birds, the most complete list of that time.

John Dalton (1766-1844) was a British chemist and physicist who developed the atomic “*theory of matter.*” He is known as one of the fathers of modern physics.

William Allen (August 29, 1770 – September 30, 1843) was a prominent Quaker scientist and philanthropist. He was a founding member of the Askesian Society, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and ran an early pharmaceutical company.

Luke Howard (1772-1864) was a chemist and an early amateur in the early science of meteorology (weather). He received many honors for creating the system of naming the clouds that is still used today.

Ann Preston (1813-1872) was a teacher and doctor. She was the only one of four sisters who did not die as children. She had a Quaker education and eventually became the first woman to be made dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. She convinced Philadelphia Hospital and the Pennsylvania Hospital to let women come to the clinical lectures, even though the male student groups tried to stop them.

Thomas Hodgkin (1798-1866) was a pathologist. His work led to the naming of Hodgkin's Disease, a type of cancer, after him. That doesn't seem like a compliment – but it meant that he had showed that it was a different disease from other ones. He also worked to end the suffering of native peoples caused by new European settlements.

Joseph Lister (1786-1869) a British Friend, carried out research into the nature of red corpuscles in the blood of mammals. He had a son who was named after him who was also a scientist.

Joseph Lister (1827-1912) is remembered for pioneering the use of antiseptics, and hand washing, which drastically improved the survival rates from surgery. He was named after his father who was also a scientist. Listerine mouth wash is named for him.

Ernest Shackleton (1874-1922) was raised as a Quaker in Ireland. He is most widely known for organizing the 1914 voyage of the ship *Endurance* to explore the South Pole. He and his crew were stranded for a long time on a large iceberg. Some of them were ordinary sailors and others were wealthy nobles. Shackleton made everyone do all the same chores – including him self.

They never reached the South Pole. But his integrity and leadership are credited for saving the lives of his loyal fellow travelers.

Mary Vaux Walcott (July 31, 1860 – August 22, 1940) was an artist, naturalist, and geographer known for her study and paintings of wildflowers. She was also the wife and partner of paleontologist Charles Doolittle Walcott. He was the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution which published many of her works.

Arthur Stanley Eddington (December 28, 1882 – November 22, 1944) was an important astrophysicist in the early 20th century. He studied stars and physics. He helped introduce Einstein's theory of relativity to the world outside of Germany.

Kathleen Lonsdale (1903-1971) was a crystallographer, who studied chemicals like benzene. She worked with other scientists to promote peace issues.

Kenneth (January 18, 1910 - March 18, 1993) & Elise Boulding (?-?) He was the founder of numerous ongoing intellectual projects in economics and social science and the author of several scientific books and theories. He was also a poet and theologian. Elise was a Doctor of Sociology. She studied conflict resolution and peacemaking, published several books about, and worked for both throughout her life.

Jocelyn Bell Burnell (1943 -) helped discover pulsars and with Antony Hewish, but she was excluded when he won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1974 for this discovery. She went on to win many other awards for her work. When she was appointed as a professor, there was only one other female professor of physics in England.

Joseph H. Taylor Jr. (March 29, 1941) is an astrophysicist and a lifelong Quaker. In 1993 he won the Nobel Prize in Physics with Russell Hulse. They discovered a new type of pulsar which is a type of star.

Frederick Sanger (1918-) has received two Nobel prizes in the Chemistry 1958 and 1980, for his work on protein sequencing and DNA sequencing.

George F. R. Ellis, Ph.D. is a professor of Applied Mathematics at the University of Cape Town, who was recently awarded the Templeton Prize for work with religion and science. He is as widely known for his Quaker activism against apartheid as for his scientific contributions for which he has many awards. He is the co-author with Stephen W. Hawking of *The Large Scale Structure of Space Time*.

Entrepreneurs

Rebecca Lukens (January 6, 1794 - December 10, 1854) was a Quaker industrialist. In 1825 she took over the management of her late husband's iron mill making it even more successful. She turned into a steel mill that is still in operation - one of the oldest in the country.

John Cadbury (1801–12 May 1889) was a lifelong Quaker who built a small chocolate business in Birmingham, England, into what is now Cadbury-Schweppes, one of the world's largest candy and soft drink producers. The company was ahead of its time providing benefits including education and even exercise for its workers.

Roland Hussey Macy (August 30, 1822 - March 29, 1877) was a Quaker businessman who created Macy's Department Store. He tried several times to start stores that all failed. Eventually what he learned led to his success in New York. As a young man he worked on the whaling ship and had a red star tattooed on his hand. This is still the store's symbol.

Johns Hopkins (May 19, 1795 – December 24, 1873) was a Quaker businessman from Baltimore, Maryland. His family owned a tobacco plantation but became abolitionists and freed all their slaves. Johns started a grocery store that grew into a large company. He never married because the love of his life was his first cousin Mary. He left his fortune to found a hospital, a medical school, and an orphanage for minority children that all bear his name.

Lizzie J. Magie, a Quaker from Virginia, invented the *Landlord Game* which she patented in 1904. It promoted her political support of a single federal tax based on land ownership. She thought the tax would be fairer to more people. She hoped the game would teach people how to use their money wisely. The game became popular and in 1933, Charles B. Darrow created his own version of the game renaming it *Monopoly*. He started selling homemade copies. Eventually, Parker Brothers bought the rights to what became the best-selling game in history.

Friends With Quaker Roots

Some Notable & Some Notorious

These famous people at one time or another have been, or have been known for their association with Quakers. Most were raised in the Society of Friends. Though they left the faith they are often identified as Quakers. Some of these folks are well thought of and some are not. An even longer list could be made of prominent people who at one time or another attended Quaker schools. If you know whether any of these people were/are practicing Quakers as adults please let us know.

Ann Lee (1736–1784) was an English mystic, who joined the Shaking Quakers which became a separate sect from the Religious Society of Friends. She became the leader of the Shakers, who called her Mother Ann or Ann the Word.

Benjamin West (October 10, 1738 – March 11, 1820) was born into a Philadelphia Quaker family. Despite Quaker disapproval he became a renowned painter. He was made the official historical painter for the royal family of England. He is still well known partly because of the children's book *Benjamin West and His Cat Grimalkin* by Marguerite Henry and Wesley Dennis.

Betsey Ross (January 1, 1752 - January 30, 1836) is said to have sewn the first American flag. She was disowned by the Quakers for marrying someone who did not belong to the Society of Friends.

Nathaniel Greene – (August 7, 1742 (N.S.) – June 19, 1786), was a major general of the Continental Army in the American Revolutionary War. He rose from a private to his high rank and became one of Washington's most trusted aides. He was "read out" of his Quaker meeting (disowned) because of his military career.

Daniel Boone (November 2, 1734-September 26, 1820) was a famous American pioneer, frontiersman, Indian-fighter, and folk hero. He was raised as a Quaker but he was read out of Meeting when he married out of the faith. His family supported his decision so they were also disowned by the Quakers.

Dolley Madison (May 20, 1768 - July 12, 1849) was the wife of the fourth American President, James Madison. Dolley was read out of her Quaker Meeting for not marrying within the faith. She is known for saving valuable White House artifacts from the invading British who were trying to

burn the building during the War of 1812. She also served as the official White House hostess for Thomas Jefferson when he was president because he was a widower.

Prudence Crandall (1803–1890), was a teacher and reformer, born in Rhode Island. She was raised a Quaker but left the society because they were not moving fast enough on the issues of equality and abolition. In 1831 she established a private school which allowed African American girls to attend.

Thomas Paine (January 29, 1737 – June 8, 1809) was radical pamphlet writer. He helped the American Revolution with his writings. He pushed for independence from Great Britain. He was raised as a Quaker but withdrew because he believed his ideas about democracy and free thinking made religion unnecessary. He is known for his works: *Common Sense*, *The Rights of Man*, and *The Age of Reason*, as well as for his historical records of the French and American Revolutions.

Maria Mitchell (August 11, 1818 – June 28, 1889) was an American astronomer from Nantucket Island. She was a distant cousin of Benjamin Franklin. Raised as a Quaker, she studied astronomy in her own father's observatory. She was the first woman member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1848 and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1850 and became professor of astronomy at Vassar College in 1865. She was the first person (male or female) appointed to the faculty but still had to fight for equal pay. She left the Society of Friends and became a Unitarian. She worked against slavery and for women's rights.

Walt Whitman (May 31, 1819 – March 26, 1892) was an American poet, and journalist. He was raised a Quaker but did not practice as an adult. He wrote for newspapers, magazines and even wrote speeches for politicians. He is most famous for his poetry collection *Leaves of Grass* and his poem mourning the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln: *O Captain! My Captain!*

Susan B. Anthony (February 15, 1820 – March 13, 1906) was an American civil rights leader who worked for Women's suffrage (the right to vote) in the United States. She was raised as a Quaker but later became a Unitarian.

Hannah Whitall Smith (February 7, 1832 - May 1, 1911) who was raised as a Quaker, became a popular lay preacher of the late 19th century. She was active in the Temperance movement (to end the sales of alcoholic beverages) and the American Women's Suffrage movement (to give women the right to vote). She wrote *The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life* in 1875.

Hetty Green (November 21, 1834–July 3, 1916) was an American businesswoman, known for being very cheap, as well as for being the first woman to have an influence on the American Stock Market. Her family were Quakers who owned a large fleet of whaling ships. She used her inheritance to become a successful investor. She was known to be extremely stingy and would not heat her home unless she was freezing. Late in her life she was suspicious of everyone and some called her “*the witch of Wall Street.*”

Annie Oakley (August 13, 1860 - November 3, 1926) was an American sharpshooter in the world famous Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. Her parents Susan and Jacob Mosey were Quakers from Pennsylvania who had settled in Ohio. Annie was known as a wealthy celebrity, but when she died, it was discovered she had spent all her money on her family and charities.

Sally Rand (January 2, 1904 – August 31, 1979) was born Harriet Helen Gould Beck to a Quaker family in Missouri. She became an actress, silent film star, and exotic dancer. She is best known for dancing naked with a big feather fan that barely hid her body.

John Balderston (1889-1954) was raised a Quaker. He was a WWI war correspondent. He was also present at the opening of the Egyptian Pharaoh Tutankhamen's tomb. He adapted the book

Dracula for Broadway and then took up screenwriting. His most famous films included *Berkley Square*, *Frankenstein*, *The Bride of Frankenstein*, *The Prisoner of Zenda*, and *Gaslight*.

Major General Smedley Darlington Butler (July 30, 1881 – June 21, 1940) was the son of a Quaker Congressman from Pennsylvania. He ran away and joined the Marines when he was fifteen. He became one of the most decorated and controversial officers in the Corps' history. He became a Major General and was awarded the Medal of Honor twice. Only 18 other people have gotten it twice. Despite his career he was outspoken about the armed forces. He became one of the first to warn about the dangers of military supply companies running the world. He came forward to the U.S. Congress in 1934 to report that he had been approached to lead a proposed coup to overthrow the government of President Franklin D. Roosevelt by wealthy industrialists.

Paul Robeson (April 9, 1898 – January 23, 1976) was an American singer and entertainer, and civil rights activist. His mother was Quaker and raised him in the faith, but he did not practice as an adult because of his Communist political beliefs. People either loved him or hated him because of his great talent and extreme political ideas.

Grant Wood (1891-1942) was raised in a Quaker family on a farm in Iowa. He is known for his simple pictures of American farm life. His most famous painting, called *American Gothic*, was a portrait of a wife and husband on their farm.

Hedda Hopper (May 2, 1885 – February 1, 1966) was an American writer. She was born Elda Furry in Pennsylvania to a Quaker family. She became a silent film actress. Then she began writing a gossip column about entertainers. She became very powerful in Hollywood because people in the movies were afraid of what she would say about them.

Rex Stout (1886-1975) was born to Quaker parents. He became famous as the creator of the *Nero Wolfe* mysteries about a genius detective with odd habits. He excelled in writing, mathematics, and business, among many other interests, and he was a liberal activist. Though he did not practice Quakerism as an adult he still considered himself a Quaker.

Drew Pearson (December 13, 1897 - September 1, 1969) was a journalist from a Quaker family. In the 1940's and 50's he had an influential political gossip column in *The Washington Post* called *The Merry Go Round*. He is best known for exposing congressional corruption and standing up to Senator Joseph McCarthy and his committee on Un-American activities.

James Michener (February 3, 1907 - October 16, 1997) was an American novelist. He was adopted and raised by Quakers and attended the Quaker high school – The George School. He is best known for his books *Tales of the South Pacific* (which won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1948), *Hawaii*, and *Chesapeake*.

Edward R. Murrow (April 25, 1908 – April 27, 1965) was born Egbert Roscoe Murrow to a Quaker family from North Carolina. After growing up in the state of Washington he became a pioneering American journalist. During World War II he gave live radio broadcasts from London while it was being bombed. He worked in early television news and helped to establish some of its standards. He is most remembered for his integrity and for standing up to Senator Joseph McCarthy and his committee on Un-American activities. Annual awards for excellence in broadcast journalism are given out in his name by the Radio-Television News Directors Association.

David Lean (March 25, 1908 – April 16, 1991) was a British film director from a Quaker family. He is best known films were *Lawrence of Arabia*, *The Bridge on the River Kwai* and *Doctor Zhivago*.

James Dean (February 8, 1931 – September 30, 1955) was an American actor. He was raised by his very strict Quaker aunt and uncle in Indiana after his mother died. His father disowned him when he quit college to go into acting. After a promising start on the stage in New York he made

only three very popular films: *East of Eden*, *Rebel Without a Cause*, and *Giant*. He loved taking risks, and driving very fast. He died in a car accident at the age of 24.

Jim Fowler (April 9, 1932) is a zoologist from a Quaker family. He is best known as host of the television show *Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom*. He received four Emmy awards for the show which introduced educational material about wildlife in an exciting way. His work led to many young people going into the natural sciences and to many television shows copying his adventures.

Joan Baez (January 9, 1941 -) is an American folksinger born into a Quaker family from Staten Island, New York. She is known for appearing at the historic Woodstock music festival and for hits like "*The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down*" and "*Diamonds and Rust*." She is equally well known for her activism for the causes of human rights, the environment and peace.

Twyla Tharp (July 1, 1941) is a stage and film choreographer from a Quaker family. Her movies include *Hair*, *Ragtime*, *Amadeus*, and *White Nights*. She won three Emmy Awards for the 1985 television production *Baryshnikov by Tharp*. She has also choreographed the dance routines for many successful Broadway musicals including collaborating with Billy Joel on the award winning *Movin' Out*.

Anne Tyler (October 25, 1941) is a novelist from Maryland. Her parents were Quakers and activists. Her book *The Accidental Tourist* was awarded the National Book Critics Circle Award in 1985.

Blythe Danner (February 3, 1943 -) is an American actress. She was raised in a Quaker family in Pennsylvania. She won a Tony Award for the Broadway productions *Butterflies Are Free* and an Emmy for her supporting role in the HBO television series *Huff*. She is also an activist for environmental issues.

Jim Broadbent (1949 -) is a British actor from a Quaker family. He is known for his roles in the films: *The Chronicles of Narnia*, *Bridget Jones' Diary*, *Moulin Rouge* and *The Borrowers*. He won an Oscar for his performance in *Iris* which also starred Quaker actress Judi Dench.

Scott Simon is the host of National Public Radio's Weekend Edition Saturday. He is a well respected journalist having covered news around the world. After terrorist attacks in New York he denounced Quaker pacifism in a much read opinion piece in the New York Times.

Bradley Whitford (October 10, 1959) is an American actor raised in a Quaker family from Wisconsin. He has appeared on Broadway and in many films including, *Revenge of the Nerds II* and *Philadelphia*. He is best known for his role of Josh Lyman on the television show *The West Wing*. He won an Emmy for Best Supporting Actor for that part. He promotes the charity *Heifer International* which works to relieve poverty in poor countries. He and his wife actress Jane Kaczmarek are the founders of an internet based foundation *Clothes Off Our Back* that auctions celebrities' clothes to benefit children's charities around the world.

Dave Matthews (January 9, 1967) is a successful American rock musician from a Quaker family. He moved a lot while growing up but spent a lot of time in Charlottesville, Virginia and South Africa where he was born. His album "*Gravedigger*" won a Grammy in 2004. He also has been involved in voter registration drives; and in *Farm Aid* which raises money for small family farmers.

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