

Vol. VI. No. 2.

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

THE JOURNAL
OF THE
FRIENDS' HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

FOURTH MONTH (April), 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, 1724.

VOLUME 3, 1906.

CONTAINS :

Words of Sympathy for New England Sufferers.
David Lloyd. *Illustrated.*
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Societies.
Memoirs of the Life of Barbara Hoyland.
"Esquire Marsh."
Irish Quaker Records.

THE JOURNAL

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FRIENDS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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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.

Notice.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in
The Library at Devonshire House, on Fifth Day, the
20th of Fifth Month, at 2 p.m.

Notes and Queries.

QUAKERS' YARD, WINCOLMLEE, HULL.—This is a small yard, surrounded by cottages and entered by means of a covered passage. It is called, locally, "The Quaker Hole," and tradition states that it was so named after the people who lived there. Can any Friend say whether there is a possibility of its being the old burial ground? The disused burial ground situated in Hodgson Street, on the opposite side of the River Hull, was certainly not the original burial ground.—E. MITFORD ABRAHAM, The Weir, Hessle, East Yorks.

MONTESQUIEU AND FRIENDS.—Can it be shown that Montesquieu was directly affected by the influence of the Friends during his stay in England from 1729 to 1731? I am aware that Voltaire had written four of his 'Lettres sur les Anglais' about the Friends, and so I think it possible to discover some connection between the influence of the Friends and Montesquieu's views on slavery.—RUSSELL P. JAMESON, 15, rue Le Verrier, Paris.

[In Clarkson's *History of the Slave Trade*, 1808, vol. i., p. 259, there is a chart in the form of rivers, illustrating the continuity of workers and writers of abolitionist views. The name of Montesquieu appears in the course of one stream, and George Fox is the source of another, which soon divides into two—English and American. A confluence of these three streams takes place much later than the time of Mon-

tesquieu, *viz.*, as a result of the work of William Dillwyn (1743-1824).—EDS.]

BINGLEY, YORKS.—In *Chronicles and Stories of Bingley and District*, by Harry Speight (fourth edition published in 1904) there are several pages devoted to the history of Friends in and around this West Riding town. Although Friends are "practically extinct" in Bingley, the name of Quaker still survives in "Quaker Hill," and Mr. Speight gives illustrations of the old Meeting House at Crossflatts dating from the seventeenth century, and of a house in Bingley where it is said Friends met for divine worship, and where lived also members of the Quaker family of Maud. The principal family of Friends was the Shackletons of Shackleton House, Harden Dale, of which there are frequent references in the book; other families, as Taylor, Lees, Heaton, and Maud are mentioned.

MEETING HOUSE COURT (vi. 4).—The owner of the property writes, in answer to an inquiry:—"I have made inquiries as to whether this property ever had anything to do with the Society of Friends, and although I can find no proof that such was the case, I can well remember when I purchased the property a very old gentleman (now deceased), who was formerly a member of the City Corporation, telling me that it was formerly a meeting-place for the Society of Friends."

HOLKER HALL.—Holker Hall was formerly the residence of the Prestons, who by purchase soon after the dissolution became owners of the Abbey Lands of Furness. Sir William Lowther having married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Preston, became possessed of the estates and adopted the Hall as his residence. It continued a favourite seat of the Lowther family until 1756, when the baronet of that date, dying without issue, left his possession to his cousin, Lord George Augustus Cavendish, ancestor of the present owner, Lord Richard Cavendish.

The owner in 1855 was William Earl of Burlington, who on the death of his cousin, the Sixth Duke of Devonshire, became the Seventh Duke of Devonshire, and Holker Hall was his home until his death in 1891, when his son, the Marquis of Hartington, became Eighth Duke of Devonshire, but did not live at Holker Hall, which became the property and home of Mr. Victor Spencer Cavendish, who on the death of his uncle, the Eighth Duke of Devonshire, became Ninth Duke of Devonshire in 1908, and Holker Hall became the property and home of Mr. Richard F. Cavendish, afterwards created Lord Richard F. Cavendish.

In 1840, a new wing was added to the Hall, which wing was burnt down in 1871, and rebuilt as it now stands, the old part on the left hand remaining practically unchanged; but whether that old part is the original Hall as it was in the days of the Prestons and George Fox I cannot say.—
WM. R. NASH, Cark in Cartmel.

EARLY NEEDLEWORK (v. 175; vi. 4).—A beautiful specimen of a sampler has recently been on loan at Devonshire House. Its size is $17\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $13\frac{3}{4}$ ins. On the upper portion are shown a number of winged heads, and below is a flock of sheep with shepherds and dogs. In the centre is worked "Glory to | God in the highest and | on earth peace good will toWards men This | is the Work of Hannah Penn Anno Dommine | 1757."

This Hannah Penn appears to be Hannah, only daughter of Richard Penn, Proprietary, who was born c. 1733, married James Clayton, of London, in 1774 and died, s.p., in London, 1791. It is interesting to notice that in a letter to her uncle, John Penn, in 1745, she refers to some advice given her "to do Cross Stitch chairs." See Jenkins's *Family of William Penn*, 1899, pp. 179-181.

GENERAL WILLIAM WIERMAN WRIGHT.—Daniel Gibbons, of Brooklyn, N.Y., in a recent letter, writes, "It may be of some little interest to know that one of our Generals of the great Civil War, 1861-5, lies in Friends' Burying Ground at Huntington, Adams Co., Pa. He is the General who engineered Sherman 'from Atlanta to the Sea,' and is mentioned favourably in Sherman's *Memoirs*. He was a member of Huntington Meeting to the day of his death, I believe."

Cases for binding the volumes of THE JOURNAL may be obtained from the Publishers: Cloth, 1s. 6d. per vol.; Half-calf, 2s. 6d. per vol.

Royal Proclamations and William Penn.

Continued from page 5.

J. M. Rigg, who wrote the article on William Penn in *D.N.B.*, has given permission for the publication of the following letter, which he has addressed to the Editors :—

“As to the two questions you raise, to wit, (1) what may have been the reasons for Penn’s inclusion among the suspects? and (2) what connection he may have had with the other persons mentioned in the proclamations? I fear it is not in my power to say anything of importance.

“While writing, now a great many years ago, the article on Penn to which you refer in *The Dictionary of National Biography*, I was unable to discover any solid ground for regarding Penn as party to the intrigues of the Jacobites, and I gave my reasons for discrediting his alleged complicity in Preston’s plot. Since then I have not had leisure to pursue the investigation further; but I am not aware that anything has transpired of a nature to invalidate those reasons. Malice and preternatural suspicion are fully adequate to account for the accusation, which, indeed, was never, I think, seriously regarded by the Government.

“Perhaps your readers may be interested in the following extract from the *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1690-91, p. 282, which shows how unconcernedly Penn confronted the charge upon its revival in 1691 :—

VISCOUNT SYDNEY to the KING.

1690-91, February 27th.—About ten days ago Mr. Penn sent his brother-in-law, Mr. Lowther, to me to let me know that he would be very glad to see me, if I would give him leave, and promise to let him return without being molested. I sent him word I would, if the Queen would permit it. He then desired me not to mention it to anybody but the Queen, and I said I would not. On Monday he sent to know the time I should appoint, so I named Wednesday evening, and accordingly I went to the place at the time, and found him just as he used to be, not

at all disguised, but in the same clothes and humour I have formerly seen him in.

It would be too long for you to read a full account of our discourse, but in short it was this: that he was a true and faithful servant to King William and Queen Mary; and if he knew anything that was prejudicial to them or their government, he would readily discover it. He protested, in the presence of God, that he knew of no plot, nor did he believe there was any in Europe but what King Louis had said; and he was of opinion that King James knew the bottom of this plot as little as other people. He said he knew that you have a great many enemies, and some who came over with you, and some who joined you soon after your arrival, he was sure, were more convertible against you and more dangerous than the Jacobites. "For," he said, "there is not one man amongst them that hath common understanding to the letters that were found with my Lord Preston, and the paper of the conference." He would not give any positive answer, but said, if he could have the honour to see the King, and the King would be pleased to believe the sincerity of what he said, and pardon the ingenuity of what he confessed, he would freely tell everything he knew of himself, and other things which would be important for his Majesty's service and interest to know. But if he cannot obtain this favour, he will be obliged to quit the kingdom, which he is very unwilling to do. He also said he might have gone away twenty times if he had pleased; but he is so confident of giving you satisfaction, if you would hear him, that he was resolved to wait your return before he took any sort of measures. What he intends to do is all he can do for your service, for he cannot be a witness if he would, it being, as he says, "against his conscience and his principles to take an oath." This is the sum of our conference, and I am sure you will judge it as you ought to do.

"I regret my inability to give this matter the full elucidation which, I gather, some of your community desire; but if you think this letter is of any consequence or interest, you are fully entitled to publish it."

William Penn's Visit to Ireland.

At a Mens Monthly Meeting, held att Horsham, the 12th of the 11th Month, 1697.

Whereas our Deare friend, William Penn, is Jntended to pass ouer into Jreland, this Meeting desires William Garton & Josiah Garton to draw a Letter of Coñunion, and send it vnto him before his passage, and to bring a Coppy of it to our next Monthly Meeting.

A Short Account of John Reckless and his Family.

PART I.

All students of his *Journal* are familiar with the graphic account of George Fox's visit to Nottingham in 1649, his testimony in St. Mary's church there, and the subsequent conversion of the Head Sheriff, but as the account shows us something of the character of John Reckless, a character fully confirmed by his after life as shown by the Minute Books of the Society of Friends at Nottingham, it seems better to introduce him in George Fox's own words. We wonder, as we read, whether the Sheriff and his wife were amongst the congregation who, as George Fox says, "looked like Fallow Ground," on that memorable First-day. After preaching in the church, George Fox tells us he was taken away by the officers, and put into "a nasty stinking prison." He then goes on:—

But that day the Lord's Power sounded so in their Ears, that they were amazed at the Voice, and could not get it out of their Ears for some time after; they were so reached by the Lord's Power in the Steeple-house. At Night they took me out of Prison, and had me before the Major, Aldermen and Sheriffs of the Town.¹ . . . They examined me at large; and I told them how the Lord had moved me to come. Then, after some Discourse had passed between them and me, they sent me back to Prison again. But sometime after, the Head Sheriff, whose Name was John Reckless, sent for me to his House; and when I came in, his Wife met me in the Hall, and said, "Salvation is come to our House." And she took me by the Hand, and was much wrought upon by the Power of the Lord God: And her Husband, and Children and Servants were much changed; for the Power of the Lord wrought upon them. And I lodged at the Sheriff's House and great Meetings we had in his House. . . . And this Sheriff sent for the other Sheriff, and for a Woman they had had Dealings with in way of Trade; and he told her before the other Sheriff that they had wronged her in their Dealings with her (for the other Sheriff and he were Partners) and that they ought to make her Restitution; This he spake Chearfully. But the other Sheriff denied it, and the Woman

¹ William Nix, Mayor; John Reckless, Richard Watkinson, Sheriffs—Cropper, *Sufferings of the Quakers in Notts*, 1892, p. x.

said, She knew nothing of it. But the friendly Sheriff said it was so; and that the other knew it well enough: And then having discovered the Matter, and acknowledged the Wrong done by them, he made Restitution to the Woman; and exhorted the other Sheriff to do the like. And the Lord's Power was with this Friendly Sheriff and wrought a mighty Change in him; and great Openings he had. And on the next Market Day following, as he was walking with me in the Chamber, in his Slippers, he said, "I must go into the Market and preach Repentance to the People." And accordingly he went in his Slippers into the Market, and into several Streets, and preached Repentance to the People.

The name of Reckless appears in the first register of the Parish Church of St. Mary's, Nottingham. On 24th September, 1581, Richard Reckeles married Jone Roo; and in January, 1583, George Recklesse, sonne of Richard Recklesse, was baptised.

Although I have made a very careful search of the early registers in the parishes of St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Nicholas, Nottingham, I have been unable to find the name of John Reckless in the baptismal registers. As I have also been unable to find any record of his marriage, it is probable that his wife was not a native of Nottingham. As the name of Richard appears amongst his descendants, it is possible he may have been a son of the Richard Reckeles whose marriage I have noted.

John Reckless, Recklesse, or Wrecklesse, is sometimes described as Maulster, sometimes as Ironmonger. He had a large family, and the following were born after he became a Friend, as their names appear in the Friends' Register:—Hannah, born 6 iii. 1650. Nathaniell, 27 x. 1653. Benjamin, 15 xii. 1655. Mary, — v. 1658. Of Nathaniell I find no further mention, so it is possible he died young, though his death does not appear on the Register.

In a letter from James Nayler to George Fox² in 1654, the writer states, "That night I came to Nottingham, I sent for Rice Jones & he came & John Recluse with him, we was a great while together."

A tract, entitled *A Real Demonstration of the True Order in the Spirit of God, and of the Ground of all Formality & Idolatry, with a few words unto such as are concerned*

² Swarthmore MSS. lii. 75.

in it, London, 1663, dated from Nottingham, xi., 1663, is signed by John and Hannah Reckless amongst others.

Besse³ mentions that in 1666 John Reckless and John Hart were committed to prison for absenting themselves from "the National Worship."

In the same year, George Fox paid another visit to Nottingham and to John Reckless.

In Eleventh Month, 1670, an address *To the King and both Houses of Parliament*, on the sufferings of Friends in Nottinghamshire, was signed by over two hundred Friends of that county, including John, Joseph, Samuel, and Hannah Reckless, and Hannah Reckless, Jun.

In 1671, when the Women's Quarterly Meeting in Nottinghamshire was first settled, John Reckless's wife and daughter Hannah, and Anne Reckless, who might have been a daughter-in-law or sister, were "appoynted and named for publicke Service" (see *THE JOURNAL*, vol. v., p. 137).

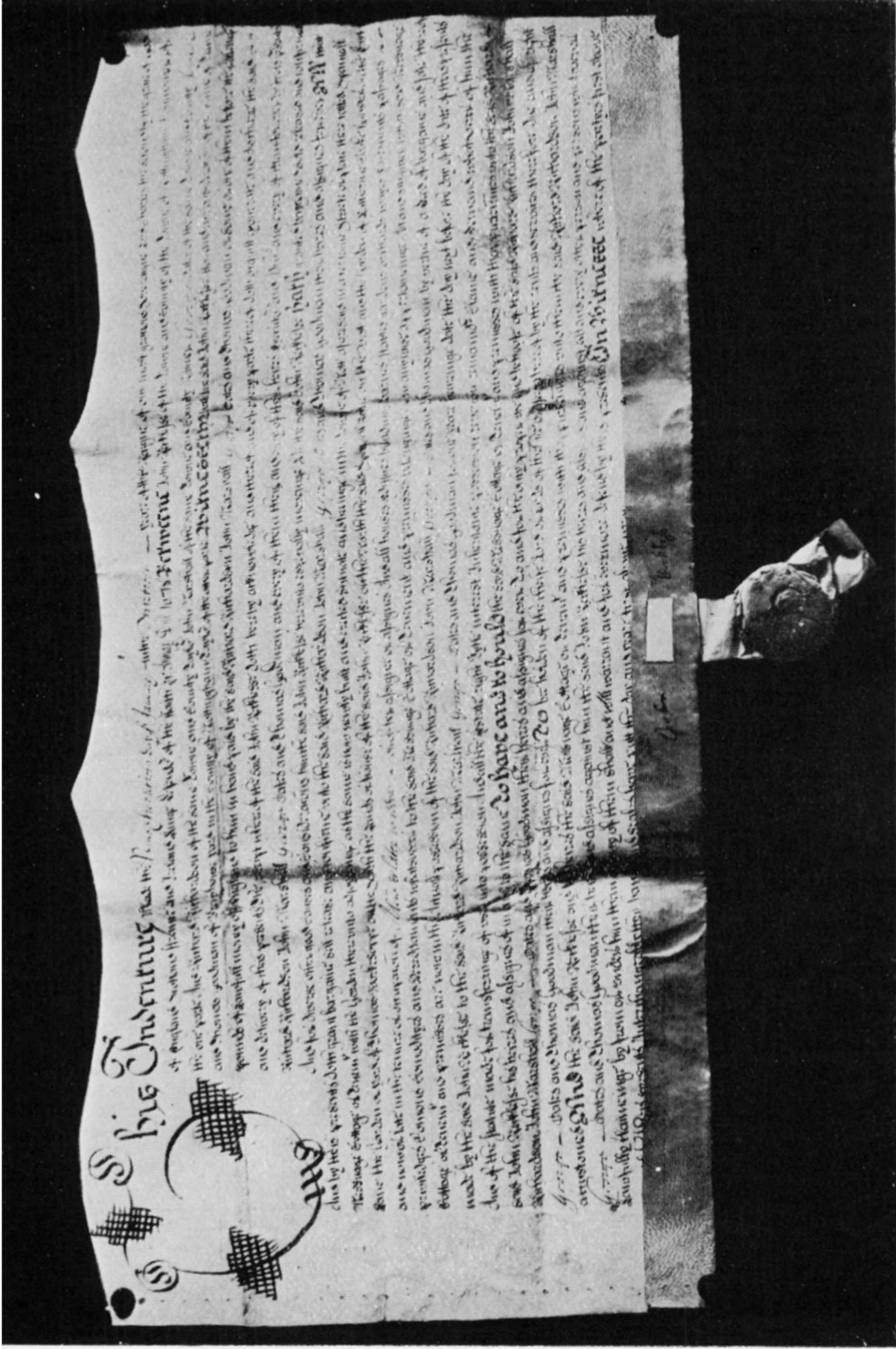
In 1674, John Reckless wrote a short Testimony to his friend, William Smith, of Besthorpe, which was printed in *Balm from Gilead*, 1675.

In 1674, a piece of land, situated on the South side of Walnut Tree Lane in a certain place near to the Castle Hills, Nottingham, was purchased as a Burial Place for Friends, and a Declaration of Trust dated 9th of January, 1675, shows that William Watson, of Nottingham, Yeoman, John Recklesse, of the same, Malster, Richard Richardson, of the same, taylor, and John Hart, of the same, Chandler, were the first trustees.

The Death Register shows us that 17 iii. 1675, John Recklesse lost his wife, and that she was buried in her garden. And on 12 i. 1677 his son John died; he does not seem to have been a very active member of the Society, as we do not find his name on the Minute Books.

Yearly Meeting Instructions to Quarterly and Monthly Meetings from two sundry meetings in London, the one being on the 27th and the other on the 31st of the Third Month, 1675, were addressed "ffor John Wreckless, a shoppkeeper, Nottingham"; also further Instructions from London, 18th of Eighth Month, 1675, were addressed to him.

³ *Sufferings*, i. 553.



Photo]

INDENTURE FOR SALE OF PROPERTY—JOHN RECKLESS TO FRIENDS. (See page 61.)

[Rachel L. Manners.

In 1677, we find by George Fox's *Journal* that he was again in Nottingham ; Fox writes, " I had a Meeting with Friends at his [John Reckless] house that Evening, after I came thither, and another the same day in Friends publick Meeting-house which was peaceable and well."

By an Indenture " made the nineteenth day of January in the thirtieth year of the reign of our most gracious Sovereigne Lord Charles the second⁴ by the grace of God of England, Scotland, ffraunce & Ireland king defendo of the ffaith ye Anness Deo 1678," we find that John Reckless sold property in Spaniel Lane, Nottingham, to Friends, which was used for a Meeting House, and by this deed, which states that the property was bounded by the "lands or house of the said John Reckless on the North," I have been able to identify the house where he lived, a photograph of which it is hoped will appear in the next number of THE JOURNAL. It is curious to note that there are two Indentures exactly the same in every particular, except that in one the property is said to be sold for £10 and in the other for five shillings. I am unable to offer any explanation of this.

The Meeting House in Spaniel Lane was rebuilt in 1737, and was used by Friends till 1847, when a new Meeting House was built in Park Street ; the old property was sold to, and used by the members of the Catholic Apostolic Church ; they built a new frontage, but the Meeting House is still standing and can be seen from the back of John Reckless's old house.

25. x. 1679, John Recklesse, senr., died, and was buried in his garden.

Search has been made at Somerset House and also at York for the record of probate or administration of the will of John Reckless, but unfortunately without success.

EMILY MANNERS.

To be continued.

[I have again gratefully to acknowledge the kind help of A. S. Buxton, Esq., for drawing, and of my daughter, Rachel L. Manners, for photograph of deed.]

⁴ The accession is dated from 1649.

The following note on the Nottingham prison has been supplied by A. S. Buxton :—

Assize and sessions held in portion with largest gable approached by covered steps at side. Second gable was Council House. Gaol for debtors under next gables. Gaol for felons under Assize Hall on ground floor. Prisons were in a filthy condition in Fox's time, so his description of "stinking" gives us no clue as to which part he was confined in, otherwise I should have said the debtors' portion, inasmuch as tanners warehoused their leather and skins beneath the debtors' portion, which may have been untanned and so anything but savoury. At any rate the large window in the biggest gable probably lit the Council Chamber where Fox was examined.

Voltaire, and Penn's Treaty with the Indians.

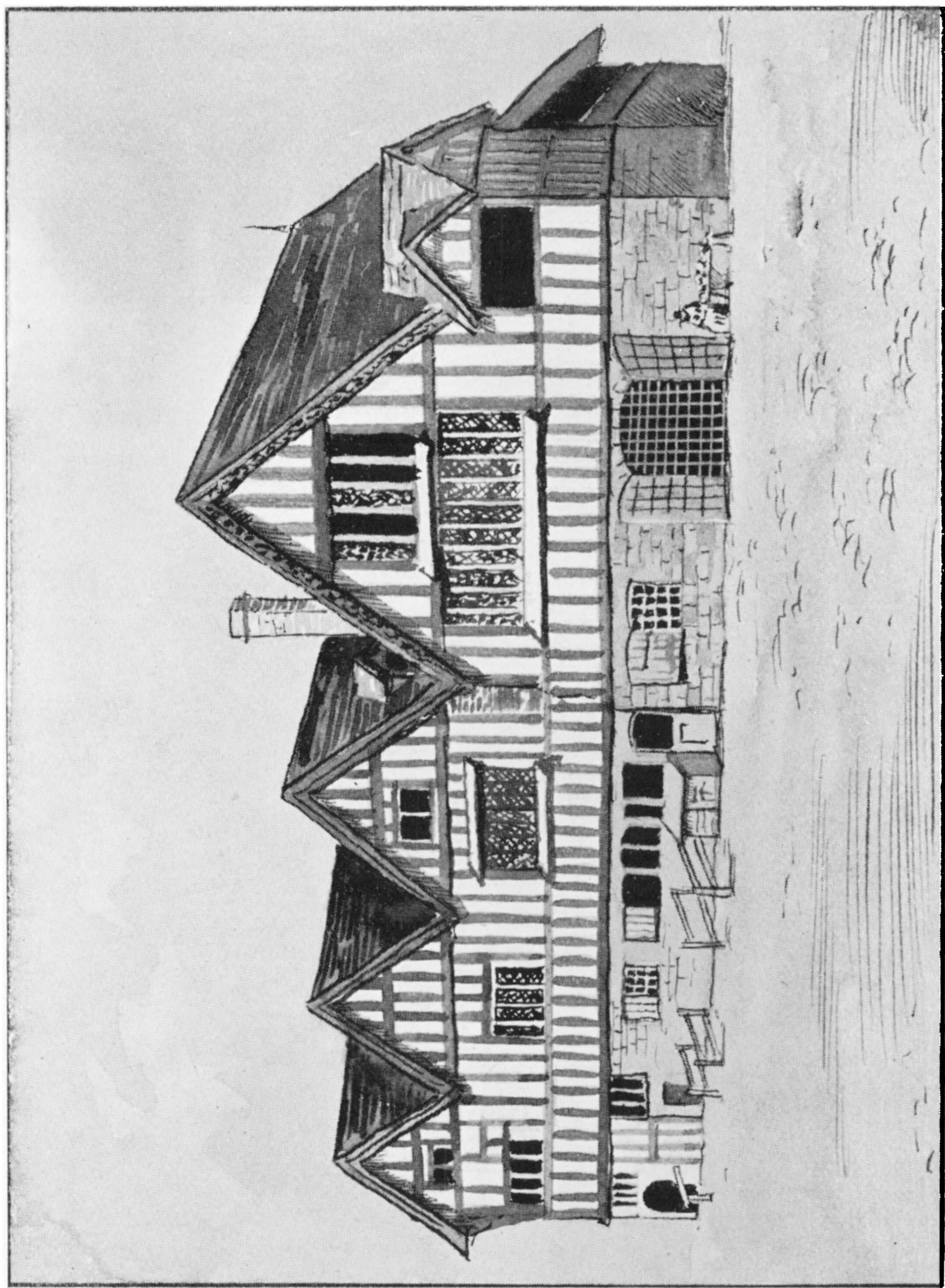
C'est le seul traité entre ces Peuples, & les Chrétiens qui n'ait point été juré, & qui n'ait point été rompu.

VOLTAIRE, *Lettres Philosophiques*, Quatrième Lettre sur les Quakers, édition critique, Paris, 1909, p. 48.

The only witchcraft trial in the province of Pennsylvania occurred in 1683. Margaret Mattson appeared before William Penn and others. Tradition has it that William Penn said to her: "Art thou a witch? Hast thou ridden through the air on a broomstick?" When the poor, confused creature answered, "Yes," he said that she had a perfect right to ride upon a broomstick, that he knew no law whatever against it, and promptly ordered her discharge.

GUMMERE, *Witchcraft and Quakerism*, 1908, p. 38.

A portly volume of 499 quarto pages has been received from J. Franklin Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C. It is entitled *Guide to the Manuscript Materials for the History of the United States to 1783, in the British Museum, in Minor London Archives, and in the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge*, and has been compiled by Charles M. Andrews and Frances G. Davenport. The latter paid a visit to Devonshire House some time ago, and found so much more of value than she expected that she delayed her return to America in order to do justice to the Friends' Reference Library. Five pages are devoted to a brief description of D., the Penn MSS. being described in considerable detail. In the 105 columns of the Index are to be found numerous references to Friends, collective and individual, which have been carefully noted for future reference. It is well to know, *e.g.*, that correspondence, etc., of Bartram and Collinson, the naturalists, is preserved in the British Museum, in All Souls Library in Oxford, and among the archives of the Royal Society.



From a drawing by A. S. Buxton.

OLD GUILDHALL AND PRISON, NOTTINGHAM. (See page 62.)

The Journal of Esther Palmer & Mary Lawson,
from Philadelphia to Maryland, Virginia, and
Carolina & from thence back to Philadelphia again.

Continued from page 40.

1705. We set forward from Philadelphia The
mo. day 12th of y^e 2^d $\frac{0}{3}$ being y^e 5th day of y^e Week
2. 12. & were y^t day at Providence Meeting⁷ & lay y^t
night at Eliz^a Webbs⁸ 30 Miles from Phila-
delphia.
15. On y^e first day we went to Brandy-wine⁹
7 Miles from Concord, & were at their Meeting,
there we lodged that night at George Harlems.¹⁰
16. 2^d we rode 40 Miles to Susquehannah fferry
thro' Mercy gott well over & lodged at y^e
House of Tho: Brown 3 Miles on Maryland
Side y^e fferry no friends but treated us very
17. Kindley. On y^e 3^d we rode 30 Miles to one
W^m Pickets a Lawyer Thomas Story being
18. wth us we had a Meeting there on y^e 4th day,
y^e people behaved themselves very Civilly;
We went after Meeting to Jn^o Hayes's High
Sheriff 18 Miles & lodged there that night,
19. very kind they were to us. Next day Meeting

⁷ Providence Meeting is on the outskirts of Media, the county seat of Delaware Co., Pa.

⁸ Elizabeth Webb lived, it is supposed, close by Birmingham Meeting, three miles south of West Chester. She conveyed the ground for the use of a meeting to William Brinton, Joseph Taylor, Philip Taylor, Joseph Brinton, John Bennett and Nicholas Fred, 27th of Tenth Month, 1721. See *The Friend* (Phila.), xxix. 77. Before that time Friends attended Concord Meeting.

⁹ The meeting at Brandywine is known as Centre, nearly south from Birmingham and about a mile south of the circular line of Delaware State. See A. C. Myers's *Irish Quakers*, 122.

¹⁰ George Harlan lived just north of the circular line on the same (west) side of Brandywine Creek, in what is now Pennsbury (then Kennet) Township, Chester County.

- being appointed at Pattapsco 12 Miles from John Hayes's to Pattapsco y^e ferry about a Mile over y^e ferry & a mile to y^e Meeting House we got to Meeting, after Meeting we went to Rich^d Cromw[ells] and lodged there
20. y^t night, they were Kind to us. The next day being 6th day we rode to Doc^t Moors 30 Miles from Pattapsco, we lodged there 6th
22. & 7th day at Nights. first day we were at West river Meeting 5 Miles & stay'd at Samuel
21. Gallaways till 2^d day then went to Richard
22. Snowdons and on y^e 3^d day was at Meeting there ; after Meeting Came to Sam^l Gallaways
23. 12 Miles. 4th day we were at Hering Creek Meeting 8 Miles from Sam^l Gallaways after Meeting we went to Phillip Coles (who was very kind to us) being 4 Miles from y^e Meeting
24. House ; on y^e 5th day we went to y^e Clifts Meeting 12 Miles from Phillip Coles, after Meeting to Rich^d John's 4 Miles from the Meeting House, they were very kind to us,
25. We stay'd at Rich^d Johns on y^e 6th day, and
26. on y^e Seventh day we went to Daniel Rawlins on the 1st day we were at Meeting at Potuxen¹¹
30. 25 Miles from R: John's, & 2 Miles from D: Rawlins, after Meeting we Came to y^e Widdow Hutchinses 25 Miles from y^e Meeting ;
3. 1. and on y^e 2^d day we went to Potuxon¹¹ ferry 2 Miles from y^e Widdows & a Mile & half over, and from y^e ferry we rode 30 Miles to Cedar Point in y^e Way we mett J: Glaister & J: Simcock, we Endeavoured to gett over Pottomack River y^t night w^{ch} the [? they] Count Seven Miles Broad & 3 Miles up to y^e Landing, but it being dark night, & after Sunsett, we were Exposed to danger, & loosing o^r way we got to land, but neither y^e Boatman nor Christopher Mather nor George Harris (who were y^e friends y^t Accompanied us out of Maryland) Knew where we were, but we gott through

¹¹ Patuxent River, in Maryland.

- Mercy to Shore & made a Comfortable Fire being very Easy in our minds, we were fain to Continue theer till Morning it raining Sometimes upon us: Blessed be y^e Lord he delivered us that night from Eminent
2. danger. The next morning finding our Selves to be many Miles out of our Way we gott into our little Boat again, and got Safe on the other Side to y^e House of Francis Thornton, they received us very Kindly, his Wife is Something of a friend, they Live upon Virginia Shore, the man has a Daughter Sarah Thornton a very Courteous young Woman: the ffriends (to witt) C: Mather & G: Harris
 3. getting a bigger Boat went back for our Horses (w^{ch} we had left on Maryland Shore), but y^e Wind being high they Stay'd till next
 4. day, and yⁿ gott Safe over wth our Horses.
 5. On y^e 5th day we had a Meeting at a Justices House (one room belonging to Jane Thornton) about a Mile from Fracis Thornton's. after Meeting we went to Peter Skinners 6 Miles
 6. from y^e Meeting; on y^e 6th day we went to y^e Widdow Wilsons 40 Miles from Peter Skinners 7 Miles from Peters we went over Rapahannock fferry a Mile over & got to the Widdows that night. on y^e 7th day of y^e Week we went to Charles Flemmings 30 Miles from y^e Widdows in y^e Way we went over two little ferrys about a quarter of a Mile over & gave 12^d apiece ferriage we got to Charles Flemmings that night, & was at their first days Meeting, there is but a few
 7. friends; We stay'd there at C: F's and apointed a Meeting at their Meeting House
 8. on y^e 3^d day (being y^e 8th of y^e Month) & there came a pretty many People, & they
 9. were Civil. on y^e 4th day we went to Jane Pleasants 23 Miles from C: F's, & was at
 10. their Meeting on y^e 5th day, there is but a
 11. few friends, on y^e 6th we went back again to 5 Miles to W^m Peters to their Monthly Meeting

- a pretty large Meeting it was ; after Meeting
12. we Came back to Jane Pleasants, 7th day we went 14 Miles to James Howards in Charles Citty County where we had a large Meeting
14. & y^e People were very Civil, on y^e 2^d we went to Skemico and from thence to Edward Thomases at Banger Creek, from James Howards to y^e ferry is 20 Miles & y^e ferry ab^t $\frac{1}{2}$ a Mile over, & afterwards 14 Miles
15. to Skemico & 6 Miles to E: Thomas's where we stai'd till 5th day & had a Meeting
18. there and on y^e 6th day we sett forward to James Town 15 Miles from Edward Thomas's, the Wind blowing we stay'd there that night,
19. y^e 7th day we got well over y^e ferry James River 3 Miles & $\frac{1}{2}$ over. we got to Benja^a Chapmans 5 Miles from y^e ferry & had a Meeting
20. 21. there on y^e 1st day, on y^e 2^d day we Came to Mathew Jordans in Live Neck & had a
22. Meeting there. on y^e 3^d day after Meeting we Came over Pagan Creek & rode 10 Miles to y^e Widdow Jordans at Chuckatuck & were
23. at Meeting there on y^e 4th day, on y^e Western Branch 7 Miles. on y^e 5th day after Meeting
24. we went to Nathan Newbys 17 Miles from y^e Meeting House. 6th day we went to Gabriel Newbeys in Carolina between fifty & Sixty Miles, through Mercy we got well there at night through many Swamps. We went from
25. G. Newbeys on y^e 1st day to Yawpim Meeting 12 Miles through bad Swamps a Large Meeting it was ; after Meeting we went to Francis Toms 8 Miles, the River we went over is ab^t a Mile Broad y^e Name of it (I think) is
28. Paquimim¹², on y^e 3^d day was at Meeting at F: Toms. on y^e 4th day we went to little
29. Creek 14 Miles from F: Toms y^e ferry is half a Mile over. on y^e 5th day we had a Meeting
30. at Little River at Henry Whites 3 Miles from y^e ferry, after Meeting we went to Tho:

¹² Perquimans River, North Carolina.

- Simons over a little River & lodged there, on y^e 6th day we had a Meeting at [*blank in MS*] 6 Miles from T. Simons after Meeting we went to Joseph Jordans 3 Miles from y^e
31. Meeting on y^e 1st day we had a Meeting a Paspakant¹³ 8 Miles by Water, we had a large Meeting tho' there is but a few friends ; after Meeting we had a very rough Sea, as if we should have been buried in it, but thro' y^e Lord's Mercys we were all well preserved ;
- 4 1. there were Several Cannoes wth us. On y^e 2^d day we had a Meeting at Tho : Cartwrights 8 Miles from Emanuel Lows (for there we lodged when we Came from Paspatank¹³) after Meeting we went back to J: Jordans 7 Miles.
2. on y^e 3^d day we rode 28 Miles to Francis Toms,
3. & on y^e 4th day was at their Monthly Meeting ;
4. on y^e 5th day we Stay'd at G. Newbys it being
5. rainey. on y^e 6th day we Came to Nathan Newbeys in Virginia, 50 or 60 Miles. on
6. y^e first day we was at Meeting at Nancimum¹⁴ 10 Miles from Nathan Newbeys, after Meeting we went to Rob^t Jordans 7 Miles from Meeting, on y^e 3^d day we had a Meeting at y^e Southern
7. Branch 7 miles from R: Jordans. on y^e 4th
8. day we had a Meeting at Benja^a Smalls : on
9. y^e 5th day we was at their Monthley Meeting at Chuckatuck, 4 miles from Benja^a Smalls
10. on 6th day at Meeting at Chuckatuck, on y^e
12. 1st day at Meeting on y^e Western Branch w^{ch} was very large being 9 Miles from B: Smalls after Meeting we went to y^e Widdow
13. Jordans 17 Miles, 2^d we went to See friends, on y^e 3^d day we went to Meeting at Benja^a
14. Smalls. on y^e 4th day we had a Meeting at Darasco Neck at Rich^d Ratclifts 8 Miles from y^e Wid^w Jordans where the Envious Priest Came & Exposed his folly in pleading wth Tho : Story for Sin : After Meeting we

¹³ Doubtless Pasquotank.

¹⁴ Nansemond, Virginia.

- Came to Mathew Jordans 10 Miles from
16. Rich^d Ratclifts ; on y^e 6th day we had a Meeting
at Pagan Creek ; after Meeting we went to
17. Benja^a Chapmans 10 Miles. On y^e 7th day
we went over James River 3 Miles & 5 Miles
from B: Chapmans 14 Miles to Ed^w Thomas's,
18. on y^e 1st day we were at y^e Yearly Meeting
19. where was T: Story & J Glaister, on y^e 2^d
20. day y^e Yearly Meeting Ended ; on y^e 3^d
day we Went to Ann Acres 30 Miles & by y^e
Way Call'd at y^e Governours at Williams
Burrough (at his request) who treated us
21. Kindly. on y^e 4th day we had a Meeting
at y^e Wid^w Acres ; on y^e 6th day we went
22. to Kickatan to meeting 28 Miles from the
Widdows there we parted from o^r Worthy
ffriends T: Story & J: Glaister, we Came back
24. to the Widdows 28 Miles that night, on y^e 1st day
we was at Martin [*blank in MS.*] at Meeting 15
25. Miles after Meeting 15 Miles more to Jn^o Bates's
26. at York where we stay'd 2^d day & on y^e 3^d
27. day we went to Cha: Flemmings 40 Miles
& on y^e 4th day had a Meeting there ; on
28. y^e 5th day we went to y^e Wid^w Wilsons, 30
29. Miles, & on y^e 6th day we went to Peter Skinners
50 Miles & had a Meeting there on y^e 1st
5. 1. day after Meeting rode 14 Miles to Colonell
2. Hoes, on y^e 2^d day we got Safe over Potomack
3 Miles over and got y^t night to y^e Wid^w
Hutchenses y^t day we rode about 40 Miles ;
3. on y^e 3^d day we went to Honest R: John's
5. & Stay'd there till 5th day then went to y^e
Monthly Meeting at West River (28 Miles)
w^{ch} held 5th & 6th days, on y^e 5th day at night
6. lodged at Sam^{ll} Galloways, on y^e 6th day
after Meeting we went 10 Miles to Sam^{ll} Chews
at Hering Creek & were at y^e Meeting that was
7. on y^e 7th day appointed for a Burial, after y^e
Burial was over we went to R: Johns 14 Miles
8. & was on y^e 1st day at Meeting at y^e Cliffts y^e
Meeting House is 4 Miles from R: Johns where
we mostly lodged while that way, we went

9. there that day after Meeting, on y^e 2^d day
 we went to Vissit a ffriend 5 Miles from R:
 10. John's, on y^e 3^d day we Came back and lodged
 11. at Abraham John's, on y^e 4th day we went to
 Hering Creek Meeting 14 Miles, after Meeting we
 12. went to Rich^d Harrison's 4 Miles, & on y^e 5th day
 went to West River Meeting 8 Miles, and after
 Meeting went to Sam^l Thoma's 2 Miles, on
 13. y^e 6th day we went to Docter Moors 8 Miles,
 14. on y^e 7th day we went to Patapsco 30 Miles,
 15. & on y^e 1st day was at Meeting there, after
 Meeting we Came to Rich^d Snowdons 28
 16. Miles ; On y^e 2^d day we went to Doct^r Moors
 19. 10 Miles and stay'd there till 5th day then
 went to Hering Creek Meeting 15 Miles ;
 after Meeting Came back to Doct^r Moors, on
 20. y^e 6th day we Intended over the Bay but it
 being Wett & Contrary Winds we stayd at
 21. Doct^r Moors till 7th day then tryed to gett
 over y^e Bay but was drove Back by a gust
 (when we were about half way over) into West
 River & went up to Honest Sam^l Galloways
 22. & were at West River Meeting on the 1st
 23. day w^{ch} I believe was for y^e Best, on y^e 2^d
 day Several friends Coming to Sam^{el} Galloways
 to take their leaves of us ; we Set out wth many
 friends wth us & throug Mercy got Safe over
 & Some friends return'd y^e same day ; on y^e
 24. 3^d day we had a Meeting at y^e Bay Side prety
 large, after Meeting we went 20 Miles to Tho
 26. D[*blank in MS.*] & on y^e 5th day was at Meeting
 at Tredhaven 4 Miles from T. D's after Meeting
 we went 6 Miles to Daniel P[*blank in MS.*] on y^e
 27. 6th day we went 8 Miles to a friends House, &
 28. on y^e 7th day were at Meeting at Tuckoho
 4 Miles from the friends House ; after meeting
 we went 20 Miles to y^e Widdow Stevensons ;
 29. on y^e 1st day was at Meeting at Choptank
 a Mile from y^e Widdows where we went after
 Meeting, that day we went over Choptank
 about 4 Miles by Water, & then went to
 Jos: Kennerlys 12 Miles & had a Meeting

6. 4. at Transquaking on y^e 4th day, after Meeting we went 20 Miles forward toward y^e Whore Kilns,¹⁵ & finding a little House we stay'd there till next morning, Two friends being o^r Pilots (viz) J: Kennerlly & W^m Stevens, then set forwards & rode 60 Miles & got well through Mercy to the Whore Kills, & on y^e 5th day, & had a Meeting there on y^e first day
9. and another on y^e 4th day following; we
12. Stayd there till y^e 7th day then went to Joseph Booths at Cedar Creek 34 Miles & had a
18. Meeting there on y^e 1st day; on y^e 2^d day
19. we rode 58 Miles to Deep [?] Creek to Joseph
20. Englands (J: Booth being wth us) & had a
22. Meeting there on y^e 4th day. On y^e 5th day
23. we rode 44 Miles to Chester in Maryland, & was at Meeting there on y^e 1st day, on y^e
26. 1st day after Meeting we rode to Henry
27. Hosiers, & on the 2^d day had a Meeting at Cicell 12 Miles from Henry Hosiers, after Meeting we went to y^e Wid^w Popes 7 Miles
28. from y^e Meeting; on y^e 3^d day we rode 44 Miles to Georges Creek¹⁶ in Pensylvania & had
29. a Meeting there on y^e 4th day after Meeting we went Elsenborrough¹⁷ about 3 Miles over Delaware River, Jn^o Lewis y^e friend that accompanied us out of Maryland being wth us.
30. We had a Meeting there on y^e 5th day, we stay'd at y^e Wid^w Morrisses till 7th day yⁿ rode 8 Miles to W^m Halls at Salem & had
7. 1. a Meeting at thire Meeting House on y^e 1st
2. day, After Meeting we Came back to y^e Widdow Morrises at Elsenborrough 8 Miles & lodged there y^t night, next day we Came over y^e River to Newcastle Several friends being with us from Newcastle we rode to

¹⁵ Now Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware.

¹⁶ Now in Delaware, then a part of Pennsylvania, or, as styled, the Territories of Pennsylvania.

¹⁷ Elsinborough, Salem County, New Jersey.

3. Caleb Puseys¹⁸ y^e Same day where Mary Lawson was taken wth a Violent feavor & Ague. we Continued there till y^e 6th day then rode to
7. Philadelphia 18 Miles.

To be continued.

Meeting Records.

AT MEETING HOUSE, PARK STREET, NOTTINGHAM.

1. Derbyshire Q.M. Book, 1672-1761.

Contains some unique Derbyshire papers on Tithes, etc., also an autograph Testimony by Miles Hubbersty to young John Brocksopp, who copied many papers, and whose early death may be the reason there are no Q.M. minutes entered earlier than 1672. The minutes commence quite informally in 1672 ; there are several pages left vacant before them as though other entries of an earlier date had been intended.

2. Book of Denials, Disownments, etc., 1685-1820.

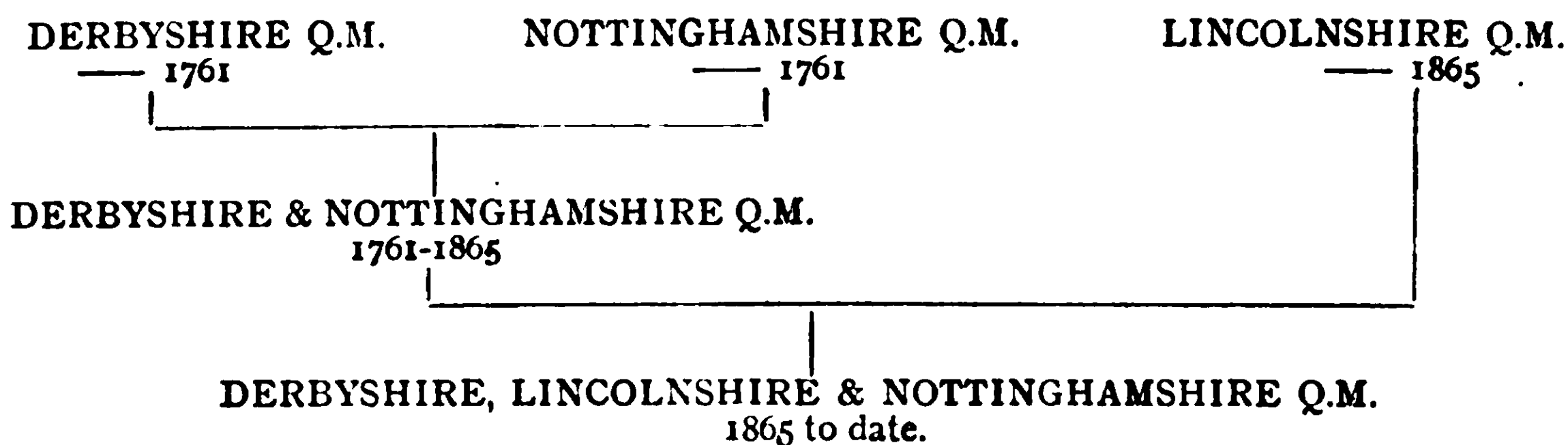
Includes disownment, in 1761, of Gilbert (Heathcote) Rodes, of Barlborough Hall, successor of Sir John Rodes, for worldliness.

3. Monyash M.M. Book, 1672-1735.

This book is described in THE JOURNAL, iii. 82.

4. Derbyshire Women's Q.M. Book, 1672-1761.

This contains only a bare record of collections and expenses, except a long paper at the beginning, apparently undated, from "Our County Women's Meeting in Lancashire, to be dispersed abroad among the women's meetings everywhere." It is followed by many names of Women Friends of Derbyshire, under date 25th 4 mo., 1689, among which occur those of Ellen Fretwell (died in Derby gaol, 1693), Margaret Lynam, Elizabeth Roads, Sarah Fearne, and about thirty-six others, four erased.



¹⁸ Caleb Pusey lived near Chester, on the Delaware River, in Delaware County, Pa. He wrote in defence of Friends and was a prominent person in the Colony. See *The Friend* (Phila.), xxix. 148.

GILBERT COPE.

The dates in the margin do not agree, in some instances, with the days of the week given in the text.—EDS.

The Somerby Estate,

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

Continued from page 22.

The earliest hint of Friends entering on their estate is dated 1687/8 :—

Its agreed yt ye folloes⁷ of ye land yts Given by William Thomson for ye use of Poore friends should be ordered by ye Persson yt in Possetion of it at Sumerby and if Friends Jnjoy it yn to be responsable for his soe ordering of it. Its further resolved yt Tho : Pittstoe take up to London Will Thomsons will to have ye advice of friends Conscarning ye Title yt friends have in it & if they Give incoragement then this meeting resolves to defend ye Tytle against all Oposers, and ye charge be born in Genrall fines.

By the second clause in this minute, it is obvious that Friends were not to receive their inheritance “to sett their furlongs to the present orderer” without a challenge from the heir-at-law, one Jeffrey Willcocks. Neither Braunstone Monthly Meeting (which then held itself to be the immediate owner) nor the harrassed and beggared Quarterly Meeting felt guaranteed in pressing their title without the superior advice of the Yearly Meeting. That advice being encouraging, the Quarterly Meeting addressed itself to the legal battle with the perseverance, the sore and prolonged self-denial, which resulted in its success—in our succession to our now possession. A series of quotations will give a picture of what the struggle was, and what it cost our forefathers :—

29. i. 1688/9. Ordered yt W^m Munny doe claime ye Land and House . . . and take such course as ye Law shall direct, and ye charg Frds have resolved shall be Born at ye public.

28. i. 1690. Ordered yt T. Pitstow & Saml Brown take a Bill of Thos Palmer of ye Charge of Sumbye & bring it to ye next Qtly Mtg.

26. vii. 1690. Its ordered a Subptm be maide thro ye Cnty for ye pressent Carrying on of ye Lawe Sute now depending for ye recovery, &c., &c.

25. vii. 91. A collection be maid thro ye Cnty to repay £20 yt Frds are indepted upon for Law Sutes to recover, &c., &c.

⁷ ? *Fallows* or *furlongs*.—M. RY.

25. x. 169½. Collections for to discharge ye Law Sute :

From Sutton Mtg by W ^m Dand	..	..	13	6
Dunnington	..	..	19	6
Dalby by Jno Fox	..	..	10	0
Ye Vaile—Edard Hallam	..	..	7	4
Okham—Saml ffish	..	..	1	14
Sileby—Thos Marshall	..	..	1	2
Beeby	..	..	2	6
Hinckley—Rich ^d Woodland	..	..	1	0

And paide Sam^l ffish for Thos Beeby for horse hire and suppenes for law Sute, £1.

Also du upon Lawe Sute for moneys laide down :—

To John Fox £2 10s., Jno Evans £1, Jno Brookes £2, Jno Farmer 10s., Saml Hefford £1, Jno Willoes £1, Saml Wilson £1, Saml Fish £1, To the Lawyer £4 10s.—£14.

(The odd 10s. was not written in.)

Ye Attorney to bring Judgement in order to Gett Cost of Sutte against Wilcocks and to make an accountt by Thos Pittstowe to ye next Qtly Mtg.

25. x. 169½. Its continued: Its ordered yt ye ffoffees . . . are to bring in . . . ye Rents and proffitts of ye s^d Land, in order to helpe to paie ye Deptts of ye Law Sute.

Its desired yt all Frds yt have lent moneys towards ye Recovery of ye Somerby Land doe signifie yr freedoms in giving ye same upp in Order to Incorage ye Building or fitting a Meeting House in Sumerby and Repairing ye Burying Place, &c. and bring in yr Ansr. . .

25. 1 mo. '92. Ye Mtg remains indepted upn Sumby acct :—

Jno Palmer & Will Shenton £3, Jno Evans £1, Willoes £1, Hefford £1, Wilson £1, Fish £1, Ye Law £4 10s., Jno Fox £2 10s., Jno Brooks £2, Jno Farmer 10s.

Rests in Thos Pittstows hands 7s. 0½d.

Friends now feeling secure in their possession, four Friends were deputed, “25. i. 1691/2,” to put the House and Burial Ground “in Good Order for the service of Truth & y^t y^v doe make use of ye growing proffitts until ye charge be sattisfyed . . . &c.” Towards this cost John Fox (of Wimeswold) lent £10, and some of the tenants (who had evidently been withholding payments during the dispute) were to be pressed.

1. iv. 92. Thos Pittstow and Saml Wilson are ordered to Shew for Rents from the Tennants, if cause require it: viz :—

Anthony Ryley £5 10s., William Roberts £2 15s., Ralph Willcocks £5 10s.—£13 15s. and we paid Saml ffish for Law Sute 4s. 6d. and Robt Hawley for the same 6s.

The tenant, Roberts, long gave trouble, the back rents did not come in—£17 of the borrowed money

was still owing in 1695, and the lenders, on the Meeting's request, were "well content" to wait for it from the rents.

By 1700 the Homestead was let to a poor Friend, Thos. Higby, who lived in the Meeting House, for about 10s. per annum, and the whole of the land was "Sett" to Thos. Beeby, a Somerby yeoman and Friend, for about £5 per annum. The first payment which the Meeting was able to apply to the donor's objects is thus mentioned :—

1701. 7 mo. 26—This Meeting being resolved to pay Edw^d Muggleston of Swannington £10 for his boarding of our friend Thos. Pitstow's youngest son Joseph, have ordered Thos Beeby to pay him £5 out of ye Recits of Sumbrby Land!

The next £5 was used for the orphans of Thomas Cant of Witham, and the rent for 1706 was promised forward for the enlargement of the Leicester Burial Ground; twenty years afterwards Oakham new Meeting House was helped. In 1710, on the rent being laid down in the Quarterly Meeting, Samuel Brown was ordered "to send 10s. to John Presson⁸ for some charges he hath been at for a tarry of Sumerby Land and other services he hath done on Truth's account."

It would appear that Friends and Willcox drew their shares of the 140 or 150 lots alternately, the final pieces were "a rood" and "a headland," which being again drawn for, Willcox drew the rood and Friends had the small headland. No two of the pieces of the entire yard land appear to have been adjacent; and they were chiefly of a *rood* in extent. If there was a mutually signed paper, it does not now appear; the Terrier was not completed either by signature or by computation of total area; it was "a half-yard-land," a sufficient definition.

The onward history marks vicissitudes common to landed property. Friends had not paid off their debts when the writings of Somerby, as well as of other Trusts, were missing, and were "enquired for thro'out the County that they be not imbesseled nor lost." Thos. Pitstowe was "ordered to Bie a Truncke and in it keepe ye Dedes belonging to Friends." Then John Brookes

⁸ John Pearson, of Oakham, the recorder of the *Sufferings*.—M. Ry.

(who lived in a cottage in Soar Lane near to Leicester Meeting House) "is elected by ys Meeting to keepe ye Deeds for ye Meeting Plans and Burials grownds of ye County." The tenants fell behind in their payments, were displaced after long patience, and superseded by others "not Friends." Doubtless times were hard then as now, for in 1720 the Quarterly Meeting advised the Trustees to forgive Thos. Beeby's arrears. In 1726 Mary Highby was spoken to "about her arrears and other practices," as her husband had often been. "The trustees are to get her arrears, and she is to leave ye Meeting-house, but if they can't be got, the Trustees to be excused by this meeting."

In 1720, the new Trustees, under the appointment of 1711, were entered on the Quarterly Meeting Books:— John Palmer, Melton, Hatter; William Palmer, Carlton, Grazier; John Hubbard, Barleythorpe, Farmer; John Pearson, Oakham, Wool Comber; George Robinson, Oakham, Cooper; John Pilkington, Branston, Weaver. Subsequently the income was generally divided between the five monthly Meetings. In 1737, the Meeting House and Croft were to stand unoccupied and the land to be let to a Friend, John Dansey, at £5 per annum. In 1758 the number of the Trustees being reduced, their renewal is recommended and James Hubbard is desired to inform the surviving Trustees to desire their concurrence thereto. John Hawley, Joseph Burgess, Thos. Bakewell and Robert Jesson, jun., are named as suitable together with those the Trustees shall chuse.

The trust of 1759 was from George Robinson and John Hubbard the younger, to James Hubbard, John Pilkington, William Start, Parkinson Baker, Francis Robinson, Robert Hawley, John Hawley, Robert Jesson, Joseph Burgess, Thomas Bakewell.

The year 1760 saw the passing of the Enclosure Act— an Act which during the following sixty or eighty years changed the appearance, as well as the farming economy of half of England. Somerby, with its 1,000 acres, in perhaps 5,000 separate portions, was one of the earliest parishes to avail itself of the new order. The Act for its Enclosure was passed in 1761. The Impropiator and then the Vicar being first allowed to select their own goodly portions; the Commissioners allotted the

remainder of the Parish between the several owners and the extensive "Common Lands." In lieu of their twenty-one or twenty-two acres in the three fields, Friends received over twenty-four acres in Marefield in the Southern—the clayey (rather than the stony) part of the Parish. This increased acreage shows that at least an eighth of the land had been occupied by baulks or other divisions. The cost of the enclosure was heavy, though how much does not appear.

At the Michaelmas Quarterly Meeting:—"This meeting hath paid Robert Hawley £33 13s. 4½d. for the *remaining charges* of enclosing Somerby estate," equally contributed by the five Monthly Meetings, and there was a loss of one or two years' rent. The next Spring "Matthew Cartwright and John Burgess and Sam^l Palmer are desired to take care of and Set ye Estate." The new tenant paid about 10s. per acre until his death in 1784. Robert Hawley and Joseph Burgess then re-let it for about £16 per annum. The last rent brought into the old Quarterly Meeting of Lester and Rutland was presented wholly to Lester Preparative Meeting, "their Expenses being very great." The Trust was renewed in 1790, and again in 1826, when James, Thomas and Wilson Burgess, Samuel Waters and Richard Crosfield were appointed.

In 1794 "the Tenant has in some instances broken the agr^t as to the mode of management and misused some part of the Estate & ye s^d Frds are desired to relet it." "1st. mo. 1795.—Several persons have offered as Tenants. 7 mo.—The Estate was let at Lady Day to George Roberts at £24 12s.⁹ and he is to have £2 12s. to put the premises in good repair."

In 1808 a manorial encroachment was made upon the frontage of Friends' Estate to the Cold Overton Road, whereupon "John & Joseph Burgess and Robert Hawley, Jnr, were appointed to enquire respecting a piece of Land called a 'Freeboard' at Somerby, which is intended to be enclosed whether it is legal or not; and also to examine the Timber, &c., &c." The timber was taken down and sold for £33 9s. 8d. This £33 9s. 8d., together with £24 12s. Somerby rents and £10 Pares's

⁹£1 per acre if Homestead included.—M. Ry.

Rent Charge and Oakham Preparative Meeting Special Contribution of over thirty pounds were all presented to Leicester Meeting for the alteration of its Meeting House.

4th mo. 1809. The Friends report "that Frewen Turner has proceeded in enclosing the Free-board, and this Meeting not being satisfied as to the legality thereof requests the said Friends to procure the Opinion of a Counsellor thereon."

1810. 1 mo. "The Friends appointed have produced an extract of the Award from Somerby, and from what legal information has been obtained it seems best not to proceed any further with respect to the right of the Free Board."

In 1820. "The Tenant being dead, his widow is to continue at £30, and the Land to be drained by this Meeting." The drainage cost £20 1s. 10d.

In 1829, the tenant, Sanders, complaining that his rent of £36 was too heavy, Joseph Ellis and Joseph Burgess recommended its reduction to £30. Much repairing was needful, in which the tenant was to share.

During the next twenty years about £90 was spent upon the old premises, which had again become let apart from the land.

The Homestead, upon its three roods, had thus become a costly possession; it had not been used as a Burial Place for ninety years, nor as a regular Meeting House for over seventy years. Without prospect of recurrence to its original use, Leicester Monthly Meeting, in 1864, concluded to sell it, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, and accepted £300 (its value being estimated by their own surveyor) from — Forester, Esq., the owner of the next house.

Thus this Homestead, once an integral accompaniment of a "Yard Land," passed away from Friends "Half yard land" for ever, the Trustees claiming by a special clause in the Deed of Transfer, the non-disturbance of the Burial Ground, first consecrated by the remains of its Donor.

In 1865 the surviving Trustees, James, Thomas and Wilson Burgess, returned the income from William Thompson's gift thus:—

For rent of 24a. or. 11p., £35 less taxes.

Proceeds of sale of Homestead invested in three per cent. Consols yielding a yearly income of £9 13s. 4d.
 Acknowledgment of use of pathway, 4d.

The concluding portion of this article will briefly describe the Meeting of Somerby.

Henry Lampe, M.D., of Ulverston.

In 1895 was published, by Headley Bros.,¹ the unique and most interesting autobiography of this attractive personality, described in a long review in *The Daily News* as "a Quaker Gil Blas." This was edited from a tiny manuscript of four inches by three, formerly the property of Thomas Binns, of Liverpool, who died in 1842, and it was probably copied from an earlier manuscript in the early part of last century.

Singularly enough, a much older manuscript of the autobiography has been discovered, in the possession of John William Graham, M.A., Principal of Dalton Hall, Manchester, and which was also the property of Thomas Binns, but how it came into its present possession is unknown. This is an extremely neat manuscript of 25½ pages quarto (7¾ by 6¼ inches), which the owner has had appropriately bound in its original drab paper covers, in whole tree-calf, etc. Inside the original cover is the autograph of "John Marsden, His Book, 1741," and below is a printed label "John Marsden, Lancaster," underneath which is the signature of Thos. Binns. At the end of the manuscript under the concluding *Amen* (in an old law hand) is "M. L. scripsit, 1730." Who the copyist was it is not easy to say, as it could not be one of the Lampe family, which the autobiography will prove; it may, however, have been one of the Lawsons, a well-known and influential Quaker family at Lancaster.

As the worthy Doctor Lampe died in May, 1711, it will be seen that the MS. was copied within twenty years of his decease. We have carefully perused it, and believe that the more modern copy from which the autobiography was printed was an exact transcript of this with the exception that the old-world contractions were extended. At the end of the manuscript of 1730 is pasted an original certificate "from our monthly meeting at the Height in Cartmell, the 2^d day of 5th month, 1700," addressed "To the monthly meeting of Lancaster these" informing the latter meeting that John Danson of [? Swarthmoor] Monthly Meeting had laid before his friends his intention of marriage with Mary Waithman of Lancaster Monthly Meeting," etc. It is signed by James and Myles Birkett, Joseph Goad, George Knipe, and last but not least by Henry Lampe himself.

JOSEPH J. GREEN.

¹ *Curriculum Vitæ, or the Birth, Education, Travels, and Life of Henry Lampe, M.D.* With an Introduction, Supplement, and Notes, by Joseph J. Green, pp. xx. + 91.

Unpublished Letter of Margaret Fox, 1684:5.

The following letter is a transcript of the original which I discovered accidentally in a manuscript book having no connection with it, and enclosed in a wrapper endorsed by my late uncle, Henry Robson, who died at my father's house, Stansted, Essex, 1850, aet. fifty-one. It is probable that it was given to my grandfather, Thomas Robson, of Liverpool, by his intimate friend, Thomas Thompson, of the same, whose collection of Quaker MSS. is now at Devonshire House. The letter is a folio one, on one side of the paper only; the right hand margin has portions missing, and has been mended by the late H. Robson.

The letter is addressed at the back:—

“ To Rachell Abraham at Swarthmore near Lancaster These ddd in Lancashire.”

It is dated, “ London y^e 7th 12th mo., 168⁴.”

Dear Son & Daughter¹ Abraham.

J received your letter & J praise y^e Lord for your pres[er]vation in y^e truth & in y^r health as we are here all a[t] this time glory to y^e lord forever, our busyness at y^e L[ords ?] is not yet ended but we hope in y^e Lord to get it ende[d] this next week, here hath been a great & as Suddain Change, King Charles was taken Jll on 2^d day morning and departed this life yesterday about Mid day, & in y^e after noon Kings James y^e 2^d Late Duke of York was proclaimed, soe y^t this day y^e Judges have received Comission to Sit agⁿ (as we hear), We expecte your Sister Lower² to be here y^e next week for I writt to her to return as Shortly as She could because yee writt y^e Small pox was Soe near hand w^{ch} J confess J was affraid of, We doe not know how things will be as yet but we will wait upon y^e Lord to Manifest his will and pleas[ure] and for your Suffering you must

¹ Rachel Fell, wife of Daniel Abraham, of Swarthmore Hall, who nursed her mother in her last illness.

² Mary Fell, wife of Thomas Lower.

be Content & in y^e Strength of y^e Lord give up to doe his will & J hop[e in] y^e Lord it will not be very long till we shall ende[avour] to return to you, My dear love & Constant pr[ayer] is to y^e Lord for you y^t in his powerfull Ar[m and] Strength yee may be preserved, My dear Love is [to] Leonard ffell & his wife and to all y^e Servants [&] friends, We Can give noe account what will [become] of Mary Woodburns busyness till our Motion C[omes] on, Your Brother and³ Sister Mead & Sister Susanah⁴ have [their ?] dear Loves remembered unto you, which is all at present,

From your dear
Mother in y^e Lord
M.F.

Your Cussin Bethia⁵
hath her dear Love
remembered unto you.

On the reverse is the letter following from Sarah Meade, wife of William Meade, of Gooses, Essex, and daughter of Margaret Fox :—

“ J have in closed thee an acct betwixt us, by w^{ch} thou will see there is [] of thine in my hand ; w^{ch} J shall pay to bee laid out as thou desires. J desire [] if thou has done as J desired in paying Addison wife 20^s from her sonn w^{ch} J mentioned in one [of] mothers Lett^{rs}, but J doe not know that thou mentioned y^e receite of it ; it was alitle [before ?] y^e time called Christmas : J am glad to heare y^t Bro : hath gott the money [of] [M]arshall & Buskell, J thinke hee hath done very well in it, & J take his care [] kindely in gettinge it. J would know of thee, what more of y^e fforge money (besides [what t]hou hath in thy hands, & if all y^e forge money bee come in) : and then J shall ord^r [] how to Returne it ; J intend to order thee y^e 12^s thou mentions about Ratcliffe ; out [of the ?] money in thy

³ These last two words in Sarah Meade's hand, as an omission.

⁴ Susannah Fell, wife of William Ingram.

⁵ Bethiah (daughter of Margaret Fell, Jun., wife of John Rous), who married David English, 1692.

hands ; [Sister] Lower will J suppose supply her selfe another way.

not else but kind Loue to thee & Brother
from Thy truely Loveinge sist^r, S.M.”

On the reverse are also the following endorsements :

“ 40 ” : and “ My Dear & Honour’d Grand Mothers
Letter to my Dear and Affectionate ffather and Mother
when she was att London.

“ J. ABRAHAM.”

In the above mentioned wrapper is also a copy of a letter of Margaret Fox to King William III., dated “ London the 24th of ye 4th moth called June 1698,” written on a large square sheet of paper in the excellent caligraphy of Sarah Meade. At the foot of this document Sarah Meade has added :—

“ This is A Cobby of a paper, deliuered to Kinge William the Third, at his Pallace at Kensington, the 25th of the 4th moth 1698 :—by Susannah Ingram, sixth daughter of the aboue mentioned Margarett Fox.”

This address is printed in Maria Webb’s *Fells of Swarthmoor Hall*,⁶ but it does not say there that Susanna Ingram was Margaret Fell’s *sixth* daughter, though this is stated on page 441. Owing to the loss of the registers of Ulverston at the period of their baptisms, the sequence of the children of Judge Fell has been uncertain, but in this case at least, it is cleared up by the autograph endorsement of one of the Fell sisters herself, *viz.*, Sarah Meade.

JOSEPH J. GREEN.

Hertfordshire Sessions Rolls.

Much information regarding Friends in Herts may be found in *Notes and Extracts from the Sessions Rolls, 1581 to 1698*, compiled by W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., Vol. I. (Hertford: Office of Clerk of the Peace, 10 by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$, pp. 494).

⁶ Second edition, 1896, pp. 421, 422.

Financial Statements sent to Swarthmore, 1655 and 1656.

Continued from page 52.

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 D. (Swarthmore MSS.)

Since ye 3 th of the 3 month And att yt time ye Stocke			
Emptie And we vpon a new Accompt out of purs ..	00	03	07
to John Browne att his goeing for Jreland	02	00	00
to C : Atkinson att Norige	00	06	06
to ye prisoners att Apleby	01	00	00
to John Audland & friends in ye west	03	00	00
to James Lancaster & ye Rest in Bedford goale ..	01	10	00
And by Geo: Scaife to others to be desposed on by E : B } and francies Howgill or R : Drin[g]	01	10	00
to Ann Wilson att hir goeing southward	00	05	00
to the prisoners att Lancaster for bookes	00	07	00
to Lenord fell ye 24 month ———xx ^s	01	00	00
to John Lawson	00	05	00
to Tho: Ralison for A : Parker and others	03	10	00
to the prisoners att Apleby for bookes	00	02	08
to ye prisoners att Lancaster	00	01	10
for ye Answer to Gilpin Booke giuen to seu'all	00	01	00
more for bookes to Lancaster 2 ^s 2 ^d	00	02	02
to Aplby for bookes	00	01	02
for John Came him selfe or others as he sees	02	00	00
to Walter Clemett yt he gaue John Tifin	00	10	00
to Ed : Whitwell of hutton towards his horse that was } taken from him by priests Greenheads order and } neuer any ouer pluse restored him by any	01	00	00
to Myles Birkett	01	00	00
to the prisoners att Aplby	00	10	00
And to Tho : Lawson att his goeing in to Sury	00	10	00
more to the prisoners att Apleby	00	10	00

to James Lancaster	..	..	..	..	01	05	00
to John Browne	..	..	..	..	00	08	00
to Tho : Salthouse Brother & another friend for Jle ma ⁿ					01	05	00
to E : B : and ffrancis Howgill	..	..	..	..	05	00	00
to Antho Patrickson	..	..	..	..	00	10	00
to the prisoners att Lancaster	..	..	..	..	01	10	00
to the prisoners att Apleby for bookes	..	..	..	..	00	02	03
And to Lancaster prisoners for bookes	..	..	..	..	00	01	04
to y ^e prisoners att Carlile	..	..	..	..	00	10	00
to John Stubs & will : Cateton	..	..	..	..	04	00	00
to Tho : Holme w ^{ch} he had paid for friends	..	..	..	..	04	00	00
More to John Camm y ^t he disburst to friends in South	..	..	..	..	02	00	00
to the prisoners att Apleby	..	..	..	..	00	10	00
Laid forth att seuerall times to friends y ^t nescesity required itt	..	..	..	..	00	07	00
for Bookes to the prisoners att Lancaster they sent for agenst the Asizes	..	..	..	..	00	08	00
to John Slee to dispose on	..	..	..	..	01	10	00
for Postage Leters Carringe money Carringe and the like					01	05	08
					<hr/>		
					45	18	02
					<hr/>		

Since the 1st of the 7 month (55)

to London	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
to T. Taylor	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
to R Hub :	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
to Geo : Whithead & J : Parnell	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
to R : Cleaton	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
to E. Holme p Clothes (& some to A. Birkett)	..	..	..	..	1	5	0
to R : Heb : & t : Allexandr ^r	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
to W : Simpson p Jreland	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
to M : Gilpine	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
to E : Holme	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
to T : giue T : Holme	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
to T : Taylors wife	..	..	..	..	0	15	0
					<hr/>		
					10	10	00
					<hr/>		
for Carrige postage & bookes	..	..	..	..	1	13	0
					<hr/>		
Jn all that month	..	..	..	..	12 ^{li}	03	00
8 month was	..	..	..	..	09	18	10
					<hr/>		
both months	..	..	..	..	22	01	10
					<hr/>		

Since the 1st of the 8 month 55.

Paide fourth for Carriage of letters postage bookes to prison ^r s : and Carriage of money :					
Jtt for bookes sent into Ireland	..	..	..	0	3 6
Jt to the prisoners at Lanc ^r for bookes	..	..	..	0	1 6
to the prison ^r s at Apleby (p bookes)	..	..	..	0	1 8
for postage one weeke	..	..	..	0	2 5
the next weeke	..	..	..	0	4 5
to the prison ^r s at Lanc : p bookes	..	..	..	0	3 6
for postage	..	..	..	0	1 6
for bookes to friends at Hakside to bee dispersed in the world	..	..	..	0	3 4
to Leonard ffell into Cumb ^r land	..	..	p bookes	0	1 8
more to the prison ^r s at Lanc :	..	..	p bookes	0	2 6
next weeke for postage	..	..	..	0	1 8
				<hr/>	
				1	7 8
				<hr/>	
sent the	to the prison ^r s at Lanc.	..	..	1	10 0
1 st of the	to John Slee	..	..	0	14 0
8 month	to Allice Birkett	..	..	0	5 0
	to London to J : N : R : H : R : D :	..	..	5	0 0
for Elizabeth Cowcrtt wastecoate petie	} Coate makeing & furnishing	..	..	0	19 2
at her goeing into the south		..	..	0	3 0
				<hr/>	
				8	11 2
				<hr/>	
In all the 8 month ..				9	18 10
the 7 month came 12 ^{li} 3 ^s ..					
				<hr/>	
both monthes cometh				22	1 10
				<hr/>	

Since the 1st of the 9 month 1655

paid fourth to Allice Birkett at her goeing southward this last time					
..	..	..	..	00	05 00
To Agnes Wilson	..	..	..	00	03 00
to Jo : Stubbs & Willm Cateton	} at their goeing for Scotland	..	..	03	00 00
to Willm Gandie for Rebeca Ward		..	..	01	00 00
for E : B : T : Holme & E : ffletcher	} each of them a paire of showes	..	..	00	09 08
ffor Jo : Browne Allice Birkett and seuerall other friends in the service p mending their showes		..	..	00	04 00
at severall times as much as came too	..	..	..	00	05 00
to Tho : Holme at his goeing south	..	..	..	00	05 00
To Jane Waugh at Banbery	..	..	..	01	00 00

EARLY QUAKER FINANCE.

85

To James Harrison at his going into Scotland	..	01	00	00
Sent by him 10 ^s to James Moore wch never had penie at all of vs	.. .. .	00	10	00
		<hr/>		
	This month comes too	07	16	08
		<hr/>		
Postage and letters Carring } And bookes to the prisoners } and friends this month .. }	.. .. .	0	11	11
		<hr/>		
	Jn all	8	8	7
		<hr/>		

Since the 1st of the 10th month: 1655.

To James Lancaster & Richard Cleaton } at theire going for Ireland	.. ..	01	00	00
To Tho: Taylors wife and Children ..	.. ..	00	10	00
To Tho: Lawson wch he sd hee wanted	.. ..	00	05	00
To Jo: Audland wch hee borrowed for } M: Halhead and T: Saltas .. }	.. ..	02	00	00
To Robert Storey that he gaue to } Dorathle Waugh .. .. }	.. ..	00	07	00
And 2 ^s more that shee tooke of another } friend that wee pd againe for her .. }	.. ..	00	02	00
To Jo: Slee wch hee tooke at T. Bewlys	.. ..	01	14	00
To the prisoners at Lancaster	.. ..	01	10	00
To John Scafe wch hee tooke of Robert Atkinson wch } wee pd him againe .. .. }	.. ..	00	10	00
		<hr/>		
		07	18	00
		<hr/>		

To Jo. Browne for a paire of showes and } lineings to his britches .. .. }	.. ..	00	05	00
		<hr/>		
		08	03	00
		<hr/>		

for bookes to the prisoners at Lanc	.. ..	0	5	6
to Robert Saltas bookes came to	.. ..	0	1	0
And this month for postage letters carrying } and other pcells for friends .. }	.. ..	0	9	11
and Carriage of money	.. ..	<hr/>	
		0	16	05
		<hr/>		

Jn all this mo:	8	19	5
Ninth month	8	8	7
	<hr/>		

These two monthes comes to in all

17 8 0

in our hand is now but 3^{li} 8 : 9

The Sufferings of John and Mary Stanley, of Cladswell, Worcestershire.¹

1694. Something written by John Stanley² with his own hand, as touching himself, and Mary his deceased wife, respecting what they passed through during the time they lived together, which was 21 years and 8 months, his wife being taken from him into peace with the Lord, the 2nd of 9th month, 1693.

John, the son of Foulke Stanley & Frances his wife, was baptized according to the Protestant way the 3rd of Jan. 1648, & was strictly brought up by my parents therein until the age of nineteen years, at which time the Lord in His great Love opened my understanding, & by His power through his servant Richard Moore, I was convinced of God's everlasting truth, & in a measure preserved in the same unto this day, blessed & for ever blessed be His Holy name, saith my soul. When I came to the age of three & twenty, I took a wife amongst

¹ Transcribed by Caroline W. Pumphrey, from a typed copy of a tattered sheet of foolscap once belonging to the late Stanley Pumphrey, of Worcester, and considered by him one of his most valuable possessions. A similar MS. in the same handwriting is in the possession of a member of another branch of the family. It is probable that John Stanley was the writer of both manuscripts. *The print has not been corrected by the original manuscript.*

This MS. is printed by permission of Josiah Newman, F.R.Hist.S. (a descendant of the Stanleys), who has in hand a compendious history of the Stanley and allied families, which history will trace back to remote periods the lineage of several Quaker families, and demonstrate the fact (often ignored) that among the early Friends there were numerous members of families of outward rank and position.

² John Stanley, of Cladswell, parish of Inkberrow, yeoman, married, firstly, Mary, daughter of William Reading of Linn, Co. Stafford, 20 xii. 1671. She died, s.p., at Cladswell, 4 ix. 1693. He married, secondly, at Worcester, 12 i. 1694/5, Elizabeth Chandless, widow, of Worcester, late of Perton, Co. Stafford, whose maiden name was Somerford. She became the mother of five children, and died at Cladswell, 23 i. 1732. John Stanley died at Cladswell, 1 iv. 1706. The descendants of John and Elizabeth Stanley are to be found in large numbers among Friends to-day.

For further particulars of the Stanley and Somerford families in addition to the proposed history thereof by Josiah Newman, F.R.Hist.S., already referred to, see *The Journal of George Fox; Brown's Evesham Friends*, pp. 214 ff.

Friends, according to the order of Truth, whose maiden name was Mary Reading, & the Lord made her a help-mate to me every way both inwardly & outwardly. Soon after we were married the Lord suffered us to be tried for His truth's sake, & in a measure gave us strength to bear the same patiently, blessed for ever be His name. When the Priest that I had been a hearer of, being Vicar of the Parish, perceived that I had taken a wife contrary to their way, & came not to hear him or pay him, he was soon filled with envy against us, & forthwith began to prepare war against us. Now my land lyeth in two Priests' Tythings, the Priest of the Parish, & the Prebend's place belonging to the College of Hereford. First, the Priest that was the Prebend sued at law my Mother, who, he said, was several years behind with him for Tithe. When the Bailiffs came to arrest her, finding her so weak in bed, that she could not lift her hand up to her head, they blessed themselves, & said they would not meddle with her lest she should die under their hands & went their way. Then John Harris, the Prebend, let the suit fall, & he began again with me, & said he would make me an example to the whole parish. So he sub-pœned me into the Exchequer, & soon after sent me to prison for my Mother's debt for the most part, from my tender wife whom I had been married to but half a year, & from my weak Mother that could not help herself. There he left me from the 12th of Seventh month, 1672, to the last of the Fifth month, 1673, & would not suffer me to go off the Castle grounds all that time to see my tender wife & weakly mother. But the Lord in his love preserved my wife faithful & she bore testimony nobly for God & His truth against the oppression & cruelty of Tithe, & encouraged me to be content & to bear my imprisonment patiently, for she believed the Lord in His due time would set me at liberty again, for we were not only called to believe, but to suffer for His Name's sake. And after a time the King granted an act of Grace by which I had my liberty. Soon after the Prebend understood that I had my liberty, & was home again, he caused me to be served up to London again into the Exchequer. But I left my cause to the Lord, & never appeared by an Attorney. So he sued out a Writ of

Institution as they call it, & sued me in County Court, & got an execution against me & sent his Bailiffs, & took from me six cows, being all we had, which my wife & I were made willing to part with for the Lord's sake. The cows were valued at that time worth £24, but they were put up to sale for what they could get, for there were few people that knew how they came to them that would meddle with them. But the lawyer's kinsman bought the worst of them, & the lawyers & bailiffs parted the rest between them for their share. But the Lord according to His promise to the faithful is not wanting; after some time our stock increased & we had six cows again, thanks be given to the Lord. And after some time the Vicar of the Parish where I live, demanded tithe of hay & corn & Easter dues, as he calleth them, which he said was unpaid from the time that we left hearing him unto that day. Now part of the time I was under age, & was a servant to my mother, & as the former Priest had pressed, so this envious parson pressed against me, serving me into the Exchequer, issuing a Writ of Institution, & taking three cows from me. His bailiffs William Getley & W^m Wested sold them about the 14th of Fourth Month, 1680. The three cows were worth about £10, which were taken from me for about £3 demanded, which covetous evil practice still made the Priests odious & manifest unto us & all that observed the evil of their way. Now about this time the old Prebend died, & his successor farmed the Prebend's part of the Tithe to two neighbours, namely Richard Harriot, & Richard Glover. So these men began to deal with us as their master did, & served me up to the Exchequer, & issued a writ of Justicion, & sued me again in the County Court, & got execution against me, & sent Bailiffs, & took from us six cows more, & one two-year old heifer big in calf, being all we had. They took them to the Market Place, & sold them, & never gave us an account. This was about the 10th of Twelfth Month, 1680. The seven cows were valued at about twenty pounds. But the Lord according to His wonted mercy gave me & my wife free contentment, & we could witness the saying fulfilled of those who "suffered joyfully the spoiling of their goods" for the Lord's sake. My tender

wife would often say, "Husband, let us commit our cause to the Lord, & seek no revenge, but be ready to do them any good we can." It was a great comfort to me to see the wife of my bosom not only take part with me in suffering, but also speak a word of comfort to me with advice & encouragement to me. After while she lived to see one of them come to decay in his estate that had dealt so unneighbourly with me, & she would put me on to lend him money or anything he wanted, which I did, so that we might show no ill will against him for anything he had done to us, but leave all to the Lord who rendereth to every one according to their deeds done in this life. So my wife & I lay still & contented in the will of the Lord, & saw the Priests & Tithemongers begin to be troubled & concerned at what they had done to us. For the Lord pleaded our cause in their hearts, & they were weary of suing us. Notwithstanding we did not spend one shilling in law with them. After they had wearied themselves they consulted together that when harvest came they would take it off our land. So they proceeded, never heeding us nor our fences. But they would go & break in & take what they pleased, sometimes a load in one place when we had carried some off the place before. Or at another time they would take the tenth cock or sheaf. Seeing these things my wife & I sometimes have considered that innocent suffering most becomes the Gospel of Christ. And we have gone to them and told them that it was for the sake of Christ, who put an end to all these things, that we could not pay them their unjust demands & not out of covetousness. Neither did we quarrel with them for coming on our ground & breaking open our hedges & gates, nor strove with them to keep them out by strong hand, but suffered innocently, committing our cause to the Lord, which always gave most satisfaction to both my wife & myself. Since she is taken from me, it arose in my heart to write this & leave it behind me, when it shall please the Lord to take me hence, for the encouragement of those that come in my room, to be faithful to God & dwell in His Truth, & not to be afraid of mortal man whose breath is soon gone. For this is my testimony, He will not forsake those that suffer for His Name's sake. J.S.

Stanley of Tardebigge and Cladswell.

COMPILED BY JOSIAH NEWMAN, F.R.HIST.S.

RICHARD STANLEY, of Tardebigge, = PERNELL. . . Left a widow in Co. Worcester. A grandfather at the date of his will, made 9th October, 1555, proved in the Consistorial Episcopal Court of the Lord Bishop of Worcester, 31st March, 1556. Buried in the Churchyard of St. Bartholomew, Tardebigge.

1556. Buried in the Churchyard of St. Bartholomew, Tardebigge. Her will of 7th September, 1558, proved at Worcester 20th September, 1558, by her only surviving son, Christopher Stanley, the Executor.

CHRISTOPHER STANLEY, of the Parish of Tardebigge, with eight children living at the date of his father's will, in 1555. Born soon after Christopher Columbus discovered America. Buried at Tardebigge. His will of 9th November, 1558, proved at Worcester, 21st February, 1558/9.

= AGNES [? JAMES]. Buried at Tardebigge 4th September, 1583. Her will of 3rd September, 1583, proved at Worcester, 4th October, 1583, in which she refers to her eight children and her brother, William James.

RICHARD STANLEY, eldest son, of Bentley Pauncefoot, Parish of Tardebigge, yeoman. Buried at Tardebigge, 20th January, 1588/9. His will of 19th January, 1588/9, proved at Worcester, 11th October, 1589. Overseers: his brothers-in-law, William Cookes, of Bentley, and Henry Cookes, of Skeltwood, and William Mascall, of Hemlockhill; all in the Parish of Tardebigge in Feckenham Forest.

= DEANES,¹ eldest daughter of William Cookes, of Tardebigge (his will was proved at Worcester, 16th June, 1563) and Isabell, his wife. Married at St. Bartholomews, Tardebigge, 28th September, 1567. Buried there 18th January, 1606/7. Her will of 25th November, 1606, proved at Worcester 23rd May, 1607, by her eldest son, John Stanley.

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¹ Henry Cookes, the brother of Deanes, was the great-grandfather of Sir William Cookes, first Baronet of Norgrove, High Sheriff of Co. Worcester, who joined Charles I. at the Battle of Worcester, when, according to family tradition, Charles gave him the family motto "*Deo Regi Vicino.*" His eldest son, Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., was the Founder of Worcester College, Oxford.

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JOHN STANLEY, of Bentley Pauncefoot, in Parish of Tardebigge, yeoman. Buried at Tardebigge, 16th April, 1654. Born *circa* 1570. His will of 30th March, 1654, proved at Westminster, 16th June, 1654. = ALICE, daughter of William Mascall, of Hemlockhill in Parish of Tardebigge. Bapt. there 31st December, 1571. Married there, 30th June, 1594.

FOULKE STANLEY, of Cladswell, in Parish of Inkborough, Co. Worcester. Baptised at Tardebigge, 24th August, 1608. Youngest of nine children. = FRANCES WILD. Married at Tardebigge, 30th December, 1640. Died, a Quaker, 22nd April, 1677.

JOHN STANLEY, of Cladswell, in Parish of Inkborough. Baptised there 3rd January, 1648. Died there 1st April, 1706. Entertained George Fox. His first wife was Mary Reading, who died 4th November, 1693. Elizabeth Somerford was the widow of Roger Chandless, of Perton. = ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas Somerford, of Somerford Hall, in the Parish of Brewood, Co. Stafford, gentleman, twenty-fourth in descent from Alfred the Great and seventeenth from William the Conqueror. Her grandmother was Dorothy² Onslow (a Quaker), of the family of the present Earl of Onslow. Elizabeth married John Stanley, at F.M.H., Worcester 12 March, 1694/5. She died at Cladswell, 23 January, 1732, and was the ancestor of all John Stanley's descendants.

Morgan Bunting, of Darby, Pa., has rendered valuable service by compiling *A List of the Records of the Meetings constituting the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends held at Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia* (8¾ by 6¼, pp. 104).

² The esteem in which Dorothy (Onslow) Somerford, daughter of George Onslow, of Boreaton, was held by Friends in Staffordshire is shown by the following record of her burial in Book 249, page 53, at Somerset House:—

“Dorothy Sumerford of Sumerford Hall, widow, a zealous woman for God and His Truth and a lover of all people who did truly serve the Lord, And of good report and repute amongst her nibors where shee lived, departed this life the 12th day of the Eighth Month called Octobr, and was buried at Stafford the fifteenth day of the same month in ye year of O^r Lord Christ according to the common account one thousand six hundred ffoore scoor and one, 1681.”

Friends in Current Literature.

A warm welcome is extended to the Baptist Historical Society, founded last year; a copy of the first *Transactions* of this body, dated November, has been received. The President of the Society is George Pearce Gould, M.A., Principal of Regent's Park College, London, and the Secretary is W. T. Whitley, M.A., LL.D., F.R.Hist.S., 7, Wolseley Road, Preston, Lancs. The *Transactions* (London: Baptist Union, 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 2s.) are to appear three times in the year. The first issue contains a valuable article by the Editor, Dr. Whitley, on "Baptists and Bartholomew's Day," in which the names of Richard Claridge and Samuel Fisher occur—"Richard Claridge, M.A., who had been rector of Popleton, was baptised at Bromsgrove in 1691, and soon joined the Friends. . . . Samuel Fisher, M.A., laid down the vicarage of Lydd before 1649 to join the Baptist Church at Ashford." See "*F.P.T.*" An active correspondence has already opened between the Secretaries of the B.H.S. and the F.H.S.

Commander Charles N. Robinson gives an outline of the well-known story of Thomas Lurting in his *British Tar in Fact and Fiction* (London and New York: Harper, 9 by 6, pp. 520, 15s. net). At the close of his reference to Lurting, he says, "It is worth while to observe that Philemon Bacon, captain of the 'Bristol,' was killed in the Four Days' Battle in 1666."¹ A chapter of this volume is devoted to the "Fair Quaker of Deal," which opens with "There is a distinct quality about Charles Shadwell's comedy," which was first produced at Drury Lane in 1710. "Miss Santlow was the original Dorcas Zeal . . . 'the gentle softness of her voice, the composed innocence of her aspect, the modesty of her dress, and the reserved decency of her gesture, made her seem the fair Quaker she represented.'" On page 264, we read of the "Quaker Surgeon, who, while in principle averse to fighting, has always some good reason for engaging the enemy with the prospect of plunder, and without the responsibility." This doubtful character appears in "Captain Singleton," published in 1720, attributed to Daniel Defoe. There is not any reference in the book to Richard Sellar, 1665.

Penn and Religious Liberty, interpreted by Representatives of Sixteen Denominations, is the title of the volume containing the addresses given in Friends' Meeting House, Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia, in Founders Week, last Tenth Month.

¹ For information respecting Thomas Lurting, see also "Friends' Intelligencer," 1898, pp. 447, 463; "Friends' Quarterly Examiner," 1901, p. 170; Clement's "Settlers in New Jersey"; Myers's "Immigration of Irish Quakers"; Tangye's "Tales," fourth series; MSS. in D. A new edition of Lurting's life, placed in its historical setting, is needed.

Two articles recently contributed to periodical literature by Dr. Isaac Sharpless have been reprinted under the title *The Quaker Boy on the Farm and at School*, with fifteen illustrations by Jane Allen Boyer and Amy C. Sharpless (Philadelphia: The Biddle Press; and London: Headley, 9½ by 6½, pp. 38, \$1).

Amelia Mott Gummere's book, *Witchcraft and Quakerism* (Philadelphia: Biddle Press; and London: Headley, 7¾ by 5½, pp. 69, \$1), throws valuable light upon a little-trodden bypath of knowledge. Our author commences with the statement, "In many respects the Quakers stand out conspicuously free from some of the current phases of thought prevalent at the time of their rise. Among these may be mentioned the belief in witchcraft," but she adds (page 19), "George Fox was not entirely superior to the superstitions of his age."² Writing of the third decade of the eighteenth century, and in respect of Philadelphia Y.M., A. M. Gummere states (page 49): "It is not safe to assert that sorcery or witchcraft had come to an end, even among the Quakers, except officially, although the mild forms in which it still survived gave little cause for notice." The book contains a wealth of illustrative extracts from printed books and manuscript records. I am in hearty agreement with the words (page 32). "The prints that were published at this time [c. 1655], as well as the pamphlets, books and broadsides, form a necessary part of Quaker history, disagreeable and coarse, like the times, but none the less important and quite neglected." *Devonsdale* is, of course, a slip for *Doomsdale* (page 25). An index might have usefully occupied some of the four blank pages at the end of the book. The frontispiece is a reproduction of one of Robert Spence's etchings, "George Fox and the Witches."

In the Christmas number of *Milling* several pages are occupied with an illustrated account of a new flour mill recently erected at Luton, in Bedfordshire, for Brown Brothers, of that town. Until his recent retirement the head of the firm was William Henry Brown; now the partners are his sons, Wilfred Henry Brown and Percy William Brown; for about two-and-a-half centuries the business has been in the same family of Friends, and the present heads are well-concerned members of the Society.

The Treasury (London) for January contains an article on Friends, under the heading, "Byways in English Religion," by Arthur Reynolds. It is, on the whole, sympathetic. The writer visited Westminster Meeting House, "a bare hall, badly lighted from the roof, and depressing in its appearance," and thus sums up the meeting:—

"The long silences, broken only by prayers and addresses uttered in subdued tones and with remarkable deliberation, the atmosphere of tranquility, the evident devoutness of the people assembled, lifted this singular act of worship far above the commonplace, and everything that was said and done was in perfect good taste."

² His contact with witchcraft may be seen in his *Journal*, bi-cent. ed., i. 165, 166, 400; see also forthcoming Cambridge *Journal*.

In connection with the Angus Lectureship, J. Rendel Harris, M.A., D.Litt., gave seven lectures at Regent's Park College, London, during last year. These have now been published under the title *Side-Lights on New Testament Research* (London : Clarke, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, pp. 243, 6s.).

The first chapter of *Cornish Characters and Strange Events*, by S. Baring-Gould, M.A. (London and New York : John Lane, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 5 $\frac{3}{4}$, pp. 774), describes briefly the life of William Pengelly (1812-1894), but without any reference to his Quakerism.³ Another chapter deals with Sir William Lower, Knt. (c. 1600-1662), a relative of Thomas Lower, son-in-law of Margaret Fox. "The Lowers were a very ancient family in Cornwall, seated in S[aint] Winnow parish, and at Clifton, in Landulph."

E. Howard Brown, author of "Young People's History of the Friends' Church," has issued an illustrated pamphlet, *War against War* (New Sharon, Ia. : The Brown Press, 7 by 4 $\frac{3}{4}$, pp. 30).

A Revised Edition of the *Journal of Joseph Hoag* (1762-1846) has just been printed by William H. Pile's Sons, Philadelphia ; it can be obtained for 50 cents from Friends' Book Store, 304, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

In *The East Anglian Notes and Queries* for October last, there appeared an article headed "Theodore Eccleston of Crowfield Hall, Esq." In a subsequent issue, February, 1909, appeared a further article, headed "The Quaker Family of Eccleston," supplementary to and correcting the previous article. We gather from these two papers that Theodor Eccleston (1650-1726), the well-known London Friend, was the son of Richard and Priscilla Eccleston, Seekers who became Quakers. Richard Eccleston died in 1665, his widow married Thomas Hart, of Enfield, in 1671. Theodor Eccleston married Anne Selby in 1677. His son, John (born 1678) married into the Quaker family of Harwood, of London and Crowfield, co. Suffolk. John's only surviving son, Theodore, was born 1715. John Eccleston appears to have left Friends ; his son became connected with the Anglican Church, and was specially noted for his interest in bell-ringing. Theodore Eccleston the younger had one son, of the same name, who died in infancy. Thus came to an end the descendants in the male line of the valued Quaker Minister, Theodor Eccleston.

The *Official Report of the Seventeenth Universal Congress of Peace*, held last year in London, is now out (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, pp. 480, 5s.).

Fielden Thorp, of York, has recently published *A Brief Sketch of the History of the Early Friends* (York : Sessions, pp. 60, 6d. net, post free). The author states that his sketch is "based upon lessons given many years ago in the School at Bootham and on some lectures delivered somewhat later to members of York Meeting, recently abridged and revised." The pamphlet is written in a very readable style, and deals with the beginnings of Quakerism, from the "orthodox" point of view.

NORMAN PENNEY.

³ William Pengelly did not come of Quaker stock, but joined Friends and, later, married, as his second wife, Lydia Spriggs, a Friend. See *Memoir*, 1897.

Foreign Works on Quakerism.

In the last issue appeared a notice of a book on Friends in Dutch ; below are given reviews of books in German and French.

A valuable addition to the George Fox literature has appeared in *George Fox. Aufzeichnungen und Briefe des ersten Quäkers*. It consists of selections from the "Journal" translated into German by Fräulein Marg. Stähelin, of Basel, whose father is a distinguished writer on Church history, and the biographer of Zwingli. The introduction is by Professor Dr. Paul Wernle, of Basel, well known for his theological works. Professor Wernle, in an impartial analysis of the character of George Fox and of the influences that contributed to its formation, places him in his historical setting. Both the Professor and the translator are enthusiastic admirers of George Fox, and the former remarks that, in briefly explaining the place occupied by him and the Quakers in history, it becomes clear whether he has a message for the world to-day. The intention has been to reproduce all that is essentially characteristic of George Fox and the early Friends, and to retain in translation the simple unaffected style of the original. This intention has been admirably carried out in some 340 large 8vo. pages. The type is exceedingly clear, and the notes are concise and informing. There is a chronological table of events from 1642 to 1689. The work is published by Mohr of Tübingen, and bears date 1908. It may be obtained of Headley Brothers for 5s. net. An English translation of Professor Wernle's introduction has been prepared for the *Friends' Quarterly Examiner*.

ISAAC SHARP.

The world of letters is greatly indebted to Professor Gustave Lanson for the first scientific critical edition of Voltaire's *Lettres Philosophiques*, the first volume of which contains the four famous letters on the Quakers (Paris: Société des Textes Français Modernes, 7½ by 4¾, pp. 220, 5 francs). The text of the letters, which were printed by various publishers in London and Amsterdam from different manuscripts, presents many critical difficulties, which are dealt with in a masterly way by the Editor in his introduction and initial notes. At least until one of the MS. versions (several copies of which were sent by Voltaire to his friends before the work was printed) is discovered, Mr. Lanson's edition is likely to be regarded henceforth as the *textus receptus*.

Amongst the notes of special interest to the readers of THE JOURNAL may be cited a hitherto unpublished contemporary account, giving a picture of the new sect in 1659 (pp. 8-10).

"Their sermons," says this French critic, "are only a sort of jumble or tissue of passages of the Scripture, with but little judgment. . . . The most remarkable thing in their outward appearance, beyond their sad countenance, is that they often sigh and groan, whether from the feeling of their own weakness or from reflecting over the sins of other

men. . . The only person of quality who has appeared amongst them is the Earl of Pembroke,¹ and he has since withdrawn from them."

Voltaire's letters themselves are delightful examples of his wit, and of the rapier thrusts of his characteristic irony, and present a not unkindly picture of the old Hampstead Quaker, Andrew Pitt, who serves as a foil to expose the unreal conventional religion of the day. With not a few of the standpoints of the Quaker Voltaire was in agreement, but he did not understand mysticism, while the externals of Puritanism only seemed to him absurd and barbaric.

He evidently skimmed through, at least with some amusement, and not without admiration, the life of William Penn, and he recounts various anecdotes also of Fox, several of which are typical stories which on analysis prove to be conflation from various sources in Sewel and Croese. Voltaire quotes with admiration the close of Barclay's dedicatory letter to Charles II., but he probably would not be interested in the theological argument of the "Apology." It was the practical statesmanship and tolerant spirit of Penn which above all appealed to him. His concluding observations are full of significance:—"I cannot divine what will be the lot of the Quaker religion in America, but I see that it is dying day by day in London [1728-9]. In every country the dominant religion, when it does not persecute, in the long run swallows up the rest. The Quakers cannot be members of Parliament or hold any office, because it would be necessary to take the oath, and they will not swear. They needs must gain their living by trade; their children, made rich by the industry of their parents, wish to play, to enjoy honours, buttons, and ruffles, they are ashamed of being called Quakers, and turn Protestants to be in the fashion." One wonders how the keen-eyed philosopher would have viewed the Quakers of to-day.

T. EDMUND HARVEY.

The Pedigree Register (227, Strand, W.C.) for March contains, as its first article, a paper by the President of the Friends' Historical Society on "Genealogical Reminiscences and Anomalies," in which occur the names of many Quaker families.

The first volume of *Publications of the Pennsylvania History Club* (Philadelphia, 1300, Locust Street, 9¼ by 6¼, pp. 58), is dated February. The principal portion of the book is occupied by a valuable "List of Members with their Historical Bibliographies, a Contribution to Pennsylvania Historical Bibliography." The Club had its inception early in 1905 (see *THE JOURNAL*, ii. 124). Albert Cook Myers, Moylan, Pa., is Secretary and Treasurer.

¹ This statement conveys an erroneous impression. The Earl of Pembroke is referred to in a letter from Burrough to Howgill, dated London, 24 vii., 1658, and quoted in Barclay's *Letters*, "The Earl of Pembroke has been with us; there is a principle of God stirring in Him;" but the writer adds, "This night at Woodcocks at the meeting was the Earl of Newport—he is truly loving to us." Lord Newport is also mentioned in George Fox's *Journal*.

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