

Vol. VI. No. 1.

Price per number 2/- (50 cts.) net ;
for the year, payable in
advance, 5/- (\$1.25).

THE JOURNAL
OF THE
FRIENDS' HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

FIRST MONTH (Jan.), 1909.

London :
HEADLEY BROTHERS,
14, BISHOPSGATE WITHOUT, E.C.

Philadelphia :
HERMAN NEWMAN, 1010 ARCH STREET.

New York :
DAVID S. TABER, 51 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE JOURNAL
OF THE
FRIENDS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME 1, 1903-1904.

CONTAINS :

The Handwriting of George Fox. *Illustrated.*
Our Recording Clerks :
 (1.) Ellis Hookes. (2.) Richard Richardson.
The Case of William Gibson, 1723. *Illustrated.*
The Quaker Family of Owen.
Cotemporary Account of Illness and Death of George Fox.
The Wilkinson and Story Controversy in Reading.
Early Records of Friends in the South of Scotland.
Edmund Peckover's Travels in North America.
County Tipperary Friends' Records.

VOLUME 2, 1905.

CONTAINS :

Deborah Logan and her Contributions to History.
Joseph Williams's Recollections of the Irish Rebellion.
Old Style and New Style.
William Penn's Introduction of Thomas Ellwood.
Meetings in Yorkshire, 1668.
Letters in Cypher from Francis Howgill to George Fox.
The Settlement of London Yearly Meeting.
Joseph Rule, the Quaker in White.
Edmund Peckover, Ex-Soldier and Quaker. *Illustrated.*
"William Miller at the King's Gardens."
Springett Penn to James Logan.

VOLUME 3, 1906.

CONTAINS :

Words of Sympathy for New England Sufferers.
David Lloyd. *Illustrated.*
King's Briefs, the Forerunners of Mutual Insurance
Societies.
Memoirs of the Life of Barbara Hoyland.
"Esquire Marsh."
Irish Quaker Records.

THE JOURNAL

OF THE

FRIENDS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Contents.	PAGE
Notes and Queries :—	
Gravestones—Coggeshall, Essex—Window Tax—William Allen Miller and the Vaux Family—Freeman Family—May Drummond—Hingsbergs and Hows—Susanna Freeborn—Meeting House Court—Pole Family—M. Taylor—Early Needlework—Hogshaw	2
Royal Proclamations and William Penn. <i>Illustrated</i> - - -	5
Quakerism in the Isle of Man - - - - -	6
Meetings in Ely, Cambridge and Huntingdon, 1668 - - -	12
Meeting Records - - - - -	14
A Condemned Malefactor Convinced in Prison - - - -	15
An Ending of Differences, 1688 - - - - -	16
The Somerby Estate, Leicestershire. I. By (the late) <i>Mary Radley</i> and <i>Henrietta Ellis</i> - - - - -	17
Meeting Records - - - - -	22
Captain Thomas Taylor, of Brighouse, Yorks. <i>Illustrated.</i> By <i>Joseph J. Green</i> - - - - -	23
Notes on Edinburgh Meeting Houses. By <i>William F. Miller</i> -	27
Southey's Appreciation of Sewel's History - - - -	33
Presentations in Episcopal Visitations, 1662-1679. By <i>Prof. G. Lyon Turner, M.A.</i> - - - - -	34
George Fox in Holland, 1684 - - - - -	37
The Journals of Esther Palmer, 1704 - - - - -	38
Friends in Current Literature. By <i>Norman Penney</i> - - -	41
A Dutch Pamphlet on Quakerism - - - - -	48
Financial Statements sent to Swarthmore, 1654 and 1655 -	49
John Townsend and the Bishop of London - - - - -	52

D.—The Reference Library of London Yearly Meeting,
Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Without, London, E.C.

F.P.T.—"The First Publishers of Truth," published by
the Friends' Historical Society.

The issue of the first portion of the sixth volume of THE JOURNAL provides a suitable opportunity for an effort to secure new members of the F.H.S. and subscribers to its publications. The co-operation of present members and readers in this effort will be welcomed. All communications may be addressed to Norman Penney, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Notes and Queries.

GRAVESTONES.—Reference is made on page 43 to a little book, entitled *The Churchyard Scribe*.

A Friend, visiting Andover, Hants, has sent the following, copied by her from an inscription on a stone built into the wall of the Friends' Burial Ground in that town.

"Mary Walderne the wife of Edward Walderne departed this life the 27th of 3rd month and was buried in this place 29th in the year 1701. She departed in peace and assurance of the enjoyment of everlasting happiness and glory with God Eternal in Heaven. Neither shall time or age obliterate the blessed remembrance of this woman, but indelible according to Psa. 112 6.

"Also Edward Walderne died ye 13 of ye 10 month 1724, aged 83." [Remainder buried.]

Such inscriptions are rare. Are others known to any of our readers?

On the subject of monumental inscriptions, see pages 25, 26 of this issue of THE JOURNAL.

COGGESHALL, ESSEX.—There is an account of Friends in this town in Geo. Fred. Beaumont's *History of Coggeshall*, 1890.

WINDOW TAX.—The following stanza, extracted by Dilworth Abbatt from the *Preston Review* of June 8, 1793, was written upon the door of a Quaker in Manchester in the year 1785, or about the time when the last additional window tax took place. Prior to this, the Friend had twenty handsome lights to

his house, eleven of which he made up in order to avoid the impost:—

"Our good friend William—
heretofore

Of *Outward lights* possessed a
score,

Each had its use and beauty;
But now he's blocked up all
but nine

And left the *Inward Light* to
shine,

For which he pays no duty."

WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER AND THE VAUX FAMILY.—In allusion to W. A. Miller in the last JOURNAL (v. 174), I spoke of his inheriting the scientific abilities of his Vaux ancestors, those I had in mind being the Quaker physicians at Reigate and in London. It is interesting to learn that considerable scientific talents have existed and continue to exist amongst their Quaker descendants in Philadelphia, of the family of our late president, George Vaux.

William S. Vaux, brother to George Vaux, who deceased some twenty-five years ago, was a distinguished mineralogist. For nearly half a century he was an active participant in the affairs of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, probably the most prominent scientific institution in America, and for many years he was one of its Vice-Presidents.

His great collection of minerals, covering many thousand specimens, he bequeathed to the Academy, in the museum of which it is a prominent feature.

BINDING CASES

FOR

The Journal of the Friends' Historical Society.

HEADLEY BROTHERS have prepared suitable Binding Cases which will be found very convenient to subscribers to *The Journal* for binding up the quarterly parts.

Each case is designed to contain an annual volume.

The distinctive colour of *The Journal* cover has been adhered to in the selection of the cloth stock for making the cases.

The cases are in two forms :—

- (a) Cloth @ 1/6 post free.
- (b) Half-calf @ 2/6 „

For binding the volumes complete the charge will be:—

- (a) Cloth @ 2/6 per volume.
- (b) Half-calf @ 3/6 per volume.

For the convenience of subscribers an order form is attached.

.....

To HEADLEY BROTHERS,

13, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

Please supply †.....Cases for Vols. *.....
of *The Journal of the Friends' Historical Society* @.....
each post free.

Please bind in †.....Cases Vols.....
of *The Journal of the Friends' Historical Society* sent
per.....

Name.....

Address.....

Remittance enclosed £ s. d.

* State years for which cases are required.

† State whether Cloth or Half-calf covers required.



George Vaux is also a man of scientific tastes, and his late son, William S. Vaux (d. 1908), and his son, George Vaux, Jun., were "both active members of the Academy." "Their articles on glaciers, of which they had made a special study, were published in the Proceedings of the Academy."—JOSEPH J. GREEN.

FREEMAN FAMILY.—Sarah Freeman, lived sometime at Offton, near Needham Market, Suffolk, married on May the 11th, 1778, Robert Allen, of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Freeman William Hunt, of Plymouth, will be glad of any information respecting the family of Sarah Freeman, his great-grandmother, from whom he derives his name.

She was a member of a Friend's family, but married out of the Society.

The Freemans lived at Leiston and owned, he believes, the estate on which stand the ruins of Leiston Abbey.

MAY DRUMMOND (see JOURNAL, vols. 2, 3, 4, 5).—A further minute appears in the Scarborough and Whitby Monthly Meeting book for 1769.

9th month, 5th.—"This meeting being informed that our friend May Drummond, of Edinburgh, is row at Scarborough, and frequently appeared with them in her ministry without having a certificate and we understand is not acknowledged as a minister at home. This meeting therefore appoints Wm. Chapman (clerk), Isaac Blackbeard and Stephen Procter to pay her a visit."

These report next M.M. : "they had an opportunity with her on the subject of complaint."

No further entry occurs. Probably May Drummond's summer visit was ended, and she left the town. This is four or five years after Edinburgh Meeting had silenced her as a Minister.—JOSEPH T. SEWELL, Whitby.

HINGSBERGS AND HOWS (v. 173).—The following names occur in the Digest of Burials for Buckinghamshire Q.M. Although the place of burial has not been entered in the Digest, I have no doubt that reference to the original registers at Somerset House would show that Hogsty End was the place :—

1727. Peter Hingsberg, son of Herman and Mercy, of London.

1763. Mercy Hingsberg, aged 77.
1766. Herman Hingsberg, of London, aged 76.

H. H. was no doubt a retainer of the How family of Aspley Guise, beginning with Thomas How, who died in 1722, the same year as his wife Ann, and continuing with Richard How the First, who died in 1763, aged 74.

Richard How the Second died in 1801, aged 74; and Richard Thomas How in 1835, aged 70.
Emanuel Bowen's map of Bedfordshire (*circa* 1740) inscribes over the Aspley Guise neighbourhood :—"How, of London, Merchant," as being chief local landowner.—EDWARD MARSH, Luton.

SUSANNA FREEBORN.—Information desired respecting this American Minister, in addition to particulars given on page 38 of this issue of THE JOURNAL.

MEETING HOUSE COURT.—Out of Miles Lane, Arthur Street West, London Bridge, is a court which bears this name. Local tradition connects the name with Friends. Is anything known respecting this?

POLE FAMILY.—The following has reached us from George Vaux. See *Thomas Pole, M.D.*, recently published by the Friends' Historical Society:—

“ We the Subscribers do hereby Acknowledge to have Received from Catherine Callender, Executrix to the last will and testament of her late Husband William Callender^r deceased, who was acting administrator to the Estate of Rachel Pole deceased, the full Balance of Monies arising out of the said Estate, due to us; Agreeable to the Accounts of the transactions of the said Administrator & Executrix which have been approved by us & satisfactorily adjusted between us: And we do by these presents fully acquit, exonerate, & discharge the said Catherine Callender of & from all demands relating to the said administrator. In Witness whereof we have hereunto sett our Hands in Philadelphia this 9th day of the 5th month 1774.

JAMES BRINGHURST.
ANNA BRINGHURST.
EDWARD POLE.
THOMAS POLE.
ANN POLE.

M. TAYLOR (v. 129, n).—Stephen Grellet refers several times in his *Journal* to this person.

^r Incorrectly spelt *Callendar* in *Thomas Pole*.

They reached Barletta at the same time in Tenth Month, 1819, and were together in the lazaretto, where “ Taylor who speaks Italian well, interpreted for me.” On their liberation they travelled together to Naples. S. G. writes, “ Taylor is a serious young man, well acquainted with many of our friends at Manchester.”—MARY G. SWIFT, Millbrooke, N.Y.

EARLY NEEDLEWORK (v. 175).—I have a sampler worked by Elizabeth Rogers, 1722. She was the daughter of Francis Rogers of Bristol, part owner of the “ Duke ” and “ Duchess ” privateers who picked up “ Robinson Crusoe.”

Elizabeth Rogers was the first wife of Joseph Champion, son of Richard Champion, who married Esther Palmer of Flushing, Long Island, and the mother of Richard, the Bristol potter, and Sarah, afterwards Fox, and Esther, afterwards Tuckett.—FRANK L. RAWLINS, Rhyl.

HOGSHAW (Bucks.).—This parish was consolidated with East Claydon, in the time of bishop Gardiner. Divine service continued to be performed at Hogshaw once a month, till the church was desecrated. “ In the year 1720, Lord Brooke’s trustees, God pardon them ” (says Browne Willis), “ gave the tenant, one Stevens, a quaker, leave to pull down the church, for the purpose of building an ox-house.”

[From *Magna Britannia*, vol. i., part 3. Buckinghamshire. D. and S. Lysons. 1813.]

Hogshaw is five miles southwest of Winslow.—EDWARD MARSH, Luton.



By the King and Queen,
A PROCLAMATION.
Marie R.



Whereas Their Majesties have received Information, That the Persons herein after particularly Named have Conspired together, and With divers other disaffected Persons, to Disturb and destroy Their Government, and for that purpose have Abetted and Adhered to Their Majesties Enemies in the present Invasion, for which cause several Warrants for high Treason have lately been Issued out against them, but they have withdrawn themselves from their usual places of Abode, and are fled from Justice; Their Majesties therefore have thought fit by the Advice of Their Privy Council, to Issue this Their Royal Proclamation: And Their Majesties do hereby Command and Require all Their Loving Subjects to Discover, Take and Apprehend Edward Henry Earl of Litchfield, Thomas Earl of Aylesbury, William Lord Montgomery, Roger Earl of Caslemaine, Richard Viscount Preston, Henry Lord Belafyle, Sir Edward Hales, Sir Robert Thorold, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Theophilus Oglethorp, Colonel Edward Sackvile, Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Abercromy, Lieutenant Colonel William Richardson, Major Thomas Soaper, Captain David Lloyd, William Pen Esq; Edmund Elliot Esq; Marmaduke Langdale Esq; and Edward Rutter whereever they may be found, and to carry them before the next Justice of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate; who is hereby Required to Commit them to the next Goal, there to remain until they be thence delivered by due Course of Law: And Their Majesties do hereby Require the said Justice or other Magistrate immediately to give Notice thereof to Them or Their Privy Council: And Their Majesties do hereby Publish and Declare to all Persons that shall Conceal the Persons above named, or any of them, or be Aiding or Assisting in the Concealing of them, or furthering their Escape, that they shall be proceeded against for such their Offence With the utmost Severity according to Law.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Fourteenth Day of *July*, 1690. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

God save King William and Queen Mary.

LONDON, Printed by *Charles Bill* and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queens most Excellent Majesties. 1690.



By the King and Queen,
A P R O C L A M A T I O N

For Discovering and Apprehending the late Bishop of Ely, *William Penn*,
and *James Grahme*.

Marie R.



Whereas Their Majesties have received Information, That Francis late Bishop of Ely, William Penn Esquire, and James Grahme Esquire, with other Ill affected Persons, have Designed and Endeavoured to Depose Their Majesties, and Subvert the Government of this Kingdom, by procuring an Invasion of the same by the French; and other Treasonable Practices, and have to that end held Correspondence, and Conspired with others Enemies and Traitors, and particularly with Sir Richard Grahme Baronet, (Viscount Preston in the Kingdom of Scotland) and John Ash on Gent. lately Attainted of high Treason; for which Cause several Warrants for high Treason have been Issued out against them, but they have withdrawn themselves from their usual Places of Abode, and are fled from Justice: Their Majesties therefore have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Their Privy Council, to Issue this Their Royal Proclamation: And Their Majesties do hereby Command and Require all Their Loving Subjects to Discover, Take and Apprehend the said Francis late Bishop of Ely, William Penn and James Grahme, Wherever they may be found, and to carry them before the next Justice of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate, who is hereby Required to Commit them to the next Goal, there to remain until they be thence Delivered by due Course of Law; And Their Majesties do hereby Require the said Justice or other Magistrate, immediately to give Notice thereof to Them or Their Privy Council. And Their Majesties do hereby Publish and Declare to all Persons that shall Conceal the Persons above named, or any of them, or be Aiding or Assisting in the Concealing of them, or furthering their Escape, that they shall be proceeded against for such their Offence with the utmost Severity according to Law.

Given at Our Court at *Whitehall* the Fifth Day of *February*, 1692. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

God save King William and Queen Mary.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *Charles Bill* and *Thomas Newcomb*, Printers to the King and Queens most Excellent Majesties. 1690.

Royal Proclamations and William Penn.

Two Royal Proclamations of William and Mary, relating to William Penn, have recently been added to the Reference Library at Devonshire House, and are reproduced with this issue. They each measure 11 by 14.

Through the kindness of Robert Steele, who is working on Lord Crawford's forthcoming work on Tudor and Stuart Proclamations, we are able to give the following particulars, which supplement information given in Lord Crawford's *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*, 1893 (Hand List of Proclamations), the standard work on the subject.

Of the Proclamation dated 14th July, 1690, three editions were printed, probably simultaneously, two in London, and one in Edinburgh. Eleven copies are known to exist, of these, three only are the same as the Devonshire House edition, and are located as follows:—two in the British Museum Library, and one at the Guildhall.

Of the Proclamation dated 5th February, 1690/91, two editions were printed, both in London and probably simultaneously. Ten copies are known to exist. Six which are identical with the Devonshire House edition are to be found in the Libraries of The British Museum, The Privy Council, Public Record Office, Lord Crawford, Trinity College, Dublin, and in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

In a future issue of THE JOURNAL we hope to be able to print some historical notes respecting these Proclamations.

NOTES.

The Editors are indebted to M. Ethel Crawshaw, Assistant Librarian at Devonshire House, for the above information.

Full-size photographic reproductions of both proclamations may be obtained from the office of THE JOURNAL, for five shillings each.

Quakerism in the Isle of Man.

The *Friends' Quarterly Examiner* contained, in its Tenth Month issue, a valuable historical paper written by Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., D.Litt., entitled, "Ruillick-ny-Quakeryn: Notes on the History of Friends in the Isle of Man." By the aid of original documents at Devonshire House, Besse's *Sufferings*, the *Journal of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society*, and from other sources, including information obtained during a visit to the Island, Dr. Hodgkin has traced the story of Manx Quakerism from the rise of Friends down to about a century ago, when the Island became "practically free from 'the poison of Quakerism.'"

Among the many sufferers for conscience' sake were William Callow and Evan Christen, the latter having married Jane, sister of Anne, wife of William Callow. Frequent fining and imprisonment in Peel Castle was their lot, whether by Governor, Bishop or titled Proprietor.

The following letters¹ have come to light too late, unfortunately, for inclusion in Dr. Hodgkin's paper. At his suggestion they are printed in THE JOURNAL, and they should be read in connection with the *F.Q.E.* article.

I.

From "Peele Castle the 13th of 6 Mounth 1664," William Callow and Evan Christian, "companions & fellow sufferers for the Testimony of Jesus," wrote a short paper, addressed to "Dearely beloved freinds in the land of onghland," but as this does not contain anything biographical, it is omitted.

2.

Two days after the date of the above-described paper, the same two writers pen the following striking description of their sufferings:—

W. CALOW TO FRIENDS, 1664.

My deare freinds.

These are to let you vnderstand how that we haue been yo^r Companions & fellow sufferers this 3 mounthes by the seasure of Rob. Parr

¹ Copied from the originals in D. (Swarthmore MSS. i. 105, 128, iii. 115, 117). Letters 4 and 5 appear to be in their original form and in the handwriting of William Callow; the others are by different hands. All are endorsed by George Fox.

& John Harrisson, two Judges in the Bishoppes Court, before the Bishopp came to the Jland & since the Bishopp Came J haue written vnto him seueral times for liberty of our tender Consiences, yet could get but very litle answer ; last of all J wrote vnto him to let him know my greate charge, payinge the Sume of 40. 7s. rents yearely, besides 13 or 14 parsons in famaly, of which 6 of them beinge smale children, the eldest of which is not yet 10 yeares of age ; my man servant was taken from me in winter last, & my wife hath been sicke, lieinge in the feuer, & is yet vnder the doctors hande. This J desired of him, beinge it was the season of the yeare that harvist was on & that my Corne was ripe my hay vnmaued my Boat vnder nets not mended was both the loss of the Jland & the Lords profits, deisired him to set me at liberty to get in my harvist, & J willinge to suffer & vndergoe whatsoeuer the law did Jnflict vpon us Accordinge as the Rest of our freinds did in the Nations about us that p̄vision might be made for the lords rent, & to my wife & distressed famalyes, which by Reason of our soe longe lieinge in prison was now left desolate & perishinge Condition as to our outward meanes & estates. His Answer to me was that the lords Rent would be secured for him in the forfituer of our estates if not payinge the Rents, which you may se more at large by his answer or a Coppie of the same, let that be none of our plea nor trouble not our selues nor him nether, for our writeinges heareafter would signifie nothinge to him but rather an adition of some thing worse very shortly, & threatened much because that the rest all fell vnder him & left us in Prison both together. J beleue the adition of some thing worst was his Generall Sumnor as the Call him 13th of this Mounth Came to Cargh my wife & Ewans mother with his sister & his sister in law to come to their Church the next day or els they would sease vpon all our goods & estates alsoe by an Act of Parliment as he said they might be brought to the barr to be secured & them banished out of the Jland as J have heard.

Theire Answer was to him that they would giue him none of their goods vnlesse he would take it by force, neither would they goe to their Church while they liued, & how they haue done with them since we know not because he threated them that was but weake. We did Appeale from him to the lord of the Jland to giue him a stopp to his purpose in oppression, yet his Answer to us out of o^r Appeale was soe that we were not able to make it good as you may se in the appeale answer.

Theirefore, our deare freinds, we deisire you to let us know how it is with yo^u, & that some of you goe to the Earle of Derby to know whether we may haue the same law that you haue or noe, and if his answer be nay, send them or get them sent to some of our freinds their to get us the benifit of the Act & lawes that you haue or may haue, & not to be Judged by a man or two how to vse us Accordeinge to their owne minde ; neither Can we get to you to make it knowne, for we doe not expect to far better heare then you doe but rather worse. Theirefore we deisire yo^u, my deare freinds, to worke in our behalfe that we may haue as you will haue & not be sufferers at every mans pleasure. What you suffer we are willinge to suffer the same Jf it be to the layinge downe of o^r bodyes, & we shall Continue where we are till such time as we shall heare from you, & send us the Act that you suffer by & whatsoeu^r will be Asked

8 QUAKERISM IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

against you heareof to send us one of them still as sone as yo^u can that we may know what to suffer. They had an Act in this Jland, & wee deisired of them to let us se it, yet they would not. The Bishopp said if he had an Act he was not bound to keepe it for us nor to shew it us. My answer to him was when an Act is Acted it is not to be hided or kept priuetly but to be published abroad to let them that it did Concerne se it before they were to suffer Any thinge by it ; yet we could not se it that we might know what it was, but deisired us to ꝑcure one for our selues & had not liberty to looke for it. But now they goe with it to fricken the woman & Childer with it, to them that cannot reade nor know what it is but heare with what they say, yet they haue not let us se it but threatens abroad to fricken people withall. Not That J deisire of you to ꝑcure one for my releasement of them, for J doe not thinke there is Any such thinge in them, neither doe J thinke they are Acted to that purpose, but y^t J might knowe that my sufferinges be not greauous then yours.

Deare freinds, my sufferinges is greuous as to the outward estate, yet in my measure am satisfied Accordinge to what is made manifest vnto me. But as for my outward they haue vndone me, my wife is liueinge all the while before mentioned, & haue neuer a man servant but litle Children with two maide servants, soe that they haue spoiled me quite that J am not able to subsist nor liue amongst, & that is there deisire which grives my soul. J did not deisire the Riches of this worlde, but that J might be debtlese & haue a liueliehoode amonge them. My wife, beinge as aforesaid, Could make noe saile of Any thinge that we had for Rents & other thinges they haue taken some of the oxen of my plow in it. J know not how now my Corne lieth without none to take Care of it, & the fishinge this time of the yeare has been formerly good, helps vnto me both in mantaineinge my house & Rents & other debts. Now J haue noe hopes of Any of them for this yeare they haue kept me prisoner all summer soe that J must not se my wife though beinge sicke all the while till now, Thinkeinge now to bringe me to this Mountaine & shew me all the glory of the harvist & fishenge, all things els & this J might haue Jf J fall downe to worship them & there Command.

Theirfore, my deare freinds, feel me neare you ; doe somethinge for me in my miesery ; sue to the Earle of Derby for my Realeasement, & Jf it Cannot be had from him, get it vp to London to se what Can be had there. For all them that was with us is fallen to them 2 Mounthes agoe but we two, & send it me as sone as yo^u Can, & J deisire Jf it be the Lords will to se some of your faces, els J doe not know but J must leave the Jsland to them, which is sore against my will Jf J were able to mantaine my selfe in it ; noe, for that is it they deisire though J will stay in it while J am able.

Your Companions & fellow sufferers in our measure to they layinge downe of these bodyes ; for all that J haue written is yo^r liberty as yo^r thinke ffitt.

WILLIAM CALOW.
EWAN CHRISTIAN.

Peele Castle prison
15th of 6 Mounth 1664.

3.

Four months later we have the following :—

W. CALLOW TO HIS BROTHER, 64.

Bro : Euen.

Our deare loue in y^e pure endless Loue of Christ in o^r mesurs wee doe dearly salute y^e And All y^e rest of o^r dearly beloued ffrinds y^t Away. Though Absent in body yet wee ffeelee you All deare And neare vnto us in o^r mesurs of gods truth And loue of Jesus ; wee your brethren And ffellow sufferers in o^r mesures ffor y^e testamony of y^e truth, doth heare by Let you vnd^rstand how y^t wee yo^r powre dispisd Brethren ffor Christs sacke doe still remayne prisoners since y^e 22 of y^e 3^d moth And now, by way of Excommunication in the bishops Court they say y^t o^r estats Are sequestered And o^r bodys deliuered to the Earle of Darbyes discrecion, to doe w^t hee pleases wth our bodyes & estats. And on y^e 18 of y^e 8 mth All y^e rest of o^r ffamelyes y^t Are ffrinds were brought to priso to us, 7 in number 6 wiming And one man saruant, besides Will Callows wife : y^t had bene sicke 3 months, they brought her to y^e bishop, And because she was Able neither to goe nor ride nor yet to Abide Jmpresonm^t the bishop sent her backe Agayn, yet they brought her mayd to prison wth him selfe And 2 other seruants.

Deare ffrinds, wee Are some thinge troubled y^t in All this time wee have sene none of yo^r faices nor heard ffrom you, but As wee doe heare by report y^t o^r sister, Mary Cristian, is in Dublin, yet Jf Jt were y^e Lords pleasure wee would gladly see y^e ffaices of some ffrinds in this Jland. Bro : Euen : thy Mother, And thy Bro : Ewan, And thy sister Mary, And thy Bro : And will Cristions wife, besides other seruants, Are still in prison, only thy sister An And Besy Are left Att whom yet, as presoners since y^e 18 of y^e 8 mth And as yet soe y^t J was willinge to spend And bee spent ; but now thy are soe eniuous Agaynst mee Because there is noe other man in y^e Jland that hath Any Land or hould in Jt, soe y^t Jf Jt had not bene y^e Lords mighty powre to preserue & keep me, they would haue swallowed me vp of y^e earth long Agoe ; glory bee to his wholly name ffor euer, soe y^t as to the outward I Can hardly subsist Amongst them, And to leave y^e Jland J dare not, though Jt is often soe wth me. But J would haue y^e soe Acquaint ffrinds wth Jt, that they might weigh Jt in the Light of Christ And let me know w^t ffrinds thinkes best ffor me to doe, And Jf ffrinds Can doe Any thinge in the behalfe of thos powre wiminge towards theare releasm^t, or wether they thinke fitt y^t one of us Both goe to y^e king or to y^e lord to make Any request ffor our selues.

Noe more Att pesent, but in y^e lord J rest & remayne yo^r deare And faythfull Bro : to the layinge downe of this earthly body

WILL CALLOW.

Peele Castell prison 27 of y^e 10 mth 64 :

4.

During the banishment from Man referred to by Dr. Hodgkin the following letter was written to Margaret Fell :—

W. CALLAWAY OF JLA OF MAN, 1668.

London y^e 6 off ffirst mo : 68.

Dear Ly beloued ffreind.

My dear Loue in my measuer doth dearly salute thee, & all thy Dear Children as if J haue named them one by one, wth y^e rest of freinds near thee as thou art free. All freinds hear is well Jn generall & our meetings very full and peacable at psent. & as concerning ffreinds proseedings at y^e Court at psent J need not say any thing of it ; for E. Stubbs its lick will Jnforme thee of : but what may be done J know not at psent but y^e Lords will be done ; into whose will & liuing power J wth many more wholly & freely are giuen vp to y^e lords will, what he sees good for vs, knowing by good experient to our great Comfort y^t hele suffer noe more to be laid one vs then what he will allsoe inable vs to beare.

The paper of our sufferings J receiued y^e last seuenth day & J do acknowledge my selfe ingaged much to thee for thy loue & Care to me in many things and alsoe for this. G ff. we heare is Come to Barkshire and is expected to be heare this weeke. There is but few ffreinds in y^e minstry hear now but John burnyett & J : Coall w^{ch} came hear y^e last seuenth day.

Not eles at present, but wth my Deare Loue in my measur to thy selfe & thy dear children, J rest yo^r truly louing ffreind in deed & in truth,

WILL CALLOW.

Addressed :—

To his

Louing ffriend Margrett

ffell at Swartmore in

ffornish these dd

Lancash^{ire}

Leaue this wth thomas green

to be dd as above said

Marchant in }

Lancaster. }

5.

Recently restored to home and family, Callow embraces an opportunity to inform the Fell family of the improved conditions on the Island :—

W. CALAY OF THE ISLAND OF MAN TO M F, 1671.

Ballaffaill y^e 23^d of 10th mo : 71.

S : ff :

And dearly beloued freind. My dear loue wth my dear wives, in our measur of gods endlesse truth doe we dearly and nearly salute thee wth thy dear mother and sisters ; my dear loue is to L ff : and his wife, wth all y^e Rest of yo^r family and to Jo : Stubbs and his wife, Ro : Salthouse and his wife, wth T. S. W. S. R. . . . wth all y^e Rest of our dear freinds y^t aske for vs, as if J had named them one by one. My dear Loue is to G : ff : if at hoame or eles it may meett wth him.

Dear Sarah, J haueing meet wth this optunity, J coulde not forbear to lett know how it is wth vs at p̄sent, and by these thou may know y^t J wth my wife and children and all freinds in this Jsland are all well, glory be to god for ever more, and ou^r Litle meeting quiet and peacable after ou^r great and Long sufferings, everlasting praises be giuen to ou^r for ever and for ever more. Only sum treatnings wee doe hear of sending vs away againe ; but we are not afraid at their treats ; the lord god of power in y^e mightyness of his gloryouss infinit power has deliuered vs in 6 : and will be wth vs in y^e 7 : as we abide faithfull vnto him, everlasting praises be vnto his holy name for ever more.

Dear harts, J long to hear of yo^u or from yo^u, therefore lett me Jntreat yo^u to write to me by y^e first optunity y^t J may know how things is wth yo^u.

Dear S, if Reny be at y^e forges,² or whoeuer is, if thou would doe soe much as gett him to make a gredle in y^e forges, and not over broad but ordnary, and send it me and a 100, or halfe a 100 of Iron, by y^e nex y^t J shall by againe Spring and y^e Rate of both, J shall Returne thy mony ether in goods or monys ; for although J haue been an old houskeeper, yett a new beginer almost as ever, all things being decayed & out of order at my coming home ;³ soe y^t things as to y^e outward is su^m thing hard wth mee to finiss. My deare wife whose loue is to thee. Rachel, and Susan, is deliuered of a daughter about 7 weekes agoe.

Soe wth my deare loue to yo^u all in my measur of gods truth in w^{ch} J Rest and Remaine as hereto fore thy frend in deed and in gods endlesse truth

WILL CALLOW.

Addressed :—

The hands of
my dear and Louing frend
Sarah ffell at Swarth
more in ffornish fell this dd
Lancashire.

Where the holy sense is lost, possession of the highest truths cannot preserve against the enemy's assaults.

WILLIAM PENN, *Tender Counsel and Advice*, 1695, p. 6.

The Lord doth not visit the souls of any to *destroy* them, but to *save* them. . . Neither doth the Lord cause People to *Hunger* and *Thirst* after Him, and not fill them with his good things.

WILLIAM PENN, *Tender Counsel and Advice*, 1695, p. 18.

² There are references to the forge at Swarthmore in Webb's *Fells*, see pages 326, 330, 335. Sarah Fell had much responsibility in this work, and George Fox had money in the concern.

³ This is a very interesting natural touch. When estimating the financial losses caused by distraint, we must bear in mind the expenses incurred in replacing the goods removed.

Meetings in Ely, Cambridge and Huntingdon, 1668.

A memoriall of meetings Jn the Jle of Ely and Countyes of Cambridge and Huntingdon as they ware Kept and Established in y^e yeare 1668.¹

Meetings.	Tounes belonging to ye meetings.	and some freinds names of each meeting.
Wisbich	Walton & Walsutton	John Jues [Ives], Jo : Lowder, Will : Williams, John Westwood, William Dounham, &c.
Whittlesey Cotes		Rob ^t Smith, John Mason, Jo : Chapman, Edm ^d Bull, Jo : ffardell, &c.
Chatterice	Doddington & Mauny	Jeremiah Rose, James Timms, Rich : Cope, James Read, Tho : Right, Will Coscones, Rich : Read, John Dring, Ezekiell Palmer.
Sutton	Mepall	Edward Wright, Edward Winckfield, Edw : Rash, &c.
Littlport	Downham	Clement Crabb y ^e Elder, Samuell Cattur, Jo : Hart, Will : Wilkason, Samuell ffulbye [Fulbigg], Joseph Nunn, Henrye Place, &c.
Ely		George Througgood, Rob ^t Barbor, ffra : Bugg, William Jues, William ffison, Jonas Scruks, &c.
Hadenham		Jo : Adams, Tho : Gray, Ro : Leachworth, Wm : Cross, &c.

¹ Copied from a book of local records deposited in D.

Meetings.	Tounes belonging to ye meetings.	and some freinds names of each meeting.
Over	Camb	ridgeshire John Aynsloe, Ben : Cranwell, Geo : Nash, Jo : Smith, Ruben Stiuens, John Bing, &c.
Swasye		Ro : Miltin, Jo : Ho[l]mes, Nicholas Walker, &c.
Willingham		Jerimiah Proctor, Jo : Norris, &c.
Hoginton [? Oak- ington]	Cottenham & [Long] Stanton	William Allin, Mathew Beesley, Phillip Tayler, Ro : Mathew, ffra. Emberson, Tho : Riched [? Rithed], &c.
Cambridge		Tho : Edmunt[on]s, Nicholas ffrost, Tho : Lowther, Willm Brasier.
Bolsham	Lintonhorsith, Westwickham west Ratum	Jo : Webb, John Haruye, Walter Crane, Jacob Baker, &c.
Soham		Steuen Blow, Edward Peachy and Walter Peachy, &c.
Huntington	Huntingtonshire Gormanchester & Brampton	Rich : Jobson, Ro : Rabye, Willm Starling, Jesp Robins &c.
Jves	Hemminfords & [Fen] Stanton	Ro : Jngram, Jo : Parnell, John Peacocke, Wlm Martin, Tobias Hardmeat, John Abthorp, &c.
Rippon	Rippon and Worboyes	Thomas Parnell, Leonard Ellington, &c.

MEETING RECORDS.

Meetings.	Tounes belonging to ye meetings.	and some freinds names of each meeting.
Erith	Cone Blunsham Somersham	John Cranwell, Benjamin Thornlye, Thomas Cooke, Thomas Purkis, ffra: Dunn, John Barringer, Robt. ffawlkner, &c.
Ramsye		Samuell Nottingham, Richard Snedell, Thomas Golding, Edward Lambert, &c.
Sturtloe	Southor Perye	William King, Edward Neele, Jo ⁿ Longland, Daniel Maddy, Phillip Gray, ffra: Jbbott, Thomas Marshall, &c.
Laiton	Ellington	William Fowler, Nicholas Tomson, Rob ^t How, William Binge, Richard How, Rob ^t Smith, &c.

Meeting Records.

IN CARTMEL MEETING HOUSE, LANCS.

Swarthmore Men's M.M.	1668-1674.	1 vol.
Do. do.	1691-1789.	3 vols.
Do. do.	1798-1883.	7 vols.
Swarthmore Women's M.M.	1671-1717.	2 vols.
Do. do.	1731-1882.	7 vols.
Swarthmore Men's P.M.	1712-1785.	3 vols.
Do. do.	1797-1876.	9 vols.
Swarthmore Women's P.M.	1826-1856.	3 vols.
Colthouse Men's P.M.	1699-1867.	3 vols.
Colthouse Women's P.M.	1707-1841.	3 vols.
Height Men's P.M.	1725-1833.	4 vols.
Height Women's P.M.	1805-1840.	3 vols.

A Condemned Malefactor Convinced in Prison.¹

My dear freinds.

J could often write to you, but often straitned for time, but my bowels hath free access to you in y^e Lord, wher we are refreshed together in y^e power of y^e most high, who hath shewed himself in his wonted kindnes to set me once more free from my outward bonds, wth nigh 80 more. Jn great clearnes he caused y^e innocency of his people to shine over al, to his own glory whose work it is, blessed be his name for ever &c. Ther remains 9 p̄munired, 7 excōmunicated, & 13 for tythes. My freinds, it pleased y^e great God y^t after a malefactor was condemnd to dy, great was y^e earning of my bowels to him wth others y^t was to dy wth him, & y^e Ld caused my soul to be powred forth in their behalf day & night, until recd an answer of peace, y^t he would cause some of their souls y^t day y^t dyed to rest wth him in paradice, wthin his eternal love, in ord^r to p̄fect his p̄pose he wrought powerfully in y^e hearts of some of y^m, & especially Br[?] Proctor y^t had been very wicked, w^{ch} he confessed to y^e shame of self & iustifying y^e righteous iudgm^{ts} of Gd, who had sealed up his eternal mercyes in y^e blood of X^t.

He declared to al people, he had lived in al mann^r of wickednes, & had been reprovved by y^e light of X^t 1000 & 1000 times, but he reiected y^e counsel of God, who justly now had overtaken him: but through y^e prayers & tears of y^e people called Quakers God was p̄vailed wthal, & had given him repentance, & sealed up his love to him in y^e blood of y^e Lord Jesus. So he exhorted al people high & low to take heed of reiecting y^e light of X^t y^t rep̄ved y^m for sin in their own consciences; & not to p̄secute y^e people called Quakers, for y^a were y^e people of y^e living God; & as long as he was p̄mitted to speak, was p̄tiously ord^d, but when he was stopt, he told y^m y^a stopt y^e mouth of God in him, desiring y^e Ld it might not be ld to their charge. Then he said, This day hath mine eys seen my salvation, praising y^e Ld, and so finished, to y^e joy of al o^r hearts y^t had been in Great travels for him &c.

¹ From a MS. in D. in the handwriting of Thomas Ellwood.

An Ending of Differences, 1688.

Whereas there have been Differences between us, which have been opened before G. ff & severall faithfull Brethren, we doe in y^e spirit of Christ freely forgive each other, & desire that all agravations Relateing thereto may be passed by & forever Buryed; & if either of us for time to Come should Rake up or trouble ffriends in any place with ye said Differences, we doe submitt that y^e same spirit of Christ shall Judge & Condemne that person, w^{ch}soever of us itt bee, y^t shall be guilty thereof, itt being wholly Inconsistant wth our xtian profession & testimony to appear in y^e Least Revengfull or Implacable.

And we desire y^t all Records & papers Relating to y^e differences betwixt us be Canceled & Removed, & this paper to be Exposed by eith^r of us, to all such psons as have heard of y^e Differences between us.

Wittness our hands :—

W^m FFALLOWFIELD.
HUMPHRY WOOLRICH.

London y^e 11th 4th mo: 1688:

Signed in y^e presence of us
Rogr Haydock.
John Graton.

My dear ffriends of y^e Quarterly Meeting in Staffordshire.

J desire y^t this may be Recorded in y^r quarterly Book; & let all Records of Differences be taken out of your quartly or monthly Books Concerning you & Umphry Woolrich & W^m ffallowfield; & let y^m all be forgiven by ye spirit of Christ. & if any should Raise y^m up again, let y^m be Condemned by y^e spirit of Christ, soe y^t all may Live in y^e peaceable truth & Love, & seek y^e good & welfare of one another, & Study to be quiet, a quiet habitation is a Continuall ffeast, & soe y^e Lord keep you in his Love & ffear & in humillity

Amen :

G : F :

endorsed :—

An ending of the Differences betwixt W^m ffallowfield & Umphrey Woolrich & y^r Meeting: With G ffs advice to y^e Quarterly Meeting affixed thereto: 1688.

The Somerby Estate,

THE CHIEF ENDOWED PROPERTY OF THE QUARTERLY
MEETING OF LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

On one of the grassy uplands of East Leicestershire, a favourite resort of the fox-hunting fraternity, stands the village of Somerby. The traveller who approaches it from the little wayside station of "John o' Gaunt" (three miles away over the shoulder of Burrough Hill) sees before him a long, winding village street, abutting upon which is a substantial residence known as Somerby House. Incorporated with the grounds of this house is a strip of land which formerly belonged to the Society of Friends; and though not a trace remains of the dwelling used as a Meeting House which stood upon it, yet the position of the Burial Ground is still discoverable by its surrounding belt of fine trees.

For the sake of any who may wish, in days to come, to identify the site, it may be well to state that a line drawn in a southerly direction from the gate leading to the stable yard of Somerby House, gives approximately the western boundary of the Friends' plot. The present owner of the property has recently planted upon the Burial Ground a number of small fir trees—having first raised the level by adding a considerable quantity of earth, in order to comply with a clause in the deeds, which guards against the disturbance of the soil.

The late Mary Radley,¹ of Warwick, carefully searched out the history of the Somerby Estate, and shortly before

¹ Mary Radley (c. 1829-1902) was the daughter of Eli and Louisa Radley, of Tottenham. She was much interested in making researches into Friends' records, and was familiar with documents at Somerset House and the Record Office as well as at Devonshire House. During the last few years of her life she resided at the Meeting House at Warwick, and her body was laid to rest in the graveyard attached, near to the place where the remains of William Dewsbury were buried. M. Radley prepared and printed a *List of Burials in Friends' Graveyard, Warwick, 1660 to 1879*; also a facsimile reprint of a *Testimony concerning Sarah Browne*, who died 1693. She left numerous notes on the life of Elizabeth Hooton (d. 1672). A MS. from her pen, *The Miserable History of the Smith Family of the Vale of Belvoir, 1735-1752*, is in D.

For further particulars see *The Friend* (Lond.), 1902, p. 136.

her death she presented the following paper in rough form to Leicester Monthly Meeting. Her notes have been arranged and edited for THE JOURNAL by Henrietta Ellis, of Leicester.

William Dewsbury, after his Derby and Leicester imprisonments in 1654, passed rapidly through East Leicestershire to Oakham, and thence onwards to his prolonged sufferings in Northampton Jail.² It would appear that he held a meeting at Somerby, and there fanned the flame of Quakerism, which had been kindled earlier in "The Vail" (of Belvoir) and on the wolds, by George Fox and John Wilsford.

Among his Somerby hearers, and, probably, converts, were the yeoman, William Tompson, his wife, Ann, and especially their elder son, William, then a lad of sixteen or eighteen. Two years afterwards, William Tompson died, arranging for his wife and numerous young family by a will, which, in many of its details, is an exact counterpart of Frederic Seebohm's illustrations in his *English Village Community*. As this will introduces us to our Estate, a brief summary of it may be interesting:—

November 14th, 1656.

I, William Tompson, of Somerby . . . being weak in body but perfect in memory, blessed be God, do make . . . this my last will . . . to Ann Tompson, my now wife, all my goods and chattels, whom I make my executor . . . I give to her that parcel of ground in Pickwell Lordship, 12 acres, . . . for eight years, upon condition she keep herself widow . . . if she marry, then it shall be to the use of my 5 daughters, Sarah, Ann, Mary, Susan, and Elizabeth equally, and I appoint my friend, Robert Greene, to make the best sale of it. . . . If any of my said children be not ruled and guided by their mother in their matching according to reason as may be apprehended by wise men to be for the best for themselves, my will is they shall have but 12^d. . . . At the end of 8 years my wife shall sell these 2 pastures, and pay the money therefor equally between my . . . daughters . . . as they come of age . . . in the meantime my wife is to have the use of it. . . .

To my wife that house, gardens, orchard, and the croft on the south side of that house . . . now held by Richard Woods . . . and also one Yard Land . . . in the fields of Somerby . . . with all

² So written in Mary Radley's notes. Dewsbury suffered imprisonment in *Northampton Gaol*, but his "prolonged imprisonment" was in *Warwick*.

commons . . . and common pasture . . . until my son William comes of age . . . but if she marry, it shall be to the use of my three youngest children. . .

To my son, William Tompson, and his heirs . . . for ever all the aforesaid house, etc., croft, etc., and also the aforesaid Yard Land except what I have reserved out of the same for my wife's jointure, and my son shall plow, dress, and manure the said land for my wife, if she keep her widow, and he shall do all her other work, consisting in carriage about home. And it is my will she shall have the Hall and Parlour and two Baies of the Barne at the upper end of it and regress in the yard without his hindrance.

My son, William Tompson, within 2 yeares after he enters upon his land, to pay £80 to my son, Henry Tompson, and £60 to him or her the youngest. If either child shall die before marriage their portion shall be to the rest equally except the youngest . . . and if it shall please God to take it away its portion shall cease with it.

WILLIAM  TOMPSON.
his mark.

Witnesses :—

ROBERT GREENE,
DANIEL TRIGG,
ELIZABETH EYLEFIELD,
HENRY BAXTER.

Here follows a true terrier expressing all the Lands Leyes etc., etc. . . . which I have given to my wife if she keep widow after my son comes to age.³

It will have been noticed that the testator was not resident in the homestead to which his yard-land attached, but in another and probably better house; also that part of his wife's income and his daughters' portions were upon his more marketable land, not upon his yard-land. His younger sons were to be provided for by their elder brother out of his earliest income from his yard-land, and a home was secured to the widow and, through her, to their youngest son ("the puisné"), in addition to the house in which she became a widow, by testamentary interest in some yard-land and the hall and parlour, the best end of the barn, etc., upon the yard-land homestead. And the heir to the yard-land was bound to provide labour and horses, etc., for her service.

Notwithstanding these pecuniary inducements to widowhood, and the care of a large family, "An" Tompson became the wife of William Chapman, of Somerby, and Friends' Meetings were held in their house.

³ The total area of this jointure land was 8 or 9 acres.—M. Ry.

Besse⁴, when illustrating the undue readiness of "Justices" to act upon the incorrect evidence of Informers, quotes these instances :—

In 1683, Joseph Holt and Augustine Allen being seen by the Informers one in one yard, and one in another yard near the house of W^m Chapman, where a meeting was sometimes held, they, on mere conjecture, made information of their being at a meeting there, upon which they were convicted and very heavily fined. And about the same time, Smith, the Informer, meeting John Richards on the Highway, swore what he only imagined. Richards was convicted of being at a conventicle at W^m Chapman's house (which was true, tho' Smith knew it not). Upon this, 4 cows worth £14 were taken from him.

From time to time Ann (Tompson) Chapman was the medium of conveying "Women Friends" relief to the stripped and suffering families in and about the "Vaile" of Belvoir. In 1660, her right-hand son, then perhaps twenty years of age, was sharing imprisonment with twenty-four others, "non-swearers," in Leicester Jail, and he joined in signing a remonstrance against the needless inflictions they endured. In 1675 (?) William Tompson was made one of the Trustees for John Evans's gift of Wigston Meeting House and ground. In 1679, he carried five shillings, the "Oacon" (Oakham) contribution to the Leicester Quarterly Meeting. These three are the only allusions to him during his life, which have been noticed.

By 1680 young Henry Tompson and his posthumous brother, John, were both deceased. Four of the five sisters had been married, and Elizabeth, the youngest sister, was her brother's only companion in the home, from which their mother's marriage had withdrawn her also.

William Tompson was then about forty years old. His fatal illness was perhaps sudden, for the 19th of 1st Month (March), 1680, is the date both of his will and of his death. On the 22nd his remains were laid in the little croft belonging to his hereditary Homestead. The preamble of his will, a will to which Friends are still indebted, runs thus :—

. . . My body, soul and spirit, I have given up to the Lord, with which I have glorified God, which all are the Lord's, and I have long been given up to Him, and now I do commend my Body, Soul and Spirit

⁴ *Sufferings*, i. 343.

into my Saviour's hands, for all is His and he hath been the Redeemer and Saviour of my soul. And I die in the Catholic faith of the Church of Christ my Saviour and in no Pope nor false teachers. . . . And as to the goods of this world which God in His mercy hath lent to me, I will as followeth

He made his sister, Elizabeth, his sole Executrix, and gave to her and her heirs all his moveable property, the half of his yard-land, and the house in which they then dwelt. He emphatically confirmed his mother in the advantages of his father's will, "she shall in no way be let or hindered in the profits of my fower acers in Pickwell close," and the use of the half of his yard-land for eight years. He recurred to the dower which his married sisters had received, "but as they said they had heard that their father had given to them all the Pickwell closes he freely gave to them his 4 acres to be equally divided among them on their mother's death." He gave £10 equally between his friends, Joseph Hoult and John Wilsford, to be paid from the next incomings of his land; and sixthly:—

I give and bequeath unto Joseph Holt of Oakham in ye Cty of Rt^d and William Money of Barleythorpe in ye s^d Cty the other moiety or half of my yard land with the appurtenances in Somerby as ffeffees in trust for friends of ye same faith with them called Quakers and also all and every part of ye House and homestead belonging to ye s^d House namely one little Croft or backside with all the Barns and other Buildings belonging to the s^d House and also the Garden and Orchard thereto belonging for them ye s^d Jos Holt and W^m Money or their Asignees to enter upon have hold and possess and enjoy just eight years after ye death of me W^m Thompson for the use of a Meeting Place to worship God and the backside as a burying Place to bury their Dead in for ever.

The witnesses were Robert Greene, James Trigg, Robert Greene, Jun.

Joseph Holt, the earliest Rutlandshire convert of Wm. Dewsbury and the patriarch of the Quaker Church in that county, was probably a Minister, and is frequently mentioned as the host of Ministers. He was an aged man, and died before the trusteeship devolved upon him.⁵ Wm. Money, a substantial yeoman, died almost directly after he had taken possession of the bequest, but not before he had conveyed it to trustees in 1689.

⁵ Joseph Holt died 18 v. 1688.

William Tompson's Legacy of £5 to John Wilsford⁶ was a well-timed gift. As the eloquent Minister and leading controversialist of the Quarterly Meeting, he had endured not only much imprisonment, but the utter stripping and forfeiture of his all. His wife and little ones had fled for bread to her friends in Hunts, whence he went with them to found a safer home in America—a loss to *this* Meeting, as he was an eminent gain there.

To be continued.

Meeting Records.

AT FRITCHLEY MEETING HOUSE, DERBYSHIRE.

Breach M.M., 1700-1762. At the latter date Breach M.M. was united with Chesterfield.

Women's Q.M. (Nottinghamshire Q.M. to 1761 and then Derbyshire and Notts Q.M.),¹ 1749-1793.

Original Book of Sufferings of Friends in Derbyshire.²

These books have been saved from dispersal by purchase at one or more sales of private property.

⁶ The home of John Wilsford (Willsford, Wilford) was Nether Broughton, in the Vale of Belvoir. His writings included a reply to Clement Needham's two letters written to vindicate the right of tithes, 1673; an epistle to Friends from Leicester County Jail in 1676; a recital of his sufferings, addressed to the inhabitants of Nether Broughton about the same date; and in 1680 he addressed "Bishops, Priests and Magistrates" on persecution. His emigration to West Jersey took place about 1684. In 1691, he published "A Brief Exhortation to all who profess the Truth." The date of his death does not appear.

See *The Friend* (Phila.), vols. 28, 29; *John Gratton*, pp. 55, 408.

¹ Many of the minutes and reports were drawn up and signed by Anna Coulson, who kept a school in Nottingham, and by Martha Winter, who was her assistant and successor. The latter, as Martha Routh, was a well-known Minister (1743-1817).

² The first page is headed 1661, but other entries appear 1660 and 1659. Many interesting details are given, especially down to 1680, which do not appear in Besse's *Sufferings*. Extracts from this book have appeared in *THE JOURNAL*, see v. 97n.

Captain Thomas Taylor, of Brighouse, co. York, Yeoman.

Thomas Taylor, of Brighouse (c. 1621-1684) was formerly, we understand, one of Cromwell's Ironside Captains, but changed his profession of carnal to spiritual warfare, and cast in his lot with the then despised Quaker community, as early as 1654. This Thomas Taylor must not, however, be confused with his more celebrated namesake, Thomas Taylor (1616-1681), a puritan clergyman at Skipton and Richmond, and later the distinguished Quaker Minister who, after a dedicated life in the service of the gospel, and in which he underwent much suffering for his religious principles, died at Stafford in 1681, three years before the above-named Captain Taylor.

In George Fox's *Journal*¹ we read that early in 1654:

Before I came to Synderhill Green, we passed through Halifax, a rude town of professors, and came to one Thomas Taylor's, who had been a captain, where we met with some janglers; but the Lord's power was over all: for I travelled in the motion of God's power.

Again, the same year, after his visit to Synderhill Green, Holderness, etc:—

Then I came to Thomas Taylor's, within three miles of Halifax [at Brighouse, probably], where was a meeting of about two hundred people; amongst which were many rude people, and divers butchers, several of whom had bound themselves with an oath before they came out, that they would kill me (as I was told); one of those butchers had been accused of killing a man and a woman. They came in a very rude manner, and made a great disturbance in the meeting. The meeting being in a field Thomas Taylor stood up, and said unto them, "If you will be civil, you may stay, but if not, I charge you to begone from off my ground." But they were the worse, and said they would make it like a common; and they yelled and made a noise, as if they had been at a bear baiting.

George Fox continues a long account in his *Journal* of the uncivil behaviour of these butchers, two of whom later came to grief; but at this time he had "a glorious powerful meeting," and "the Lord's power came so over them all and answered the witness of God in them, that they were bound by the power of God."

¹ Vol. i., pp. 189, 195, 196.

Again Fox writes, in 1666,² "From this place [somewhere near York apparently], we passed to Thomas Taylor's, formerly a captain, where we had a precious meeting."

Again, in 1669,³ Fox says: "I came to Henry Jackson's, where I had a great meeting. Thence to Thomas Taylor's, and so to John Moor's at Eldreth."

In 1660, Captain Thomas Taylor, with 228 other persons, including his friend, John Greene, of Liversedge, near Brighouse, was committed to York Castle, about January or February, for refusing the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy.⁴

The Record of Sufferings in York Quarterly Meeting amplifies this arrest as follows:—

Anno 1660. At a Meeting at the house of Tho: Taylor in Brighouse ye 20th of ye 11th mo: were Willm Lothington, Joⁿ Green, Abr. Wadsworth [brother-in-law to John Green], Abr. Shackleton [and four others], taken by the constable of Brighouse, and his assistants comanded by him, who tendered them the oath, but they not being free to swear in any case, he committed them to Yorke Castle, where they were kept prisoners till the next Assizes, and the said Justices granted a warrant to the constable of Brighouse to distraine for convaying the said persons to Yorke Castle.

Again we learn that in 1662, on the 29th [October], Thomas Taylor, of Brighouse, was taken by a warrant from his own house,⁵ and sent to York Castle, apparently for the same cause as before.

In 1665, the York Records inform us that:—

Thomas Taylor, of Brighouse, Richard Hanson of Hofe-edge, John Green of Liversedge, William Pearson of Oakenshaw was all taken 'at Meeting ye 24th of ye 2nd mo. 1665 at the house of Tho: Taylor aforesaid by Jo: Armitage and Jo: Thornhill called Justices, and being convicted upon the first offence upon the said late Acts upon Transpor[ta]tion made against conventicles . . . were sent to prisson for one month.

In 1678, Captain Thomas Taylor appears as a signatory to "A Representation presented to the Members of Parliament for Yorkshire," dated "this 3^d Day of the First Month called March, 1678," referring to the unjust

² *Journal*, vol. ii., p. 77.

³ *Idem*, p. 105.

⁴ Besse's *Sufferings*, vol. ii., p. 102.

⁵ *Idem*, p. 106.

prosecution of the Quakers on the Statutes made against Popish Recusants.⁶

Shortly before this we learn that, by the will of his friend, John Greene (dated 8 July, 1676, and proved at York, 8 October), who died a prisoner for the Truth in York Castle, 13th July, 1676, Thomas Taylor was appointed one of his trustees.

We next learn from the Northowram Register,⁷ kept by Oliver Heywood, the ejected minister, that "Capt. Tho. Taylor, of Brighouse, died Apr. 27 [1684], a rich Quaker, aged 63." Again in Heywood's *Diary or Register*⁸: "Capt. Th. Taylor: buried in his own backside, Apr. 30, 1684, a quaker, but a rich man, aged 63." And again: "Captain Taylor, of Brighouse, his wife dyed Oct. 28, 1684, buried on Oct. 31, in their garden with their head upward, standing upright, by her husband, daughter, etc., being quakers, aged 60."

In the *Yorkshire Genealogist*, by J. Horsfall Turner,⁹ is a Latin pedigree of Hanson taken from "a beautifully written one, on two skins, probably compiled two centuries ago by Hanson the antiquary, of Woodhouse in Rastrick, in the parish of Halifax" [with extensions]. In this we learn that Arthur Hanson married Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Bottomley, by whom he had issue a sixth child, Judith, who married Thomas Taylor and had issue. Mr. Horsfall Turner adds:—

This Arthur Hanson resided at Brighouse, when he died in 1661, and was buried at Elland, amongst his ancestors. His wife, Sarah, was buried there in 1643. Of their children we may note in passing that . . . Richard [was baptised there] in 1629. Judith became the wife of Captain Taylor, a noted Quaker, of Brighouse, mentioned by Oliver Heywood, etc. The Taylors were buried in their garden at Brighouse, two grave-stones still remain. Richard Hanson, Judith's brother, was a prominent Quaker, of whom, and his children hereafter.

Last year, when at Friends' Meeting House, Paddock, Huddersfield, we were much interested in seeing the two monumental slabs, named by Mr. Horsfall Turner, placed upright and side by side in the verandah at the front entrance of the Meeting House. Through the kindness

⁶ Besse's *Sufferings*, vol. ii., p. 144.

⁷ Edited by J. Horsfall Turner, 1881, pp. 69, 70.

⁸ Same editor, vol. ii., pp. 148, 149.

⁹ 1888, vol. ii., pp. 86-91, 156-163.

of the present writer's cousin, Joshua Wheeler Robson, J.P., of Dalton, Huddersfield, we are able to give an illustration of these inscriptions. J. W. Robson informs us that Matilda Unsworth, a Friend of Huddersfield Meeting, resident at Yates Lane, Milnsbridge, says that the stones were in the garden of a house at Brighouse, bought by her uncle, Thomas Dearnaly, and on the death of his widow, her own aunt, she presented them to Huddersfield Meeting. These very handsome and splendidly preserved stones measure six feet one inch by two feet five inches.

The present writer was under the impression that, at one time, there existed another stone, for Judith Taylor, *née* Hanson, but J. W. Robson, on reading this paper, we think rightly controverts this idea, and says:—

I do not agree with the assumption that [Judith] Taylor had a gravestone, which is missing. My opinion is that the large empty space on her husband's stone was left for her; but that the scapegrace of a son was too careless to have the necessary inscription cut after his mother's death. The Captain, no doubt, looked well after the work of cutting his daughter's epitaph, and it is very noticeable what a difference there is between it and his own; the spelling is so much worse and more careless. The son perhaps did not give it much care, and when the time came to place his mother's epitaph upon the stone, he may have delayed the matter till it was too late.

It will be noticed in the accompanying illustrations how admirably the stone to Tabitha Taylor is cut, but singularly the letter G is always reversed, and it will also be noticed that the O in Taylor was originally an E in both stones, in that of Thomas Taylor so badly altered as to look like a D.

We must add a sad note from Heywood's *Memoranda*¹⁰:—

This year, *viz.*, A.D. 1689, there have failed in their estates a great number more than I have formerly observed, especially in November, Decemb. The latter end of this year, some four that come to my knowledge or near us are—[here follows particulars of 23 cases, and the second is] “Tho. Taylor of Brighouse, his father was a great quaker, he hath been a ranter, kept gentlemen's company, owes 1,000*li*, his goods were seized and now a selling to pay creditors, January, 1690.

JOSEPH JOSHUA GREEN.

¹⁰ Edited by J. H. Turner, 1881, vol. ii., p. 192.

HE ÆRE WAS LAYD
THE BODY OF
TABITHA TAYLOR
DOUGHTER OF
THOMAS TAYLOR
OF BRIGHOUSE
WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE THE
SEVENTH OF THE
NINTH MONTH IN
THE YEARE 1672
HER ÆGE BEING
SEVENTEENE
YEARES AND FIVE
MONTHS SHE VICE
DID FLYE AND
LICHT DID RETAINE
WHOSE SOVLE TO
ÆLL ETERNITYE
IN HEAVEN DOTH
REMAINE



HERE LYSE
THE BODY OF
MRS. TALEDR. OF
BRIGMOVS. DEPAR
TED THIS LIFE
THE TWENTIED
SEFEN OF APRIL
1684

THESE STONES WERE REMOVED FROM
BRIGHOUSE AND PRESENTED TO
HUDDERSFIELD FRIENDS BY
MATILDA UNSWORTH
1902

Notes on Edinburgh Meeting Houses.

The earliest meeting place of the Society in Edinburgh of which we have record was the dwelling house of William Osburn, a gentleman who was at one time a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, but who afterwards, according to Sewel, the historian,¹ became "a zealous minister amongst the flock at Edinburgh"; this was in 1655. The small company of Friends there would seem to have continued to meet at a private house for many years; but when, in 1669, a regular system of Meetings for Discipline was established in the South of Scotland, one of the earliest cares of the Society thus newly organised was to appoint Committees of Friends residing "in the North," "the South," and "the West" of Scotland to "recommend to all particullar persons . . . who are of abilitie that they contribwtte for the bwriall place at Ed^r w^t a meeting howse . . . and if anie money be collected for y^t use it be pwt in the hands of Ja. browne, of Ed^r." "Also it is recommended to the Monthly Meeting to take caire about a meeting howse for present use." From time to time the Monthly Meeting renewed its advice on the subject, and especially as regards the Burial Ground. Thus, in Seventh Month, 1670:—

Freinds haveing had wnder consideratione that a bwrieing ground for Answering the freinds in & about Ed^r is not yet provyded, & haveing a deep sence of the necessity of it & y^t it showld be done w^t speed [recommend] it to Ja. browne & Rich. Rae to use y^r utmost caire & diligence for effectwating the thing.

Again, in First Month, 1672, Friends are urged "to mynde a bwriall place y^t it may be provided timeously." In the following month, Friends "wpon severall considerations" recommended James Brown, Richard Rae, and others "fowrthwith to take a convenient rowme for a Meeting." Meanwhile, as the marriages of Friends at Edinburgh were celebrated at the house of James Brown, tanner, at the Westport, a very zealous man for the Society, it seems likely that the ordinary meetings for worship were held there also.

¹ Sewel's *History*, 1811, vol. ii., pp. 159, 181.

At length, in Third Month, 1675, the Committee was able to report favourably of its "dilligence as to y^e buriall place w^{ch} now is found out & bought for y^e service appoynted." The deed conveying the land is a very verbose, quaintly worded production, of which a small portion runs as follows :—

Be it Kent till all men be thir present that We, Maister James Nasmith and William Hog, wretters in Edinburgh, heretable proprietors of the Twa pairt acker of Land underwrine, baith with ane consent and assent. Forsūmeikl as David Falconer, merch^t, and burges of the said burgh of Ed., Hes instantlie advanced payed and delivered to us Al and haill the Somne of Eight hundred and thriescore merks, Scots money [ab^t £47 15s. 7d. sterling], And that as the full available pryce of that Tua pairt aiker of land underwrittine Qrof we grant the receipt and holds us weill contentit satisfied and payed, and for us our aires and successors exoners quitclames and simpliciter discharges the said David Falconare his aires exres and all others.

The land is thus described :—

All and Haill That Tua pairt aiker of land with the houses biggins and pertinents thereof Lyand in the vennell of St. Leonards upon the East syd of the trans thereoff Betuixt the aiker of land of umq^{ll} 2 Robert Cairnes on the south That aiker of vmqhill John Moffat one the north The Lands of dishflat and the Common hie street on the East & west pairts.

It is to be held

in frie blench ferm for yearlie payment of ane pennie at the first of Whitsunday upon the ground of the saids lands in name of blench ferme if it beis requyred . . . y^e said infestments to be holdine frae us and them of the provest and bayllies of Ed^r our imediat laüll superiors of the samen.

The vendors then proceed to appoint certain (whose names are, however, left blank in the deed) :—

ilk ane of them conjunctlie and severallie our verie laüll undubtit irrevocable procurators factors messrs [?] and speciall eirand beirers . . . to compeir befor the provest or anie ane of the bayllies of the burgh of Ed, our Jmmediat Laüll superiors of the lands and oyres [others?] above wryttine. And ther with sic dow reverence and Eumilitie as becomes, be deliverie of earth and stone as use is to Resigne Surrender simpliciter up and over give Lyke as now as then and then as now We Have instantlie Resigned Surrendered Simpliciter up and over given All and Haill That tua pairt acker of Land, etc.

This was the property in the Pleasants³ which has ever since been used by Friends as a Burial Ground.

² *Umquhill*—former, late, deceased.

³ So called, it is said, from the Convent of S. Mary of *Placentia*, which formerly stood in that neighbourhood.

At Edinburgh Monthly Meeting, in Tenth Month, 1675, "The pepers concerning the buriall ground belonging to this meeting [were] given in by David Falconar with ane blanke disposition thereunto to be filled up when and to whom freinds shall see meet." The name of William Miller, gardener in the Abbey, was eventually inserted.⁴ The burial ground was thus satisfactorily provided, "ane door" built to it, and "ane spad, ane shovell, and ane Mattock" purchased at a cost of 55s. 4d. Scots (4s. 7½d. sterling), but a suitable Meeting House was much more difficult to find. Friends, indeed, seem to have resolved to build one for themselves, and mention is made in the minutes (Eighth Month, 1675) of "ye paper subscribed by freinds as there Volunter Contrabutione for ye building of a Meeting housse at Edin^r." There seems to have been a periodical collection for the same purpose until 1679, when the money in hand, amounting to £75 16s. sterling, was expended in purchasing a property in the Westport. Unfortunately the house was "not found at present convenient for that end" (*i.e.*, as a Meeting House), and the Friend through whom the purchase had been made was requested to "cownt to freinds for the añ rent of their money wntill freinds come to condiscend whither to make wse of the howse or not." This "annual rent" would appear to have been £50 scots, or, the minute naively adds, "as much more as they [the Committee in charge] can gett."

In 1681, died James Brown, the worthy tanner already mentioned, leaving, amongst several other bequests for the service of Truth, 2000 merks (rather more than £111 sterling) towards the purchase of the long-desired Meeting House. This money seems to have been secured on his dwelling-house in the Westport, so that Friends had now an interest in two properties in that region. Unfortunately, neither of them, however, was suited for a Meeting House, as appears from a minute of Eighth Month, 1681: "ffreinds being wnder a sense of the prejudice they Ly wnder for want of a convenient Meeting howse does Lay

⁴ The first recorded interment in the Pleasants was that of "Christian Lendores, wife to Hector Allen, Skipper in Leith, a trwely honnest woman serviceable in her generation [who] died at Leith in perfect wntie with the trwth and freinds the 8 day of the 8 month 1680, and was bwryed in the pleasance the 9th of the said month."

it on *all freinds in particular* to get a convenient Meeting howse."

From a minute of Eleventh Month, 1681, it seems pretty clear that Friends were meeting at the house of the late James Brown.

It being proposed to the Meeting by W^m Neill & And. fisher [tanners], y they were minded (if the meeting had nothing against it) to take a Lease of the howse qr now the meeting is, for themselves, being willing y^t freinds have the fowr rowmes for payment, wntill freinds can provide a more convenient meeting place, the qch freinds were satisfied with.

The minute proceeds :—

Freinds doe hereby jmpower Maurice trent & David falconar to speak & agree w^t ane honnest Mason to bwild a good Large meeting howse on the end of the bwriall ground towards the street, & Likwayes to consider how money may be raised from the 2 howses upon q^{ch} freinds money Lyes for the accomplishing of the same ; & to give Accot to every monthly meeting of their diligence & procedour in that matter.

How it came to pass that the "good Large meeting howse" was not erected on the property in the Pleasants must remain unexplained ; for, about this period, there is a vexatious hiatus in the Meeting minutes for five or six years. On their recommencement in 1689, we find Friends apparently in possession of a Meeting House of their own in the Westport, "the keies" thereof being entrusted to a Friend named John Hopkirk, who was "Likwayes to Look after the Rent of the other hous below, and the keeping of it tennent stead in time coming."⁵ Whether this was the same house occupied by James Brown, and, probably, afterwards by William Neill and Andrew Fisher, we cannot now tell, though it seems not improbable. The property consisted of two or three "flats" in a "turnpike stair," and about this time (the close of the seventeenth century) it was often the lot of Friends to have to finish their meetings on the "common stair," or to assemble in the open street in front, when driven out of their Meeting House by the rabble. These "outrageous adversaries" caused grievous suffering to

⁵ We find from the Yearly Meeting Epistle from Edinburgh to London in 1690 that no epistle had been sent the year before because the city was "under such a consternation through the frequent shooting of the Castle [which was held for King James against the Whigs], and our Meeting house where ffrends Records are [was] lyeing just under it in such danger." Several small shot had come through the window. (Devonshire House MSS.)

Friends, who in vain applied to the magistrates for protection. Indeed the authorities, with the Presbyterian preachers, were the open encouragers of the mob, and, in 1697, on Friends making more than usually urgent pleadings with them to restrain their excesses, the magistrates, by the hand of one of their number, Bailie Haliburton, seized the key of the house, and told Friends that the door would be built up and that they should never meet there again. For six months after this, Friends continued to assemble "at the futt of our own turne picke in the oppen stritts for a testimony against the unjust actings of the magistrets," the Meetings for Discipline being held in the Abbey at the house of Bartholomew Gibson or that of William Miller. After this, the flat below the Meeting House becoming vacant, Friends met there until 1698, when they recovered the key from the magistrates. The sufferings of Friends from the rabble continued several years after this, however, and in 1703, Friends were assailed in the law courts, an action being commenced by one "Barbrie Hodge" with the object of depriving Friends of their property.⁶ The suit dragged on for four years, but was at length decided in favour of Friends.

From its very frequent need of repairs, however, whether occasioned by the violence of the mob or by old age we cannot clearly gather, the property must have been a poor investment. Thus, in 1706, a Committee was appointed by the Yearly Meeting to "take some knowing workeman which they are to bespeak this night, and take along with them the morrow at six aclock in the morning, and take inspection of the rooffe of the house and according as they conclude either to mend the same or if it be necessary to take of the whol rooff." The "knowing workeman" must have performed his part badly, for in 1714 complaint was made to the Yearly Meeting "y^t y^e Roof belonging to the Meeting House is like to fall"; consequently William Miller was

ordered to caus give it the necessary Reparations and to pay it out of y^e ffirst and Radiest money he Receives in, it is y^e opinion of this meeting y^t the window in y^e Room wher y^e men's meeting sitts wanteth to have

⁶ See THE JOURNAL, ii., pp. 107-109, 125, 126.

ane Lettice to be made and covered with parchment to be put up when ffriends sitts there, and that the plaistering of ye walls be helped and whitned, also the two Windows within ye door and without it be also Firlaced, to hinder y^e stones for Coming upon friends when y^e wyld Boys do Trou y^m.

In the following spring William Miller presented his account for these repairs, "both of mason work, sclating, dales, & trees, and Carpenter Work, and plaistering," amounting to the sum of £1,079 5s. 2d. Scots, "In English money 89lb. 18s. 9½d." In spite of this large outlay, the treasurer had to report in 1719 that Friends "had Lett non of y^e Rooms above y^e Meeting House, upon acct y^e Loft of 3d story not being in Repair, so it is y^e minde of Friends y^t y^e said Loft be taken upp & Repaired."

Notwithstanding the many complaints of its unsatisfactory state, it continued to be used by Friends until 1729, when a new Meeting House was built in Peebles Wynd, one of the narrow lanes branching off from the Cowgate, not far from where Blair Street now stands. It cost £210 6s. 10d. sterling, the money "for the promotion of so good and laudable a work" being raised partly by subscription, partly by the sale of the old Meeting House, which was purchased by William Miller for £85.⁷ Thomas Story, who attended Edinburgh Yearly Meeting in 1730, mentions the new building with satisfaction as having accommodation for about six hundred, and as being filled on each meeting day "not with a rude Rabble as formerly," but with "a sober, reputable-like people," many also being without in the yard.⁸

Thirty years later we have a very different picture presented to us. The old zeal of Friends for the Truth and their bravings of cruel mockings, stonings, and imprisonments had quite died out, and the few left in Edinburgh bearing the name of Quaker assembled in their Meeting House or in the "Chapel of Ease" at Meadow-flats, with the doors "barred and Locked in the time of worship" against all except themselves, and with a soldier paid for keeping guard at the door!

⁷ In the *Edinburgh Courant* newspaper for September, 1729 [?] (quoted in Cassell's *Old and New Edinburgh*), there is a notice of the new Meeting House: "Though it was roofed there is as yet no window in it; but some merrily observe these people have light within."

⁸ *Journal*, pp. 667, 668.

Very little remains to be chronicled regarding the old Meeting House—except its demolition. About the year 1790, the heavy hand of the city improver was laid upon it and the adjacent houses, the very Wynd itself, being swept away to make room for the alterations which resulted in the present South Bridge of Edinburgh. Friends were allowed £375 as compensation. And now, at length, something of the old idea was carried out, and “a good Large Meeting Howse” erected on the unused portion of the old Burial Ground in the Pleasants. In Eighth Month, 1790, workmen were engaged, and very shortly the Monthly Meeting was informed by the committee of management that the contract had been signed for the erection of the new Meeting House for the sum of £475. The contract, dated 9th November, 1790, was made between George Miller, Alexander Cruickshank and John Witchell,⁸ “merchants in Edinburgh . . . on account of the Society of people commonly called Quakers in and about Edinburgh of the one part, and Alexander Paterson, mason, and Thomas Dott, wright, both builders in Edinburgh, of the other part.” The mason work and roof were finished by the 27th of November, and £200 paid on account. The building was to be entirely completed by the 20th April, 1791, in time for the recently established “General Meeting.”

And so, ever since, the house has remained in use, a square-built, grave, substantial-looking building of stone, as beseems a Friends’ Meeting House.

WILLIAM F. MILLER.

Southey’s Appreciation of Sewel’s “History.”

Sewel’s *History of the Quakers* is an honourable exception to the generality of Ecclesiastical Histories which of all other books are most remarkable for falshood. Never was any book written with more perfect veracity, & the consequence is that with the best disposition to believe that miracles were vouchsafed in favour of his brethren he relates but very few, & of those few the only one which may not obtain belief from the coolest judgment, is fetched from a distance, & the manner in which he relates it is sufficient to persuade me of his veracity. SOUTHEY.

⁸ John Witchell was the first husband of Mary Wright, a Friend of some note last century, who died at Leeds in 1859, aged 103.

**Presentations of Quakers in Episcopal
Visitations, 1662-1679.**

Continued from vol. v., page 189.

CUMBERLAND (*continued*).

CROGLIN (near CUMREW). 1678°. July 23. Henricū Skollock, Tremebundū; for refusing to come to Church, & to pay the Minister his dues & other Church dues & also for y^t he is very scandalous & vepratious.

CENTRAL.

CASTLE SOWERBY. 1670°. Dec. 6. Johnem Simpson, . . . eius uxorem, Eliz: Hudson, Georgiū Simpson et eius uxoř, Johnēm Simpson jun: et eius uxorem, Henricū Simpson, Joyciā Rickarbie, Thomā Rickarbie, eius uxorem, Richūm Bewley et Thomā Head; Quakers. 17° Jan. sched.

1673°. July 8. Georgiū Simpson de Ridding, a Nonconformist; for not receiveing the Sacrament.

1675°. Jan. 9. Gulielmū Jackson, Annam Topping, Johnēm Simpson, Janam ejus uxorem, Georgiū Simpson & Issabell ejus uxorem, Johnēm Simpson, Franciscam ejus uxorem, Richūm Bewley, Thomam Steade, Henricum Simpson, et ejus uxorem, Robtūm Scott, Thomam Rickarby & ejus uxorem, Magdaleñ Harrinson; Nonconformists & Quakers.

HUTTON IN FORRESTA. 1677°. June 5. Richūm Toppin & Isabellā ejus uxorem; Quakers.

Presented 1673°. July 8.	}	as those who refuse coñunion with the Church.
1674°. Mar. 9.		
1675°. Ap. 13		
& Nov. 9.		

1677°. July 3. *ut supra*.

SKELTON. 1670°. Nov. 28. Johñ Pearson, Robtūm Warton, Mabellā ejus uxoř, Edv^{um} Langhorne, W^m Burnthw^t & Johñ Harrison; Quakers. 2s.

1670°. Dec. 6. *ut supra*. Excom 17° Jan. Sch. 1.

1671°. July 4. *ut supra*. Presented as "Nonconformists." 2s.

1672°. July 30. Rob^t Warton, Edwardum Langhorne, W^m Burnthwaite, John Harrison. P^d as “Nonconformists.”

1672°. Oct. 8. *ut supra*. “Nonconformists.”

1674°. March 9. *ut supra*. “Schismaticks.”

1678°. July 23. Gulielmū Gill de Skelton, Robtū Warton, Edrū Langhorne de Allonby, & Gulielmū Burnthw^t de Lamonby; Tremebundos.

GRAYSTOCK. 1674°. March 9. Richū Atkinson & Elinor ejus uxorem de ead[†] (*i.e.* “Greystock”); Quakers. Thomam Edmundson et Janam ejus uxorem; Quakers.

Johnem Todhunter de eadem, Richū Marke de Hutton roofe & ejus uxorem; Quakers.

1675°. Ap. 13. Richūm Atkinson & Elinor^ē ejus uxorem de ead[†]. (Greystock); Quakers. Exco^m.

Thomam Edmundson & Ianam ejus uxorem preten- sam. Quakers. Exco^m.

Richūm Slee, Agne^t ejus uxorem preten- sam, Cuthbert Hodgson de Penruddocke, Ianam ejus uxorem, Ambrosium Hodgson de ead[†], Hugonem Atkinson & Margare^t ejus uxorem, Johⁿ Slee, ejus uxorem, W^m Greenhow, ejus uxorem, Johnēm Sowerby de Bonsgill, ejus uxore^ī, Johnēm Todhunter de ead[†], Richūm Marke de Huttonroofe, ejus uxorem preten- sam; Quakers.

1675°. Nov. 9. Richūm Atkinson et Elinorā ejus uxorem de Graystock; Quakers.

Thomam Edmundson et Ianam ejus uxorem; Quakers.

1677°. June 5. Thomā Edmondson de Motherby, ejus uxorem preten- sam, Cuthbert Hodgson, ejus uxorem, Ambrosiū Hodgson, ejus uxorem, Johnēm Slee, ejus uxorem, Gulielmū Greenhow, ejus uxorem, Johnēm Sowerby de Bowsgill, ejus uxorem, Johnēm Todhunter de ead[†], ejus uxorem preten- sam, Richūm Mark de Hutton roofe & ejus uxorem preten- sam; Quakers.

1677°. July 3. Thomā Edmondson &c. *ut supra* 5 June, 1677°.

PENRETH. 1670°. Nov. 28. Jacobū Collison, Margaretā ejus ux, Johnēm Hewetson, Eliz: ejus ux,

36 *QUAKERS IN EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.*

Johnēm Holme, Eliz : eius ux, Richm̄ Holme, Eliz. uxorem Petri Taylor, Margaretā Fawcet, Robf Benson, Elinof eius ux., Annā Raper, Georgiū Corke, Ianā Reedhead, Thomā Middleton & Annā Shepheard ; Quakers.

1670°. Dec. 6. Jacobū Collison, Margaref eius uxorem, Johnēm Hewetson, Eliz : eius uxorem, Johñ Holme, Eliz : ejus uxorem, Richm̄ Holme ; Eliz : uxorēm Petri Taylor, Margaref Fawcet, Robtm̄ Benson, Elinorā eius Uxorem, Annā Raper, Georgiū Cocke, Ianā Reedhead, Thomā Midleton & Annā Shipheard ; Quakers. Excom̄. 17°. Jan. (schl.)

¶ 1677°. June 5. Georgium Cock, Thomā Midleton, Robtūm Benson, . . . ejus uxorem, Robtūm Benson, . . . eius uxorem, Jacobū Collison, . . . eius uxorem, Johnēm Holne, molitorem, . . . ejus uxorem, Johnēm Hewetson, . . . eius uxorem, Annā uxorem Thomæ Ritson ; Quakers.

DACRE. 1672°. July 30. Ed^{dm} Walker & Margaref eius uxorem, Thom̄ Dawson et Margaretā ejus uxorem ; Quakers.

1672°. Oct. 8. Edvardū Walker, Margaretā ejus uxorem, Thomā Dawson et Margaretā ejus uxorem ; Quakers.

1673°. July 8. Edvardū Walker, Margaretā ejus uxorem, Thom̄ Dawson et Margaretam ejus uxorem ; Quakers, 2s.

1674°. March 9. Thomam Dawson, Margaretam ejus uxorem, Ed^{dum} Walker et Margaref eius uxorem ; Quakers.

1675°. Ap. 13. *ut supra.* Excom̄.

1675°. Nov. 9. Thomam Dawson, Margaretā ejus uxorem, Ed^{dum} Waltr et Margaretā ejus uxorem ; Quak^{rs}.

HESKETT. 1671°. Mar. 31. Randall Bulman, Mungoñ Bewly, Ianā ejus uxorem, Georgiū ejus filiū, Mabeff ejus filiā, Bridgettā ejus filiā, et Richūm Oake ejus servū ; Quakers.

1675. June 22. Mungonem Bewly, Ianam ejus uxorem, Georgiū ejus filiū, Mariā uxorem dicti Georgū, Mabellam dicti filiam Mungonis ; Quakers.

1675°. Nov. 16. Mungonem Bewly ejus uxorem et filiam, Georgiū Bewly ejus uxorem et filium, Robtūm

Slacke et Johnem ejus filium, Simonem Atkinson¹ ejus filium² et filiam², Ed^{dun} Bunting et ejus uxorem,² Richūm Robinson² et ejus uxorem², W^m Sand^rson² et ejus uxorem, Richūm Hindson et ejus uxorem; Quakers.

1677^o. July 6. Georgiū Bewly, Maria eius uxorm^m, Ianā eius matrem & Bridgeff^{ff} filiam dictæ Ianæ; Quakers.

FROM RECORDS AT DURHAM.

ALSTON. 1662. May 26. Gulielmū Maide, Hugonem Teasdell, Johnēm Moore et eius familiā; Quakers. Ex^c.

G. LYON TURNER.

To be continued.

George Fox in Holland, 1684.

G. ff. Alex Park^r Geo Watts were in Holland fro y^e 5 day of y^e 4^m 1684 til y^e 6 day of y^e 5^m, they went from London y^e 31th of 3^m returned againe 21^d of 5^m they travelled 772 milles, viz^t in England, 149, by sea Rivers & in Holland 612, had 18 Meetings, viz^t at Rotterdam 3, at Harlam 1, at Amsterdam y^e Yearly Meeteing & others 7, at Knipe 2, at Goodicke¹ at Lourden² 1, at Harlingham 1, in ffriezland 3, at Lance Meer³ 1, at Ackmeer⁴ 1, besides other private Meeteings & discourses relating to Religion & Truth two Earles came to y^e meeteing at Amsterdam & also seu^rall considerable p^ons & Great p^ons came to seu^rall of ye meeteings.

From Swale MSS. iii. 150.

They threw stones upon me that were so great, that I did admire they did not kill us; but so mighty was the power of the Lord, that they were as a Nut or a Bean to my thinking.

THOMAS BRIGGS, *Account of Travels and Sufferings*, 1685, p. 7.

¹ "Licensed" (1672) as Presbyterian.

² Probably Presbyterian too.

¹ Perhaps, Gorredyke.

² Leeuwarden.

³ Landsmeer.

⁴ Alkmaar.

Notes supplied by B. Nieuwburg, Schoondyke.

The Journall of Susanna Freeborn and Esther Palmer From Rhoad Island to and In Pennsylvania, &c.¹

8mo. The 23^d of ye 8th mo 1704 We left Rhoad Island and gott well to Long-Island ye 3^d of ye Week, and on ye 5th day of ye Week were at a Meeting at Flushing and on ye 6th day at great neck 12 Miles from Flushing, And on ye 7th day at ye Burial of young William Lawrence at flushing, On ye 1st day of ye Week at Meeting at Metinnicock 24 Miles from Flushing, 2^d at Meeting at Bethphage 12 Miles from Metinicoock, 3^d at Hemsted 8 Miles from Bethphage, 4th day at West-berry 4 miles from Hemsted, 5th day at Meeting at Flushing, [6th] day at Flushing, 2^d at West-Chester 6 miles from Flushing, 3^d at Meeting at Jacob Dowtyes at Cowneck 18 Miles, fourth day at Westbury 5 Miles, 5th day at Flushing at an Evening Meeting at Sam^{ll} Bowns, [6th?] day at York (where we had Two Meetings) 20 Miles from Flushing, on ye 7th day [9 ^a/_m] we went from York to Elizabeth Town 30 Miles, & So to Wood-bridge 12 Miles, and on ye 1st day were at Meeting there, on ye 2^d day we went to Richard Stockinses² 30 Miles

¹ Copied from the original, in the possession of Frank Rawlins, of Rhyl. The MS. is in a very tender condition, the paper brown and worn at the edges and the ink much run. The handwriting is firm, with heavy down strokes. Notes 2 to 6 have been supplied by Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, Pa.

Esther Palmer was the daughter of Joseph Palmer, of Flushing, L.I. She travelled frequently in her own country, and "seems to have ridden upon horseback through what must have been a wild, unsettled country in 1704-5 about 3,000 miles." She arrived in Great Britain in 1710, and engaged in extensive religious service. At Bristol, in 1711, E. Palmer married Richard Champion, of Bisley, as his second wife. Richard Champion, the Bristol china potter, was their grandson. Esther Champion died of smallpox in 1714.

See MS. with original Journal and other MSS. in D.

Susanna Freeborn is referred to in a letter from Leah Newbery, Rhode Island, 1706, to William Ellis (1658-1709), printed in *Backhouse's William and Alice Ellis* as "the young woman that came forth in a testimony when thou wast with us; to whom thou wast a nursing father." S. F. visited Nantucket, in company with John Richardson, of England (c. 1666-1753) in 1702 (Richardson, *Life*), and she is mentioned by Thomas Story in his *Journal* (pp. 314, 352, 358).

² Richard *Stockton* lived in that vicinity (near Princeton, N.J.).

from Woodbridge 3^d we rode 16 Miles to y^e ffalls of Delawere and were at a Burial, on y^e 4th day at Meeting there, and on y^e 5th day at Neshamany³ Meeting 6 Miles from y^e ffalls, 6th day we gott to Philadelphia 20 Miles from Neshammany, 7th day were there at the Meeting of Ministers, & on y^e 1st day there at three Meetings, & on y^e 3^d day at Meeting at Frankford 6 Miles from Philadelphia, 4th day at Meeting at Byberry 7 Miles from ffrankford, 5th day at Meeting at Abington 10 Miles from Byberry, 7th day a Philadelphia 10 Miles from Abbington at y^e Meeting of Ministers, 1st day at 3 Meetings in Philadelphia, 3^d at Meeting att Fair-Hill 3 Miles from Philad^a, 4th day [10 $\frac{0}{m}$] at Meeting at German Town 3 miles from ffair Hill, 5th day att Meeting at Philad^a 6 Miles from German Town, 7th day at Philad^{ia} at y^e Meeting of Ministers, 1st day we parted S. Freeborn Stay'd at Philadelphia and E. Palmer went to Marion⁴ 6 Miles from Philadelphia where we mett again at y^e Evening Meeting, 2^d day we were at a Quarterly Meeting a Philad^{ia}, on y^e 3^d day wee went wth Jos: Glaister to Harford⁵ General Meeting 10 Miles from Philadelphia, & on the 4th day went to Burlington 20 Miles from Philad^d and on y^e 5th day were at Meeting there, on y^e 6th day we went to Crosswicks 12 Miles and on y^e 1st day had a Meeting there, 2^d day we went to y^e Widdow Wolees 4 Miles from Crosswicks, & on y^e 3^d 2 Miles to Springfield Meeting, on y^e 4th day had a Meeting at Ancocus 6 Miles and on y^e 5th day at Burlington, & on y^e 6th day at Burlington on y^e 3^d day at Ancocus, and on y^e 4th day at Meeting at W^m Evan's 13 Miles, and on y^e 5th day at Tho: Sheckells⁶ 7 Miles, on y^e 6th day at Meeting at Newtown, 7 Miles & on y^e 1st day at Meeting at Newtown, on y^e 3^d day at Meeting at Red Bank 8 Miles, but S. Freeborn being ill wth a Cold, could not Go, but E. Palmer wth some other ffrriends went & Came back y^e same night to John Estaughs where our lodging was, 5th day we were at Tho Shekels 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles & Came

³ Now Middleton Meeting, Bucks Co., at Langhorne.

⁴ *Merion*.

⁵ *Haverford*, in Chester (now Delaware) Co., Pa.

⁶ Thomas *Shackle*. See *Settlers in Newton Township*, 1877, p. 170, though the Author spoils it by making it *Shable* in his list of "Corrections."

back to or Lodging Same night, on y^e 6th day went to Red Bank to Jⁿo Lad 8 Miles & on y^e first day were at Red-Bank Meeting, on the 2^d day we went to Salem 30 Miles from Red Bank and on y^e 4th day we were at Meeting there, and on y^e 6th day at were at Meeting at Bartholomew Wyats 2 Miles from Salem, on y^e 4th day [11 ^o/_m] we were at Meeting at Salem & on y^e 4th day at Meeting there, On y^e 6th day we Came to Red-Bank and had a Meeting at Newtown on y^e 1st day & it being very Stormy Weather we stay'd there till 5th days Meeting there and on y^e 6th day Came over the River upon the Jce, & on y^e first day we were at Philadelphia and y^e Water being hard we kept there about a Month & in y^t time were at ab^t 20 Meetings in Town, 12 ^o/_m y^e 25th being 1st day went to Meeting at Darby, & on y^e 1st day were at Philadelphia, & on y^e 4th day went to frankford, & on y^e first day were at Meeting at German Town, & on y^e 2^d day [1st ^o/_m] were at y^e Quarterly Meeting at Philadelphia, on y^e 3^d day we went to Harford, & on y^e 5th day were at Meeting at Philadelphia, on y^e 6th day we went to Meeting at Marion 6 Miles from Philad^{ia}, on the 1st day we were at Radnor Meeting, & on y^e 3^d day at Springfield 5 Miles from Radnor, on y^e 4th day we had a Meeting at Providence 3 Miles from Springfield, & on y^e 5th day a Meeting at Chichester 7 Miles from Providence, & on y^e 1st day we were at Chester Meeting 5 Miles from Chichester, on y^e 3^d day we were at Concord Meeting 9 Miles from Chester, and on y^e 4th day we were at Darby Meeting 16 Miles from Concord, & on y^e 5th day at Meeting at Philadelphia 7 Miles from Darby, & on y^e 6th day at Philad^{ia} Monthly Meeting, & on y^e 7th day at y^e half Years Meeting of Ministers at Philadelphia, on y^e 1st day we went to Newtown Meeting 4 Miles from Philad^{ia}, on y^e 3^d day we were at Meeting at Philadelphia and on y^e 5th day 1st day & Third days following at Meetings there.

To be continued.

Interesting accounts of the rise and progress of the cocoa firm of J. S. Fry and Sons, of Bristol, appeared in *Grocery*, in July, and in *Truth* in October last.

Friends in Current Literature.

Most of the books mentioned in this article are in **D.**, and may be borrowed by Friends.

E. Hockliffe, M.A., has edited for the Royal Historical Society, *The Diary of the Rev. Ralph Josselin, 1616-1683*. Josselin was Vicar of Earls Colne, Essex. The following extracts, copied for THE JOURNAL by J. Henry Quinn, a member of the Committee in charge of **D.**, contain the references to Quakers in *The Diary* :—

1655, July 3. Preacht at Gaines Coln, y^e quakers nest, but no disturbance; God hath raised up my heart not to feare, but willing to beare, & to make opposicion to y^r wayes in defence of truth; it is an evill that runs much in all places; some think it will bee dangerous to Cromwells interest, and is so; God knows, I doe not, yett I think he feares them not, & perhaps y^e Clause in his declaration, not to disturbe y^e minister in exercise, was to hint to them they might doe it after, if they would, securely, for y^t is y^r practice.

July 15. Those called Quakers, whose worke is to revile the ministry^r made a disturbance at Cogshall, and were sent to goale; oh, many feare y^e Quakers to ruine Cromwell; tis not words y^t alter governm^{ts}, and rout armies; it must forme it selfe into a military posture first, and when that appeares, then enemies of y^e state, disturbers of y^e peace, seiseth on them.

July 28. The Quakers set up a paper on the church door at E. Coln.

July 29. This corner begins to feel y^e Quakers; some of y^r heads its said are among us, the Lord bee our refuge; an infallible spirit once granted them, what lies may they not utter, and what delusions may not poor men bee given up unto? Lord I see trialls, let me be fitted for them, and saved through them.

1655/6, Feb. 10. Great noise of people called Quakers; divers have fits about us, and y^rby come to bee able to speake; the Lord helpe us to stand fast against every evill and error.

Feb. 16. Heard for certain y^t one Wade,² a Quaker as called, comes to our toune.

1656, April 9. Heard & true y^t Turners daughter was distract in this quaking busines; sad are y^e fits at Coxall like the pow wowing among the Indies.

April 11. Heard this morning that James Parnel the father of the Quakers in these parts, having undertaken to fast forty dayes & nights, was die. 10, in y^e morning found dead; he was by Jury found guilty of his own death, and buried in y^e Castle yard.³

¹ A footnote extract from "Commonwealth and Protectorate" is here given by the Editor, who adds "Not all who were called Quakers in those days were connected with the Society of Friends."

² A "John Wade" appears among the prisoners in Norwich Castle, referred to in "F.P.T."

³ This contemporary statement of the exact date of the death of James Parnell is valuable, as authorities have hitherto differed as to the month of 1656 in which the death took place. Frequent references to Parnell's supposed fast and consequent death may be seen in literature

Mr. R. H. told mee as seing y^e letter sent by Fleetwood to release Parnel, but he was dead first ; had he been delivered y^e triumph his partie would have made ! Its s^d in y^e contry that his partie went to Colchester to see his resurrection again.

Oct. 31. In y^e lane set upon by one called a quaker, the Lord was with my heart that I was not dismayed ; I had some discourse with him, the Lord bee my helpe.

1659, Aug. 21. A quaker wench came boisterously into y^e church up almost to the deske, I perceived persons expected some disturbance, but shee staid y^e end & then went out quietly, blessed bee God.

1660, June 30. The quakers after a stop and silence, seeme to bee swarming and increased, and why Lord y^u onely knowest.

July 7. My soule mourneth to see how quakers and profanesse increaseth ; Gods holy day is most mens vain day.

1662/3, Jan. 3. The quakers meetings are in great places disturbed, driven from thence, and other meetings of the nonconformists much omitted.

1674, Dec. [26]. Quakers increased ; John Garrod their head in o^r town, building them a meeting place, appointing to meet once a week ; I am not ov^r solicitous of the effect, having seen Abbots meeting house left, expecting God will appear for his truth, and I hope in perticular for mee in this place who truly desire to feare his name. I doe not determine why, but this morning viz 26, y^t Garrods wife died, within 6 weeks of the use of that house ;⁴ I onely desire to feare and tremble, but doe not question y^e downfall of that sect under y^e feet of Christ & his servants.

1678/9, Jan. 25. Allen⁵ the quakers speaker buried, the men & women following severally in some order.

777 Chess Miniatures in Three, collected and arranged by Edward Wallis, of Scarborough. These are three-move chess problems, no one of which has more than seven pieces on the board. A hundred and seventy composers are represented. There is an Introduction by P. H. Williams, F.C.A., and Hints to Solvers by A. Neave Brayshaw, B.A., LL.B. These two articles are printed in English, French and German. The key moves are given according to both English and German notation. The book may be obtained through Headley Brothers, price half-a-crown.

adverse to Quakerism. See Glisson, *et al.*, "A True and Lamentable Relation of the most desperate death of James Parnel, Quaker, who wilfully starved himselfe in the Prison of Colchester," London, 1656, at the end of which pamphlet is given the verdict of the Coroner's inquest, viz. : "We do find that Ja. Parnel through his wilful rejecting of his natural food for ten daies together, and his wilful exposing of his limbs to the cold, to be the cause of the hastening of his own end ; and by no other means that we can learn or know of." See also "The Quaker's Fear," a ballad, printed in black letter as a broadside in 1656 ; and in favour of Parnell, see "The Lambs Defence against Lyes," 1656.

⁴ The absence of dogmatism from these words is in striking contrast with the strong assertions of George Fox and others, respecting the deaths of some of their opponents. See "Journal of George Fox," subject index, under "Judgments overtake Persecutors." The name of John Garritt, of Earls Colne, appears in Besse's "Sufferings," and is also found on Friends' Registers, but we do not find a reference to the death of his wife.

⁵ William Allen, of Earls Colne. See "Last Words and Testimonies," 1680, and "Piety Promoted."

A letter, written in Norwich Gaol, in 1682, by Anthony Alexander, to Benjamin Bangs, has recently been presented to D. with other papers, by Elizabeth Bellows, of Gloucester. A copy of this letter appears in *East Anglian Notes and Queries*, November, 1908, with introductory paragraphs by the Editor, C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A., rector of Rampton, near Cambridge. Further information respecting the imprisonment during which the letter was written may be found in *F.P.T.*

The fourth volume of "The Genealogist's Pocket Library" has appeared—*The Churchyard Scribe*, by Alfred Stapleton (London : Simpkin, 5¾ by 4¼, pp. 106, 2s. 8d. or 65 cents. post free). This valuable and interesting little manual is divided into three parts:—i. On Recording the Inscriptions in a Churchyard or Burial Ground; ii. Hints on Reading Apparently Illegible Inscriptions; and iii. Typical and Authentic Examples. Six pages of part i. contain references to "Quaker Burial Grounds," and give a brief account of the attitude of London Y.M. toward gravestones, quoting minutes of 1717, 1766, and 1850.

There is a proposal on foot to bring out a reprint of the complete works of Jacob Behmen (living from 1575 to 1624). Further information may be obtained from C. J. Barker, Hill Croft, Russell Hill, Purley, Surrey.

In *My Life, A Record of Events and Opinions*, by Alfred Russell Wallace, new edition (London : Chapman and Hall, 7¾ by 5¼, pp. 408, 6s.), we read, page 41:—

"Among our friends were some Dissenters and a good many Quakers, who were numerous in Hertford, and on rare occasions we were taken to one of their chapels instead of to Church. We were generally advised when some 'friend' was expected to speak, and it was on such occasions that we visited the Friends' Meeting House, though I remember one occasion when during the whole time of the meeting there was complete silence. And when any brother or sister *was* 'moved to speak' it was usually very dull and wearisome; and after having attended two or three times, and witnessed the novelty of the men and women sitting on opposite sides of the room, and there being no pulpit and no clergyman and no singing, we did not care to go again."

I have received a copy of *The Two Hague Conferences and their Contributions to International Law*, by William I. Hull, Ph.D., of Swarthmore College (Boston, Mass. : Ginn, 8 by 5½, pp. 516, \$1.65 post free). This is a very comprehensive study of the whole subject, or rather range of subjects, considered at the Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907, and must be the outcome of close study and careful arrangement of materials. The "Summary of Results" will specially attract the reader and serve to show that these results have been more numerous and fruitful than is generally supposed.

Edwin Ginn, of Boston, has also sent over a copy of *Texts of the Peace Conferences*, by Dr. James Brown Scott, of the Department of State, Washington (Boston & London : Ginn, 9¾ by 6½, pp. 447, \$2.20 post free). The *Texts* are given in French, and in parallel columns there are English translations. The "Index-Digest" contains over seventy columns of matter.

A new edition has appeared of Theodore Compton's *Recollections of Spitalfields. John Gray* [c. 1775-1838], *A Journeyman Pewterer and an Honest Man. With brief Memoirs of his Employers, John Townsend* [1725-1801] and *Thomas Compton* [1749-1817] (London: Headley, 7¾ by 5, pp. 67, 1s. 6d.). This trio of biographies is very readable, and makes mention of various Friends and their doings. It is worthy of note that the Friend who wrote this account of John Gray in 1839 should live to reissue it in 1908.

A piece of work which has occupied some time to prepare, viz., *An Index to the "Extracts from the Minutes and Proceedings of London Yearly Meeting, for the First Fifty Years of Issue, 1857-1906, together with a Historical Survey of the Half Century*, has now been completed. It can be obtained from Headley Brothers for half-a-crown net. The Historical Survey is from the pen of Isaac Sharp and the Index is the work of Norman Penney. In 142 pages there are over 8,200 references. It is hoped that the pamphlet may prove of interest to other Friends than those who possess a file of the "Extracts," as a record of the religious and philanthropic work of the Society for fifty years, and a reminder of the visits on both sides of the Atlantic, and in other parts of the world, of many justly esteemed for their work's sake.

I have received a copy of a new monthly magazine, "written and produced at the first Garden City," entitled *The City* (London & Letchworth; Dent, 8½ by 5½, pp. 24, 5s. per an.) The Editor and Manager is Henry Bryan Binns, 1, Baldock Road, Letchworth, Herts. The contents include verses by the Editor, "The Building."

Old Woodbrookers' Magazine No. 7 is to hand, full of interest as usual. Address Wilfrid E. Littleboy, 33, Carlyle Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, for terms of subscription, etc. The present list of students gives names of Woodbrookers from Norway (6), Tasmania (1), Ireland (1), Holland (3), Pennsylvania (1), Switzerland (1), in addition to 29 from Great Britain.

A handsome souvenir of the visit of German ministers to Great Britain in Sixth Month last has been prepared in the form of an illustrated volume in German and English, *Peace and the Churches* (London: Cassell; Berlin: Warneck, 8½ by 10¾, obl., 248 pp., 6s. net). It contains portraits of our Friends, J. Allen Baker, M.P., Joseph Rowntree, Right Hon. John E. Ellis, M.P., Allan B. Baker, Joseph B. Braithwaite, Henry T. Cadbury, Alfred J. King, M.P., Francis Wm. Fox, Thomas P. Newman, Dr. E. Claude Taylor.

Headley Brothers have brought out a new edition of John William Graham's *The Lord's Supper, A Historical Study*. The price is threepence.

Under new editorship, that of Francis A. Knight, *The Annual Monitor for 1909* has appeared with several new features (London: Headley, 5¾ by 3¾, pp. 197, 1s. 6d. net). As a frontispiece appears a portrait of the late Editor, William Robinson (1832-1908), and we are also enabled to look at the faces, to many familiar, of Francis Williams Dymond (1825-1907), William Scarnell Lean, M.A. (1833-1908), Jane Miller (1818-1908),

Henry Newman (1818-1908), as he stands amid the beauties of his garden, William Tallack (1831-1908), Henry Thompson (1827-1908) and Ella Warner (1879-1907). Of the thirty memoirs which the book contains the Editor states that they are "more biographical than usual in their character."

George Vaux sends me a reprint from the "Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia" of an article by his deceased son, William S. Vaux, the last which he read before the Academy, on *Observations made in 1907 on Glaciers in Alberta and British Columbia*. In this article the writer had the assistance of his brother, G. Vaux, Jun.

The Christian Arbitrator and Messenger of Peace, Twelfth Month (J. B. Wood, Camden, N. J.), contains a sermon by Abram Fisher, preached in Fifteenth and Race Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, in Tenth Month last, and also the London Y.M. Epistle of last year, with other matters of interest to Friends.

A very interesting volume is *Sir Richard Tangye*, by Stuart J. Reid, D.C.L. (London: Duckworth, 8¼ by 5½, pp. 270, 6s. net). Richard Tangye (1833-1906), though never actually in membership with Friends, was connected with the Society all his life; as expected, therefore, this biography contains numerous references to Friends. Life at Sidcot comes in for early notice; then the scene changes to Birmingham, and we read of Joseph Sturge, Thomas Worsdell, John Cadbury, William White and other worthy Friends of the Midland metropolis. Towards the close we are carried to Cornwall and we see Sir Richard amid the loved surroundings of his native county. Dr. Reid has supplied us with some delightful reading, in which he has freely scattered anecdotes relating to and related by the hero of his story. There is a good portrait of Sir Richard as frontispiece; other illustrations might well have been added.

A copy of the under-named book has been sent for review. Though not exactly coming within the scope of our periodical, the following review, supplied by J. Rendel Harris, D.Litt., will be read with interest:—

In the Days of the Councils, a Sketch of the life and times of Baldassarre Cossa (afterwards Pope John the twenty-third), by Eustace J. Kitts, pp. xxiii., 421. (London, Constable, 1908).

This volume is a study of the days of the great Schism which divided the Church of the West under two rival popes, seated respectively at Avignon and at Rome, and of the attempts made to restore unity to the Church by the assertion of the authority of councils against that of the Popes, an assertion which had in it the germs of much subsequent Protestant teaching with regard to the internal self-government of the Church.

The study itself is an excellent one, and, unless we are much mistaken, the book will be recognised as one of permanent value. The period with which it is concerned is one of the most educational in all history. If any one wants to know what apostasy means in the region of religion let him read the story of pride, lust, violence, plunder and simony to which the pages of this book introduce us, and which are portrayed with

singular moderation and no attempt at rhetorical invective ; and it will be easy to conclude that if the outward Church which bears Christ's name is an abiding institution, it is so in spite of itself.

In 1686, the ship "Desire" reached Philadelphia with a company of emigrants known as the Plymouth Friends, of whom James Fox⁶ and Francis Rawle were the leaders, and among whom was Justinian Fox, whose relationship to James Fox has never been ascertained. Justinian Fox married Elizabeth Yard, in Philadelphia, and had seven children, of whom Joseph Fox was one, the subject of a biographical sketch by Anne H. Cresson, which appeared in the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography" last year. This has been reprinted as a *Biographical Sketch of Joseph Fox, Esq., of Philadelphia*, a copy of which has reached me from Joseph M. Fox, of Phila., a descendant of Joseph Fox. This twenty-eight page pamphlet gives a carefully prepared account of a man who touched life at various points—a prominent citizen, Assembly man, active at the time of the Revolution (so much so that he was disowned by Friends), large property owner, and of distinction in the social world. Among his descendants noted in the *Sketch* are persons of standing and ability, many of them members of the Society of Friends.

Frank Bate, M.A., B.Litt., of Liverpool, has recently prepared an admirable volume on *The Declaration of Indulgence, 1672. A Study in the Rise of Organised Dissent*, to which Prof. Firth of Oxford has written an Introduction (London: Constable, 9¼ by 6¼, pp. xiv., 144, lxxxix., vi., 6s. net). The first four chapters deal with the history of various attempts at Toleration, then comes the Declaration, followed in chapters 6 and 7 by the Withdrawal of the Declaration and the Recall of the Licences. In the Appendix appears a list (occupying about seventy pages) of the licences for persons and places granted in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration. References to Friends are not infrequent, though, as the Author states (p. 89):—

"The offer of licences made no difference to the Quakers. In spite of the persecution which had fallen most heavily upon them, they had never ceased to preach, speak and write boldly. . . . So now, without licences, they preached as before, but perhaps, with increased vigour."

Again, p. 99 :—

"It is not strange that the followers of George Fox, who described the subterfuges to which other Nonconformists were forced to resort as the 'veriest hypocrisy,' should refuse to accept licences, for thereby they might seem to deny their right to preach where and when they liked. . . . From another point of view, the Quakers derived great benefit from the Declaration. . . ."

Then follows the story of George Whitehead's successful appeal to Charles II., which resulted in the release of nearly 500 Friends from prison⁷

⁶ See "The Descendants of Francis Fox, of St. Germans," 1872.

⁷ For a recent account of this episode in Quaker history, see the "Bulletin of Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia," ii. 79.

(including some other prisoners for conscience sake, among them John Bunyan⁸, Sampson Larke, John Holcroft).

Mr. Bate has laid under contribution the ballad literature of the day, and in the extracts given Quakers appear here and there, as, *e.g.* (p. 141)⁹—

“ Come Friends let’s away,
 Since our Yea and Nay
 In England is now slighted,
 To the Indians we’ll goe,
 And our Lights to them show,
 That they be no longer benighted.

.

“ To New Jersey with speed
 Come all Friends that need
 Wealth, or large Possessions ;
 The Indians we’ll make
 To serve us and Quake,
 And be slaves to our Professions.”

.

In the same field of study and research—that of persecution for Dissent, our esteemed contributor, Prof. G. Lyon Turner, M.A., has been for long at work. He now proposes to issue, by subscription, the result of his labours in two volumes of about 700 pages each, entitled *Original Records of Persecution and Indulgence of Early Nonconformity*. The book will contain a transcript of the Episcopal Returns for 1665 and 1669 as contained in Volume 639 of the MSS. department of the Lambeth Palace Library, London, and of the documents connected with the issue of licences under the Declaration of Indulgence in 1672, as preserved in the Record Office in London. As Quaker conventicles are included in these Returns, it is to be hoped that many libraries of Friends’ literature will become enriched with these volumes. For particulars address Prof. Turner, at Wheatham Hill, Hawkley, Liss, Hants.

Students of the early history of Britain will be interested in a book recently published, *The Storming of London and the Thames Valley Campaign. A Military Study of the Conquest of Britain by the Angles*, by Major P. T. Godsal (London : Harrison, 9 by 5½, pp. 288). It is stated that “the main object of this book is to prove that the Teutonic invaders of Britain, conventionally known as Anglo-Saxons, but herein called, as they called themselves, Angles, did after the battle of Crayford, do what any soldier would expect them to have done, namely, take the weak, dual City of London before the Britons had had time to prepare for its defence, and that thenceforward they made their hold of the water-way of the Thames the main feature of the invasion, until every stronghold of the Britons south of the Thames had been destroyed.”

⁸ The exact part taken by George Whitehead and other Friends in the liberation of Bunyan and others is a subject of disagreement among students. The matter should receive attention in the pages of THE JOURNAL.

⁹ See also pages 3, 26, 35, 50.

Robert Bird, a Member of Glasgow Meeting, author of "Jesus the Carpenter of Nazareth," and other well-known Bible books for children, has written another book of a similar character, *Happy Sunday Hours* (London and New York: Nelson, 9½ by 7½, pp. 312, 5s.). It consists of fifty-two Old and New Testament stories, with the same number of full-page coloured illustrations. The stories are delightfully told; a warm Eastern glow rests upon both words and pictures.

A cheap edition of another of Robert Bird's collection of Bible narratives has also been published by Nelsons, entitled *Sunday Stories for a Year*, and is wonderful value for two shillings.

NORMAN PENNEY.

A Dutch Pamphlet on Quakerism.¹

A Dutch editor publishes a series of pamphlets under the title: Church and Sect; in each of these little books someone treats of a church or a sect, a religious party or phenomenon. Almost always the authors are persons that write on their subject sympathetically.

On the last of these publications I will fix attention on this place. For the author, Mrs. E. G. Nieuwburg-Wood, writes on Quakerism.

I will not say much about what is written in this little book; after a short introduction the author speaks on "Origin and Foundation," "Organisation," "The further life of the Founder," "Different peculiarities of the Quakers," "The Quakers in other Countries." Naturally English books tell on these subjects much more extensively.

But the importance of the book is that it has been written in Dutch. There was a time, wherein Quakerism had many followers in the Netherlands, but that time is far away; in the present day the author can name herself, "as far as she knows, the only representative of this sect in this country." Quakerism is quite unknown in the Netherlands. I have never before read anything on this subject in Dutch that gave even the least idea of its essence and intention.

However, Woodbrooke, and the fact that many Dutchmen come here, makes the question of Quakerism in the Netherlands also an actual one. And, unless I am mistaken, it will be still more so in the future. Under these circumstances it is a good thing that a small book exists which tells the most important things about the history and principles of the Quakers in our language.

I am glad that this pamphlet has appeared. The author has learnt quickly to write Dutch accurately, and speaks about Quakerism in a sympathetic manner. Her little book provides for a real want in our literature. I am thankful that it appeared and that I have read it.

G. H. VAN SENDEN (of Woodbrooke).

¹ *De Kwakers*, by Mrs. E. G. Nieuwburg-Wood, Baarn, 1908.

Financial Statements sent to Swarthmore, 1654 and 1655.

George Taylor and Thomas Willan, of Kendal, acted as financial agents to Margaret Fell, and reported periodically on moneys received from Friends in various Meetings and expended for the benefit of those in need of personal assistance or to cover the cost of their public service. The following reports are from the originals in the Swarthmore collection of MSS., preserved in D. In this collection are over seventy letters from Taylor and Willan to Margaret Fell, dating from 1654 to 1658, and referring to money matters. This is a striking evidence of the care exercised by the mistress of Swarthmore Hall for the financial, as well as spiritual needs of the early Friends.

A note of what wee haue disburst since the 1st of the 4th month (54) & some of it before :—

to C. Atkinson at his comeinge out of Bishopwrick	..	0	6	0
pd for him more that he borward	0	5	0
pd for him to G. Calvert	3	0	0
sent our friends in Wales	0	12	0
while they were in prison here	0	8	0
at theire goeing into Wales	1	0	0
sent them by John Browne	1	0	0
to Jo : Storÿ ffor Clothes makeing & furniture & mendinge..		1	4	9
ffor E : Burrough for a kase of kniues	0	3	6
ffor Tho : Holme for a pe of britches & showes	0	10	6
ffor E : Leauens Clotheinge	1	3	0
to a friend that came from Chester	0	3	0
Elliz : ffletcher Hatt	0	2	4
to Mary Hovgill at Lancaster at twice	0	10	0
to the prisoners at Apulby	0	14	0
Cariage of ff : Howgill Cloake	0	1	0
for a pe of showes to a friend poore	0	1	10
to Jo : Browne to helpe to Cloathes	0	7	8
to G : Calvert for M : Halehead & J Lancaster	1	0	0
to Alexander Parker in Lincolneshire	0	7	10
to Margrett Bradley vpon demaund	0	8	0
to Jo : Browne for a pe of Britches	0	2	8
to Bess Etherington	0	3	6
to two friends goeing to Norwich	0	6	0

to Jo : Browne for bringeing & Carriage B : ffletcher hors too & againe	0	6	0
for Mary Dodinge J Harrison & Allise Birkett in the gaole ..	0	12	0
	<hr/>		
	14	18	7
	<hr/>		

1654.

more pd to the prison ^r s at Kendall	0	1	6
to Bessie Sewart for lookeing to y ^m	0	2	0
to the prisoners at Apulby	0	5	0
to Alice Birkett for a pe of showes	0	2	6
to Jo : Browne vpon his Journey	0	1	6
for Carriage of 5 ^h of Peter Heads	0	0	10
Paide to C : Atkinsons mother being sick	0	6	0
to Alice Birkett at her goeing for Cheshire	0	3	0
to Myles Halehead	1	5	0
to E : B : & ffancis Howgill	1	0	0
A paire of stockings for Myles Birkett	0	2	6
to R : Huberthorne & prison ^r s at Noridg	2	0	0
to Tho : Rawlinson for friends in the south	2	10	0
to the prison ^r s at Appulby	0	3	0
to the prison ^r s at Appulby	1	0	0
to Tho : Holme at his goeing foorth	0	5	0
for Clothes and other necessaries for him	0	13	0
f or Cloth and makeing vpp and other necessaries	0	9	0
to Ann Dixon of Grayrigg vpon her goeing to London or into the south partes as moued	0	10	0
to Christo : Atkinson mother	0	5	0
for bookes that was sent to G : ffox at Carlile wch was neuer yet put vpon Accoumpt	0	18	0
And to James Graime at Edenburgh for bookes	0	10	0
to Bess Etherington a friend in want	0	2	0
	<hr/>		
Sume is	12	14	10
	<hr/>		

A perticuler note of what money wee haue paide out for friends in
theire service in other Nations now of late wch wee haue taken out
of the Generall Collection money gathered in these three northern
Counties of Lanc, Westm^rland & Cumb. 1655:—

To Richard Roper and Ric : Waller for Jreland	1	0	0
to Joseph Nickhollson for New England	2	0	0
to Will : Cateton in Holland	1	0	0
to James Lancaster and Richard Cleaton for Jreland	1	11	6
to Willm Cartmell for bookes for friends in Jreland	0	15	0
to Regnalld Holme and Willm Wilson for Germany	4	0	0
And for bookes to them	0	3	0
to Ellizabeth Cowardt for Veince	0	10	0

EARLY QUAKER FINANCE.

51

all these for Scotland	{	to Richard Jshmaid at his going twice for Scotland ..	2	0	0
		to Jo : Graue at seuerall times for Scotland	4	9	0
		to Tho : Holme and Ellizabeth Holme	1	15	0
		To Tho : Hutton for Scotland	0	10	0
		to willm. Sympson for Scotland	0	15	0
		to George Wilson for Scotland	1	0	0
		to Tho : Stubbs for Scotland	1	8	6
		to James Lancaster and Richard Cleaton for Scotland ..	3	10	0
to Tho : Rawlinson that he laide for for friends in Scotland	0	13	0		

Jn all	27	00	00
And in money	13	00	08
	£40 00 08		

Too Scotland for John Bowron & Willm Stocdell ..	01	00	00
Jt to Barbery Pattyson for cloths & other Nessessaries ..	01	05	00
Jt to John Slee for a Bible & other Nessessaries ..	00	07	06
Jt to Margrett Braidley	00	03	06
	02 16 00		
Jt a pair of Shows for John Stubes	00	03	06
	02 19 06		

Laide foorth of purs the Stock being then emptie since the first of ye 3d month (1655)¹ :—

Beeinge then out of purs	0	3	7
to Jo : Browne at his going for Ireland	1	0	0
to C : Atkinson at Noridge	0	6	6
to the prisoners at Appleby	1	0	0
to Jo : Audland & friends in the west	3	0	0
to Ja : Lanc : & the rest in Bedford Gaole	1	10	0
And by Geo : Scafe to bee disposed on by E. B., ffrancis			
Howgill & Robert Dringe	1	10	0
to Ann Wilson at her goeinge southwarde	0	5	0
to the prisoners at Lanc : for bookes	0	7	0
to Leonard ffell at his goeinge into Yorkeshire	1	0	0
to Tho : Lawson	0	5	0
to Tho : Rawlinson for All : Parker & others	3	10	0
to the prisoners at Appleby for bookes	0	2	8
to the prisoners at Appleby	0	1	10
for Gilpin bookes Answer giuen to seuerall	0	1	0
for bookes to Lanc : prisoners	0	2	2

¹ The accompanying letter states that the writer has no time to add up the account!

to the prisoners at Apleby for bookes	0	1	2
to Jo : Camm to be disposed as hee sees cause	2	0	0
to Walter Clemett y ^t hee gaue Jo : Tiffin	0	10	0
to Ed : Whitewell of Hutton towards his horss beeing taken by Order from the Priest Greenhead for 6d. formerly dew	1	0	0
to Myles Birkett	1	0	0
to the prisoners at Appulby	0	10	0
to Tho : Lawson	0	10	0
to Jo : Browne	0	8	0
to E. B. & ff Howgill at their goeing for Jreland the . . . of the 6 month	5	0	0
to the prisoners at Appleby	0	10	0
to Tho Saltas Bro : & another for the Jsle of Man ..	1	5	0
to James Lancaster	1	5	0
to Anthony Patterickson	0	10	0
for Postage and Carriage of letters & money neare aboute ..	0	14	0

John Townsend and the Bishop of London.

John Townsend (1725-1801) was apprenticed to Samuel Jefferys, pewterer of Holborn, London. In the latter's absence one day, there came a message from the Bishop of London requesting that some one might be sent to take an order. John Townsend at once waited on the bishop, and behaved to him in the manner of "a consistent Friend," which, instead of giving any offence seemed to please—perhaps amuse—the bishop. He treated the young Quaker with great kindness; made many inquiries and said he would send word, when he had considered the matter. In due time the message came, and the master was eager to wait on so important a customer, and to remove any ill effects the apprentice's manners might have left. Accordingly he addressed the bishop as "my lord," and affected the manners of the world; but he had mistaken his man. The bishop treated him coolly, and asked who the young man was who came before. "Oh," said the master, "he is only an apprentice." "Well, then," said the bishop, "send him to me; I will give my order to no one else."

From *Recollections of Spitalfields*, by Theodore Compton, 1908, p. 27.

Faith in Adam was a righteous act of obedience in his soul; therefore God imputed righteousness unto him; and blessed are his spiritual offspring for ever whose faith overcomes, and is not overcome of, the world.¹

WILLIAM PENN to the Princess Elizabeth, 1676. In his *Travels in Holland and Germany*.

¹ This last is most interesting, as being the words used by Thomas Loe in the meeting at Cork where Penn was convicted.

VOLUME 4, 1907.

CONTAINS :

Our Bibliographers—John Whiting.
Presentations in Episcopal Visitations, 1662-1679.
A so-called "Quaker Highwayman."
Episodes in the Life of May Drummond.
The Quaker Allusions in "The Diary of Samuel Pepys."
Illustrated.
Personal Recollections of American Ministers, 1828-1852.
A Vision seen by George Fox.
Early Meetings in Nottinghamshire.
An Unpublished Letter of Hannah Penn.

VOLUME 5, 1908.

CONTAINS :

The Westmorland and Swaledale Seekers in 1651.
Friends in Mansfield and District.
A Glimpse of Ancient Friends in Dorset.
Quaker Ministers and French Police.
Reminiscences of Friends' Meeting, Manchester.
Documents from the Paris National Archives relating to
Stephen Grellet.
The Defection of John Scanfield.
"Pennsylvanian Motions."
Hannah Lightfoot.

Each volume contains Notes and Queries, papers on current literature relating to Friends, and numerous articles not mentioned above. The indexes to the five volumes contain about 14,500 references to persons, places, and subjects.

Price Five Shillings (\$1.25) per vol. net.

London :

HEADLEY BROTHERS, 14, BISHOPSGATE WITHOUT, E.C.

Philadelphia :

"AMERICAN FRIEND" OFFICE, 1010 ARCH STREET.

New York :

FRIENDS' BOOK & TRACT COMMITTEE, 51 FIFTH AVENUE.



HEADLEY BROTHERS,
PRINTERS, LONDON;
AND ASHFORD, KENT.
