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THE JOURNAL OF THE FRIENDS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Contents.	PAGE
Notices - - - - -	149
Notes and Queries :—	
“ Extracts from State Papers ” - - - - -	150
Friends and the Castle of Chambord. Illustrated - - -	151
A Visit to Chambord in 1910. By <i>Albert G. Linney</i> - - -	151
George Fox to Friends in Ireland, 1685 - - - - -	181
Testimony to Grace Chamber, Deceased, 1763 - - - - -	182
“ The Record Book of Friends of the Monthly Meeting at Urie ” II.	184
Notes on the American Descendants of John Reckless, of Notting- ham. By <i>James Emlen</i> - - - - -	191
Thwarted Marriage Proposals - - - - -	194
Dr. Fothergill's Prescription for Tender Eyes - - - - -	194
Friends in Current Literature. By <i>Norman Penney, F.S.A.</i> - -	195
Obituary—John Handley - - - - -	200
Index to Volume vii. - - - - -	201

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
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Notices.

Sufficient material is on hand for another Supplement —“ Extracts from State Papers.” The Supplement will probably appear about the date of next Yearly Meeting.

All communications respecting the Historical Society or its *Journal* should be sent to Norman Penney, F.S.A., Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Notes and Queries.

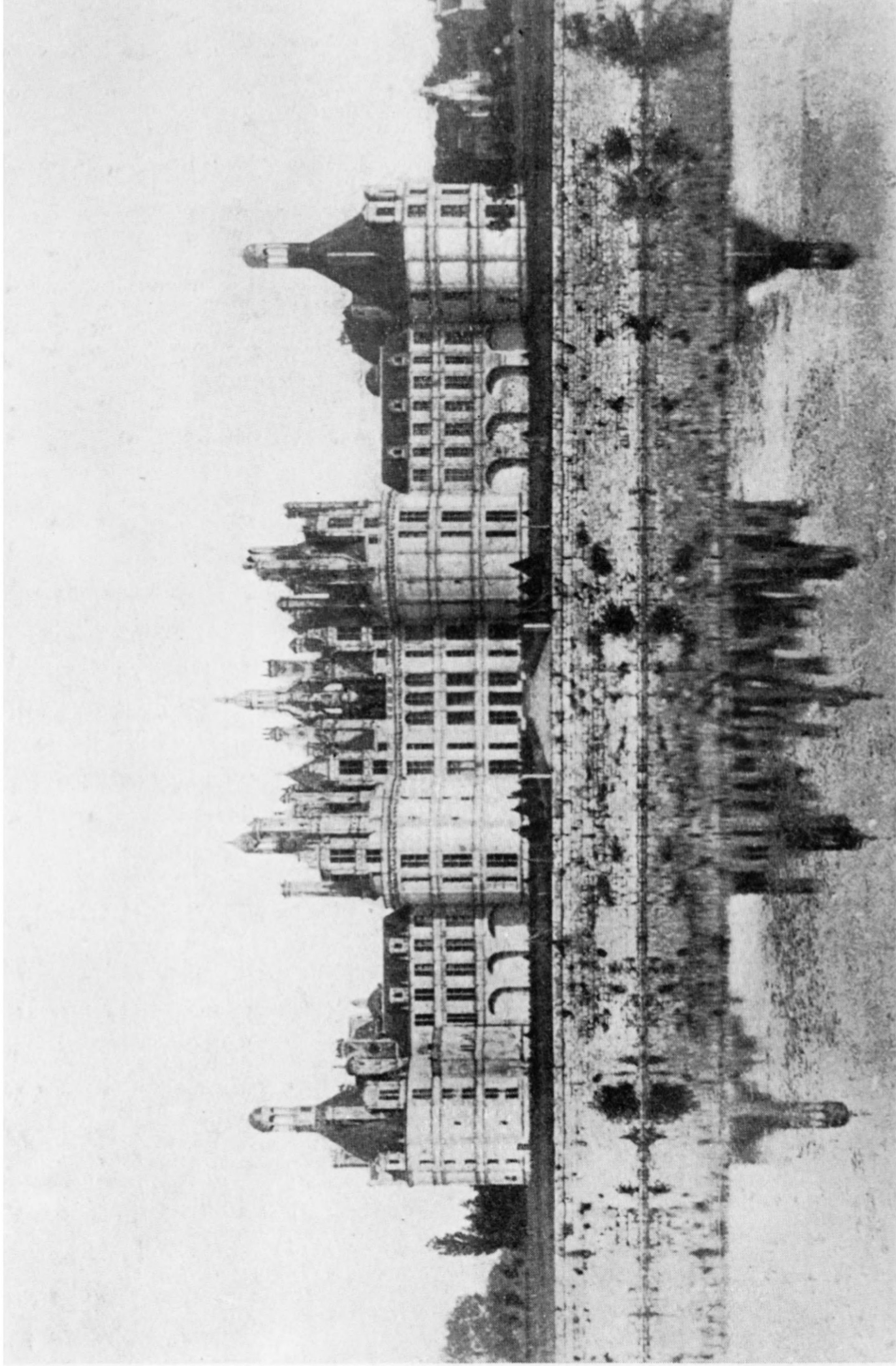
EXTRACTS FROM STATE PAPERS, FIRST SERIES.—The publication of these Extracts in Journal Supplement No. 8 lays students of Quaker History under a deep obligation to the transcriber, Charlotte Fell Smith, and the editor, Norman Penney. The object of the present note is to determine the date of three documents, which seem to have been wrongly placed in the Calendar, and are in consequence printed in wrong order in the Extracts.

The first two are the Northamptonshire and Dorsetshire papers referring to Justices of the Peace, etc., printed pp. 6-13. These belong not to December 1655 and October 1656, but to the year 1659. The following criteria determine the date of the Northants document: (1) The three Friends fit to rule for God are all stated to have owned truth four years ago. We have no reason for supposing that there were Friends in Northants in 1651, and the reference is to the beginning of 1655. The letters printed in *THE JOURNAL*, vol. i., pp. 39-43, show the situation at this time. (2) The paper refers to one Knightley, who sat "in this last Parliament." Sir Richard Knightley, the gentleman referred to, sat in Richard's Parliament, which must therefore have been dissolved. This gives us a date for the paper after April 22nd, 1659. (3) The references to Butler, the persecuting Major-General, are inconsistent with his being Major-General at

the date of the paper, as would be the case if December 1655 is correct. (4) Francis Harvey (p. 9) is said to have fined certain Friends "last Easter Session." The same case is reported in "Besse," i. 531, with date 13th April, 1659.

The Dorsetshire paper must be dated about the same time, as may indeed be inferred from the note at bottom of p. 10. The stoning of Friends at Sherborne belongs to September 1658, see "Besse," i. 167. The flogging of a woman Friend by Edward Chicke is no doubt the case in December 1657, given in *F.P.T.* 87.

The third paper misplaced is the important Draft Letter to Justices, given at pp. 33, 34. The paper at p. 31 relating to cases in Devon and Suffolk seems an insufficient ground for a general letter from the Council to Justices of the Peace, whereas the general list of Prisoners supplied in September 1658 (p. 37) and the replies received from the Gaolers of the Prisons where Friends lay furnished materials for an important Report, printed pp. 89-91, which, after dealing with some of the cases, refers to imprisonment due to refusal to find sureties, disturbance of ministers or contempt of court, and recommends that a letter be sent to Justices, "according to the draft herewith presented." This draft is, I have no doubt, the one printed at pp. 33, 34, which deals with just these kinds of cases.—
WILLIAM C. BRAITHWAITE.



THE CASTLE OF CHAMBORD, FRANCE. (See page 151.)

Friends and the Castle of Chambord.

As promised in the last issue, we present our readers with the documents, drawn from the public archives at Blois, relating to the proposals made by certain Friends to establish schools of industry in the Castle of Chambord.

It is curious that a careful search among official records at Devonshire House has not revealed any mention of this philanthropic project, although it appears from the documents themselves that some official sanction had been given.

Edmond Jaulmes in his *Les Quakers Français*, printed at Nîmes, 1898, writes:

Une Société de Quakers anglais s'était proposée, en 1791, d'acquérir le domaine de Chambord pour y établir des manufactures qui, dans ces contrées, auraient vivifié l'industrie et répandu l'aisance. La guerre survenue entre les deux nations fit échouer ce projet.

The following is an extract from a letter (in D.) from Louis Majolier, dated Congénies, 1793, addressed to Adey Bellamy, of High Wycombe, Bucks:

J'avois été informé du voyage de notre ami Jⁿ Marsillac et sa femme en Angleterre, et je pense que tu l'es de ses bonnes intentions touchant l'établissement d'une école près de Blois. J'ai eu le plaisir de recevoir plusieurs Lettres de notre digne ami Robert Grubb lorsqu'il était dernièrement à Paris pour ce Sujet, dans sa dernière il nous fait espérer de revenir en France dans le troisième mois prochain pour le même objet; mais je crains beaucoup que les circonstances actuelles, la Guerre de L'Angleterre avec la France, mette un grand obstacle à cet établissement utile; je crains aussi qu'elle empêchera notre correspondance; mais que ces inconvénients sont peu de choses en comparaison de tous les Malheurs et des désastres de la Guerre!

A VISIT TO CHAMBORD IN 1910.

The numerous lovely chateaux of Touraine attract visitors not only from all parts of France but many English tourists also; while the crowds of Americans who "do" the country, obtain at any rate an express speed impression of Azay or Amboise or Chambord. To my thinking the castle of Chambord, "the Versailles of

Touraine," can hardly be described as beautiful, though it is certainly one of the most extraordinary of the chateaux of the Loire. Moreover, it has a singular interest for members of the Society of Friends inasmuch as definite attempts were put forward by certain Quakers to secure possession of the castle and the large estates attached thereto in order that a combined school and industrial establishment under their control might be set up in the heart of France.

A chance mention of this project I found in Mr. Henry James's "Little Tour in France," and when the result of calling the attention of the Editor of the "Journal of the Friends' Historical Society" to this fact brought forth the pile of official documents bearing upon the scheme, I felt unusual interest in my visit to Chambord. Having, then, been able to go to the place this summer, I have thought that a brief account of this historic chateau, thus connected with our religious denomination, might suitably appear in THE JOURNAL.

The castle of Chambord lies some dozen miles from Blois, to the south of the Loire; it cannot be reached by railway, but the flat country makes it easy for the cyclist to accomplish the journey from Blois, whence there are daily services by carriage in the summer time, and there are also automobile trips arranged from Paris to the chateaux of Touraine, including Chambord. Writing of the drive thither, Henry James says: "On the way to Chambord, you enter the flat and sandy Sologne. The wide horizon opens out like a great *potager*, without interruption, without an eminence, with here and there a long low stretch of wood. There is an absence of hedges, fences, signs of property; everything is absorbed in the general flatness."

When we cycled thither, as soon as we had left the road by the Loire and struck through the fields, we could not fail to remark the absolute dulness of the countryside; it is not easy to see what were the reasons which persuaded Francis I. to expend much wealth in constructing this immense palace on the site of the former hunting lodge of the Counts of Blois. But there, in the 1520's, the royal architects set to work, and it is said that two

thousand men were continually employed upon it for years, though it was left to later kings to go on with the work. Except for a cleared portion around the building, woods pierced by roads stretch in all directions. The first impression on the mind is that of the colossal size of the place and the simply bewildering array of spires, turrets, cones and minarets. Baedeker describes it as "one of the finest palaces of the Renaissance in existence, and as an edifice it is perhaps unique."

There are six round towers of great size, a profusion of dormer windows, but the building has an air of desertion and unkemptness which chills the visitor. Prominent to the eye are two massive central towers, above and behind which rise the spires and turrets, with yet other towers at either end; a terrace passes all along the front, stretching down to rough grass-land with a sort of moat joining a stream at no great distance. So fantastic does the building appear that one is inclined to agree with a local historian who says: "It is probably because Chambord could resemble no other building that the king wished to make a residence extraordinarily and insanely sumptuous."

It was Francis I. who was the founder of this gigantic castle, of which he was extremely fond. Under Louis XIV. Molière gave here the first representation of his "Bourgeois Gentilhomme"; it was the residence of the King of Poland from 1725 to 1733, and was soon afterwards given by Louis XV. to one of his generals. Then came the Revolution, with the subsequent dispersion of royal domains: this was the moment when the idea of certain Friends to acquire the property took shape. It did not, however, enter their hands, and the castle bade fair to become a ruin till Napoleon I. made it into a barrack for the occupation of one of his legions. Plundered by the revolutionaries of 1792, the furniture sold or carried off, the woodland devastated, Chambord fell upon evil days indeed until, after it had passed through the hands of Marshal Berthier, who received it from Napoleon, it was at length purchased by national subscription and presented to the Duke of Bordeaux at a cost of a million and a half of francs. The Duke also bore the title of Count of Chambord, and he handed over

the property to his two nephews, who, holding themselves aloof from French politics, have done what they could to keep in some degree of repair this "flower of the Renaissance, the jewel of the Sologne."

But the hugeness of the structure is so overwhelming (there are four hundred and forty rooms, and stabling for over a thousand horses) that one can well believe the statement that the repairs to the roof alone absorb many thousands of francs per annum. Certain it is that Chambord is no longer a residence, and we noticed that many of the windows were without glass and were boarded up.

The grounds, too, have a somewhat forlorn appearance, and, though a good many visitors come to see the place, the caretakers seemed far more desirous of submitting sightseers to a fleecing process over post-cards and guide-books than in showing the interior of the castle. Frankly, the inspection of the interior is disappointing; many rooms are quite bare and undecorated.

The immense park, shut in by a wall twenty miles in length, is mainly filled by woodland and undergrowth, with roads running clear across, and forest paths really romantic in appearance.

Being aware of the attempt of Jean Marsillac and Robert Grubb to gain the estate for the Quaker enterprise in philanthropy, I tried to imagine Chambord under the conditions they planned; no satisfactory picture evolved itself, for the very magnitude and grotesque immensity of the place seemed out of harmony with the educational and industrial measures they planned to execute. One might reasonably expect to see bewigged and powdered gentlemen of a bygone day walking along the terrace; more likely, so I mused, to see some magician or geni arise out of the ground and point to the vast pile as the creation of an all-potent wand at the bidding of a prince.

Then, in the end, I realized the truth—the castle of Chambord is, to-day, no more than a wonderful white elephant.

ALBERT G. LINNEY.

Ackworth, Yorkshire.

I.

The first document¹ recites the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Administrators of the Department of Loir-et-Cher, held on Sunday, 23rd December, 1792 (first year of the Republic), including letters from the Minister of the Interior and Bishop Grégoire.²

ASSEMBLEE GENERAL DE L'ADMINISTRATION DU
DEPARTEMENT DE LOIR-ET-CHER.

Séance du dimanche vingt-trois décembre mil sept cent quatre-vingt douze 1^{re} de la République.

Trois heures après midi.

Les citoyens, Président, Administrateurs, et membres du conseil réunis, la Séance ouverte.

Deux citoyens annoncés et introduits ont présenté à l'Assemblée deux lettres : l'une du ministre de l'Intérieur du dix Décembre présent mois, l'autre du citoyen Grégoire évêque de ce Département dont les teneurs suivent.

Paris le 10 décembre, 1792,
L'an 1^{er} de la République.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur aux administrateurs du Département de Loir-et-Cher.

Je vous adresse Deux citoyens susceptibles d'être utiles à la République et à l'humanité avec ces deux titres, ils ne peuvent manquer d'être accueillis de vous.

L'un est Jean Marcillac³ français et médecin, dont

¹ A translation of the following documents, kindly prepared by Annie Harwood Holmden, has been filed in D.

² Grégoire knew something of Friends. He is mentioned in Friends' writings of this period.

³ Of Jean Marsillac (or, to give him his full name, Jean de Marsillac le Cointe), a contributor to the *Philadelphia Friend* of 1830, says :—" He was a young man of noble birth and large fortune, who had been educated for the army, and was promoted, whilst still a youth, to the rank of captain in a regiment of horse." He first heard of Friends from a French nobleman who had lived in America. After reading Barclay's *Apology* Marsillac became convinced of the unlawfulness of war, and left the army in 1778 determined " to change his condition of destroyer, to that of a preserver of mankind," and accordingly entered upon the study of medicine. He visited groups of Friends in Germany, and was the means of a revival at Congénies, from which place he brought an Epistle to London

la vie a été consacré à l'étude et aux voyages propres à donner à un homme avide d'être utile à ses semblables les connaissances analogues à ses vues.

L'autre est Robert Grubb,⁴ Irlandais d'origine et faisant partie d'une classe d'hommes renommés par la simplicité de leurs mœurs et connus en Angleterre sous le nom de Quakers.

Leur but est d'établir des maisons d'industrie qui procureraient gratuitement aux enfants de nos concitoyens peu fortunés, une éducation morale et civique, et des métiers utiles à eux-mêmes et à l'Etat.

Ces deux hommes sont versés dans la connaissance des arts. Le citoyen Grubb réunit à beaucoup d'autres celle de la fabrique des belles toiles d'Irlande. Certaines considérations leur font désirer de commencer leur établissement dans votre Département.

Y.M. He also acted as Friends' deputy in presenting a memorial to the first National Assembly of France.

For political reasons he was obliged to leave France, and for some years made his home in America, where he was well received by Friends, but on returning to France in 1806, "He threw off at the same time the garb and the profession of a Friend . . . but there is no reason to suspect the sincerity of his first conviction." So wrote a contemporary writer.

Robert and Sarah Grubb, during their religious visit to the continent in 1788, were brought into contact with Marsillac, and there is frequent mention of him in John Grubb's Diary kept during Y.M., 1789, where he is described as "a suitable agreeable man, but speaks very bad English" (*British Friend*, 1904). Under Robert Grubb's will, dated 1797, Jean Marsillac was to receive one hundred guineas.

Marsillac wrote a life of William Penn.

⁴ Robert Grubb, of Clonmel, Ireland (1743-1797), married Sarah Tuke, of York, in 1782. They had no children. Sarah Grubb died a short time only before the date of these documents.

Robert Grubb and his wife opened a boarding school at Clonmel about 1788, for the religious care and education of girls; R. G., by his will dated 1797 (copy in D.), not only endows this school, but appoints and provides for future mistresses. His interest in education generally is evinced by bequests to Munster Provincial School, Ackworth, "forty yards square for the use of the Education of poor children [Ireland] to be let or built upon, one hundred guineas to the school for the education of Friends' children 22 miles from Philadelphia, one hundred guineas to the Institution for educating and improving the Indian natives of America." Robert Grubb's interest in Friends' work in France is evident from the occurrence of his name in letters of the period connected with the raising of funds for building a Meeting House and School at Congénies.

(From information kindly supplied by J. Ernest Grubb, of Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland.)

En conséquence, je crois servir la République, en vous demandant pour eux et pour leurs efforts, la protection qu'une administration patriote et éclairée doit à des hommes qui ne demandent pour récompense de leurs travaux, que la satisfaction de devenir utiles à leurs contemporains.

Je vous prie de leur procurer les moyens de visiter tous les biens nationaux en maisons, terres ou prairies qui sont à vendre soit à Blois, soit aux environs, comme aussi d'acquérir les connaissances locales qui peuvent se rapporter à l'établissement qu'ils se proposent de former.

Vous reconnaîtrez aisément, administrateurs, qu'il est de l'intérêt national de seconder les généreux efforts du désintéressement et de la vertu. En conséquence vous ne vous refuserez pas à donner des lettres de recommandation aux citoyens Marsillac et Grubb pour les corps administratifs et municipalités de votre ressort auxquels ils prévoieraient avoir quelques demandes à présenter.

(Signée) ROLLAND.

Lettre de M. Grégoire.

Paris le 3 décembre, 1792.

Chers Concitoyens.

Au moment de monter en voiture pour aller dans le Département du Mont Blanc je vous adresse quelques mots dont voici l'objet :

Des Quakers d'Angleterre ont formé le projet d'établir une manufacture qui serait en même temps une maison d'éducation aux environs de Blois ; j'en parlai au Directoire de Département qui s'empressa d'y applaudir. Je vous avoue que j'ai toujours mis le plus grand intérêt à cet établissement en pensant que l'activité et l'industrie des Quakers serait un exemple puissant pour stimuler l'inertie dans un pays où elle n'est malheureusement que trop commune. Le Ministre Rolland à qui j'en ai parlé m'a promis de faire tout ce qu'il pourrait pour le succès de cette entreprise et de demander à la Convention l'autorisation nécessaire pour le surplus ; pendant mon absence doit arriver à Paris un député anglais pour cet objet ; il se propose d'aller à Blois avec un de ses frères de Paris, pour prendre des renseignements sur le local etc.

Je vous prie, chers concitoyens, d'accueillir ces bons quakers avec la bienveillance dont sont doués les vrais magistrats du peuple; le motif qui anime ces braves gens, l'heureuse influence que promet aux mœurs et à l'industrie leur établissement sur les rives de la Loire sont des considérations puissantes pour mériter tout votre appui.

Agréez mes salutations cordiales.

(Signée) GRÉGOIRE, évêque, député.

Lecture faite de ces deux lettres, le Président, après avoir consulté l'assemblée, leur a répondu que l'administration de Loir-et-Cher voyait avec la plus grande satisfaction des hommes amis de l'humanité et du travail désirer se fixer dans ce département et qu'elle ne négligera aucuns moyens qui sont à sa disposition pour favoriser l'établissement qu'ils veulent y faire.

Le citoyen Baudry l'un des membres du conseil connaissant parfaitement les différents bâtiments nationaux susceptibles de recevoir un établissement considérable a offert de conduire dans les différentes maisons nationales les citoyens Marsillac et Grubb pour les leur faire connaître. Les offres du citoyen Baudry ont été acceptées, et le conseil l'a invité à s'acquitter de cette mission.

BARDON, président (signé).

AMOIT, secrétaire (signé).

II.

Then follows a report of the next sitting of the General Assembly, Monday, 7th January, 1793, at which a letter was read from Jean de Marsillac and Robert Grubb, enclosing a full statement of proposed scheme for the Institutions. It was decided that a copy of the letter and scheme should be sent to the Administrators of the Department and to the Council General of the District, also that other copies of the same should be sent to the six districts concerned, inviting their opinion thereon. It was further resolved that a reply should be sent to the Quakers, and a copy of the Deliberations to the Minister of the Interior.

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE DE L'ADMINISTRATION DU
DEPARTEMENT DE LOIR-ET-CHER.

Séance du lundi sept janvier mil sept cent quatre-vingt-treize, 2^e de la République.

Cinq heures du soir.

Les citoyens, Président, Administrateurs et membres du conseil réunis : la Séance ouverte.

Il a été fait lecture d'une lettre des citoyens Robert Grubb et Jean Marsillac, Quakers, par laquelle ils témoignent à l'assemblée leur reconnaissance de l'accueil fraternel qui leur a été fait par le Conseil, et font part du projet qu'ils ont d'établir à Chambord des écoles d'industrie morale, et des établissements d'agriculture, arts et commerce.

Après la lecture de ladite lettre et du projet d'établissement, un membre a demandé que le Conseil fût rassemblé pour conférer sur l'établissement projeté.

Un autre appuyant la motion a demandé que copie de la lettre des Quakers et leur projet d'établissement fussent envoyés aux administrateurs du Département et aux membres du Conseil général du District.

Oùi le Procureur général syndic.

Le Conseil arrête : que copie de la lettre et le projet d'établissement adressé au Département seront envoyés aux Districts pour donner leur avis sur le projet proposé, dans le délai de quinzaine au plus tard, et que les Administrateurs du Département seront invités de se rassembler pour donner leur avis définitif d'après ceux des Conseils généraux de district.

Arrêté en outre qu'il sera fait réponse aux Quakers et la délibération envoyée au Ministre de l'Intérieur.

Paris le 4 1^{er} mois 1793, 2^d Rep. f^{se}.

J^a Marcillac et Robert Grubb Neg^t Membres de la Société des amis aux Membres du Conseil du Département de Loir-et-Cher Salut.

Respectables Administrateurs.

Sensibles à l'accueil fraternel que nous avons reçu de vous, nos cœurs ont senti le devoir de vous en témoigner notre vive reconnaissance en soumettant à vos lumières

les offres que nous désirons présenter à la Convention Nationale et à vous ; agréées en la première communication, nous désirons mériter votre bienveillance, savoir si vous les trouvez équitables et qu'ils puissent vous offrir un témoignage de l'estime et l'affection respectueuse de vos amis.

ROB. GRUBB (Signé).

JEAN MARCILLAC (Signé).

rue des Frondeurs S^t Honoré
Hotel Montpensier, Paris.

Projet d'offres par des membres de la Société des amis pour former à Chambord des Ecoles d'industrie morale et des Etablissements d'agriculture, arts et commerce.

Plusieurs membres de la Société des amis (Quakers) offrent à la Nation française Douze cent mille livres⁵ pour le Parc et les Bâtiments de Chambord aux conditions suivantes :

1° de payer la somme de trois cent mille livres en prenant possession des objets, cent mille francs un an après cette époque ; cent mille livres deux ans après la prise de possession et cent mille francs la troisième année.

2° d'habiller loger nourrir soigner cent cinquante enfants en les y recevant depuis l'âge de huit ans jusqu'à dix, les instruire dans la morale, la lecture, l'écriture, le calcul, et les travaux relatifs à l'agriculture aux arts ou au commerce jusqu'à quinze ans révolus ; à cette époque les enfants seront libres de retourner chez leurs parents ou de commencer un apprentissage dans nos maisons soit art manuel soit commerce, et de même la Société de les accepter ou les refuser à la même époque.

3° Sur les 150 enfants, cent vingt seront choisis dans le Département de Loir-et-Cher sur la présentation du conseil du Département, et trente à la volonté des amis parmi des enfants nés en France, et tous sans payer aucune pension particulière.

⁵ The value of the French livre at this time was 0 fr. 99 centimes, hence the total sum offered, 600,000 livres, would equal 594,000 francs, or, say, 23,700 pounds sterling. But the value of money at the close of the eighteenth century was much more than its present value. (Information from M. Alligret, of Limoges.)

4° les enfants qui entreront en apprentissage soit dans un art soit dans le commerce apprendront leurs états jusqu'à l'âge de vingt-et-un ans révolus. A cette époque ils seront libres de se retirer où ils voudront ou de s'établir parmi nous et nous aurons également la liberté de les agréer ou de les refuser.

5° Ceux qui voudront se retirer recevront à l'époque de leur mariage ou à vingt-et-un ans accomplis, cinq cent livres comptant à la caisse de la Société des Amis.

6° Ceux qui fixeront leur établissement parmi nous recevront à leur mariage ou à vingt cinq ans accomplis la même somme de cinq cent livres et en outre la jouissance d'une maison cour ou jardin, convenables à leur état sans payer aucune rente pendant dix ans ; et dans tous les tems ils auront la liberté de s'établir partout où ils voudront.

7° Tous ceux qui déclareront solennellement reconnaître et suivre depuis plus d'un an les principes de la Société des amis (Vulgairement appelés Quakers) et qui seront reconnus tels par la Société des Amis résidant en France seront exempts de tout service militaire, dispensés de tout serment judiciaire sans néanmoins qu'il en résulte pour eux aucune dispense de concourir à la prospérité générale par la juste proportion des contributions publiques déterminées par la nation.

8° Dans tous les cas où des enfants avant l'âge de quinze ans révolus seraient enclins à des crimes ou des vices réitérés que nous ne pourrions réprimer, nous serons libres en tout temps de les exclure de l'Institution donnant au Directoire du Département avis de leur exclusion huit jours avant leur sortie pour les faire remplacer par un nombre égal de nouveaux sujets.

9° Aussitôt qu'un ou plusieurs enfants entreront en apprentissage à 15 ans révolus, nous en donnerons avis au Département pour les faire remplacer par un nombre égal d'enfants, et compléter continuellement aux Ecoles le nombre de cent cinquante élèves instruits sans aucune dépense pour leurs familles.

10° Tous ces avantages d'éducation morale et physique habituellement, nourriture, travaux, métiers, arts ou Etudes relatives au commerce 500^{ll} de dot, et jouissance de nos maisons pendant dix ans sans aucun

frais pour cent cinquante enfants renouvelés et portés continuellement au complet &c. &c. &c. Nous estimons valoir bien au delà de la somme de six cent mille livres ; En raison des obligations ci-dessus nous sollicitons la Convention Nationale de France d'agréer la Déduction de cette somme sur le prix capital auquel Chambord pourra être porté aux enchères du Département de Loir-et-Cher.

11° Dans le cas où nous ou nos successeurs négligerons dans aucun temps d'accomplir fidèlement les engagements ci dessus et que le Conseil du Département nous aura communiqué ses plaintes, si dans l'espace d'un an les conditions énoncées ne sont pas remplies dans leur entier le gouvernement français aura le droit de réclamer en totalité le second paiement de six cent mille livres en trois paiements égaux de deux cent mille francs chacun par une année, et l'Institution n'en sera pas moins obligée de continuer jusques à quinze ans l'éducation des enfants qui s'y trouveraient placés et en outre de payer à tous ceux qui auront travaillé au delà de l'âge de quinze ans leur portion totale de cinq cents livres.

12° Les amis qui ont visité le parc et les bâtiments de Chambord offrent également de recevoir trois cents enfants des autres bons citoyens et de les faire participer à tous les avantages moraux et physiques des arts, commerce, nourriture Le . . . moyennant la modique somme de deux cents^{ll} par an qu'ils espèrent ne pas augmenter mais cette seconde classe d'enfants ne recevra ni habillement ni portion dotale.

Les Amis espèrent monter à Chambord divers Etablissements de manufacturers premières qui prouveraient à la France ce que la morale, les travaux utiles et l'économie peuvent opérer au sein d'une liberté éclairée.

Pour copie conforme.

Blois le 12 janvier 1793

l'an 2° de la République.

Les administrateurs composant le Directoire du département de Loir-et-Cher aux administrateurs des six districts.

Nous vous faisons passer copie du projet d'offres présenté par des membres de la Société des amis, pour

former à Chambord des Ecoles d'industrie morale et des Etablissements d'agriculture de commerce et arts.

Nous pensons citoyens qu'un pareil Etablissement, dans notre département ne peut qu'être avantageux sous tous les rapports. Nous vous engageons donc à prendre, de ce plan, la plus parfaite connaissance, de lui donner la plus grande publicité possible, et de peser avec dignité les avantages heureux qui peuvent en résulter. Convaincus d'avance qu'aucun de nos administrés ne désapprouvera les vues sages et bienfaisantes de ces vertueux et estimables quakers nous verrons avec plaisir naître de leur assertion la reconnaissance que nous devons d'avance à ces sociétaires qui par de pareils sentiments méritent à la fois et le titre de frères et celui d'amis.

Nous attendrons votre avis pour leur répondre et nous sommes assurés que votre zèle pour le bien général et votre patriotisme ne nous le laisseront pas désirer longtemps.

Les administrateurs.

Blois le 10 janvier 1793

l'an 2 de la République française.

Les administrateurs composant le Directoire du Département de Loir et Cher aux Citoyens Jean Marsillac et Robert Grubb négociants et membres de la Société des Amis.

Frères et amis.

Nous avons reçu avec un vrai plaisir votre lettre du quatre janvier présent mois ainsi que le projet des offres que vous vous proposez de faire à la Convention Nationale relativement à l'acquisition que vous désirez faire dans notre département. Nos sentiments pour vous ont précédé vos démarches et nous ne pouvons qu'applaudir aux vues de bienfaisance qui vous font agir. Comme vos intentions sont de faire participer aux Etablissements tous nos administrés indistinctement, nous venons de faire part de votre projet aux six districts qui nous sont subordonnés ; nous sommes convaincus qu'ils accepteront cette offre de votre part avec reconnaissance et qu'ils s'empresseront de vous fournir les moyens qui sont en leur pouvoir pour en accélérer les effets : recevez par avance nos remerciements et comptez

autant sur notre zèle que sur les sentiments de fraternité et d'attachement que nous vous avons voués.

Les administrateurs.

III.

The next is a letter from the Administrator of the National Estates to the Administrators of the Loir-et-Cher, asking for information as to the value and extent of the castle and park of Chambord proposed to be granted to the Quakers.

Paris 15 janvier 1793

L'an 2^e de la République.

Aux Citoyens Administrateurs du Département de Loir-et-Cher.

La Société, Citoyens, connue en Angleterre sous le Titre de Quakers a adressé à la Convention Nationale un Mémoire par lequel elle offre d'acquérir les Château et Parc de Chambord, pour la somme de Douze cent mille livres, sous différentes conditions qui paraissent présenter à la République de grands avantages moraux et politiques : le Comité d'aliénation me demande à ce sujet de lui communiquer sans délai tous les renseignements que je puis avoir sur l'étendue et la valeur du Parc et des Bâtimens, attendu que la Convention a témoigné le désir que ce rapport lui fût fait très promptement.

Je vous serai obligé, Citoyens, de vouloir bien me mettre le plus tôt possible en état de satisfaire au désir du Comité d'aliénation : Je n'ai absolument aucun des renseignements qu'il demande, et vous pouvez facilement me les donner, en remplissant pour cet objet la série de questions générales qui étaient jointes à ma lettre du 29 8^{bre} dernier, j'en joins ici deux exemplaires.

L'administrateur des Domaines Nationaux

Je vous recommande la plus
grande célérité.

AMELOT (Signé).

Administrateur des Domaines Nationaux.

IV.

Then comes a letter from Marsillac to the Administrators of the Department of Loir-et-Cher, acknowledging their reply. After learning that they approved of the

first step taken, the Friends sent a full statement to the Minister of the Interior, who forwarded it to the National Convention with a letter, a copy of which they enclose. But the outbreak of war between France and England made it necessary to delay further negotiations, and meanwhile a company of speculators had come forward with a view to the purchase of the Chambord estate.

Paris le 3 2^d m^s 1793 2 Rép. f^{se}

Jean Marsillac M. aux Administrateurs du Directoire du Département de Loir-et-Cher : Salut.

Estimables amis.

R^t Grubb J^a et Moi avons reçu avec satisfaction et reconnaissance la réponse gracieuse que vous nous avez adressée le 10 du mois dernier ; et d'après votre adhésion à nos premières démarches nous avons confié notre mémoire d'offres au Ministre de l'Intérieur qui l'a envoyé à la Convention Nationale, en l'accompagnant de la lettre ci-jointe, dont nous avons cru devoir vous donner communication :

Votre adhésion et le suffrage des hommes estimables qui vous entourent nous a encouragé, et déjà les comités d'aliénation et de législation, nous étaient favorables lorsque la Déclaration de la Guerre entre la France et l'Angleterre est venue traverser nos opérations et nous obliger d'en suspendre l'exécution ; nos fonds sont prêts, le Conseil général de notre Société à Londres avait déterminé le plan, fixé les moyens et applaudi à nos démarches ; mais nos amis ont senti qu'à l'ouverture d'une guerre, acquérir un vaste Domaine et y transférer quatre vingts ou cent ateliers, des métiers nouveaux et des cultures particulières, possédées jusqu'à ce jour par la seule Angleterre, c'était se rendre coupable de disloyauté prévue par les lois de la Grande Bretagne.

Mais comme nous espérons que cette guerre ne sera pas longue mes amis m'ont autorisé à entretenir les voies ouvertes pour l'exécution de nos Etablissements dès que des instants plus calmes nous permettront de les transférer sans violer la loi.

Le Ministre m'a communiqué plusieurs mémoires qui lui ont été adressés par une Société de spéculateurs

qui désirent acquérir Chambord, il m'a demandé mes observations par écrit, j'ai satisfait à ses intentions je ne blâme ni n'approuve les nouveaux plans qui vous ont été soumis, je me borne seulement à vous exprimer que nous aurons de la satisfaction à fixer nos Etablissements auprès de vous ; que Chambord est le seul local convenable à ce sujet, et que si vers la fin de l'année vous n'en avez pas disposé, peut être alors des circonstances moins orageuses nous permettront de nous réunir à vous.

Tel est mon vœu et celui d'un grand nombre de nos amis qui vous estiment et vous aiment.

J.M. (signé).

Copie de la lettre du Ministre de l'Intérieur au
Président de la Convention Nationale.

President.

J'adresse à la Convention Nationale un mémoire de plusieurs membres de la Société des Amis, si connus en Angleterre et dans les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique par la pureté de leurs mœurs, leur économie et l'utilité de leur industrie ; Ce mémoire porte sur les offres qu'ils font d'acquérir le parc et les bâtiments de Chambord, Département du Loir-et-Cher, à des conditions sur lesquelles la Convention Nationale peut seule se prononcer.

La Nation française accueillera sans doute de tout son pouvoir les étrangers qui viendront enrichir son sol de nouveaux établissements et qui pour l'acquisition de ses biens nationaux lui porteront des capitaux dont elle a besoin. Mais parmi ces étrangers elle ne saurait trop distinguer ceux qui s'offrent à elle aujourd'hui. Leurs propositions les feront assez connaître. Voués au travail, à la bienfaisance, à la réflexion, accoutumés dès l'enfance à la pratique de vertus parmi nous trop négligées, la Convention Nationale ne peut voir qu'avec satisfaction ces hommes industriels et simples, que l'orgueil et l'ignorance désignèrent sous le nom de Quakers, offrir d'acquérir une maison très vaste, que l'isolement et l'étendue mettaient hors d'emploi, et l'engager à la faire servir à l'éducation, à l'instruction morale et industrielle, à la Dotation même et à l'Etablissement d'un nombre assez considérable de jeunes citoyens, pour espérer que leurs travaux comme leurs bons exemples

auraient bientôt la plus heureuse influence sur toute la République.

Le parc qui en dépend n'offre dans une grande étendue qu'un sol infertile qui n'est habité que par les bêtes fauves que le luxe entretenait, mais entre les mains de ces hommes industriels la plupart propriétaires de riches établissements, qui font la prospérité de nos voisins il sera bientôt couvert d'ateliers de tous genres de culture de toute espèce, ils y transporteront, cette éducation des moutons qui donne seule aux lainages d'Angleterre la supériorité qui nous force nous mêmes de les aller chercher à grands frais pour toutes les étoffes rares que nous fabriquons. Ils y introduiront la culture du lin et sa transformation en toile à la manière d'Irlande, genre d'industrie qui peut occuper une multitude de bras, fournir une consommation intérieure considérable et être un objet riche d'exportation et d'échange avec l'Angleterre elle-même. La préparation des cuirs, cet art si négligé, si abandonné en France, depuis surtout quelques années, les filatures, les tissages par des mécaniques, enfin les méthodes en agriculture, par lesquelles les Anglais se sont rendus si supérieurs, seront introduites, enseignées, mises en pratique et en exemple, par ces mêmes hommes dans ce lieu sauvage et presque abandonné, qui jusques à présent n'a attiré l'attention d'aucun acquéreur. Aussi le Département du Loir-et Cher, convaincu qu'ils peuvent, par leurs connaissances, leurs capitaux, leur industrie et leurs relations, les mettre en bonne et utile valeur, attend-il avec le plus vif intérêt que la Convention prenne dans la plus haute considération leur proposition et rende les décrets nécessaires pour les mettre à l'abri de toute inquiétude sur leurs principes paisibles et religieux.

Alors on attirera une multitude de leurs frères d'Angleterre, d'Irlande, de la Hollande et même d'Allemagne ; ceux d'Amérique les visiteront et ce premier établissement ne sera que le point d'appui de ceux qu'ils formeront en tout genre dans d'autres parties de la République. Probablement la Convention pensera qu'il est de l'intérêt de celle-ci d'attirer, par tous les moyens possibles, dans son sein des hommes qui ont les mœurs les plus propres au gouvernement républicain et qui ont,

depuis plusieurs siècles, par l'économie et l'industrie les plus éclairées, dans les arts utiles, glorieusement concouru à la prospérité des peuples qui se sont avant nous débarrassés des liens de l'esclavage.

V.

Two replies from Blois follow, addressed to the Administrator of the National Estates, in response to request for information.

The second reply encloses the opinions of the various Districts and copies of the deliberations of two public meetings of the Administrators of the Department of Loir-et-Cher.

District de Blois.

Au citoyen administrateur des Domaines Nationaux.

Blois le 16 février 1793.

Citoyen.

Sans le retard qu'ont apporté les différents districts de notre Département à nous faire parvenir leur avis relativement aux soumissions faites pour l'acquisition du Domaine de Chambord, tant par les Quakers que par plusieurs habitants de Blois, nous vous eussions adressé plus promptement les renseignements demandés par votre lettre du 10 de ce mois.

Le Directoire s'occupe maintenant de la lecture de ces avis et aura attention de vous envoyer sous peu de jours les résultats qui lui paraîtront le plus en état de fixer votre opinion sur l'admission des Quakers ou de leurs concurrents à l'acquisition de ce Domaine National.

Les administrateurs du département.

District de Blois.

A l'Administrateur des Domaines Nationaux.

Le 23 février 1793.

Citoyen,

Nous vous adressons ci-jointes les différentes pièces relatives à l'acquisition du Domaine de Chambord et copie collationnée des deux délibérations que nous avons prises sur cette affaire les 15 et 18 de ce mois.

Nous vous eussions fait parvenir plus tôt ce dossier si les districts eussent répondu à l'empressement que nous

avons de satisfaire à vos lettres des 30 janvier et 10 du présent mois.

Nous attendons avec empressement la décision que la Convention Nationale prendra sur les différentes soumissions faites pour l'acquisition de ce Domaine National.

Les administrateurs du département.

DELIBERATIONS DU DIRECTOIRE DU DISTRICT DE MER.

Séance publique du 17 janvier 1793.

Le Président fait lecture d'un projet d'offres présenté par des membres de la Société des amis (Quakers) pour former à Chambord des Ecoles d'industrie morale, et des Etablissements d'agriculture, arts et commerce, et d'une lettre du département par laquelle il engage le Directoire de ce district d'en prendre la plus parfaite connaissance, de lui donner la plus grande publicité, de peser les avantages heureux qui peuvent en résulter, enfin de lui faire passer notre avis sur le champ pour répondre de suite à ces estimables et vertueux quakers.

Le Procureur syndic Oüi le Directoire après avoir mûrement examiné les différents articles dudit projet et reconnu qu'ils présentoient tous des avantages réels.

Considérant néanmoins que l'article 2 laisse quelque chose à désirer, en ce que les Sociétaires se réservent la faculté d'accepter ou refuser les enfants parvenus à l'âge de 15 ans et qui voudraient faire un apprentissage dans leurs maisons, sans être obligés de donner aucunes raisons pour le refus estime sauf la revision dudit article, que le Département doit appuyer auprès de la Convention les offres généreuses faites par les dits amis et faire à ces derniers une adresse qui leur exprimera la reconnaissance que nous leur devons d'avance et les sentiments de fraternité que leur vouent les membres de ce Directoire, pour quoi le présent avis sera envoyé au Département.

En Directoire à Mer le dix sept janvier mil sept cent quatre vingt treize L'an deuxième de la République.

GALINET (signé).

PIROUÏLE (signé).

DREUX (signé).

ROUSSEAU (signé).

BLANCHON (signé).

SERREAU (signé).

Secrétaire.

REGISTRE DES DELIBERATIONS DU CONSEIL MUNICIPAL
DE LA VILLE DE BLOIS.

Bibliothèque de Blois.

Aujourd'hui vingt quatre janvier mil sept cent quatre vingt treize, l'an second de la République le Conseil général de la commune assemblé en permanence.

Il a été fait rapport d'une soumission de plusieurs citoyens de la Ville de Blois et des environs, lesquels s'obligent d'acheter la terre de Chambord et dépendances par indivis entre les actionnaires par voie d'adjudication comme Domaine National à la barre du District de Blois aux conditions énoncées au dit acte.

Le Conseil général, le procureur général entendu lecture faite du mémoire d'une Société d'amis vulgairement appelés Quakers présenté dans la séance du neuf janvier à l'Assemblée Nationale et rapporté dans le Bulletin.

Considérant que les offres portées en ce mémoire présentent une perte évidente pour la Nation en ce que les amis ne consentent payer réellement que six cent mille livres un domaine immense, qui dans la réalité peut être porté à la valeur de Douze cent mille livres, qu'à l'égard des six cent mille livres restants, les amis n'offrent qu'une compensation purement illusoire pour la Nation, que cette compensation ne sert au contraire qu'à déguiser les profits effectifs que ces associés retireraient des travaux des enfants employés aux soins de la culture territoriale et aux manufactures qu'ils se proposent d'établir, que cette compensation tendrait à concentrer dans leurs mains les bénéfices que ces enfants apporteraient en masse à la Société au détriment de leurs père et mère et des vigneron ou cultivateurs des campagnes voisines, que cette compensation cache encore une perte réelle pour la Nation sur les premiers six cent mille livres payés en trois ans, et qui par défaut de prestation annuelle des intérêts ne rapporteraient effectivement au trésor public que cinq cent soixante dix livres.

Considérant que les mœurs et les maximes d'instruction répandus dans les ouvrages de la secte des amis, ne peuvent s'accorder avec les principes du gouvernement

républicain en ce que ces principes tendraient à rescussiter une espèce de monarchisme et à créer une corporation dont il serait difficile d'arrêter les progrès ; que l'exemption de tout service militaire et la Dispense de tout serment réclamée par les amis, ne peuvent se concilier avec nos lois et nos usages ; que sous le vain prétexte d'un rite religieux il ne doit pas exister dans la République de secte privilégiée et hors les lois existantes.

Qu'il serait très préjudiciable au vignoble considérable qui fait toute la richesse du pays, de détruire les bois du parc de Chambord surtout, à une époque où cette superficie devenue plus rare est aussi nécessaire à la culture qu'à la consommation des citoyens.

Que l'obligation que les actionnaires contractent de laisser subsister les bois, d'en augmenter la plantation et de convertir le surplus en prés naturels ou artificiels, ne peut que produire les plus grands avantages.

Qu'en lui en offrant d'acheter par voie d'adjudication à la barre du district, Les actionnaires présentent à la Nation l'espoir et même l'assurance de faire porter le domaine de Chambord à une plus grande valeur.

Est d'avis que le projet de soumission de nos citoyens mérite une juste confiance, et qu'il est à tous égards préférable aux offres des amis et très avantageux au Département.

(Suivent les signatures des Conseillers municipaux de la ville de Blois).

VI.

The next document records the judgment arrived at by the Directory of the district of Blois, which was to be sent up to the Directory of the Department.

6^e registre des avis du Directoire du District de Blois.
Séance du 6 février.

Il a été fait rapport.

1^o D'un projet d'offre par des membres de la Société des amis Quakers pour former à Chambord des écoles d'Industrie morale et des Etablissements d'agriculture arts etc aux conditions : ⁶

⁶ Here follow particulars, nos. 1-12, already set out on pages 160-162.

2° Il a été également fait rapport :

d'une Soumission pour l'acquisition du même domaine par plusieurs citoyens réunis de la ville de Blois et lieux circonvoisins, par laquelle ils déclarent être dans l'intention d'acquérir ledit Domaine pour et moyennant le prix de 1,200,000^l, s'obligent à payer dans la quinzaine de l'adjudication 300,000^l et en dérogeant quant à ce, aux décrets subsistant, s'offrent à payer le surplus de la vente en douze années et douze paiements égaux avec l'intérêt à 5 pour cent, s'obligent en outre pour l'avantage particulier du trésor public à planter en Bois la totalité de ce Domaine en douze années sauf les chemins nécessaires et les portions propres en prés comme aussi de ne reconnaître d'autre culture dans ce domaine tant pour eux que pour leurs hoirs et ayant cause à perpétuité, que celle des Biens et des prés et de pouvoir dans aucun cas provoquer ou consentir une division quelconque mais bien de le régir ou faire régir en masse et indivisamment au profit de tous les actionnaires additionnaires, même d'un seul s'il arrivait qu'un devînt seul propriétaire :

Supplic la Convention Nationale, d'agréer et de rendre invariable par un décret les obligations cy-dessus, pour frapper sur tous ceux qui pourraient se rendre adjudicataires du dit Domaine, comme aussi pour le plus grand avantage de la Caisse publique de décréter que le Domaine sera vendu à la barre du District de Blois au feu et plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur.

Ladite soumission étant accompagnée d'un mémoire d'observations sur les principes politiques et les habitudes sociales des Quakers, sur l'usage où ils sont de diviser leurs propriétés à l'infini et les inconvénients présumés de ce système appliqué au Domaine de Chambord consistant pour la majeure partie en bois.

Vu les mémoires et soumissions ci-dessus :

Le Directoire, considérant qu'il importe à l'avantage de ce Département sous les rapports intéressants du commerce et de l'industrie de fixer dans son sein une classe d'hommes dont l'activité, l'intelligence et la probité sont connues ainsi que la richesse :

Considérant qu'il importe à l'harmonie sociale et à l'affermissement des principes républicains d'attirer dans la République des hommes célèbres par la pureté

de leurs principes et l'austérité de leurs mœurs et surtout de les donner pour modèles en cette partie à la jeunesse qui fait en ce moment l'espérance de la Patrie :

Considérant qu'à la vérité il entre dans la morale des Quakers de ne prêter aucun serment judiciaire et de ne jamais prendre les armes :

Mais, considérant, que oui et non sont des expressions et des engagements sacrés pour les amis, que le refus de prendre les armes peut être regardé comme avantageusement compensé par leurs vertus morales, leur industrie commerciale et l'offre qu'ils font de supporter les contributions dans la juste proportion avec tous les individus qui composent notre République :

Considérant que la déclaration solennelle faite au nom de la Nation française de renoncer à tout projet de conquête, n'est autre chose qu'une application des principes philosophiques desdits Quakers, que la Nation française n'a elle-même pris les armes que pour défendre la liberté contre les tyrans qui ont voulu l'étouffer dans son berceau, et qu'elle les portera sans jamais les reprendre, lorsqu'ils auront tous été détruits ou forcés de reconnaître la majesté nationale et la souveraineté du peuple :

Considérant qu'il serait aussi impolitique de ne pas admettre au sein de la République une Société d'hommes actifs, laborieux et industriels, parcequ'ils diffèrent de nos principes qu'il le fut au despote Louis quatorze de chasser d'après les conseils d'un prêtre fanatique et ambitieux des français qui n'avaient d'autre tort que de ne pas penser comme lui :

Considérant néanmoins qu'il est juste de rendre la vente de Chambord la plus avantageuse à la République, sans chercher à nuire à l'Etablissement des Quakers.

Considérant que le bénéfice résultant pour la Société des amis du travail des enfants placés dans leurs établissements et l'avantage inappréciable pour eux de pouvoir développer leur industrie sur un sol fécondé par le génie de la Liberté, sans un juste dédommagement des services qu'ils rendront à la République :

Considérant qu'il est intéressant pour le commerce de ce département, consistant en vins et eaux de vie provenant d'un vignoble considérable et d'avoir des bois à ménager :

Où le Rapport du Procureur syndic ; est d'avis

1° Que les Quakers soient autorisés à l'acquisition du Domaine de Chambord concurremment avec les adjudicataires qui se présenteront pour cet objet.

2° Qu'il ne leur soit accordé aucune remise sur le montant de l'adjudication totale à raison des services qu'ils se proposent de rendre à la République.

3° Qu'ils soient assujettis aux Lois forestières pour l'administration dudit Domaine de Chambord.

Le Directoire arrête en outre que le présent avis sera envoyé au Directoire du Département et que copie en sera donnée aux citoyens soumissionnaires de Blois pour faire à l'administration supérieure telles observations qu'ils jugeront convenables avant qu'elle envoie à la Convention Nationale son avis, sur le projet d'offre fait par les Quakers.

Fait et arrêté les dits jour et an que dessus.

CHEVALLIER (signé).

VII.

The following extracts from the proceedings of the Directory of the Department give an outline of the arguments used and state the final decision arrived at.

Séance publique du 15 février 1793, l'an 2^e de la République.

Les Quakers et Soumissionnaires de Blois et environs.

Le Directoire assemblé.

Le membre chargé des pétitions présentées par les Quakers et par les soumissionnaires de la ville de Blois, tendant à l'aliénation du domaine et parc de Chambord, a donné lecture de toutes les pièces relatives à cette affaire ainsi que des avis que le Directoire du District de Blois, Vendôme, Mer, Romorantin, ont fait passer à l'administration sur le plus ou moins d'avantage qui peuvent résulter de l'Etablissement projeté par la Société des Quakers.

Sur quoi le Directoire considérant que l'affaire dont il s'agit est de la plus haute importance, et que pour asseoir à son jugement sur les prétentions respectives des Quakers et des soumissionnaires de la ville de Blois une lecture rapide est insuffisante, il a été arrêté, où le Procureur

général syndic que la discussion est ajournée à lundi prochain 4 heures du soir.

Séance du lundi 18 du même, Suite ci dessus.

L'ordre du jour ramenant la discussion importante sur les pétitionnaires présentée par la Société des amis dits Quakers et par les citoyens soumissionnaires de la ville de Blois et lieux circonvoisins relativement à l'acquisition du Domaine et Parc de Chambord, la séance a été ouverte par la lecture du projet d'offre conditionnelle tendante à former au dit lieu de Chambord, des écoles d'industrie et de morale et des Etablissements d'agriculture, de commerce et d'arts.

Cette lecture suivie du projet de soumission pour l'acquisition du même Domaine par les citoyens propriétaires de Blois a été terminée par les avis des districts de Romorantin, Mer, Vendôme et Blois auxquels le Directoire avait adressé une circulaire pour les engager à communiquer leurs vues sur le degré d'utilité résultant de l'aliénation de Chambord et le plus ou moins d'avantage qu'il y aurait à faire passer le Domaine dans les mains des Amis, de préférence à tout autre soumissionnaire.

Le Directoire du District de Romorantin consulté pense qu'on ne saurait trop s'empresse d'accueillir avec reconnaissance la demande des Quakers, il voit dans leur projet d'établissement la certitude de plus grands avantages pour l'avenir pourvu néanmoins que tous les Départements de la République puissent se ressentir de leur influence heureuse et que leur Génie créateur ne soit pas borné à faire des élèves pris uniquement dans le sein du département de Loir-et-Cher.

Le District de Vendôme s'alarmant sur les dangers de leur doctrine qu'il considèrent comme anti-républicaine sous plusieurs rapports, c'est d'un sentiment différent cependant il convient que ces hommes connus par l'austérité de leurs mœurs et l'étendue de leurs connaissances soient véritablement précieux pour le Département et pour la France entière, mais sous le seul rapport de l'industrie et du commerce et des arts.

Le district de Mer se rangeant plus particulièrement à l'avis du district de Romorantin, ne voit dans le projet d'offre des Quakers qu'une seule difficulté à lever, selon

lui il paraîtroit convenant d'accorder à la Société des amis la faculté illimitée d'accepter ou de refuser à leur gré les enfants prévenus à l'âge de quinze ans et qui voudraient faire un apprentissage dans leur maison.

Enfin le District de Blois rendant un nouvel hommage à la célébrité des Amis et considérant qu'il importe à ce Département, tous les rapports intéressants de l'agriculture et de l'industrie de seconder leur vue bienfaisante en favorisant leur Etablissement à Chambord, mais considérant aussi qu'il est juste de rendre la vente de ce Domaine la plus avantageuse à la République et qu'il est en outre du plus grand intérêt pour le commerce de Vins et des Eaux de Vie qui fait le principal commerce du Blésois de conserver les Bois de Chambord, suivant l'ordre de leur aménagement, le District que les Quakers doivent être admis à l'acquisition du Domaine de Chambord concurremment avec les autres adjudicataires qui se présenteront et qu'à tout événement ils doivent être assujettis aux lois forestières et qu'il ne doit leur être accordé aucune remise sur le montant de leur adjudication totale en raison des services qu'ils se proposent de rendre à la République.

La Discussion ouverte en présence de plusieurs habitants de Blois le citoyen Bellenoue l'un des soumissionnaires de la Ville a demandé la parole et a dit que le but des Quakers était d'après leur projet d'offre de consacrer entièrement leurs soins à l'entretien de la jeunesse et aux progrès des arts et des sciences, il ne s'est point dissimulé les avantages inexprimables qui peuvent en être la suite, mais il a vu dans leur Etablissement à Chambord une perte irréparable pour les Blaisois relativement aux forêts. Donnez dit-il la préférence aux Amis Quakers, bientôt vous verrez disparaître trois mille six cents vingt-six arpents de bois en taillis et futayes qui sont le principal revenu du pays vignoble et sans lesquels le commerce de vins et eaux-de-vie diminuerait d'une manière effrayante, joignez ensuite à ces inconvénients celui de voir avant peu cette grande propriété se démembrer et se diviser à l'infini par le partage indubitable des terres qui composent Chambord et dont la plupart ne sont propres par la nature de leur sol qu'à produire des bois, vous sentiriez dès lors mais trop tard combien

il était important de conserver en entier la masse des bois du parc de Chambord ; si au contraire les habitants soumissionnaires de Blois, dont je suis l'organe, sont admis aux enchères et deviennent adjudicataires de ce Domaine, quel avantage infini ne résultera pas de cette aliénation même indivisible entre les actionnaires puisqu'ils s'imposent l'obligation expresse non seulement de conserver la masse des bois existants mais encore de faire de nouvelles plantations en ce genre dans toutes les parties de terrain qui en sont susceptibles.

Un autre membre succédant au Citoyen Bellenoue a combattu son opinion et a dit : En vain les soumissionnaires de la ville de Blois jettent-ils l'alarme sur l'Etablissement des amis Quakers à Chambord, j'ai parcouru leur projet d'offre et je ne trouve nulle part qu'ils aient même comme l'idée de détruire les bois, leur système à cet égard annonce au contraire qu'ils seront toujours disposés à observer la règle que la Convention pourra leur prescrire relativement à leur conservation. L'objet le plus important à discuter maintenant c'est de savoir si l'indemnité de six cent mille livres que réclament ces derniers peut être comprise par l'éducation physique et morale qu'ils se proposent de donner à cent cinquante enfants pris dans la classe la plus indigente.

Un autre membre a prétendu qu'on ne devait pas mettre en parallèle les besoins de la République avec un léger sacrifice de six cent mille livres. N'accordons pas dit-il, cette somme à titre d'indemnité mais qu'elle soit abandonnée aux amis Quakers à titre de reconnaissance, savoir les projets de cette Société recommandable par ses talents et ses mœurs et l'Etablissement des Quakers une fois assurée à Chambord, nous rendront au centuple, les avantages que leur probité et leur intelligence nous promettent ; au surplus, ajoute-t-il, il ne nous appartient pas de décider quelle somme devra leur être accordée nous ne pouvons que former des vœux et solliciter la Convention de fixer dans leur sagesse l'indemnité qu'ils sollicitent.

La discussion fermée le Procureur général syndic a donné les conclusions suivantes :

Je ne rappellerai point, dit-il, les observations qui ont été faites sur le sujet dont il s'agit, elles sont

supérieurement et sagement discutées ; je me résume donc à dire quoique l'établissement proposé par les Quakers offre sous plusieurs aspects des avantages séduisants, des raisons puissantes doivent cependant les faire rejeter ; en effet dans une République sage comme la nôtre tout doit être égal et soumis à la même loi ; nul privilège, nulle distinction ne doit être réservée à aucune classe particulière, il n'en existe plus et il ne peut plus en exister puisque la loi les a confondues pour n'en former qu'une seule, celle de l'égalité ; cependant en admettant l'établissement sollicité par les Quakers ce serait rétablir parmi des hommes égaux une caste privilégiée qui n'obéirait qu'à la loi qu'elle s'est imposée sans les soumettre à celle qui nous régit, car vous le savez citoyens ils refusent absolument de porter les armes et de prêter le serment exigé de tous les français et tendant à l'affermissement de la liberté et de l'égalité. Ces principes dangereux et dont la contagion ferait des progrès sensibles par la facilité qu'ils auraient de les répandre et de les propager en les inculquant à leurs élèves auxquels d'ailleurs ils énerveraient le courage et les rendraient nuls par la défense de la patrie, doivent être d'une considération importante dans cette discussion.

Ces Quakers assurent, dit-on, et cela sans doute pour balancer leur refus de soumission à la loi, que les engagements qu'ils contractent sont sacrés pour eux qu'ils ne manquent jamais à leur parole ; mais quel est donc le bon citoyen qui sans être quaker, ne se fait pas aussi un devoir sacré de tenir la sienne, et malgré son exactitude scrupuleuse à cet égard il ne croit pas pour cela devoir obtenir la faculté de se soustraire à la loi.

Il est une autre considération bien importante et qui murement examinée doit contribuer encore à repousser l'offre de ces étrangers : les manufactures qu'ils veulent établir exigeront pour leur exploitation une quantité considérable de bois qu'ils prendront sur le territoire de Blois, cette forte consommation ajoutera à la disette de cette denrée qui déjà se fait sentir d'une manière si effrayante dans le district de Blois, et finira par le priver entièrement de cet objet qu'on peut nommer aussi de première nécessité. Loin de fournir de nouvelles occasions à la consommation, il serait au contraire bien

essentiel, non seulement de conserver les bois qui restent, mais de tenter tous les moyens possibles d'encouragement pour les multiplier, sans quoi d'ici à vingt ans les habitants de ce District seront réduits à la cruelle alternative ou de manquer d'un objet de nécessité indispensable, ou d'abandonner leurs demeures et possessions pour aller dans un pays plus heureux chercher ce que celui qui les a vu naître leur refusera absolument. Tel sera le sort de ces infortunés habitants si vous ne prenez dès ce moment-ci des mesures pour les en garantir.

Une réflexion qui se présente et qui ne doit pas vous échapper, citoyens, c'est que l'Etablissement proposé par les Quakers, loin d'être un avantage pour les campagnes, ne peut au contraire que leur causer un préjudice notable, en ce que s'ils prenaient les enfants des cultivateurs, pour les éduquer, ils mettraient ces citoyens dans l'impuissance de les occuper, à mesure qu'ils avanceraient en âge, aux travaux de leurs champs qu'eux mêmes ne pourraient plus cultiver seuls, ils les priveraient encore d'un avantage plus précieux, celui de trouver dans le produit du travail de ces enfants les moyens de se procurer les objets essentiels à leur existence.

En conséquence je conclus à ce que la demande des Quakers avec les clauses qu'ils y ajoutent soient rejetées, sauf à eux à entrer en concurrence avec tous ceux qui proposeront de faire un établissement quelconque à Chambord, mais sans aucuns privilèges particuliers ; et je demande que mes conclusions soient insérées dans la délibération.

Le Directoire, considérant qu'il est du plus grand intérêt pour ce département, d'attirer dans son sein, des hommes célèbres par la pureté de leurs mœurs leur génie industriel et leur connaissance commerciale, qu'il est surtout de la plus haute importance pour l'affermissement des principes républicains de les donner pour modèles à cette partie de la jeunesse ensevelis sous les lambeaux de la misère la plus affreuse et qui a besoin de cette éducation :

Considérant que la doctrine particulière des Quakers de ne prêter aucun serment et de ne jamais prendre les armes ne peut influer désavantageusement sur l'espèce de leurs élèves :

Considérant néanmoins que leur établissement à Chambord, devenu précieux sous une infinité de rapports, ne peut avoir lieu qu'en consacrant au principe la concurrence la plus entière parmi ceux qui se présentent pour l'acquisition de ce domaine et sous la condition expresse de laisser en nature tous les bois qui en font partie pour n'être exploités que suivant l'ordre des coupes :

Le Directoire, considérant en outre qu'en admettant que la Société des Quakers se rende adjudicataire du parc de Chambord, il devient indispensable de lui accorder sur les fonds du Trésor national une indemnité proportionnée à l'étendue de leurs avances pour la dédommager d'un pareil Etablissement.

Estime : 1° Que le parc de Chambord et ses dépendances doit être incessamment mis en vente pour être adjugé devant le Directoire du District de Blois suivant les formes ordinaires.

2° Que la Société des amis connus sous le nom de Quakers doit être admis aux enchères à la concurrence avec les autres soumissionnaires.

3° Que les adjudicataires doivent être astreints à suivre et se conformer aux lois forestières afin de parvenir à la conservation des bois dont la destruction pourrait entraîner les plus grands maux.

4° Que la Société dans le cas où elle se rendrait adjudicataire ne pourra jouir d'aucune exception d'impôt accru ou à naître.

5° Enfin qu'il pourra leur être diminué sur le prix total de leur adjudication une somme de six cent mille livres à titre d'indemnité à la charge par elle de se conformer aux articles 2 et 3 du projet d'offre.

NORMAUD (signé).

LERAGE AMAURY (signé).

PÉAN (signé).

DUPONT (Procureur général
syndic) (signé).

BOURGÈRE-LAMBERY (signé).

FOUCHARD (vice-président)

ALARDET (signé).

(signé).

TUPIN (signé).

The principal reason for the failure of the negotiations was the strong local objection to a colony governed by other laws than those in force around it.

George Fox to Friends in Ireland, 1685.

Our desire is y^t all friends in y^e Nation may live and walk in y^e peaceable truth, Answering y^e Truth in all People, for God is glorified in your bringing forth holy, righteous and Spirituall fruit in y^e Truth, and so live in y^e love of God, in which y^e body of Christ, all his members are edified & knit & united together, to Christ y^e holy & Heavenly Head.

A list of severall friends names in Ireland are delivered to y^e Earl of Clarendon by G. W. to apply to him as they have occasion, onely 2 or 3 of them at a time, it was delivered 3. 9^m 85 by G. Whitehead, desiring him y^t friends in Ireland might have access to him when they should have occasion to make application to him, He replied, they shall be as free as you, meaning G. W. who hath been very free with y^e E. &c.

So dear friends my desires are y^t you may all be guided and ordered by y^e holy, pure, peaceable wisdom of God to his glory: And after this Earle Comes over to y^e Country, for 2 or 3 of you to give him a visit: J sent him a many of your names y^t some may goe one time and some another as they have occasion or any other that is not set downe may visit him wth you;

And so in haste, wth my love in y^e eternall holy seed Christ Jesus, in whom you have life & salvation, Rest & Peace with God. And y^e Lord God almighty wth his eternall Arm & Power preserve you all in his pure & peaceable Truth to his glory and your owne Comfort. Amen. G.F.

We have lately laid our great sufferings before y^e King and his Counsell, and 16 Certificates from Justices of peace and other officers and some from priests to Clear friends from y^e Rebellion, and of our peaceable Conversation, And therefore what sufferings you have in your Nation, you may lay them before y^e Earle y^e L^d L^t.

London, 6. 9^{mo} 85.

From an ancient MS., not in Fox's handwriting, in the possession of Mary Elizabeth Williams, of Enniscorthy.

The Testimony of Kendal Meeting Concerning Grace Chamber, Deceased, 1763.

Grace Chamber (1676-1762) was a daughter of James Hall, of Monk Hesledon, Co. Durham, and his wife, Grace, widow of Anthony Pearson, J.P. She married Robert Chamber, of Sedgwick, near Kendal, in 1703. Letters from Grace Chamber to Thomas Story (1715), Joshua Toft (1743), and James Wilson (1753) are preserved in D., where are also letters to her from Benamina Padley (1724) and Samuel Bownas (1751).

The dates in the Registers do not quite agree with the age at death as stated in the Testimony.

This our Honourable, ancient friend whose Maiden name was Grace Hall was born at Monkhesledon in the County of Durham of reputable parents, and whilst young was virtuously inclined and when she grew up became a young woman of a strict exemplary Life and Conversation, remarkable for her plainness and simplicity in Apparel Manners and Deportment, being endowed with a good understanding and Benevolent Disposition.

About 60 years ago she was married to Robert Chamber a substantial friend of this Monthly Meeting who died not long since with whom and her friends she lived in perfect Harmony exerting her self to the utmost of her power to be serviceable in her day w^{ch} gained her an extensive acquaintance amongst fr^{ds} and others having occasionally free access to severall familys of Distinction in this and other parts of the nation to whom her affectionate visits were acceptable and of service and from whom she mett with that Civil and Courteous behaviour w^{ch} was due to one possessed of her amiable Qualities. She had Considerable skill in surgery and in administring relief in many disorders, w^{ch} she did without fee or view to reward and was much devoted to visitt the sick and those under affliction to whom she was greatly helpful, her openness and generosity to her fr^{ds} and Hospitality to the poor were very remarkable of w^{ch} many are witnesses.

Nor did her views terminate here for near 50 years ago she came forth in a publick testimony in w^{ch} tho she was not Large yett truly acceptable to fr^{ds}, and sometimes travelled abroad in that service and its worthy of being remark t that she was never known to be more strong and lively in her testimony than in the latter part of her time when her bodily strength was so much decayed that it was with Difficulty she could gett out to meetings, but having been exemplary in this and other respects she continued in and maintained her integrity to the Last. When far advanced in years and attended with infirmity's w^{ch} accompany old age, she bore all with Christian patience and resignation to the allwise disposing Hand and finished a well spent Life accompany'd with an evidence of a future

well being at her House at Sidgwick near Kendal aforesaid, the 22nd 9 moth 1762, and was decently interred in ffr^{ds} burying Ground at Preston Patrick the meeting she belonged to the 26th of the same aged 85 having been a minister about 50 years.

Signed in and on behalf of our Mo Meeting held at Kendal in Westmorland 5/5 mo'th 1763

By

ISAAC WILSON
 JAMES WILSON
 THO^s REBANKS
 RICHARD SILL
 NATHAN LEIGHTON
 THO^s GAWTHROP
 JOHN HARRISON
 ISAAC RIGG
 JO^s AIREY
 DANIEL HAW [HORNE]
 JOHN PACE
 JOHN HARRISON [HARNSON]
 THO^s FFARRER
 WILL^m ALDERSON
 THO^s BLAMIRE
 ISAAC MORLAND
 THO^s HARRISON
 EDWARD HARRISON
 THO^s FFELL
 JOSEPH COOPER
 THO^s CREWDSON
 GEORGE BENSON
 THO^s KENDAL
 JOHN MOORE
 BENJAMIN FFRYER
 WILL^m WILLIAMSON
 BENJAMIN DANSON
 GEORGE STEWARDSON

DEBORAH LEIGHTON
 RACHEL WILLSON
 ELIZ^a CREWDSON
 ELIZ^a DODGSON SEN^r
 JANE CROSFIELD
 RACHEL CREWDSON
 MIRIAM BOWEN
 AGNES COPELAND
 ANN ROWLANDSON
 MA REBANKS
 ABIGAL SMITH
 MARY WAKEFIELD
 ISABEL ROBINSON
 RUTH SEAMEN
 SARAH AIREY
 ELLIN^r KILNER [KILVER]
 HANNAH PEARSON
 ANN AIREY
 HANNAH ATKINSON
 ANN WILLIAMSON

Read & approv'd at our
 Quarterly Meeting held at
 Kendal in Westmorland, by
 adjournment, the 5/5 moth
 1763 & signed in & by order
 of the same by

ISAAC WILSON.

I have heard an anecdote of an American Friend, who, being present at a meeting for discipline, held about that period [1790], and hearing a young man complained of for taking too active a part, remarked: "If it was not for the old men, the young men would set the house on fire; and if it was not for the young men, the fire would go out."

William Tanner's *Lectures on Friends in Bristol and Somersetshire*, 1858, p. 140.

“The Record Book of Friends of the Monthly
Meeting at Urie.”

Continued from p. 98.

Here foloueth ane Accompt of some ffreinds their goeing to the steeple house of fletteresso⁴ and bearing there Testimony against their worship Robert Barclay eld^r of Urie went there and having waited till the priest John Milne had ended his matters he desired him to stay that he might be heard to the end he might vindicat Truth and freinds from the preists foul and false aspersiones, but he fled as ane hireling raging and revyling. There was a man among y^m that struck of R. B's hatt it was taken notice of by some he did not prosper afterwards. It hath been and Js observable those who touch the Lord's annointed ones and does his prophets harm doth not pass unrebuked of the Lord.

Patrick Livingston went to the fors^d place where he bore his Testimony for the Truth on the first-day of the week and was hardly used particularly one Marg^t Chaine [?] struck him and it was Remarkable very shortly after she broke the same arm wherewith she struck him.

[A short notice of Patrick Livingstone follows, of which this seems to be a copy:—]

pat. Livingston was born in Angus & Jn a singular manner came to be convinced in the North of England in the year 1658. After which he w^t 7 or 8 others long kept up a little meeting at a small village called Emeldoun without any visit or encouragement from freinds. P. L. was then committed prisoner to Morpeth, When Liberated he lived some time on the border with Jas Holliday a weaver and Scotsman who had long been convinced but had no other fr^d near him. P. L. came north with a message to the town of Dundee and then journeyed to Ab : where writing a sharp letter against the magistrates

⁴ See THE JOURNAL, vii. 122-126.

who were then imprisoning fr^{ds} he was imprisoned w^t them for ab^t 7 mos: with Geo: Keith. Afterwards he was imprisoned there 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ years. He died in London [15. iv. 1694].

Andrew Jaffray came from his own house of Kingswells to the fors^d steeple house where he bore a Testimony against them and they were very rude towards him especially a young man who was so barbarous (after they had thrown him over a grave ston) as to hound a great mastiff dog at the servant of the Lord yet the dog did him no hurt it was observable the man did not so weel prosper afterwards.

Christian Barclay came from her own house of Urie and went to the fors^d place where after the preist had ended his matters she stood up and bore her Testimony for the Truth among them shewing them that she had it from the Lord to warn them to turn from Ceremonies and shadows which perishes unto the substance, and it being their comunion day both preist and people were amazed and confounded the preist and his wife raged and clamoured despightfully with Revyelling words and two men James Patton and John Johnston (a chapler) [?] laid hands on her and haled her dounstairs where in the graveyard she spoke againe among the people a Considerable time. Jt was observed that [of] three of those who apeared most against her two of them dyed and one of them left the Countrey all withine a year y^r after.

Robert Barclay, son to the fors^d Ro^{tt} and Christian Barclay's being under great exercise of minde it was laid upon him to goe to the fors^d place and accordingly he went (a freind accompanying him) and bore his Testimony for the Truth against those will worshipers desiring them to come out of their forms and turn to Jesus Christ who is the same to day as he was in former [ages ?] upon whom if they did look in faith they should as certainly be [healed as ?] those of old were who looked in faith towards the brazen serpent wh[ich was ?] lifted up in the wilderness &^c the preist raged and Rev[iled ?] exceedingly.

Jn the 10th moneth 1690 Petter Fern [Fearon] and John Bain came from England Jn the Service of Truth to this North Countrey, where at Urie he fel sick of the smal pox (viz the s^d John Bain) he was very sensible all

the time of his sickness which was about a fortnight during which time he shewed great patience tenderness zeal and fervour of spirit exhorting to the Truth and severall times bearing Testimony to it powring forth prayers and supplicationes that the Lord would cary on his blessed work in and among the Children of men fervently desiring the Lord to bless the family and preserve all faithfull in their places he passed away very quietly and peaceably and was buried in the burying ground afores^d [*i.e.* in a plot of ground which David Barclay of Urie had alloted for a burying place to Friends] it was observed the s^d J: B: having walked the length of the burying ground the day before he took bed he stayed a litle in it behind the rest being a litle affected for some whose graves he their beheld and a while before he departed this life . . . : gave orders to lay his body in such a particular place of the ground.

In the 2nd mo : 1693 Jannet Burness wife to James Burness Jn Carntoun near Urie (who formerly had been zealous for the preist) but being convinced of Truth went and bare Testimony against him for q^{ch} they fell upon her rudly and caried her to prison she was ane honest woman and dyed in the Truth and was buried as above.

Margaret Falconer wife to David Falconar was ane honest and faithfull friend to the Truth ane upright and wise hearted woman bearing testimony to the Truth from a living sence thereof she was very loving tender and Compassonat towards all helpfull to poor and sick people of a cleanly and unstained conversatione of a mild and affable temper and dispositione innocent and discreet behaviour and christian deportment very earnest and fervent in prayer her departure much lamented by many and though it pleased the Lord she had a sharp and sore sickness in the finishing of her dayes yet she passed away in great quietness, and is at rest with the Lord and her memorial remains among the Righteous she departed this life at Springhall near Urie 22^d 7. 1697. . . .

George Melvine who had received the Truth about the year 1669 and meeting w^t divers opositiones did nevertheless continue firm and stedfast in his testimony to and for the Truth and though an unlearned man as to utward learning yet the Lord did bless him w^t a very good utterance and many are witnesses of that life and power

which many times accompanied him in his Testimony Jn the meetings of Gods people he at severall times and places suffered imprisonment also the spoiling of his goods without murmuring remaining stedfast to the end of his days which he finised near Urie 11th 2. 1698. . . and withine 10 days after his wife died also and was buried beside her husband whom though she would not be owned as a freind of Truth it was thought fitt to lay her there by her husband.

Alexander Spark who had received the Truth about the year 1670 he was ane honest and upright freind stedfast Jn his Testimony and love to the Truth ane innocent and harmless man sober and temperate retaining a good measure of Singleness sincerity and simplicety by which he honoured the Truth for which he suffered Jmprisonment at several places viz at Montrose Stonhyve and Abdⁿ he came in by the right door and by the true shepherd knew the pastures of life where he with the flocks were frequently refreshed to the praise of the Lord he was made Jnstrumental in bringing others to the Truth as a good example he was taken w^t Jndispositione of body about the 7th of 7th mo: 1699, and continued so for ten days Jn which time he shew forth Christian patience and meekness Continuing solid and sound Jn his sences and Judgment unto the last mindfull of the Lords mercies and preservatione both by sea and land for he had been in America. A very seasonable and pretious opertunity we had w^t him a litle before his departure and w^t him were witnesses of the power and presence of the Lord Jn which he passed a way and fell asleep quietly in the Lord upon the 17 7. and upon the 19th was buried being accompanied from Stonhyve where he dyed by freinds and others to the fors^d burying ground.

Upon the [] day of the [] month 1702 William Beattie Jn Bervie dyed at his house y^r and was carried from that to the fors^d burying ground by freinds and others. he was but mean Jn this world having a smal family and litle business which made him travel many a mile to get bread to them at q^{ch} he was very good for it was nothing thought by him to travel seven or eight miles on a first days morning to the meeting and hoome again after the meeting for there was non nearer the place where he lived. . . .

James Burness was convinced of the Truth about the year 1669 he was ane honest and faithfull man and did blossom as to his Inward Conditione in his old age for when he was about or aboue eighty years of age he would sounded forth afeve words in the meeting with such life and zeal that many who hard him would been reached thereby he was poor as to this world but Rich Jn faith he was long sickly but [was] never hard complaine his memory lives among the honest harted that knew him he was removed upon the day of mo 1710. . . .

[18. iv. 1713] David Falconar deceased at Kingswells . . . he was a faithfull man and loved them that were such and was Jmprisoned several times for his Testimoney to the Truth.

[17. viii. 1719] it pleased the Lord to Remove from this troublesome world our freind John Scott junior in the prime of his age being only about 32 years and a halfe of age. there was many living oportunities about the time of his sickness and death which was remarkable Many were the exercyses and prayers of freinds for him . . . and also we [?he] felt himself at times Jn a good and sweet frame of mind particularly the night before he departed when he himself said he was pleading w^t a merciefull God also that night altho Jn a high fever and death dealling with him his Cousine John Scott Sen^r feeling life to Arise Jn him over all unruly Spirits was concerned to take him by the hand and kneel befor his bed and prayed to the Lord that comanded the winds and seas so to settle and quiet his mind that nothing might occur to disturb him q^{ch} accordingly fell so out that all the time he prayed the s^d John sounded Jn his heart w^t praises to God q^{ch} was a great satisfacione to all concerned and those present w^t him at that time. . . .

Robert Barclay of Ury eldest son of the author of the Apologie was born att Aberdeen [25. i. 1672] as he had the advantage of the precept and example of his worthy Father and Mother, as well as his Grandfather, so it made a sensible impression upon him in his earlie years much to their comfort. He was scarce out of his Infancy when he discovered a heart devoted to Religion. After he had been a while educate att home, in the eleventh year of his age he accompanied his parents to London

where he became acquainted with George Fox, and other eminent Friends, who rejoiced to see so hopefull an appearance in the son of such a Father. he was att that time left to the tuition of George Keith to be educate with him att his school att Theobalds, where he remained about a year and then returned to Scotland. Afterwards in his sixteenth year of his age he went again with his Father to London, having been a considerable time att Windsor att the Kings Court, where on account of his Fathers interest which created him many dependants, he was much caressed, yet then as well as through his whole life he kept a clean conversation void of offence and may be truly said to have remembred his Creator in the days of his youth About two years after his return home, it was observed especially after his Father's Death, that as he grew in years he dedicated himself more particularly to the great work of Religion which concern ever remained with him. About the 22^d year of his age his mouth was opened in a publick manner to praise his Maker and to preach the everlasting Gospell which he continued to do to the end of his time being 75 years and 2 days old. As he had a serious and lively sense of Religion so he laboured to propogate the same in others, and his humble meek behaviour his remarkable charity to the Poor, and other amiable qualities, corasponded well with his Doctrine his testimonys were never tedious to the hearers, nor unseasonably delivered what he said being the effect of his duty knowing he was answerable for the talents received: he often visited Freinds in London and severall times other parts of England and Scotland, once he with Andrew Jaffray went by Jnverness to the Highlands, having meetings as they passed along, where no Freinds had ever been before, and though he was free of that Enthusiastick Spirit which sometimes prevails even upon well meaning people, yet he never flenched from what he was convinced was his duty, particularly at the publick Meeting place of the parish he lived in where he was concerned to warn the people to come out of their forms and turn to Jesus Christ whom if they did look unto in faith they should as certainly be healed as those of old were who looked in faith towards the Brazen Serpent which Moses lift up in the wilderness.

In the year 1708 one Garden^s a Learned and much followed preacher Att Aberdeen tainted with Burignionism having in his writings inveighed against Friends principles Robert Barclay wrote a notable answer to it entitled *A Serious Adress to the well meaning followers of Antonia Boureignon* which had so good an effect being printed and dispersed among a great many, that the Sect afterwards dwindled much away: About the 70th year of his age he wrote and caused print a small treatise concerning faith, and after his Death there was found about a sheet of paper wrote with his own hand upon Charity it was thought his Sickness prevented his enlarging upon so good a subject, for about two years agoe he contracted a weakness which he never quite recovered, though when he was able he was diligent in visiting the Meetings of Friends in the adjacent places and in a meek frame of mind he waited for his change and when much afflicted with sickness he used to repeat not his but the Lord's will be done in everything and a short time before he was speechless one standing by his bed side whispered to another (thinking he had not heard it) that she was surprised to feel such a sweat upon him he answered as with a strong voice this is the sweat which comes before Death and I shall now soon be among the Spirits of Just men made perfect which was among the last of his expressions for he afterwards as it were slept away and expired about the seventh hour in the morning of the 27 of the month called March at his house of Springhall and was interred upon the first of the following month in the year 1747 in the presence of most Friends in the North of this Kingdom and severall of the Gentry who were his relations and also his own Tenants in the plain Decent manner he himself had prescrib'd.

Thou have acted both the Christian and the Gentleman, and indeed to be truly the one is to make a good step towards the other.

HENRY GOULDNEY to SIR JOHN RODES, 1700, in *A Quaker Post Bag*, edited by Mrs. G. Locker Lampson, 1910, p. 77.

^s This was George Garden, D.D. (1649-1733). He wrote, in 1699, *An Apology for M. Antonia Bourignon* [1616-1680]. At the close of Robert Barclay's *Serious Address*, there is a letter to "George Gardne," from Andrew Jaffray of Kingswell. See Macewen's *Antoinette Bourignon*, 1910, and *D.N.B.*

Notes on the American Descendants of John Reckless, of Nottingham.¹

The first reference at hand appears in *New Jersey Archives*:—"1677/8, Jan. 29. Mahlon Stacy of Handsworth, Co. of York, England, tanner, to Samuel Reckless of Nottingham, Co. of Nottingham, ironmonger, for 1.15 of a share of West Jersey." This Samuel Reckless is evidently the same Samuel, son of John and father of Joseph, the last named of whom came "to America and settled in West Jersey anterior to 1712." Samuel died at Nottingham, 8 mo. 3rd, 1681, and it is probable that his son, Joseph, as a young man, emigrated to that Province, in West Jersey, to occupy his inheritance. Recklesstown, New Jersey, is a small village, dating back to the early settlement—"it derived its name from Joseph Reckless, one of the pioneer settlers of Chesterfield Township, who owned the land where the village is situated."

During the year 1712, said Joseph Reckless "purchased of John Wright, the mill property known as the Recklesstown Mill for the sum of £500," and "held the same until his death, when, by will, it went to his children." . . . "It remained in the Reckless Family for 111 years, or until 1823, when it was sold by Joseph Reckless," a descendant of the immigrant. It was rebuilt in 1882 and "some of the old oaken frame, as solid as ever, was permitted to remain." It is probably as old as any, if not the oldest mill in the United States, having been "erected before 1701."

From Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Records, we find that on 9 mo. 8th, 1716, at Burlington Meeting, New Jersey, Joseph Reckless (the immigrant) married Margaret Satterthwaite, and had children, Joseph, b. 1717, d. 1718;—John, b. 1718/19, d. 1721;—Anne, b. 8 mo. 2, 1720, m. 12 mo. 25, 1740, George Emlen of Philadelphia, son of George and grandson of George, who came from England to Pennsylvania in 1682. Anne (Reckless)

¹ For a record of John Reckless and his English descendants, see *THE JOURNAL*, vi. 58, 116.

Emlen died 2 mo. 4, 1816, and in a Philadelphia newspaper, under date of Feb. 10, 1816, appeared the following obituary notice—

Died on the fourth instant, in the ninety-sixth year of her age, Ann Emlen, widow, relict of George Emlen, formerly of this City, whom she survived about forty years—of their posterity (several of whom have held conspicuous stations in civil and religious society, and departed before her) one hundred and forty-seven yet survive in the relation of children, grandchildren and greatgrandchildren; herself long occupied the rank of an exemplary and charitable citizen, fulfilling with much propriety the duties of parent, friend, neighbour and mistress. She retained her faculties to the last; and very shortly before her departure, sensible of its approach, warmly recommended to her numerous descendants to live in harmony and moderation. Her remains, attended by a very numerous train of relations and friends, were interred on the sixth, in Friends' Burial Ground, Mulberry Street.

Their Philadelphia residence was on Chestnut Street, opposite Independence Hall, but it is not now standing.

The fourth and youngest child of Joseph and Margaret (Satterthwaite) Reckless, as appears in the Meeting Records referred to hereinbefore, was Joseph, Jr., b. 3 mo. 27, 1722.

Joseph Reckless, Sr., d. 4 mo. 10th, 1756. His wife, Margaret, d. 2 mo. 19th, 1739. He "served in different township offices seventeen years, the last as Overseer of Highways, 1747." His son, Joseph, Jr., also served in similar capacities from 1750 to 1767. In a genealogical account of the Reckless Family in America, which appears in a History of Burlington Co., N.J., it is stated that Joseph Reckless, Sr., secondly married Elizabeth Fowler, who left no issue. It also states that he had a fifth child, Elizabeth, daughter of his first wife, but her name does not appear in my copy of Friends' Records, as already mentioned. This account of the Reckless Family in the History of Burlington County is evidently not entirely correct, but taken in conjunction with Friends' Records, we have as follows—Joseph Reckless, Jr., "married Anne, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Woodward, and grand-daughter of the first Anthony Woodward." Their children were Joseph, born 10 mo. 29, 1753; Isaac, born 4 mo. 19, 1755; John, born 1756, 12 mo. 30; Robert, born 1758, died the "same year"; Anthony, born 8 mo. 13, 1760; Robert, born 3 mo. 1, 1763; Mary,

born 1 mo. 10, 1765. Anne (Woodward) Reckless survived her husband, Joseph, and married Col. William Shreve of the Revolution.

The Reckless Family about this time apparently drifted away from the Society of Friends. John Reckless married Mary Tallman. Robert Reckless, "a youth—was a soldier in Captain Richard Shreve's Burlington Light-horse during the Revolutionary War. In a skirmish with the Tories and Pine Robbers, under the notorious John Bacon, at Cedar Creek Bridge, Dec. 27. 1782, he fell mortally wounded." Anthony Reckless, when but seventeen, entered the "Sappers and Miners, Continental Army as a lieutenant, served through the whole war, and rose to the grade of Captain. He married Ann, daughter of Peter Tallman, of Burlington County, resided at Recklesstown and died in 1817."

The following Obituary, written by Aaron D. Woodruff, Attorney-General of New Jersey, and published at the time in the Trenton Federalist, shows the estimation in which he was held by the most prominent men in the State—"Early in life he embarked in the cause of the Country, and served with honor in the Revolutionary War until its close. He then entered into the pursuits of domestic life, and it was in this character that his virtues were more conspicuous." "His children were Joseph W.; Ann T.; Eliza E.; and Mary. Joseph W. married twice. His first wife was Hannah, the sister of the late John McKnight, Esq., of Bordentown. She died in 1831. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Anna Patrick, who died in 1849. The children by his first wife were John, b. 1810, married and died without issue. John W., Jr., b. 1812, married twice and died in 1877, leaving issue: Rebecca, Ann, Anthony and Charles. Rebecca married Dr. Canfield (G.W.)." Ann died young. "Anthony married Mary E., dau. of Gilbert Seaman, Mayor of Hightstown and had children, viz.: William M., Charles S., Joseph, Gilbert S. and Jennie S. Charles married Gertrude, dau. of Edward Stevenson of Brooklyn, N.Y."

On a recent visit to Recklesstown, the writer was told that no one by the name of Reckless now lives there. It would be somewhat difficult to trace all of the

Reckless descent in this country to the present time, and I therefore hope that this short sketch will suffice for the present.

JAMES EMLÉN.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Thwarted Marriage Proposals.

The following Minutes are taken from the records of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting as printed in the *Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*, vol. iv., no. 2—March, 1910 :—

“ 27th of 10th Month, 1695.

The matter in relation to Hannah Day being spoken to at this meeting, Friends tenderly advised her not to Entertain William Rakeshaw Richard Sutton, nor any other person in order to marriage untill a certain account shall come of her husband John Day's death, and do likewise advise William Rakeshaw & Richard Sutton being both present to desist all farther applications to her in relation to marriage, that so the truth may be kept clear in that behalf and friends desire Samuel Carpenter & John Parsons to assist the said Hannah in the management of her affairs.”

The years pass, and Hannah Day and other Friends from the Women's Meeting present couples to the Men's Meeting in order to marriage. Not till some four years later does she appear herself again before Men Friends, and then it is not with either of the two Friends mentioned in the previous Minute, but with James Atkinson. In this proposal she was, however, no more successful than on the previous occasion. We wonder how the matter was finally settled, and whether John Day ever turned up again.

“ 30th of 4th Month, 1699.

Wheras James Atkinson & Hannah Day proposed at the last monthly meeting that they intended to marry each other, and desired the consent of friends [they had, apparently, passed the Women's Meeting], whereupon this meeting having taken it into consideration, and nothing appearing that her late husband John Day is certainly dead, although long absent, therefore it is the advice of this meeting that they cannot proceed to marry among friends, and Samuel Carpenter & William Southeby are desired to speak with him about it.”

Dr. Fothergill's Prescription for Tender Eyes.

According to Dockter ffothergills advice to J^{no} Pole for his Son :—

Take Rosemary flowers—and Lavender flowers—of Each an Equall Quantity—Then Take as much of them mixed as a man hould^s between his finger an Thumb—and put in a Teeapot—Then fill the pot with hot water as to make tee and Lett the Patient hould his head over y^e Steem of it So as may go into the Eyes—This do g^oeing to bed every knight.

Rose mary mixd with Tobacko & Smoked—ab^t one Quart part rosemary—hath been by Experience found good.

From a MS. book in the possession of Fox Brothers & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.

Friends in Current Literature.

Readers, and especially students, of Quaker literature will be deeply grateful to Mrs. Godfrey Locker Lampson, *née* de Rodes, for allowing the letters to be made public which appear in *A Quaker Post-bag*, published by Longmans, at 8s. 6d. net, with Introduction by the Right Hon. Augustine Birrell. These letters, eighty-two in number, were, with slight exception, written to Sir John Rodes, Bart., of Barlbrough Hall, near Chesterfield (b. c. 1670, d. 1743, the dates given by Augustine Birrell are incorrect). The letters were from William Penn (5), Lady (Martha) Rodes, mother of Sir John (16), Henry Gouldney (31), John Tompkins (28), and Silvanus Bevan (2). Although showing evidence of deep religious feeling, the letters are not so full of expressions of this feeling as many others of the period or of earlier date. William Penn's first letter is occupied with suggestions for a right expenditure of time and for the best reading for a man of leisure like Sir John. Most of the writers urge a more active life and a fuller advocacy of Quaker principles, "I have often begrug'ed thee thy unactive life. Gett abroad and mix with liveing friends," p. 10; "I am not for thy keeping too much at home," p. 62; "I must not have thee a domestick. Put thy selfe upon a suteable conversation," p. 63; Barlbrough is described as a "mellanchally Cell," p. 100; "that Corner," p. 125; and "that large prison," p. 190. Sir John was urged again and again to take to himself a wife—"a proper companion for thy selfe," p. 65; "marriage is a subject I thought of laying aside, wⁿ writeing to thee, but thy reviveing it, altho wth disponding thoughts, leads me to tell thee thy happieness wants compleating untill thou come under that Yoake. I presume thy Visage is more massculine, an agreeable object to the other sex; besides thou have many Oyles and delicious waishes that will sett off a more rugged Countinace, than I believe the fury of thy distemper [small pox] lefft thee," p. 88; "she is Young and hath a great deal of mony, and it's beleevd her Parents would be easy to consent," p. 132; "Thou lets every one step in before thee," p. 192. But Sir John was a bachelor to the end. There are incidental references to Edmond Waller, the Quaker son of the poet, to the Separatists Bugg and Keith, to the doubtful propriety of Penn's second marriage, to the last days of Margaret Fox, and other matters of importance for the study of Quakerism at the time when the earliest of its advocates had nearly all passed away, "orriginnalls of the primitive Quakers," as they are called, p. 188. There are also hosts of allusions to the every-day affairs of life.

The authorities at Devonshire House had the opportunity of suggesting a few identifications and giving some general assistance to the Editor, but they did not see either the original letters or the proofs of the book. It is to be regretted that a number of errors have appeared. *Isabella Yeatman* should have been *Yeamans*, p. 15; *Robert Barclay* wrote the *Apology*, not *Thomas*, p. 79; *Tate Sowle* should be *Tace Sowle*; *George Whitehead* died 1722/3, not 1722 or 1723, p. 102; *Crisp*, p. 135, was not *Stephen Crisp* but *Thomas Crisp*, the Separatist; the letters range in date

from 1690 to 1742, not 1693, as appears on the title page. There are beautifully reproduced portraits of Sir John Rodes and his mother, also a view of Barlbrough, and several facsimiles.

In the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for July 30th there is an account of the recent British Pharmaceutical Conference at Cambridge, at which Francis Ransom, F.C.S., of Hitchin, presided. The President is described as "a prominent worker in pharmaceutical research; the son of William Ransom, founder of the firm of W. Ransom and Son, manufacturing chemists, Hitchin, famous for the cultivation of medicinal plants and the distillation of essential oils." A portrait of F. Ransom is given.

A tract by Humphrey Bache, who lived at the Sign of the Snail, in Tower Street, London (d. 1662), entitled *A Few Words in True Love to . . . Parliament*, 1659, has just been reprinted by John Bellows, of Gloucester, for the Rev. Kentish Bache, Vicar of Walford, Ross, a descendant of the author of the tract (Gloucester: Bellows, 7¼ by 6¾, pp. 12, 1s.). This contains a short account of Bache's conviction, resulting in the return to the Excise Office, London, of one hundred and sixty pounds, which he had wrongfully taken by over-charges during a series of years.

The Yorkshire 1905 Committee (Ernest E. Taylor, Bannisdale, Malton, 7d. per doz., 3s. per 100), has just issued a paper by Ernest Dodshun, B.A., on *Strengthening the Teaching Power and the Preparation of the Teacher in our Adult Schools*. This is a portion of an address given at the Skipton Easter Settlement, and is intended to show the openings, practically unlimited, which exist in the Adult School Movement for the best service which men and women can give.

A new and imposing volume of family history is to hand from across the sea, *An Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacye Families*, who were among the Founders of Trenton and Burlington in the Province of West Jersey, 1678-1683, with the genealogy of the Ely descendants in America. This handsome volume has been compiled by several members of the Ely family, including Daniel Brittain Ely, of Montclair, N.J., who writes a Preface to it. (New York and London: Fleming H. Revell Company, 9½ by 6¼, pp. 445, \$5, with numerous illustrations.)

Two new novels have recently been published, *Chickens Come Home to Roost*, by L. B. Hilles (London: Long, 7¾ by 5¼, pp. 320, 6s.), and *The Forsythe Way*, by Mrs. Fred Reynolds (London: Chapman & Hall, 7¾ by 5¼, pp. 312, 6s.); in each of these there is a Quaker character named Phoebe.

Among interesting articles in the current *Friends' Quarterly Examiner* is one by J. B. Williams on "George Fox and Walker the Ironmonger." It raises several important questions which need elucidation. Some of them will be dealt with briefly in the notes to the forthcoming Cambridge edition of "The Journal of George Fox."

The *Proceedings of Friends' General Conference*, held at Ocean Grove, N.J., in Seventh Month last, can now be obtained separately as a supplement to the "Friends' Intelligencer" (Philadelphia: Fifteenth and Cherry Streets).

The revised *Discipline of the Yearly Meeting of Friends for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and the Eastern Parts of Maryland* is now on sale at Friends' Book Store, 304 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It is said to be more systematically arranged and better indexed than previous editions, but none of the essential principles advocated for so long by this Y.M. seem to have been weakened, and declarations on such subjects as theatre-going, card-playing, etc., are more emphatic than before.

Horace Mather Lippincott, Ph.B., has now completed his history of *The Mather Family of Cheltenham, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia: Lewis J. Levick, 10 by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$, pp. 168, \$3). Joseph Mather, age eighteen, with others of Bolton, Lancs., sailed from Liverpool in the ship *Submission*, in Seventh Month, 1682, for Maryland. He contracted with Phineas Pemberton, his fellow emigrant, in consideration of his paying the expenses of his passage, he not having the means, to serve him the term of four years, and he fulfilled his contract.

A full report of the *Proceedings of the Celebration of the Establishment of Whitewater Monthly Meeting*, recently held at Richmond, Indiana, has been printed, and can doubtless be obtained through Timothy Nicholson, of Richmond, Indiana. There are over two hundred pages of print and several illustrations.

A sketch of the life of Philip Edward Sewell (1822-1906) has been published by Jarrold & Sons, of London. P. E. Sewell was a son of Mary Sewell (*née* Wright, of Norfolk), who wrote "Mother's Last Words" and "Our Father's Care," and a brother of the author of "Black Beauty." He left Friends when about eighteen, but was ever full of deep religious feeling and philanthropic interests.

Theodora E. Clark, a member of Croydon Meeting, and the senior principal of Croham Hurst School, Croydon, has issued through George Allen and Sons, of London, a rhyming phantasy in three acts, entitled *Some Dreams Come True*. (1s. net.)

The London Friends' Tract Association has had reprinted from the "Friends' Witness," in pamphlet form, under the heading *Friends in Ireland*, an account by Joseph Haughton of some experiences during the rebellion of 1798. It forms an attractive *brochure* of 48 pages, well illustrated, price 2d.

Smith, Elder & Co., of London, have just published *John Bright, a Monograph*, by R. Barry O'Brien, author of biographies of Charles S. Parnell and of Lord Russell of Killowen, with Preface by Augustine Birrell (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, pp. 270, with portraits and facsimiles, 10s. 6d. net).

The perennial puzzle of Hannah Lightfoot and George III. has been fully treated, if not solved, by Miss Pendered in her latest book, *The Fair Quaker, Hannah Lightfoot, and her relations with George III.* (London: Hurst and Blackett, 9 by 6, pp. 355, 16s.). The author's enthusiasm

for her difficult subject has been unbounded, and she has made use of information gathered from very varied sources, many of them discovered only after long and patient research. The book will prove of much interest to all who have attempted to unravel this mystery, and especially to those in various parts of the world (some of whom have visited Devonshire House) who claim descent from Prince George and Hannah. Chapters II. and VIII., "The People called Quakers" and "The Evidence of the Westminster Minute Book," will be of special interest to Friends.

The Centenary Committee of Bristol Friends which arranged for the celebration recently successfully held, have issued in connection therewith, *One Hundred Years' History of Bristol Friends' First-day (Boys') School, 1810-1910*, with twenty-two illustrations (Bristol: Hemmings, 8½ by 5¾, pp. 35).

The articles by George Aaron Barton, Ph.D., which have appeared in recent numbers of the *Friends' Quarterly Examiner*, have been collected and reprinted in a volume, entitled *The Heart of the Christian Message* (London: West, Newman & Co., 8¾ by 5½, pp. 131, 2s. net).

J. Foster Stackhouse, F.R.G.S., a Friend well known for his skill in drawing, has recently constructed a relief model of Ingleborough and district, N.W. Yorks. An account of this model, with photographic reproduction, has just been issued, entitled *Guide to the Geological Model of Ingleborough and District*, by Aubrey Strahan, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. (London: Stanford, price 4d.). We are told in this pamphlet that "the model was constructed by building up a series of accurately gauged layers cut to the contours as shown in the 6-inch maps of the Ordnance Survey, and verified, where necessary, by personal observation of the district."

Another sectional history of the Civil War has appeared:—*Sussex in the Great Civil War and the Interregnum, 1642-1660*, written by Charles Thomas-Stanford, M.A., F.S.A., of Preston Manor, Brighton, Mayor of Brighton for the Coronation Year (London: Chiswick Press, 9 by 6, pp. 354, 10/6 net). The book is of much interest from beginning to end, but that portion of it which refers to Sir William and Mary Springett (always given, *Springate*) is of course, the most interesting to Friends, seeing that Lady Springett became Mary, wife of Isaac Penington. Mary Penington's records of her childhood and first married life and of the tragic death of Sir William Springett at the siege of Arundel, are quoted at some length, and of them the author writes, "They present an unrivalled picture of an aspect of the times not very commonly appreciated—the life of a country gentleman of good degree, a soldier and sportsman, 'an artist in shooting and fishing and making of lines and ordering of baits and things for that purpose'—who was yet a Puritan of the strictest in upbringing and practice, and spent his whole fortune for the service of the Parliament" (p. 111).¹ There are incidental notices of Friends, such as (p. 290), "It is difficult to recognise in the conduct of some of these fanatics [the

¹ See forthcoming *Experiences in the Life of Mary Penington*, edited by Norman Penney, to be published by the Biddle Press, Philadelphia.

new sect of Quakers] any resemblance to the dignified and orderly life of their successors, which secured for them the confidence of their fellow citizens, and made them pre-eminently the bankers of the community." Mr. Thomas-Stanford takes vol. xvi. of the "Sussex Archæological Collections" as authority for Friends, with a reference also to "Joseph Bene," better known as "Joseph Besse"! In his account of King Charles's escape to France after the battle of Worcester, the author might have named Richard Carver, the Quaker seaman who landed the King from his back onto the French shore.

Bernard Thistlethwaite is to be congratulated on the appearance of vol. i. of his *Thistlethwaite Family, A Study in Genealogy*, printed for private circulation by Headley Brothers. In the more than three hundred pages of this well-printed volume, particulars are given of some 1,800 descendants of William Thistlethwaite, of Harborgill, in Dent Dale, N.W. Yorks, and Alice Mason, of the same district, whom he married in 1705. About 4,000 names in all appear. The book has been issued to subscribers; a few copies remain, for which application should be made to the author, at Great Ayton, Yorkshire.

Friends in charge of Preparative Meeting Libraries would do well to write to Ernest E. Taylor, Bannisdale, Malton, Yorkshire, for the *Friends' Library Leaflet* just issued by the Yorkshire 1905 Committee. They will find most useful hints regarding suitable books to add to the libraries under their care.

NORMAN PENNEY.

A Letter on Tithes, 1763.

The following is a Cobby of what I Sent W^m Jesse y^e Parson of Wellington when I belive'd it my Duty Not to Hire y^e Ministry.

Where as my Education and proffession ffrom my youth to this time, hath been with and amongst y^e People called quakers, whose ffaith in God and our Lord Jesus Christ is that what is contained in y^e Holly Gospell, Spoken by our Saviour and his Holly Apostles, are Commandments and precepts, that we in this Life Should Example and ffollow as much as in our power is, And Seeing our Blessed Saviours Commands in his direction for preaching y^e Gospell is ffreely y^e have receved ffreely Give—We ffrom this command belive that we in no manner ought to Support a Ministree by ffreely paying for Upholding y^e same—and as the Laws made ffor tender Consiences Gives ffree power for recovering all Such Claimes by Warrant of Distress—So I hope ffriend Jess who I can truly Say I much Esteem and haue Love and respect ffor will use the most kind method in recovering what I doubt Not but hee thinks his Just due—ffor I dare not any Longer pay it in y^e manner it hath hitherto been done Least I Loose that Dearly Beloved peace of God in my Soul which I Can truly Say I Esteem of moor value then the whole World.

Probably written by a member of the Were family. From a MS: book in the possession of Fox Brothers & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.

Obituary.

Our friend, John Handley, who died on the 13th October, will be greatly missed, especially by those interested in historical research. "He was born in 1836, in the farmhouse at Brigflatts, which adjoins the Meeting House where he worshipped all his life, and where he is now laid to rest beside generations of his ancestors" *The Friend* (London). His great store of information on local Quaker and other matters was always at the disposal of enquirers; he was of much assistance in the preparation of notes to the forthcoming Cambridge edition of the *Journal of George Fox*.

John Crook and the Haunted Room.

Our friend John Crook (1617-1699) was brought by an informer before a justice of peace for preaching in a meeting, and the justice being a moderate man was loath to send him several miles to prison so late in the evening as he was brought before him, and told the informer to call in the morning, and he would then hear his accusation; and told John Crook as he appeared a decent man he should have lodgings in his house that night if he had no objection to lie in a room which his servants said was haunted, no other being unoccupied as he had company on a visit to him. John expressed his acknowledgment for this favour and accepted the offer. He was kindly entertained, and had much conversation with the company on religious subjects, with which he and they appeared well pleased. He was shewn to his lodgings at the farther end of a long gallery by the justice himself, and slept well untill about one clock, and then awoke with the overflowings of sweetness and peace covering his mind and such intimations of divine favour as greatly refreshed him. Just at this time a rattling noise was heard along the gallery, which held for some time, and on ceasing, a shrill voice, as if coming through the key hole of the chamber door (said), "You are damned," repeating it three times. John answered, "Thou art a liar, for I feel this moment the sweet peace of my God flow through my heart." All the noise and voice then ceased, and John soon fell asleep, and did not awake untill about his usual time of rising. He then walked about the garden waiting for the justice's rising; soon after which a servant man came up to him, fell on his knees and begged his pardon, and that he would pray to God to forgive him; and then confessed that it was he who made the noise near his chamber in the night, and spoke those wicked words, but that his reply pierced him to the heart: He informed John how his master had been robbed by him and others for years past, and concealed their practices by the pretence that the house was haunted. All this, at John's request, the servant confessed to his master with penitence and obtained his pardon, as John did his dismissal from the informer; and this servant soon after became an honest friend and minister.

FROM A MS. IN D.

Index.

- Aberdeen, 15, 32n, 92, 95, 98, 105-113, 184, 187, 188, 190.
 Abraham family, 40, n, 141.
 Acadians, 89.
 Ackworth School, 31, 90, 110, 156n.
 Adams family, 120.
 Adamthwaite, Richard, 18.
 Adamthwaite, William, 18.
 Adkins, John, 145.
 Airey, Ann, 183.
 Airey, Joseph, 183.
 Airey, Sarah, 183.
 Airey, Thomas, 19.
 Aiskell, Michael, 19.
 Alcester, 16.
 Alcombe, 88.
 Alderson, Dorothea, 19, n.
 Alderson, John, 145, n.
 Alderson, William, 183.
 Allard, ———, 120.
 Allardice, 94, 96, 113.
 Allen, John, 90.
 Allen, William, 30, 31.
 Allonby, 44, 45.
 Alment, Anne, *aft.* Garratt, 47.
 America, 4, 6, 27-29, 36, 61, 89, 119, 121, 143, 145n, 155n, 156, 166, 187.
 American Revolution, 82, 193.
 Amersham, 64.
 Amsterdam, 12, 82, 83, 137.
 Anabaptists, 117.
 Anderson, Margaret, 92.
 Andrew, Benjamin, 141.
 Angus, 184.
Annual Monitor, 32n.
 Antrim, 22.
 Appleton, L., *Urso d' Abitot*, 38.
 Arber, ———, *Pilgrim Fathers*, 34.
 Arbuthnot, 96, 113.
 Arris, Thomas, 117.
 Arrow, 13, 14.
 Arthuret, 82n.
 Arundel, 198.
 Ashbridge, Elizabeth, 142.
 Ashby, Elizabeth, 64.
 Ashford, Mary, *aft.* Balkwill, 118.
Aske's of Marsh Grange, 121.
 Ataway, Sarah, 64.
 Atherton, Rebecca, 29.
 Atkinson, George, 92.
 Atkinson, Hannah, 183.
 Atkinson, James, 194.
 Atkinson, John, 45.
 Audley, Jane, 18.
Avenue, The, 81.
 Avon, 42.
 Awmack, William, 98.
 Axtill, Mary, 64.
 Aylesbury, 64.
 Bache, H., *Few Words*, 196.
 Backhouse, Jonathan, 17.
 Bacon, John, 193.
 Badery, Andrew, 132.
 Bain, John, 185.
 Baker, J. Allen, 121.
 Baker, J. Gilbert, 30-32.
 Baker, Mary, 64.
 Bakewell, Robert, 145.
 Baldock, 36, 115.
 Baldwin, Elizabeth, 64.
 Balkwill, F. P., *Poems*, 118.
 Balkwill, Joseph H., 118.
 Balkwill, Mary, *form.* Ashford, 118.
 Ball, Joseph, 45.
 Ball, Richard F., 46.
 Ball, Sarah, 64.
 Ballidarten, 68, 70.
 Ballitore, 23.
 Baltimore, Md., 121.
 Banbury, 75.
 banishment, 43, 98.
 baptism, 18, 28, 95.
 Baptists, 28, 34, 50n, 76.
 Barbados, 65, 98, 142.
 Barber, William, 141.
 Barclay family, 47, 98.
 Barclay, Abram Rawlinson, 79n.
 Barclay, A. R., *Letters*, 42.
 Barclay, Christian, 185.
 Barclay, David, colonel, 91, 96, 186, 188.
 Barclay, Priscilla, 39.
 Barclay, Robert, 10, 14, 15, 33, 91-98, 109, 184, 185, 188, 195.
 Barclay, R., *Apology*, 155.
 Barcroft, Henry, 88.
 Barcroft, Joseph, 88.
 Bardolfe, Edward, 132.
 Barlbrough Hall, 195.
 Barlow, Dr., 10.
 Barnard Castle, 17.
 Barnard, E. K., *Dorothy Payne*, 38, 114n.
 Barnardiston, Frances, *form.* Waldegrave, 43, 44.
 Barnardiston, Giles, 39n, 43.
 Barrow family, 37.
 Barrow in Furness, 3.
 Barton, G. A., *Christian Message*, 198.
 Bates, Benjamin, 39.
 Bannerman, Mary, 93, 110.
 Baxter, Richard, 50n.
 Bayliston, 92.
 Bayly, William, 42.
 Beacon Controversy, 36, 143.
 Bealing, Benjamin, 29, 136n.
 Bean, James, 108, 109.
 Beattie, Jean, 98.
 Beattie, Robert, 98.
 Beattie, William, 96, 187.
 Beaufoy, Mark, 30.
 Beccles, 144.
 Beckerings Park, 79.
 Bedford, 26, 67, 79.
Bedfordshire County Records, 55, n, 79.
 Beeby, Nicholas, 45.
 Belch, Susanna, 64.
 Belhaven, Lord, 47.
 Bellamy, Adey, 151.
 Bellers, Fettiplace, 30.
 Bellers, John, 30, 31.
 Benezet, Anthony, 82, 89.
 Bennet, Richard, 11.
 Benson family, 89.
 Benson, George, 183.
 Benson, Gervase, 142.
 Benson, John, 45.
 Bentley, Dr., 10.
 Berrey, Anne, *aft.* Devonshire, 88.
 Bervie, 96, 187.
 Besse, J., *Sufferings*, 42, 62, 101n, 103n, 139n, 150.
 Bevan family, 4, 30.
 Bevan, Silvanus, 195.
 Bevington, Timothy, 145, n.
 Bevis, Margaret, 98.
 Bickerton, Thomas H., 83.
 Bidwell, William, 144.
 Bigg, Ann, 64.
 Bilger, Daniel, 51.
 Binns, H. B., *Lancaster*, 58n.
Biographical Catalogue, 32n.
 Birch, Dr. Thomas, 30, 31, 51n.
 Birrell, Augustine, 195, 197.
 Blackstone, George, 141.
 Blaise Castle, 31n.
 Blamire, Thomas, 183.
 Bland, Michael, 45.
 Bland, Thomas, 45.
 Bleckly family, 5.
 Blois, 90, 151ff.
 Bolton, 197.
 Bond, Jennet, 141.
 Boorne, James, 48.
 Boothan, Elizabeth, 19.
 Bordentown, N.J., 193.
 Boston, Mass., 28.
Bourignon, Antoinette, 82, 190, n.
 Bourne, Benjamin, 67n.
 Bovell, Elizabeth, 18.
 Bovey, 145.
 Bowen, Deborah, 141.
 Bowen, Miriam, 183.
 Bowen, Peter, 47.
 Bownas, Samuel, 182.
 Bowring, Sir John, 133.
 Bowstead, John, 97.
 Boyle, Hon. Robert, 51, n, 53, n.
 Brabançon, 13.
 Bradford, ———, *History*, 34.
 Bradford, William, 42.
 Bradninch Coop, 134.
 Brady, George S., 30-32.

- Brady, Henry B., 30, 31.
Braithwaite, J. Bevan, 36.
 Braithwaite, William C., 2, 3, 150.
 Branton, 89.
 Breach, 61, 62.
 Brice, Giles, 134.
 Bridgwater, 144.
 Brigflatts, 200.
Bright, John, 197.
 Brignall, J——, 58.
 Bristol, 36, 48, 65, 79, 88, 140, 141, 198.
 Bristol Monthly Meeting, 116.
 Bristol Two Weeks Meeting, 116.
 Broadhead, James, 88.
 Brockbank, J. George, 44, 45.
 Brocklesby, Richard, 45.
 Brocklesby, Richard, 88.
 Brocksopp, John, 61.
 Bromley family, 53, n.
 Brooklyn, N.Y., 193.
 Brown, A. K., *Ellwood*, 121.
 Brown, A. W., *Evesham*, 12n, 14n.
 Brown, Daniel, 72.
 Brown, Jane, 64.
 Brown, Joseph, 72.
 Brown, Richard, 72.
 Browne, Sir Richard, 26.
 Brownsword family, 83.
 Bryarley, Deborah, 64.
 Buckinghamshire, 55, 63, 64, 151.
Buckinghamshire Highways, 119.
 Budge, F. A., works, 45-47.
 Bugbrook, 119.
 Bugg, Francis, 195.
 Bugg, F., works, 2, 10.
 Bull and Mouth, 73, 119, 138n.
 Bund, Willis, 38.
 Buntingford, 132.
 Burgh sub Mora, 18, 19.
 burial grounds, 3, 45, 77, 119, 132, 186.
 burials, 5, 18, 117.
 Burke, Richard, 20.
 Burlington, N.J., 191, 196.
 Burness, James, 93, 186, 188.
 Burness, Jannet, 186.
 Burnet, Elizabeth, 92.
 Burnett, Robert, 92.
 Burr, A. R. *Autobiography*, 84.
 Burrough, Edward, 26.
 Burrows, Thomas, 43.
 Burton, 19.
 Burton, T., *Diary*, 101n.
 Bury St. Edmunds, 144.
Bury Visitor, 118.
 Bush Hill, 39n.
 Butler, William, maj.-gen., 150.
 Butterfield, John, 79.

C——, J——, 21.
 Cabbalists, 50, n.
 Cadbury family, 37.
 Cadbury, Barrow, 121.
 Cadbury, W. A., *Pumphrey Pedigree*, 37.
 Cadrawd, 4.

Cal. S. P. Dom., 25, 34, 99.
 Cambridge, 9, 12, 89.
 Cambridgeshire, 7, 10, 144n.
 Camden Society, 34.
 Camm, Thomas, 2n.
 Canada, 36.
 Candler, Lucy, 39n.
 Canfield, Dr., 193.
Canterbury, ship, 122.
 Cardiff, 3.
 Carlisle, 98.
 Carlow, 22, 69.
 Carlyle, T., works, 6, 78n.
 Carnegie, Andrew, 120.
 Carntoun, 186.
 Carolina, 65.
 Carpenter, Samuel, 194.
 Carver, John, 34.
 Carver, Richard, 198.
 Cash, J. Theodore, 30, 31.
 Castlecomer, 68.
 Caton MSS., 2.
 Caudell, James, 115.
 Cedar Creek, 114.
Central Friend, 39.
 Chaine, Margaret, 184.
 Chalfont, 64.
 Chalkley, George, 46.
Chalkley, Thomas, 82.
 Challoner, Nicholas, 141.
 Chalmers, A., *Dictionary*, 10.
 Chalmers, Ann, 111.
 Chamber, Grace, 182.
 Chamber, Robert, 182.
 Chambord, 90, 151-180.
 Chapman, George, 141.
 Chapman, Ingram, 37.
 Chapman, Mary, 3.
 Chapman, William, 37.
 Charles I., 102.
 Charles II., 25, 73, 74.
 Charles, Ralph, 132.
 Charles, Simon, 132.
 Charles Town, 67.
 Charlotte, Princess, 45.
 Chase, E. B., *Trans-Continental Sketches*, 80.
 Chase, Pliny Earl, 80.
 Chauncey, John, 113.
 Cheltenham, 48.
 Cheltenham, Pa., 197.
 Chesapeake Bay, 28.
 Chesham, 64.
 Cheshunt, 117, 141.
Chester, 120.
 Chester, Benjamin, 141.
 Chester, Edward, 141.
 Chesterfield, N.J., 191.
 Chetham Society, 3.
 Chicago, 80.
 Chicke, Edward, just., 150.
 Chiffinch, Thomas, 25.
 Chiffinch, William, 25.
 Child, Ann, 64.
 Child, Elizabeth, 64.
 Chorley family, 83.
Christliche Welt, 118.
 Christmas, Jonathan, 39n.
 churches, speaking in, 184, 185.
Churchman, John, 82.
 cipher, 146.
 Cirencester, 42.
Civil War in Sussex, 198.
 Clare, 43.
 Clarendon, Earl of, 181.
 Clark family, 37, 114.

 Clark, J. Edmund, 80.
 Clark, T. E., *Some Dreams*, 197.
 Clarke, L., 5, 89.
 Claverham, 88, 144.
 Cleasby, Mary, 20.
 Cleasby, Thomas, 20.
 Clements family, 89.
 Clemesha family, 5.
 Clemesha, H. W., 89, 100.
 Clibborn, J——, 72.
 Clipsham, Margery, 64.
 Clonmel, 156n.
 Clothier, Katherine, *aft.* Holman and Dymond, 88.
 Coddington, 141.
 Codnor, 61.
 Coggeshall, 43.
 Coitfield family, 87.
 Coke, Roger, 52, n.
 Coles family, 38.
 collections, 138n.
 Collinson, Peter, 30.
 Collumpton, 133-135, 144.
 Compton, E. Harrison, 120.
 Compton, Edward T., 120.
 Compton, Theodore, 120.
 Congénies, 151, 155n.
 Connaught, 72.
 Constantinople, 12.
 Conway, Anne, 7-17, 30, 49-55, 89.
 Cook, Captain, 37.
 Cooper, Joseph, 183.
 Cooper, Margaret, 64.
 Cooper, Martha, 64.
 Copeland, Agnes, 183.
 Cork, 47, 88.
 Cornwall, 140, 145.
 Cornwell, John, 43.
 Corston, William, 58.
 Costard, Ann, 64.
 Costard, Mary, 64.
 Couston family, 86, 87.
 Coventry, 145.
 Cradock, William, 11.
 Cragg family, 83.
 Crawley, Thomas, 141.
 Crawshaw, M. Ethel, 118.
 Crewdson, Elizabeth, 183.
 Crewdson, Rachel, 183.
 Crewdson, Thomas, 183.
 Crisp, Samuel, 46.
 Crisp, Stephen, 45, 46, 195.
 Crisp, Thomas, 195.
 Crompton, William, 134.
 Cromwell, Henry, 102, n, 104.
 Cromwell, Oliver, 37.
 Cromwell, Richard, 150.
 Crook, John, 79, 200.
 Croot, Peter, 141.
 Cropper, James, 89.
 Crosfield, H. C., *For Three Kingdoms*, 36.
 Crosfield, Jane, 183.
 Crosfield, John D., 21, 88.
 Cross, Mary, 65n.
 Crouch, Elizabeth, 64.
 Crow, William, 89.
 Crowley, R. H., *Hygiene*, 119.
 Croxton, Valentine, 19.
 Cruikshank, Robert, 4n.
 Cudworth, Dr. Ralph, 51, n.
 Culcop, Widow, 104.
 Cumber, Charles, 84.
 Cumberland, 32n, 45, 82, 89, 146.

- Cumberland and Westmorland A. and A. Soc., *Transactions*, 121.
 Curtis, A. C., *Quaker Grey*, 142.
 Curtis, W., *Botanical Magazine*, 45.
- Dacorum, 113.
 Dalton, John, 30, 31.
Daltonian, 120.
 Dancer, Judith, 64.
 Danson, Benjamin, 183.
 Dantzig, 136n.
 Darman, John, 141.
 Davies, Dr. John, 7, 8, 10.
 Day, Hannah, 194.
 Day, John, 194.
 De Cou, Anna M. P., 89.
 Deacon, Deborah, 64.
 Deaves, Henry, 68.
 Dell, Martha, 64.
 Denby, 62.
 Dennis, 145.
 Dennison, Anne, 20.
 Dennison, Peter, 20.
 Dent Dale, 199.
 Derbyshire, 61.
 Descartes, René, 16, n.
 Devonshire, 10, 133, 140, 145, 150.
 Devonshire House, 3, 40n, 82, 89, 138n, 146, 195.
 Devonshire, Joseph, 88.
 Dewsbury, William, 92.
 Dexter, ———, *Pilgrims*, 34.
 Diamond, A., *William Wilson*, 35.
 Diamond, Richard, 47.
 Dickinson, Thomas, 66.
 Dickson, Elizabeth, 107, 110.
 Didiston, 48.
 Dillwyn, L. W., 30.
 Dimsdale, Dr. Thomas, 30.
 disownments, 114.
 Dixon, Jeremiah, 30.
 Dodgson, Elizabeth, Sen., 183.
 Dodshun, E., *Teaching in Adult Schools*, 196.
 Donaldson, David, 96.
 Dorsetshire, 141, 150.
 Douglass, Robert, 92.
 Down, 22.
 Drayton, 33.
 dream, 97.
 dress, 38, 39, 54, 78.
 Dry, Elizabeth, 141.
 Drywood, Thomas, 43.
 Dublin, 69, 72, 104.
 Dugdale, ———, *Warwickshire*, 14.
 Dukinfield, 44.
 Dundas family, 48.
 Dundee, 184.
 Dunkley, William, 119.
 Dunn, Samuel, 132.
 Dunstable, 140.
 Dunston, ———, 65n.
 Durham, 32n.
 Durham, Co. of, 182.
 Dyer, Mary, 38.
 Dymond, Francis W., 90.
 Dymond, Philip, 88.
- East Allington, 10.
 East Jersey, 42.
- East Lothian, 47.
 Eastern Shore, 28.
 Eccleston, Theodor, 136n, 138n.
 Ecroyd family, 119.
 Eddington, A. S., *Results*, 35.
 Edgworth, 119.
 Edinburgh, 47, 48, 83, 86, 91, 92, 95, n, 96, 105, 111n-113.
 Edmondson, William, 37, 39n.
 Edmund, Mary, 5, n.
 Edmund, Thomas, 5, n.
 education, 19, 37, 39, 45, 46, 74, 81, 84, 87, 105-113, 156n.
 Edward VII., 122.
 Elgin, 93.
 Elizabeth Town, 42.
 Elkins, John, 141.
 Ellicote, Robert, 133.
 Ellis, John E., 121.
 Ellon, 105n.
 Ellwood, Mary, 64.
 Ellwood, Thomas (Bucks.), 63.
 Ellwood, Thomas (Cumb.), 44.
Ellwood, Thomas, 26n, 121.
 Elly, Samuel, 21, 23.
Ely Family History, 196.
 Elys, Edmund, 7-10.
 Emeldoun, 184.
 emigration, 4, 47, 48, 61, 84, 122, 142, 197.
 Emlen family, 191.
 Emlen, James, 194.
 Emlen, Samuel, 82.
 Enfield, 141.
 Enniscorthy, 21, 23, 24, 68, 69.
 Episcopalians, 18.
Equinox, 9n.
 Essex, 2, 47, 141.
 Evans, G. Eyre, 135.
 Evans, Peter, 142.
 Evans, Robert, 102.
 Evans, T. C., 4.
Evesham Friends, 12n, 14n.
 Ewbank, Ann, 20.
 Ewbank, Thomas, 20.
 Exeter, 133, 145.
 Exton, Francis, 132.
 Exton, John, 132.
 Exton, Mary, 132.
 Exton, Peter, 132.
 Eyles, John, 65.
- Fage, Anthony, 115.
 Fairer, Thomas, 18, 19.
 Fairman, William, 98.
 Falconar, David, 92, 186, 188.
 Falconar, Margaret, 186.
 Faldo, J., works, 9.
 Falmouth, 146.
 Familism, 15, 50, n, 53
 Fare, Richard, 132.
 Farfax, Arthur, 44.
 Farrer, Thomas, 183.
 Fawcett family, 18, 19.
 Fearon, Peter, 185.
 Fearon, Thomas, 95.
 Fell daughters, 3.
 Fell, Henry, 142.
 Fell, Leonard, 3, 40, 140, 142.
- Fell, Lydia, 4.
 Fell, Margaret, 2, 3, 26, 40n, 140-142.
 Fell, Mary, 25.
 Fell, Susan, 74, 75.
 Fell, Thomas, 183.
 Fendall, Elizabeth, *aft.* Devonshire, 88.
 Fenton, William, 43.
 Fern, Peter, 185.
 Ferne (Fearon), Thomas, 95.
 Fetteresso, 184.
 fiction, 89, 196.
 Field, John, 136n.
 Fifth Monarchy Men, 26.
 Finch family, 11.
 Finch, Sir H., 7, 51-53.
 Finch, Sir John, 30.
 Finch, John, 132.
 Fincham, 58.
 Finlastoune, 95.
 Finracie, 93.
 First Day Schools, 81, 198.
F.P.T., 2n, 99, 133.
 Firth, C. H., works, 36, 56, 101n.
 Fisher, Mary, 38.
 Fitts, Jonathan, 65, 66.
 Flamstead End, 141.
 Flaunden, 64, n.
 Fleetwood, Hesther, 64.
 Fleming, Daniel, just., 146.
 Flemish, 38.
 Fletcher, Isaac, 30.
 Flore, 119.
 Flounders family, 143.
 Flushing, 27.
 Folkestone, 144, n.
 Forbes, Barbara, 92.
 Forbes, James, 98.
 Forbes, Timothy, 98.
 Ford, Philip, 74.
 Forsaith, Margaret, 92.
 Forster, Sarah, *aft.* Abraham, 40n.
 Forster, William, 32n.
 Forster, William E., 30, 32.
 Fothergill family, 24, 143.
 Fothergill, Dr. John, 30, 67, 194.
 Fountainhall, Lord, *Decisions*, 95n.
 Fowler, Bishop, 55.
 Fowler, Elizabeth, *aft.* Reckless, 192.
 Fox Brothers, 122, 144, 194.
 Fox, Edward, 145.
 Fox, George, 2, 4, 5, 14, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 44, 50, n, 53, 62, 74, 76, 78, 79, 84, 86, 97, 137n, 146, 181, 189, 196.
Fox, George, 33, 118.
 Fox, G., *M.S. Journal*, 24, 42, 90, 196, 200.
 Fox, Joseph, 58.
 Fox, Joseph H., 122, 144.
 Fox, Margaret, 40, 74, 75, 195.
 Fox, Mary, 79.
 Fox, Robert Were, 30.
 Fox, Thomas, 144.
 Fox, Wilson, 30.
 Frame, Richard, 42.
 France, 6, 33, 47, 90, 151-180.

- Frankland, Henry, 27-29.
 Freame family, 42.
 Freeman, Henry, 144.
 Freeman, James, 65.
 Freeman, Joseph, 144.
 Freeth, John, 72.
 Frenchay M.M., 116.
 Fretwell, John, 62.
 Fretwell, Lord, 73.
Friend (Phila.), 155.
Friends Ancient and Modern, 35, 121.
 Friends, Ancient estimates of, 8, 15, 49, 56.
 Friends, Modern estimates of, 33, 81, 157ff.
F.Q.E., 81, 122, 90, 118, 196, 198.
Friends' Year Book, 83.
 Fritchley, 61.
 Fry, Sir Edward, 30, 31.
Fry, Elizabeth, 81.
 Fry, Margery, 135.
 Fry, Thomas, 135.
 Fry, William, 76.
 Fryer, Benjamin, 183.
 Fuller and Holme, *Compendious View*, 101n, 103n.
 Furly, Benjamin, 83.
 Furness, 3.
- Galton family, 36.
 Garden, George, D.D., 190, n.
 Gardener, Joyce, 64.
 Gardner, Peter, 98.
 Garratt family, 47.
 Garryroan, 71.
 Gaskin, R. T., *Whitby*, 37.
 Gatchell, T——, 22.
 Gawthrop, Thomas, 183.
 Gaythorpe, Harper, 3, 121.
 Gee, George, 2, 44.
 Gelley, Alexander, 92.
 Gelley, Rachel, 111.
 Gelley, William, 107.
 Genealogical paragraphs, 20, 60, 62, 75, 113.
 Geneva, 6.
Gentleman's Magazine, 13.
 George III., 197.
George V., Souvenir of Presentation to, 122.
 George, Dr. Robert, 104.
 Gerard, Isobell, 110.
 Germany, 39n, 46, 121, 136-139, 155n, 167.
 Gerrard, Robert, 98.
 Gibbins, Frederick J., 5.
 Gibbins, F. William, 4.
 Gibbs, John, 119.
 Gilford, 73.
 Gilsland, 89.
 Glasgow, 6.
 Glenny, David, 109.
 Glenny, John, 107, 109, 113.
 Glenny, Lilius, 111.
 Glenny, William, 107, 108.
 Gloucester, 55, n.
 Gloucestershire, 31n, 42.
 Goff family, 69, 70, 72.
 Goffs Bridge, 68.
 Goodall, John, 44.
 Gooch, S——, 71.
 Gordon, Alexander, 109.
 Gore, Mary, 116.
 Goulding, Thomas, 43.
 Gouldney, Henry, 46, 190, 195.
- Gracechurch Street, 138n.
 Graham, George, 33.
 Graham, John W., 44, 45.
 Grave, John, 94.
 Grave, William, 146.
 Gray family, 36.
 Gray, Elizabeth, 64.
 Gray, George, 104.
 Green, J. Wilmer, 120.
 Green, Joseph, 82.
 Green, Joshua J., 17, 45, 120.
 Greene, Nathaniel, gen., 115.
 Greenwich, 45, 54n.
 Grégoire, Bishop, 155, n, 157.
 Greinton, 144.
 Grellet, Stephen, 60.
 Gresingham, Martha, 64.
 Grimsdel, Alice, 64.
 Grindell, 134.
 Grove, Silvanus, 47.
 Grubb, E., works, 83, 120, 121.
 Grubb, J., *Diary*, 156n.
 Grubb, Robert, 154, 156-160, 163, 165.
 Grubb, Sarah (Tuke), 156n.
 Grundtvig, Bishop, 37.
 Gummere, A. M., *Quaker in the Forum*, 84, 121.
 Gurney, Hudson, 30.
 Gurney, Joseph John, 59.
 Gurney, Priscilla, 84.
 Gwin, Thomas, 47, 90.
- Hackertown, 96.
 Hague, The, 32n.
 Halberton, 134.
 Hall, Grace, *aft.* Chamber, 182.
 Hall, Grace, *aft.* Pearson, 182.
 Hall, James, 182.
 Hall, Jane, 18.
 Halliday, James, 91, 93, 184.
 Hamburg, 136n, 139.
 Hammerfest, 31n.
 Hampshire, 76.
 Hampstead, 144n.
 Hampton, John, 93.
 Hanbury family, 32.
 Hanbury, Daniel, 30.
 Hanbury, Richard, 5.
 Hancock, John, 24, 69, 70.
 Handley, John, 200.
 Handsworth, 191.
 Harbeus, 136n.
 Harborgill, 109.
 Hardshaw M.M., 29, 116, 143.
Harford Family, 36.
 Harford, John S., 30.
 Harnson, John, 183.
 Harpenden, 141.
 Harris, Edward, 5.
 Harris, Jane, 89.
 Harris, J. Rendel, 35, 121.
 Harris, Richard, 89.
 Harris, Samuel, 141.
 Harrison, Edward, 183.
 Harrison, Elizabeth, 64.
 Harrison, George, 2.
 Harrison, John, 132, 183.
 Harrison, Thomas, 183.
 Hart, Priscilla, 141.
 Hart, Thomas, 65.
 Harvey, Francis, just., 150.
 Hassen, Gharret van, 47.
 Hatton, Thomas, 142.
- Haughton, Hannah, 23.
 Haughton, Joseph, 197.
 Haughton, Samuel, 22, 68, 69.
 Haverford, 80.
 Haverhill, 2.
 Haw, Daniel, 183.
 Haydock, Roger, 118.
 Hayes, J. Russell, 37.
 Hayes, J. R., *Whittier*, 120.
 Heath, Joseph, 145.
 Heemskerck, Egbert, 120.
 Belmont, F. M. van, 11-16, 49, n, 51-55.
 Hemel Hemstead, 113.
 Henderson, ———, 48.
 Herbert [George], 11.
 Hertford, 43.
 Hertford, Marquis of, 16.
Hertfordshire Sessions Rolls, 98, 113, 115, 117, 141.
 Hewes, Thomas, 43.
 Heydon, 7, 10.
 Hide Heath, 63.
 Higginson, Edward, 144, n.
 High Wycombe, 151.
 Hightstown, 193.
 Hilles, L. B., *Chickens*, 196.
 Hilton family, 19.
 Hinderwell, ———, *Scarborough*, 2.
 Hingston, James, 145.
 Hitchin, 144, 196.
 Hoartown, 68.
 Hobbes, Thomas, 52n.
 Hodden, Major, 101-103.
 Hodge, Barbara, 95n.
 Hodgkin, Dr. Thomas, 36.
 Holberton, 145.
 Holden, J., *Has Prayer?* 38.
 Holland, 34, 38, 39n, 46, 47, 83, 167.
 Holliday, Isabella, 19.
 Holliday, James, 91, 93, 184.
 Holm, Elizabeth, 18.
 Holm, John, 18.
 Holman family, 88.
 Holmden, Annie H., 155.
 Holmes, Captain, 56-58.
 Holt Castle, 53n.
 Hookes, Ellis, 26.
 Hooton, Elizabeth, 62.
 Hopwood, Samuel, 145, n.
 Horne, Daniel, 183.
 Horrocks family, 119.
 Horsham, 2.
 Horsleydown, 40, 46, 138n.
 Howard, J. Eliot, 30, 32.
 Howard, Luke, 30-32.
Howell, Arthur, 82.
 Howgill, Francis, 140.
 Hubbersty, Stephen, 2.
 Hubberthorne, Richard, 2.
 Huggens, Jacob, 136n.
 Hull, 5, 141, 146.
 Hume family, 47.
 Hume, Sophia, 67.
 Humphrey, Thomas, 43.
 Hunt, John, 67.
 Huntingdonshire, 144.
 Hutchinson, Hugh, 93.
 Hutchinson, Sir J., 30-32.
 Hutchinson, John, 19.
- Ilminster, 144.
 Independents, 117.
 Indians, 82, 114, 156n.

- Informers, 67.
 Ingleborough, 198.
 Ingoldsby, 7, 10.
 Ingoldsby, Henry, col., 58.
 Inverness, 98.
 Inverury, 111.
 Iolo MSS., 4, 5.
 Ireland, 12, 14, 21-24, 27, 35-37, 39n, 47, 48, 56-58, 88, 101-104, 111, 142, 156, 167, 181, 197.
 Ireton, Henry, gen., 47.
Irish Friend, 82n.
 Irish Rebellion, 21-24, 68-72.
 Izard, John, 115.
- Jacks, John, 141,
 Jacks, Richard, 141.
 Jackson, Isaac, 22.
 Jackson, Mary, 29.
 Jackson, Ralph, 104.
 Jacob, Richard, 21, 22, 24, 70, 71.
 Jacob, Thomas, 69, 71.
 Jaffray, Alexander, 92.
 Jaffray, Andrew, 98, 185, 189, 190n.
 Jaffray, Margaret, 98, 110.
 Jaffray, Patience, *aft.* Miller, 112.
 James II., 36.
 James, H. *Little Tour*, 90.
 James, Mary, *aft.* Waldenfield, 39.
 James, Nathaniel, 39.
 James River, 29.
 Jameson, William, 105n.
 Jansenites, 83.
 Jaulmes, E., *Quakers Francais*, 151.
 Jay, Allen, 84, 121.
 Jay, Martha A., 121.
 Jay, Stephen, 43.
 Jedburgh, 113.
 Jenkin, Arthur P., 90.
 Jennings, Ann, 64.
 Jennings, John, 65, 66.
 Jerseys, 27, 28, 42, 43, 96.
 Johns, Jane, 64.
 Johnson family, 43.
 Johnson, Frank, 23.
 Johnston, John, 185.
 Johnstoun, Elizabeth, 92.
 Jones family, 36.
 Jones, Charles, 36.
 Jones, Rice, 50, n.
 Jones, R. M., works, 120.
 Jordans, 120, 121.
 Joy, Mary, 65n.
 Joyse, William, 132.
 judgments, 95, 96, 184.
- Kansas, 39.
 Keilo, Isobel, 92.
 Keith, —, *Councillors*, 47.
 Keith, George, 10, 14, 49-52, 54, 92, 95, 185, 189, 195.
 Keith, Robert, 112.
 Kelly, C. H., *Memories*, 84.
 Kelso, 113.
 Kelyng, Sir John, 26.
 Kemp, Joan, 39n.
 Kendal, 2, 36, 141, 142, 182, 183.
 Kendal, Thomas, 183.
 Kensall family, 83.
 Kensington, 16.
- Kensworth, 141.
 Kent, 2, 144.
 Ker, Margaret, 105, 110, n.
 Kettleby, Walter, 52, n.
 Kew, 32n.
 Key, 146.
 Kidder, Dorothy, 64.
 Kildare, 23.
 Killultagh, 12, 16.
 Kilner, Ellinor, 183.
 Kilnock, 69.
 Kilver, Ellinor, 183.
 Kincardine, 95.
 King, Nicholas, 117.
 Kings Town, R.I., 28.
 Kingsley, Jonathan, 141.
 Kingswells, 185, 188-190.
 Kinier, Alice, 111.
 Kinkell, 105n.
 Kinmuck, 105-110.
 Kinsale, 101, n, 102.
 Kinson, 77.
 Kirkby Stephen, 20.
 Kirktownhill, 96.
 Kirkwall, 93.
 Knewstubb, Elizabeth, 20.
 Knewstubb, Thomas, 20.
 Knight, F. A., works, 80.
 Knightley, Sir Richard, 150.
 Knorr, Mr., 51.
 Knowles, J. P., *S. A. Purdie*, 84.
 Knowsley, 29.
 Kuweidt, John, 144n.
- Lago family, 34.
 Laithwaite, Hannah, 29.
 Laithwaite, James, 116.
 Lambert, Sarah, 64.
 Lancashire, 79, 146.
 Lancaster, 86, 146.
 Lancaster, Amer., 27.
 Lancaster, Joseph, 58.
 Lands End, 145, 146.
 Lane, Sarah, 64.
 Lansdowne MSS., 56, 103n.
 Lanson, Gustave, 90.
 Larkin, William, 98.
 Larkins Green, 63, 64.
 Latey, Gilbert, 138n.
 Launceston, 2.
 Lawrie, Gawen, 42, 43.
 Lawson, Thomas, 74.
 Leadbeater, Mary, 23.
 Learc, George, 141.
 Leighton Buzzard, 55.
 Leighton, Deborah, 183.
 Leighton, Nathan, 183.
 Leithes, Francis, 45.
 Leiyes, 92.
 Lely, Sir Peter, 17.
 Leslie, George, 93.
 Lettsom, Dr. J. C., 30.
 Lewis, G. K., *Elizabeth Fry*, 81.
 Leyden, 34.
 Liberty, Thomas, 141.
 Liberty, William, 141.
 Leicester, 27.
 Lightfoot, Hannah, 5.
Lightfoot, Hannah, 197.
 Limerick, 56, 58.
 Lincolnshire, 7.
 Lindsay, David, 96.
 Linney, Albert G., 90, 154.
 Linskill, Joseph, 37.
 Linslade, 55.
- Lippincott, H. M., *Mather Family*, 197.
 Liskeard, 145.
 Lister family, 30-32.
 literature, 35-39, 46, 80-84, 118-122.
 Lithgow, 97.
 Littlecote, 12.
 Liverpool, 29, 83, 143.
 Livingstone, Patrick, 93, 184.
 Llangynwyd, 4.
 Llanover, 4.
 Llanover, Lady, 4.
 Lloyd family, 36.
 Locker-Lampson, Mrs., *Quaker Post Bag*, 190, 195.
 Loftus, Mary, *aft.* Sotcher, 122.
 Logan family, 47, 86.
Logan, Hannah, 48.
 London, 2, 29, 39n, 42, 74, 138n.
 London Y.M., 46, 47.
 Long Island, 27, 28.
 Long, Walter, 104.
 Longacre, 138n.
 Longstaff, G. B., *Langstaffs*, 31n.
Longstreth Family Records, 20.
 Lonsdale, H., *Worthies*, 33.
 Looe, 145, 146.
 Loscoe, 61.
 Lotherington, Ann, 37.
 Lowe, Sarah, 84.
 Lower, Dr. Richard, 30.
 Lower, Thomas, 73n-75.
 Lowther, Anthony, 30.
 Lucas, Nicholas, 43.
 Ludgater, Thomas, 43.
 Ludwharn, —, 112.
 Lundy, Benjamin, 89.
 Lurgan, 37, 48.
 Luton, 72, 79, 141.
 Lynam, John, 62.
 Lynch family, 39, 114.
 Lynchburg, 39, 114.
- McKnight family, 193.
 McMurray, W., *Two City Parishes*, 119.
 Macewen, A., *Antoinette Bourignon*, 82, 190n.
 Macnaughton, W. A., 105n, 109, 113.
 Maddison, Dorothy, 38.
 Majolier, Louis, 150.
 Mallerstang, 20.
 Mancetter, 2, 44, 86.
 Manchester, 2, 44, 84, 86.
 Mannock, Ann, 64.
 Mannock, John, 63.
 Mansfield, 44.
 Marazion, 146.
 Market Jew, 146.
 Marks, Thomas, 141.
 marriage, 44, 93, 194, 195.
 Marsh, Edward, 79.
 Marsh Grange, 121.
 Marsham, Cave, 144n.
 Marsham, Margaret, 144.
 Marsham, Sarah, 144n.
 Marsillac, Jean, 151, 154-160, 163-166.
 Marston, —, 113.
 Martendale, Senhouse, 37.
 Martin, Jacob, 69, 70.

- Maryland, 28, 29, 31n, 197.
 Mason, Alice, *aff.* Thistle-
 thwaite, 199.
 Mason, Lieutenant, 101n.
 Mason, Thomas, 70.
Mather Family, 197.
 Mauburn, John, 44.
 Mauburn, Mary, 44.
 May, Charles, 45.
 Maynard, J. G., *St. Patrick*,
 35.
 Mayo, Edward, 65, 66.
 Mead, Dr. Richard, 30.
 Meade, William, 138n.
 Meadle, 64.
 Meads, Sarah, 64.
 Meeting for Sufferings, 46,
 47, 67.
 Meeting Records, 116.
 Mellows, Elisha, 65.
 Melvine, George, 93, 186.
 Members, List of, 123.
Membership, 120.
 Mennonites, 46, 47, 83.
 Merryweather, 76, 77.
 Mexico, 84.
 Middletown, 28.
 Miller, John F., 33.
 Miller, Joseph, 112.
 Miller, Mary, 33.
 Miller, Patience, *form.* Jaffray,
 112.
 Miller, William, 33.
 Miller, William A., 30, 32.
 Miller, William F., 91, 113.
 Milne, John, 184.
 Milsand, J., works, 33.
 Milverton, 144.
 Minehead, 88, 144.
 Missenden, 64.
 Mitchell, William, 94.
 Moate, 47.
 Molleson, Christian, 92.
 Molleson, Gilbert, 92.
 Molleson, Jean, 98.
 Monck, General, 37.
 Monk Hesledon, 182, 183.
 Monkhouse, Joshua, 17.
 Monmouth, Duke of, 73.
 Montrose, 94, 96-98, 187.
 Moore, John, 183.
 Moore, Thomas, 73.
 Moorfields, 25.
 Moravians, 88.
 More, Dr. Henry, 7-16, 49-55.
Morganwg, Iolo, 4.
 Morland, Isaac, 183.
 Morley, Elizabeth, 144.
 Morning Meeting, 46.
 Morpeth, 184.
 Morris, Jane, 120.
 Morris, Robert, 120.
 Morten, Mary, 64.
 Mowbray, 44, 45.
 Muchells, 92.
 Mudd, —, 73.
 Muggletonians, 62.
 Mumford, 67.
 Murray, Earl of, 48, 93.
 Murthiel, William, 18.
 Murthwaite, Thomas, 19.
 Murthwaite, William, 19.
 Muschamp, Robert, 118.
 Musgrave, 20.
 music, 104.
 Myers, Albert C., 42, 46-48,
 90, 117, 120, 142.
 Nantucket, 28.
 Nateby, 20.
 Nayler, James, 15, 37, 42.
 Neale, Samuel, 98.
 Neath, 5.
 Needham Market, 70, 71.
 Nelson, Lieut.-Col., 103.
 New Bridge, 68.
 New England, 27.
 New Jersey, 89, 122.
 New York, 27.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, 80.
 Newman family, 37.
 Newman, Josiah, 37.
 Newquay, 146.
 Newry, 88.
 Nicholson MSS., 142.
 Noell, James, 79.
 Norfolk, 58, 144.
 North Carolina, 28, 38, 84,
 115.
 North, Richard, 132.
 North Walsham, 89, 144, n.
Northampton Independent,
 119.
 Northamptonshire, 150.
 Northill, 55n.
 Northumberland, 93.
 Norwich, 5, 45, 68, 69, 84,
 89, 144.
 Nottingham, 50n, 145, 191.
 Nottingham, Earl of, 11.
 Nottinghamshire, 44, 62.
 oaths, 65n, 133, 134, 146.
 Ocean Grove, N.J., 197.
 obituary, 3, 48, 135, 200.
 O'Brien, R. B., *John Bright*,
 197.
Odes and Psalms of Solomon,
 35.
 Odingsell, Mary, 64.
 Old, John, 134.
 Old Loughlan, 68.
 Old, Mary, 134.
 Old, Richard, 134.
 Olive, Joyce, 64.
 Oliver, Daniel, 30, 31.
 Oliver, Francis W., 30, 31.
 Orkneys, 93.
 Ormston, Charles, 113.
 Orton, 18.
 Orton, Martha, 64.
 Osman, Thomas, 141.
 Outsides, 20.
 Overton, 18.
 Owen, William, 66.
 Owtram, Dr. Henry, 7.
 Oxford, 32, n.
 P—, J., 74.
 Pace, John, 183.
 Padley, Benjamina, 182.
 Palmer family, 37.
 Panmure, Earl of, 48.
 Park, 138n.
 Parke, James, 40.
 Parker, Alexander, 73, n,
 140.
 Parker, Henry, 79.
 Parkin, Edward, 98.
 Parkin, Elizabeth, 18.
 Parkin, William, 18.
 Parnell, James, 37, 38.
 Parr, 146.
 Parry, Lewis, 3.
 Parsons, John, 194.
 Patrick, Mary Anna, 193.
Patriot, The, 37.
 Patroclus, Verus, 105n.
 Patton, James, 185.
 Paul, John, 60.
 Payne family, 38.
Payne, Dorothy, 38.
 Payton, Catherine, 145, n.
 Pearson, Anthony, 182.
 Pearson, Hannah, 183.
 Peckover, Edmund, 145, n.
 Peckover, Lord, 82.
Pedigree Register, 120.
 Peel, 138n.
 Peganius, —, 50, 51, 53.
 Pemberton, Phineas, 197.
 Pengelly, William, 30.
 Penington family, 15.
 Penington, Isaac, 14, n, 30,
 198.
 Penington, Mary, 64, 198.
Penington, Mary, 90.
 Penn, Sir William, 25.
 Penn, William, 4, 8, 10, 14,
 15, 30, 31, 33, 42-44, 47,
 50, 51, 54, 73-75, 89, 90,
 120, 142, 195.
 Penn, W., works, 9, 15, 117.
 Penney Norman, 39, 84, 122,
 150, 199.
 Pennsylvania, 4, 27, 29, 31n,
 42, 44, 46-48, 89, 142, 191,
 197.
Pennsylvania at Jamestown,
 120.
 Pennsylvania, Genealogical
 Society of, 104, 119, 122,
 194.
 Pennsylvania, Historical
 Society of, 117.
*Pennsylvania Society, Year
 Book of*, 120.
 Penryn, 146.
 Penzance, 146.
 Peacock, Leonard, 132.
 Pepys, S., *Diary*, 25, 26.
Pharmaceutical Journal, 196.
 Phell, Lydia, 4.
 Phelps, —, 57, 58.
 Philadelphia, 27-29, 38, 42,
 48, 59, 104, 156n, 191, 192.
Philadelphia Discipline, 197.
 Philadelphia M.M., 104, 119,
 194.
 Phillips, Catherine, *form.*
 Payton, 145, n.
 Phillips, Daniel, 47.
 Phillips, James, 31n.
 Phillips, M., *Banking*, 17.
 Phillips, Richard, 30.
 Phillips, William, 30.
 Phillpotts, E., *Secret Woman*,
 9n.
 Pickering, —, 34.
 Pickett, John, 98.
 Pierce, —, 58.
 Pietists, 136-138.
Piety Promoted, 2n, 145n.
 Pigott, Robert, 5.
 Pinder family, 18, 20.
 Plato, 12.
 Platonists, 6-8, 52n.
 Pleasants family, 39.
 Plotinus, 12.
 Plumm family, 43.
 Plymouth, 145, 146.
 Pole, John, 194.

- Pollard, W., 58.
 Pontypool, 5.
 Poole, 76, 77.
 Poole, Dorothy, 119.
 Poole, Thomas, 119.
 Popham family, 12.
 Pordage, —, 54.
 Port Isaac, 145.
 Portishead, 144.
 Poulner, 76.
Preparation for Service, 84.
 Preston Patrick, 182.
 Prestwood, 63.
 Prichard, James C., 30.
 Pritchett, —, 77.
 Proud, R., *History*, 47.
 Providence, 28.
 Pryor family, 36, 141.
Pryor, Mary, 82.
Pumphrey Pedigree, 37, 89.
 Pumphrey, Thomas, 80.
Purdie, Samuel A., 84.
 Puttall, Christian, 137.
 Pye family, 83.
- Quaker Baron*, 82.
Quaker Biographies, 82, 89.
Quaker Calendar, 37.
Quaker Post Bag, 190, 195.
 "Quaker Whisky," 80.
Quakerdom, Lays of, 38.
Quakeriana, 4n.
 Quakers Yard, 3.
 Quare, Daniel, 46.
- R—, R—, 21.
Radcliffe Guardian, 119.
 Ragley, 7, 11-15, 30, 49.
 Raikstraw, Reginald, 20.
 Rait, David, 95.
 Rakeshaw, William, 194.
 Ranelagh, Lady, 51n.
 Ranfurly, Lord, 120.
 Ransom, Francis, F.C.S., 196.
 Ransom, William, 196.
 Ransome family, 89.
 Ransome, John, 144, n.
 Ranter, 50n.
 Rathbone family, 83, 143.
 Ravonstonedale, 18, 145.
 Rebanks, Ma—, 183.
 Rebanks, Thomas, 183.
 Reckless family, 191-194.
 Reckless, John, 191-194.
 Recklesstown, 191.
 Redburn, 141.
 Redemptioners, 142, 197.
 Redruth, 90.
 Reeve, Samuel, 55.
 Restalrigg, 48, 86, 87.
Revell Family History, 196.
Revue des Deux Mondes, 33.
 Reynolds, Mrs. F., *Forsythe Way*, 196.
 Reynolds, F. B., *Equipment of Teachers*, 81.
 Rhoades, Thomas, 134; see Roads.
 Rhode Island, 27, 28.
 Richards, Thomas, 113.
 Richardson family, 37.
 Richardson, John, 28.
 Richardson, J., *Furness*, 3.
 Richardson, Richard, 74, n.
 Richmond, Ind., 197.
 Riddings, 61.
- Ridgway, H—, 22.
 Rigg, Isaac, 183.
 Ringwood, 76, 77.
 Ripley, 61.
 Ritson, Mary, *aft.* Ellwood, 44.
 Roads family, 61; see Rhoades and Rodes.
 Roberts, R. A., 100.
 Robertson, Elizabeth, 110, 112.
 Robertson, John, 105, 108.
 Robertson, Thomas, 2.
 Robinson, Isabel, 183.
 Robinson, John, 34, 141.
 Robinson, Patrick, 97.
 Robson family, 143.
 Rodes, Sir John, 190, 195.
 Rodes, Martha, 195, see Rhoades.
 Rogers, W., works, 2.
 Rogerson, James, 18.
 Rood, Thomas, 97.
 Ross, 21-23, 97, 103.
 Routh family, 143.
 Rowlandson, Ann, 183.
 Royal Society, 30, 45, 88.
 Roydon, 47.
 Russell, Sarah, 64.
 Rüst, Nicholas, 136-139.
Rutter, Dr. John, 83.
- sacraments, 18, 28.
 Saffron Walden School, 81.
 St. Albans, 113, 141.
 St. Austell, 145.
 St. Germain's, 145.
 Salisbury, Earl of, 73.
 Salkeld, Francis, 37.
 Salkeld, John, 19.
 Salter, Rebecca, 64.
 Salthouse, Robert, 140.
 Salthouse, Thomas, 140.
 Sampson, Ralph A., 30, 31.
 Sanders, Damaris, 63, 64.
 Sanders, Henry W., 77.
 Sandford, 19.
 Sands, David, 69, 70.
 Sandwich, 28.
 Saull, John, 45.
 Saull, Robert, 45.
Savery, William, 82.
 Savoy, 136n.
 Scaife family, 19, 20.
 Scandrett family, 36.
 Scarborough, 2.
 Schimmelpenninck, Mary A., 36.
 Schofield, D., *Wyresdale*, 83.
 Schwarz, Rudolph, 118.
 Scollop, 69.
 Scoryer, Richard, 45, 46.
 Scotland, 37, 39, 47, 49, 86, 89, 91-98, 105-113.
 Scott, James, 96.
 Scott, John, 96.
 Scott, Sir W., *Peveril*, 25.
 Scudder, V. D., *Woolman*, 81.
 Searson, Edward, 62.
 Seignobos, C., *History of Civilisation*, 80.
 separations, 121.
 Sewel, W., *History*, 26n.
 Sewell family, 37.
 Sexton, Katherine, 64.
 Sharp, Archbishop, 7, 53, n.
 Sharp, Isaac, 37, 118.
- Sharpless, I., *William Penn*, 120.
 Shaw family, 20.
 Sheldrake, Ezekiel, 43.
 Shepherd, Richard, 115.
 Sheriff Brae, 87.
 Sherlock, Dr., 10.
 Shrewsbury, Amer., 28.
 Shorthouse, J. W., *Inglesant*, 89.
 signs, 94.
 silence in worship, 132.
 Silver, James, 93.
 Sims, John, 45.
 Sippell, Pfarrer, 118.
 Six Weeks' Meeting, 46, 137n.
 Skeen, John, 93.
 Skene, Jean, 111.
 Skene, Lillias, 110.
 slavery, 65-67, 89, 114.
 Smith, C. F., works, 6, 150.
 Smith, Elspeth, 92.
 Smith, Captain John, 34.
 Smith, J., *Catalogue*, 5, 10, 42, 89.
 Smith, Josiah, 43.
 Smith, Margaret, *aft.* Mollison, 92.
 Smith, Matthew, 61.
 Snead, Richard, 36.
 soldiers become Quakers, 37, 57.
 Somerset, 88, 141.
 Sotcher, John, 122.
 South Carolina, 65-67.
 South Wales M.M., 3.
 Southall, John F., 81n.
 Southampton, 76.
 Southwark, 46, 144.
 Spark, Alexander, 94, 96.
 Spark, William, 93, 95.
 Sparkes family, 37.
 Spavold, Samuel, 144, n.
 spelling, 42.
 Spence MSS., 24.
 Spitalfields, 82.
 Splatt, Sarah, 145.
 Spott, Jane, 45.
 Springall family, 5.
 Springett, Mary, *aft.* Penington, 198.
 Springett, Sir William, 198.
 Stackhouse, J. Foster, 198.
 Staffordshire, 11.
 Stagg, Jean, 113.
 Stagg, Sarah, 113.
 Stahelin, M., *George Fox*, 33n, 118.
 Stainmore, 18, 19.
 Standley, Thomas, 132.
 Stanley, Edmund, 39.
 State Papers, 1, 99.
 Steevens, S. H., in *F.Q.E.*, 12n.
 Stevens, Ann, 63, 64.
 Stonehaven, 93, 94, 97, 105n, 113.
 Storer, John, 145, n.
 Storrs, William, 61.
 Story family, 82n.
 Story, Thomas, 45, 82, 98.
 Strangman, J. Pim., 43.
 Stroma, Isle of, 93.
 Stubbs, Mary, 34.
 Studhaux, 141.
 Sturge, Charlotte, 113.
 Sudbury, 43.

- Suffolk, 39n, 43, 98, 144.
 Sumatra, 31n.
Sundry Ancient Epistles, 137n.
Sussex in Great Civil War, 198.
 Sutton, Charles W., 2.
 Swansea, 5.
 Swarthmoor Hall, 40, 140.
 Swarthmore MSS., 2, 26, n, 142.
 Swinton, John, 61-63, 93.
- Tallack, W., *Platonists*, 8.
 Tarves, 105n.
 Taunton, 88, 144.
 Tavistock, Lord, 55.
 Taylor, John, 66.
 Taylor, Joseph, 47.
 Taylor, Thomas, 6.
 Terrill, Anne, *aft. Lynch*, 114.
Thislethwaite Family, 199.
 Thomas, Anna B., 36.
 Thomas, Jenkin, 3.
 Thomas-Stanford, C., *Civil War*, 198.
 Thomasson family, 119.
 Thompson, Agnes, 19.
 Thompson, John, 19.
 Thompson, Liddy, 141.
 Thompson, Silvanus P., 30, 31, 80.
 Thornton, Dr. William, 39.
 Thurloe, J., *State Papers*, 101n.
 Tillotson, Archbishop, 10.
 Tilquhillie, 92.
 Tithes, 199.
 tobacco, 114.
 Todd, John, 38.
 Todd, Susanna, 64.
 Toft MSS., 27.
 Toleration Act, 62.
 Tomlins, 63.
 Tompson, Elizabeth, 64.
 Topsham, 145.
 Tre-Harris, 5.
 Tredway, Mary, 64.
 Treferhyg, 4.
 Tregelles, J. Allen, 90.
 Tregelles, Dr. S. P., 4n.
 Trumper, Ann, 64.
 Trumper, Ralph, 63.
 Tuke, S., *Five Papers*, 46.
 Tullow, 23.
 Tupton, 61.
 Turner, G. Lyon, 20.
 Turrold, Robert, 67, 79.
 Tylor, Edward B., 30, 32.
- W——, J——, 21.
 Wadebridge, 145.
 Waingroves, 61.
 Waite, John, 45.
 Wakefield, Joshua, 70.
 Waldegrave, Francis, 43, 44.
 Waldenfield, Mary, 39, n.
 Waldenfield, Samuel, 39, n. 43.
- Waldonian*, 81.
 Wales, 3, 135.
 Walker, John, 37.
 Wallace, David, 96.
 Wallace, James, 96.
 Wallace, William, 113.
 Waller, Hardress, lieutenant, 57, 102, n.
 Walmsley, Elizabeth, 64.
 Waltham Abbey, 141.
 Walton, Cumb., 89.
 Walworth, 6, 89.
 Wandsworth, 45, 46, 144.
 Wapping, 6.
 Warcopp, 19.
 Ward, R., *More*, 7, 10, 11, 16.
 Waring family, 135.
 Waring, E., *Morganwg*, 4n.
 Waring, Letitia, 135.
 Warminghurst, 90.
 Warner, Simeon, 46.
 Warrel family, 54, n.
 Warrington, 24.
 Warwick, 145.
 Warwickshire, 7.
 Washington, 39.
 Washington, George S., 38.
 Wateby, 20.
 Waterford, 21, 22, 24, 57, 69-72.
 Watford, 64.
 Watkins, Edward, 44, 61.
 Watson, D., 68.
 Watson, Mary, *form. Fothergill*, 21-24, 68-72.
 Watson, Robert, 24.
 Watson, Sally, 69.
 Webb, M., *Fells*, 25, 26, 121.
 Webster, Joshua, 70.
 Webster, William, 141.
 Welch, Sarah, 64.
 Wellington, Som., 32n, 122, 144, 199.
 Were family, 122, 144, 199.
 Wesley, John, 47.
 West, Benjamin, 120.
 West Jersey, 43.
 West, William, 67.
 Westcombe family, 37.
 Western Shore, 29.
 Westminster, 138n.
 Westmorland, 2, 18, 141, 145, 146.
 Weston, Bucks., 64.
 Wexford, 21-24, 68, 70.
 Wharton, Thomas, 18.
 Whetstone, Robert, 103, n.
 Whitby, 37, 89.
 White, John, 98, 141.
 White, Kathleen, 64.
 White Lee, 61, 62.
 White, Peter, 132.
 White, William, M.D., 33.
 Whitehaven, 33.
 Whitehead, George, 25, 74, n, 138n.
 Whitehead, John, 73, n.
- Whitfield, Henry, 20.
 Whitfield, Isabella, 20.
 Whiting, John, 44, 47.
 Whitley, William T., 34.
 Whitten, Wilfred, 44.
 Whittenbury, Mary, 98.
Whittier, In Memory of, 120.
 Wicklow, 22, 23.
 Wigan, 44.
 Wigan, J., *Antichrist*, 86.
 Wilkinson family, 83.
 Wilkinson, Jane, 20.
 Wilkinson, Thomas, 45.
 Wilkinson and Story, 143.
 Willan, Richard, 2.
 Willan, Robert, M.D., 45.
 Willan, Thomas, 141.
 Williams, Edward, 4.
 Williams, Mary E., 181.
 Williams, Peter, 67.
 Willis, Jeremy, 55.
 Willmott, James, 132.
 Willmott, Mary, 88.
 Willmott, William, 88.
 wills, 3, 43.
Wilmer Family, 20, 60, 62.
 Wilson, Anthony W., 141, 146.
 Wilson, Henry Lloyd, 122.
 Wilson, James, 98.
 Wilson, Thomas, 98.
Wilson, William, 35.
 Wiltshire, 12, 76.
 Winch, Thomas, 141.
 Winchester, Isaac, 107, 108.
 Winchmore Hill, 39n.
 Windgreaves, 61.
 Winston family, 38.
 Wisbech, 82.
Wistar, Thomas, 82.
 women's meetings, 63.
Wonderful Year, 37.
 Wood family, 119.
 Wood, A., *Athenæ Oxonienses*, 10.
 Wood Green [?], 113.
 Woodbrooke, 35, 83.
 Woodcock, Samuel, 69, 70.
Woodnutt Visitor, 80.
 Woolley, William, 62.
Woolman, John, 81, 82.
 Worcester, 73, 75, 145.
 Worcestershire, 53n, 75, 79.
 Worminghurst see Warminghurst.
 Wright, Dorothy, 20.
 Wright, Thomas, 20.
 Wycombe, 64.
Wyresdale, Hist. of, 83.
- Yatton, 88.
 Yoakley, Michael, 39n.
 York, 27n, 33.
 York River, 28.
Yorkshireman, The, 144n.
 Yorkshire 1905 Committee, *Leaflets*,
 Young, Dr. Thomas, 30, 31.

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Contents.

	PAGE.
Notes and Queries	2, 42, 86, 150
“Quakers” in Carlyle’s “French Revolution” ..	6
Correspondence of Anne, Viscountess Conway, 1675. <i>Joseph F. Green</i>	7, 49, 89
Jonathan Backhouse and the Bank Notes	17
Presentations in Episcopal Visitations, 1662-1679. <i>Prof. G. Lyon Turner, M.A.</i>	18
Extracts from Letters to Mary Watson respecting the Irish Rebellion, 1798	21, 68
Side-lights on Quaker History to be found in “The Diary of Samuel Pepys”	25
Henry Frankland’s Account of his Travels in America, 1732	27
Friends and the Learned Societies	30, 45, 88
A French View of Quakerism	33
George Fox’s Uncle Pickering	34
Friends in Current Literature. <i>Isaac Sharp, B.A., and Norman Penney, F.S.A.</i>	35, 80, 118, 195
George Fox and the Gay Little Woman	39
Letter from John Abraham to his Grandmother, Margaret Fox	40
Obituary	48, 135, 200
Bedfordshire County Records	55
Early Quakerism in Ireland	56, 101
“Lancasterian Pippins”	58
Joseph John Gurney in Philadelphia	59
On the Track of Old Friends in Derbyshire. <i>Edward Watkins</i>	61
Some Account concerning the Women’s Monthly Meeting in Bucks	63
Women Friends in Bucks, 1678	64
Friends in South Carolina	65
Certificates for Meeting Houses	72

	PAGE
Letters to William Penn from Worcester Prison, 1674	73
Early Friends at Poulner, Hants. .. <i>Henry W. Sanders</i>	76
Early Spiritual Experiences of George Fox	78
Death of Mary Fox	79
“The Record Book of Friends of the Monethly Meeting att Urie”	91, 184
“Extracts from State Papers” .. <i>H. W. Clemesha</i>	99, 150
Early Friends' Schools in Scotland. <i>William F. Miller</i>	105
Charles Lynch, of Lynchburg, Va. <i>Ella Kent Barnard</i>	114
Meeting Records—Bristol	116
Complete Edition of Writings of William Penn ..	117
John Sotcher, Steward at Pennsbury Manor ..	122
List of Members	123
Early Collumpton Friends .. <i>George Eyre Evans</i>	133
Friends and Pietists in Germany	136
Thomas Salthouse to Leonard Fell, 1662	140
“Redemptioners”	142
The Nicholson Manuscripts	143
Ministers Travelling in the West	144
George Fox to Justice Fleming, 1663	146
Officers for the Year 1910-11	147
Balance Sheet for 1910	148
Friends and the Castle of Chambord	151
George Fox to Friends in Ireland, 1685	181
Testimony Concerning Grace Chamber, 1763 ..	182
American Descendants of John Reckless. <i>James Emlen</i>	191
Thwarted Marriage Proposals	194
Dr. Fothergill's Prescription for Tender Eyes ..	194
John Crook and the Haunted Room	200
Index	201

Illustrations.

	PAGE.
Ragley, Warwickshire	49
Castle of Chambord, France	151

VOLUME 4, 1907.

CONTAINS :

Our Bibliographers—John Whiting.
Presentations in Episcopal Visitations, 1662-1679.
Episodes in the Life of May Drummond.
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