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Thomas Bennet, Schoolmaster, of Pickwick, Wilts

THE construction of a life-history from scattered and often slender data is an interesting if somewhat exacting task.

We have attempted such a task, however, having gathered and strung together what information is available relative to a Wiltshire educationist of some note in his day, and a ministering Friend of some experience in religious work.

Abiah Darby, in her Diary, under the date 1762, writing of her visit to Wiltshire, gives us the first peep into Thomas Bennet's early history. She says, "I think he said he came from Barbadoes & had the grounds of his convincement at Sankey School."¹ A minute of Wiltshire Q.M. (see later) states that Bennet's father died in Jamaica, c. 1722, so we may be safe in associating his earliest days with the West Indies, whence he was sent to England for education.

The school at Sankey belonging to Penketh P.M., presided over by Gilbert Thompson (1658-1719), and by his son of the same name (1700-1768), was noted in its day, and here numerous prominent Friends received their education, as *e.g.*, Edmund Peckover (d. 1767), and Dr. J. C. Lettsom (d. 1815). Thomas Bennet was probably there under the elder Gilbert.

¹ See pp. 79-92, where extracts from this Diary are printed.

Following his school-days in the North, Thomas was received in some capacity into the household of Caleb Dickinson, of Monks, near Corsham, Wilts. This is stated in the Q.M. Minute. Monks House is situated one-and-a-half miles south of Corsham and its inhabitants were Friends of prominence. Caleb and Sarah Dickinson had several young children at this time, and Bennet may have been their tutor-companion. In 1755, other members of this family, Vickris and Elizabeth Dickinson, were living at Pickwick Lodge.

Meanwhile Wiltshire Friends were under much exercise respecting a school for their children. The opening of a school at Corsham was proposed in 1692, but three years later the following is recorded on the Q.M. Minute :—

As to promoting a schoole in this county . . . ffriends of Melksham proposeth the boarding of children at 7 pound p annum (and no place offering so commodious as y^t) its agreed that a School be there set up for ffriends Children & to bee made worth 30 pound to the Master for one year.

Enquiries, to be made “at London or elsewhere,” resulted in 1696 in the appointment of “John Jeffry,² of Hampton psh in Gloucestershire.” In 1705, Jeffry was succeeded by John Padley, “a young man from the north,” but how long the school was continued, we know not. Apparently it was given up, for in 1721, we read in the Q.M. book :—

1 11 mo. 1721. Charlcoat & Chippenham Monthly Meetings proposed a School Master for y^e County (viz^t) Thomas Bennet who have lived with Caleb Dickinsons for some time, this Meeting approve of it & advises him to settle at Devizes or near thereabouts.

2 2 mo. 1722. Thomas Bennet gave acco^t to y^e Meeting y^t he hath concluded to begin a School for friends at Melksham next week, & y^e Meeting desires y^e friends of y^e County to encourage him all y^t they can & send as many Children to him as possible.

2 5 mo. 1722. This Meeting was acquainted y^t Tho Bennet did begin a School at Melksham according to y^e 9th minute of last meeting, but his ffather dying lately in Jamaica & making him his executor & finding y^t his affairs there cannot be settled without his presence, he is now gon for Bristol to take Ship accordingly with design to return to Melksham againe as soon as possible.

² The name Jefferys is of frequent appearance in Wiltshire records.

It is not yet apparent in what year Thomas Bennet opened school at Pickwick; perhaps he did not settle at Melksham again on his return from Jamaica. His marriage with Mary — may have taken place after his settlement in the northern parts of the county. The first definite date connecting him with Corsham Meeting is 7 mo. 1725 :—

Joseph Hull inform'd y^e [Quarterly] Meeting that Tho: Bennet is now threatned with a prosecution by Sam^l Twiford for teaching a Gramar School, this Meeting adviseth him to apply to one or two of y^e country Correspondents in order for them to write to y^e Meeting for Sufferings for their advice & assistance when he shall be persecuted.

But it turned out that the intended prosecution was for some reason withdrawn.

In 10 mo. 1725, is recorded the birth to Thomas and Mary Bennet, of Pickwick, of a son, named John—perhaps their only child. The Bennet homestead at Pickwick became a centre of Quaker influence in the district. In 5 mo. 1726, Chippenham M.M. was held at this house, and later the Q.M.; Bennet also frequently represented his Meeting in other parts of the county. From 1726, the minutes of his M.M. were written fair in his beautiful handwriting, and also the minutes of the Q.M., and several Books of Sufferings were transcribed by him. In 1729, Chippenham M.M. records :—

The acct of holding the Monthly and particular Meetings was recomended from that Meeting to this Meeting and Thomas Bennett is desired to transcribe the Same into our Book and a copy thereof to each particular Meeting: And this Meeting taking into Consideration the Care & Charges of Thomas Bennett in finding paper &c for this Meeting have therefore voluntarily collected one Shilling each Meeting Chippenham excepted which we hope will be answered in our next and We desire the like Collection may be made annually. [There were five Meetings.]

In 1727 he was appointed, with other Friends,

To meet together at Devizes and to collect all the Yearly Meeting Epistles and all the written Minutes sent from the Yearly Meeting and make a book thereof together with an Index thereunto, to be always bro^t to this Meeting for ready & easy recourse to the mind of the Yearly Meeting on any point that may come before this Meeting.

In 7 mo. 1727, he attended as a representative the Circular Y.M. for the Seven Western Counties, held at

Marlborough, and in the following year he was at Y.M. in London.

The settlement of an active Friend in the hamlet of Pickwick soon aroused interest in the neighbourhood, and in 7 mo. 1733

Thomas Bennett sent a proposal of holding an Evening Meeting according to discretion or as occasion serves on first days at his house and withal desired the concurrence Consent & approbation of this Meeting which is readily approved of by this Meeting hoping it may be of service.

Next year Corsham reports that "there seems a Great openness amongst our Neighbours who frequently attend the evening meetings held at times at Pickwick." Presumably Thomas took his scholars to meeting at Corsham on First-day mornings, a distance of about a mile.

The School also was reported in 1734 as "a very good Boarding School for Friends' children." There was trouble, however, with the teaching staff. In 1734 the M.M. records that Thomas Bennet's apprentice, William Leigh, "hath clandestinely married Sarah daüter of Anthony Lawrence, of Brinkworth, by a Priest," and only after William had twice expressed contrition was the "satisfaction" of the M.M. expressed. A few months later, Jonas Binns, perhaps another assistant teacher, removed from the district, but Friends could not give him a clear certificate as to conduct :—

For the most part he walked orderly but can't say that it was so wholly & altogether the indiscretion of youth prevailing in some degree to his disadvantage & our sorrow, which he has acknowledged in a Letter sent to his former Master Thomas Bennett.

The exigencies of scholastic life did not prevent our Friend from travelling in the service of Truth, for about this time, 1736,

Thos. Bennett requested of this Meeting a few lines by way of Certificate in his Journeys to and from London which this Meeting consents to and is as follows (viz^t)

to friends of the Morning Meeting in London or elsewhere.

Dear friends,

Our well beloved friend Thomas Bennett Member of this Meeting having acquainted us with his Intention of Attending the Ensuing Yearly Meeting in London, and desiring a Certificate from this Meeting

We think proper to signifie on his behalf that he is in good Unity with us both as a Member and Minister and his Gift and Labour of Love well received amongst us surely beleiving his Life and Conversation answerable to his Doctrine and as such we recomēd him to you, desiring his Growth and prosperity in the blessed Truth in the salutation of which we remain Your friends & Brethren—

Sign'd in & on behalf of
our s^d Meeting.

The receipt of this certificate was entered on the books of the Morning Meeting in London, and the Friend concerned thus liberated for religious service as an approved Minister.

Though residing somewhat aside from the main courses of life and activity, Thomas Bennet was in written communication with Friends more centrally situated. The following letter to Joshua Toft (c. 1689-1769) is doubtless only a specimen of many such from his pen:—³

Pickwick the 22nd 10/mo., 1732.

Dear and Worthy Friend!

Thy kind favour of 6th Jnst: came to hand the 17th which as it was unexpected & not look'd for, Considering the great difference, and inequality there is between us, in respect to our Stations in the Church, both as Members and Ministers, so is it the more acceptable: and calls for my particular acknowledgments, in that thy Condescension reaches to one of the least and meanest of the thousands of Israel; and is no less than the Effect of a measure of that divine Love that the Father of mercies has plentifully shed abroad in thy heart, in order to invite and encourage others to a Constant perseverance, in those things that are holy, just and pure and y^t make for their peace here; and eternal Solace hereafter if truly minded: And tho' the Gift & measure of Grace bestowed on some may be but small, and as it were only one Talent, yet faithfulness and obedience to the measure rec'd, will certainly entitle such Souls to that welcome Sentence at last of well done, good and ffaithfull Servants, you have been ffaithful over a few things you shall be rulers over many things: Enter you into the joy of your Lord; And it is by true obedience, as J take it, that many of our Worthy Friends, some being entered into their rest, and others still remaining among us, have arisen from small beginnings, to be fixed Starrs in the firmament of Glory and as Way-marks to poor Travellers, in their Spritual progress, thro' this Vale of Tears, Sorrows, afflictions and excercises, to the heavenly Canaan and Land of rest; and as tender ffathers and Jnstrumentms in the hand of God, to encourage, Strengthen and Lend an hand of help to the distressed & bowed down ones, and to such as go mourning on their way, by Example first & then by precepts, in Exhortations and Doctrine, in order that such may be builded up in the most holy faith: Such helps are very desir-

³ From the original in D. (Crosfield MSS.)

able, and what J have been, in my measure, favoured with at Times, when in a low and suffering State, and have been as blood to my Veins, marrow to my bones and afforded Life to my Languishing Soul. But on the Contrary, where disobedience creeps in, thro' giving way to Grandeur & Ambition, and taking the Jewels of the Lord and decking self therewith, then it is that such are Stumbling blocks in the way of Sober Enquirers, and as way-marks that have lost their Inscriptions, and unlikely to guide Travellers aright: This has been the case with some among us to the great grief of the honest hearted. And may all such, who are now as Silver Trumpets in the hand of the great Trumpeter, who have been and are still, at times, favoured with an Extraordinary measure of the divine Incomes of Life to the administring Suitably to the States of those present, where-ever their Lotts are cast, viz^t Bread to whom Bread is due, and the rod to whom the rod is due, be truly careful, and humbly watchful to defeat the Enemy of their Souls peace, thro' the divine Assistance in all his Attacks Assaults and Allurements, of what kind soever they may be, and keep in mind the old proverb: *Fælix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum*⁴ is what J am in earnest for: J, who am as a Mite in the Treasury, am, at times, concerned in Secret Supplications and Breathings to the Lord of the harvest, that he would, not only send forth and Qualifie more Labourers in his Gospel work and Service, but also preserve, protect and uphold those his faithful ministers, whom he has already qualified, and sent forth and keep 'em humble and low in their own Esteem whatever Encomiums others may be pleased to give them: Surely the more humble the Creature is, the more he sees himself as he really is (viz^t) weak and frail, and the more he sees his own Weakness and frailty the more ardent will his application be to the Fountain from whence Strength comes: For (as thou truly observes that 'We have great Cause to be humbly thankfull that in these Easie, yet dangerous Times, a remnant can set to his Seal that Truth changes not') there's the same power, Virtue, and Efficacy in Truth as ever there was; And may the Fountain of all Goodness justice & Mercy still Continue his Care and oversight, to his Children and people and favour them with the Upper & Nether Springs of his Love to the Consolating and refreshing them together whilst here, and receive us all into the full fruition of Bliss and Glory hereafter, is what J sincerely desire.

Dear Joshua! J thought not when J took pen in hand, to expose myself in such a manner, and so largely; but now recollecting to whom J am writing, must crave thy favourable Excuse for so doing not doubting, but thou will Condescend to overlook my Simplicity herein as well as thou hast Complied to visit me wth a few lines: And J do entreat thee that when thy Leisure and freedom shall permit, to visit me again wth thy hand writing, having always a desire of such Epistolary Visits from my near and dear friends, when personal ones can't be Conveniently performed. (Tho' am in hopes of seeing thee soon with thy Nephew,⁵

⁴ "Happy are they who can learn prudence from the danger of others"—a footnote in a modern hand.

⁵ This was, doubtless, Allan Toft, son of Samuel and Lettice (Key) Toft. He was born in 1724 and died in 1746.

Esteemed Friends
The Baskerville & John Davis

Pickwick the 3. 9th 1739

Your kind favour of 23. Ult. in answer to mine preceding is thankfully acknowledged: would have answered the same the succeeding post but answerable to your direction and advice I applied to a neighbouring gentleman, who I thought had sufficient influence on the Parson, and has so far prevailed on him as that he intends to drop the Exchequer process and take his demand by Justice warrant, and not only proceed in this easier Method for his present demand but likewise intends for the future to make use of the same Method on acc^t. of Tythes, and further proposes also for Summons the three others, mentioned in my former Letter as threatened with a Subpoena in the Exchequer, by a Justice warrant, so that I hope the Excessive Charges of that Court will be happily avoided: at least so long as the parson continues his mild and pacifick disposition.

He is a Vicar, his demand is 27^{rs} 5^d for small Tythes and for Ten years standing to Lady day last past: it seems he had applied to Justice for a warrant but because he would not swear to the value, it was denyed him which occasioned his Recourse to the Exchequer Court: the Charges either of you have been at on this Occasion shall be allowed you when and where you shall order. Interim am with mine and Wifes kindest respect in which Cousin Smith joins.

Your assured & obliged Friend
Bennette

whom thou intended to put to School here) and shall never bethink the Charge of postage &c. let thine come as often as thou art disposed. J am sorry to hear of thy Brother's⁶ Death, but hope 'tis his Gain and inasmuch as Mortality cries aloud in many places, happy and blessed are all those who are living Witnesses (*morte appropinquante*) that the Sting of Death is taken away; these can with assurance, having their Garments washed white in the blood of the Lamb, enter into the heavenly Jerusalem, with songs of Joy and Triumph, where they Live to praise & magnifie his worthy Name, that has thus redeemed them: and that Lives for ever & Ever.

J conclude in dear Love and much Affection

Thy real and unfeigned Friend

T. BENNETT.

Benja^a Kidd⁷ has been lately thro' our County, watering what thou did plant: J wish we may be worthy of such Visits—

J venture to add: All thy known friends in this County are dearly remembred to thee.

Please in thy next to give me thy meaning to this Sentence, in thine before me, because J do not rightly understand it: viz^t

'So that Self comes to be made of no reputation, nor do we Spoil the work by Sleighting our Gift because we think it is but small and yet by ffaithfulness amounts to a Considerable degree of Inward Solace.' (Sleighting our Gift) is what J would have unfolded: The Gift in my opinion, tho' never so small ought not to be Slighted but embraced & loved for the Givers Sake.

Note after J had Sealed the Letter was willing to break it open again myself, please to remember me kindly to my friend & Quondam Schoolfellow Sam. Lucas.

[Addressed]

To Joshua Toft

att his Seat att Leek

Staffordshire.

The year 1740 was still young when small-pox broke out in the School, and not long before there had been difficulty respecting tithe (see reproduction of letter to Friends in London⁸), but these troubles were doubtless mitigated by the help of a valuable assistant, John Gough⁹

⁶ Samuel Toft died in 8 mo. 1732, aged thirty-six. His brother Joshua appears to have become the guardian of his nephew, Allan.

⁷ For B. Kidd (d. 1751), see THE JOURNAL, v. x.

⁸ Photographed from the original in D.

⁹ John Gough (1721-1791) was the son of John and Mary Gough, of Kendal. At about the age of fourteen he entered Pickwick School as Assistant. He was upwards of twenty years a schoolmaster in Dublin, and became in 1774 head of the boarding school at Lisburn, where he died. His *magnum opus* in literature was his *History of the People called Quakers*, in four vols., 1789-90. He also wrote treatises on arithmetic, grammar, etc.

by name, who had been some four or five years in Bennet's employ. When, somewhat later in 1740, Gough applied for a certificate of removal, the Friends of his M.M. express great esteem for him in the following words:—

John Gough the bearer hereof, having resided near four years within the Verge of our Meeting, with our Friend Thomas Bennett Schoolmaster, as an Assistant to him in his School, and purposing to remove into Ireland to settle there if a proper place offers . . . We think proper hereby to certifie you, that during his service with the s^d Thomas Bennett . . . his Behaviour & conduct . . . have been entirely consistent . . . and that he discharged himself faithfully in his late Master's service both with honour & reputation. . .

Gough's place was taken by Anthony Hatsell, of Kendal.

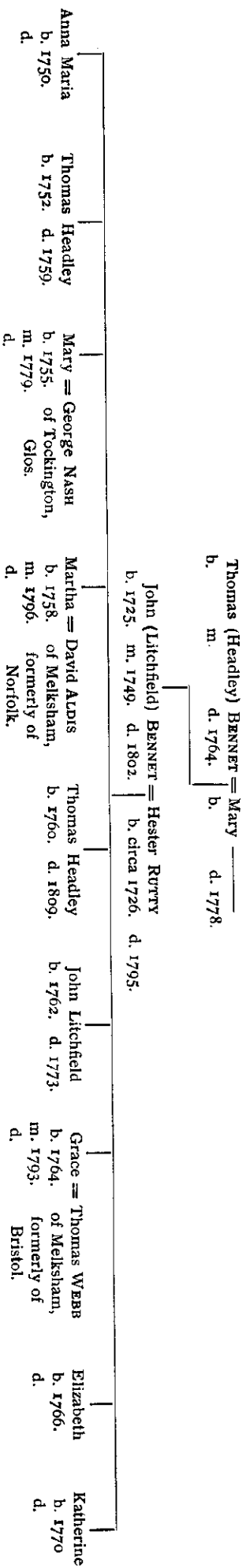
We know little of the Friends who passed through Pickwick School—one scholar at least became a noted man, Bristol's great philanthropist, Richard Reynolds (1735-1816). In a memorandum respecting him, printed in *Reynolds-Rathbone Diaries and Letters*, 1905, p. 171, we read as follows:—

1741 to 1750, Richard Reynolds was taken as a Boarder to the School of Thos. Bennet at Pickwick in the County of Wilts, the 11th of 2d Month, 1741, being 5 years, 5 months, and 10 days old, and continued there till the 7th Month, 1750.

Poor little fellow! we hope his school-fellows were kind to him.

During the next year or two, religious visits were paid "westwards," and also in Berkshire and Hampshire, and on the 11th of 4 mo. 1749, an interesting event occurred—the marriage of John, son of Thomas Bennet, with Hester, daughter of Samuel Ruddy, of Melksham. The Ruddy family was prominent in Wiltshire Quakerism. John Ruddy (1698-1775), the noted doctor and writer, was a member of this family, who removed to Dublin in 1724. John Bennet must by this time have become a valuable assistant to his father, and probably liberated him for the religious work he engaged in freely at this period of his life. The School still flourished. A minute of the Q.M. of 4 mo. 1761, runs:—

As to the Eighth of last the following answer is directed to be delivered by our deputies to the Yearly Meeting in London, (viz^t) With respect to Encouraging Schoolmasters, this meeting taking into



The nomenclature of the Bennet family is interesting in that it contains quite early instances of two "given names," although neither father nor son appears to have made use of the Headley in one case, and the Litchfield in the other.

consideration the proposal reports that this County has been, for many years, and is still supplied with a Schoolmaster, who was accepted, in that capacity by the approbation of the Qua. Meeting, and who is willing still, to serve the County and Society in that Station, in Case provision could be made for the Education of poor friends childⁿ.

And now the end draws nigh, but of the closing scenes of Thomas Bennet's life we have no account. He was present at a M.M. on the 19th of 3 mo. 1764, and this is the last notice of his attendance. His demise took place on the 10th of 7 mo. 1764, and his burial at Pickwick on the 13th. Three days later the M.M. decided to hold its next sessions at the house of *Mary* Bennet at Pickwick.

Fortunately the son was prepared to take the father's place. At a M.M. held at John Bennet's, 10th of 9 mo. 1764 :—

John Bennet also acquainted this Meeting that he intends succeeding his late Father Thomas Bennet in Teaching the school at Pickwick, which our Deputies are likewise desired to lay before the next Q.M. for their approbation.

This met with the approbation of the Q.M. John Bennet was also installed in his father's place as "writer" of M.M. and Q.M. minutes, but the handwriting of father and son was so similar, it is difficult to state when the break was made. Between them they wrote the Q.M. minutes from 11 mo. 1726, to 9 mo. 1774, and M.M. minutes from 8 mo. 1726, to 7 mo. 1775.

There is no information at hand as to the future of the Pickwick Grammar School. It may be that John Bennet resigned his position, or the School may have been given up—in the record of the death of his son John, in 1773, he (the father) is termed "weaver," and he is styled "yeoman" at his own death in 1802.

In 1800, Pickwick appears in a list of Wiltshire Meetings, the hours of the gathering being First-day at 11 and Fifth-day at 11. In 1815, the Meeting was held monthly in summer, and later in the year closed entirely.

Here we must leave the family, adding only a genealogical table, which will show the connection of the family with Wilts Quakerism down to the beginning of the nineteenth century, the last entry in the Registers being the death of Thomas Bennet, yeoman, of Pickwick, in 1804, aged forty-nine.

Record of Friends travelling in Ireland, 1656:1765

Concluded from p. 180

1713.

2^{mo} 9th. Tho^s Wilson of the Province of Leinster (he stayd y^e 6th & first days Meetings & went to Bandon) with whom ffr^{ds} were well comforted & rejoiced in the Lord for y^e good providence of his Visit he was very Divinely opened to y^e states of both Elder & younger the latter often came to his remembrance that if they will be faithful to the Lord he will make them Instruments in his hand to preach the Gospel, But withal he prophecied that trying times must first come & the Whore will drink of the Blood of y^e saints once more but her Reign will be short &c.

17th. Will^m Dover came to Visit friends of this place & did the like to Bandon.

Peter Fearon (a Nephew of y^t Peter Fearon mentioned in page () happened to be bound to sea for Pensilvania & stayd here a few days having a Publick Testimony. The Ship came from Liverpool put him ashore³ at Dublin and he came by land to meet her here.

22^d 3^{mo}. Tho^s Wilkinson a 3^d time Will^m Armstrong 2^d time. their coming was just to the Pro: Meeting, were very fresh in their Ministry, by whom friends were well refresh'd & satisfied in their Services.

30th. John Hall who had been here in a Message extraordinary to friends of Ireland in the year 1693 tho bu[t] short in the expressive part, came now in a more publick service, stay'd the first day Meetings and went to Castlesalem & had a Meeting at Bandon in which places (as in general he did) & particularly in Corke Meeting give Warning of great calamities to come in this Nation, which the late war was little to, for that (said he) the Lord will send a great Plague to this Nation and to this City of Corke, so that many thousands will die thereof

³ From this point (the foot of p. 39 of the manuscript) the handwriting changes.

and they shall lie dead in their streets and Houses, and the stench thereof will be so great that there will scarcely be people enough left to bury them, ascribing the cause thereof to the great Pride and abominable sins this nation abounds in, and hath not been humbled under the great deliverances, mercies & plenties, which hath been enjoy'd since the late war, also by way of Prophecy said that the time will come that a Prince will sit upon the throne in England that will receive the Truth & govern in righteousness.

5th ^o/_m 2^d. John Salkild from Pensilvania William Baldwin of Lancashire came to visit friends of this Nation was at the Prov. Meeting at Clonmell, and so to Corke & other Meetings of this Province.

12th. Margaret Satterthwait (by her Maiden name) who came sometime past in the service of Truth is come now a Wife to Joseph Hoare of Corke who went into Lancashire & married her there.

16. William Copely [Copeland] of Yorkshire serge Maker came to visit friends of this nation, he was weakly in body and aged, and went no further than Corke.

7th ^o/_m 19th. George Rooke, Paul Johnson, of Dublin, came to our Pro: Meeting at Limerick, the first went to visit friends of the County Tipperary, the latter came to Corke and return'd by way of Youghall.

8th ^o/_m 3^d. Elizth Jacob, Abigail Craven, came to our first day Meeting at Corke and had three Publick Meetings that day, to the comfort and satisfaction of friends, the motion for coming chiefly belong'd to Abigail.

10th ^o/_m 14th. Richard Sealy came to our Pro: Meeting in Corke, he visited Charlevill, Youghall, Limerick, the County Tipperary Meetings & Waterford.

11th ^o/_m 4th. Luke Cock a Yorkshire Friend, John Greer, of Ulster Province.

8. Nicholas Lock of the pro: of Leinster landed from England.

31. Elizth Jacob had a Meeting at Kinsale on ye 1st day of the week.

1714.

1st ^o/_m 27. Elizth Rawlinson came a second time in Truth's service accompanied by a friend of Lancashire

not publick, stay'd first days Meetings, 2^d day went to Bandon, & 3^d day was at Cuppage Hillary's Marriage & so on to Charleville.

2^d ^o/_m 17th. James Wilson of about Westmorland came to Corke the day before the Pro: Meeting (with a friend a young man his Companion) and was largely drawn forth in several Meetings, against the unfaithful disobedient and careless professors of Truth in whom the love of the world and coveting after y^e Riches and greatness thereof, had drawn them from their love to Truth, and that without returning to their first love &c. whilst their day of visitation lasted wou'd end in sorrow and exclusion from the Bridegrooms Chamber.

Daniel Rigby of Cumberland, came another way to the same Pro: Meeting who had been here in the year One thousand Seven Hundred.

19. Will^m Baldwin who had been here in Truths service with John Salkild last 5th ^o/_m arrived here from Liverpool in a ship bound for Pennsylvania wherein were many families going there also, he had several Meetings here before friends of the Province separated, and visited Youghal friends, He was a man of very exemplary life, & sound & weighty in his Testimony.

3^d ^o/_m 29th. Robert Robertson of the North came to Corke to the Province Meeting.

4th ^o/_m 19th. Ellis Lewis a Welsh friend but a dweller in Ulster Province, visited friends Meetings as far West as Skibbereen.

10th ^o/_m 11th. John Barecroft and Mungo Bewley of Leinster province visited the Meetings of this Province, and went as far West as Castle Salem, John meeting with an express from home [25th] left Mungo in the County Tipperary, who came again to Corke to the Province Meeting.

William Dover also was at this province Meeting he came three days before it.

11th ^o/_m 27th. Charles Howell first having visited several Meetings of this Province, came to Corke ten days before the Pro: Meeting he having on his mind a previous visit to the Western parts, and being accompanied by George Bewley and other friends, he had a Meeting at Kinsale, Baltimore, Skibereen and then Bandon and so to the Pro: Meeting at Corke.

1st $\frac{o}{m}$ 18th. John Barecroft the Ninth time came with his wife who also had a service in Meetings. It was the Pro: Meeting & went no farther, returning back to Leinster.

1715.

1st $\frac{o}{m}$ 30th. Thos Wilson Jas Dickinson landed this day from America, stay'd one week day Meeting and went directly to Mountmellick Pro: Meeting.

4th $\frac{o}{m}$ 11. Joshua Northall Ralph Stevenson to the Province Meeting at Corke.

5th $\frac{o}{m}$ 12th. William Greenup Will^m Brookfield a Second time accompanied by a Young Man out of England viz. Samuel Peacock also by Will^m Brookfield from Dublin, they went to Bandon and West as far as Skibereen then to the Pro Meeting at Clonmell.

6th $\frac{o}{m}$ 16th. Richard Ransom of Norfolk a Miller, Thos Lightfoot of Leinster Province, they went to Bandon & Castle Salem.

30. Susanna Saunders her dwelling was at Clifton in Bedfordhsire. [She died at Lurgan.] Benjamina Padley of London. Margaret Fawcet with her sister in law Sarah Barrow of Lurgan, the said Margt^t was here in the year 1700 (with Mary Crouson) her name then was Barrow, again she came in 1709 her name then was Minshall, she stay'd here 6th & first day's Meetings & went no farther, she dwells now in the County Antrim in Ulster.

9th $\frac{o}{m}$ 21st. Jonas Shaw George Delap, of Ulster they went to Bandon.

10th $\frac{o}{m}$ 15. Margaret Langdal of Burlington Yorkshire, Sarah Collier of Lincolnshire unmarryd, they went hence for England.

11th $\frac{o}{m}$ 7th. James Greer John Nicholson of Lurgan they went as far as Skibereen.

1st $\frac{o}{m}$ 13th. Joseph Gill Gregory Russell of Leinster Province they went to Skibereen.

1716.

4th $\frac{o}{m}$ 1st. John Fallowfield (a 2^d time) after staying 6th & first days Meetings, he went on 2^d day to a Meeting at Bandon and 3^d day had a good

meeting at Kinsale, 4th day he had a Meeting at Corke Meeting House, on occasion of Peter Thompson's burial, a master of a Ship who died at Cove, the Registry of burials is more particular of him and John Fallowfield's farther Service at the Grave.

4th $\frac{o}{m}$ 27. Henry Atkinson Richard Waite a Second time, of Cumberland. They had a Meeting at Bandon & Castle Salem & only the First days Meeting here.

5th $\frac{o}{m}$ 29th. Thomas Story who had been here in 1698 landed here from Bristol and came to town timely to our afternoon first days Meeting and stay'd about two weeks, visited Bandon Meeting and had one Meeting at Kinsale.

6th $\frac{o}{m}$ 4th. Joseph Richardson of Lincolnshire Eleazar Sheldon of Leinster, to the Pro: Meeting.

7th $\frac{o}{m}$ 15. John Danson came to the Pro: Meeting in Corke and had been here in the year 1678.

8th $\frac{o}{m}$ 21. George Gibson from Kingham Edm^d Peckover from Wells County Norfolk, were at our Pro: Meeting & no farther.

10th $\frac{o}{m}$ 12th. James Hoskins came hither and stayd about twelve days & went no farther.

20. Tho^s Wilson came here by way of Limerick stayed the 6th and 7th days Meetings, James and he went to Youghall.

11th $\frac{o}{m}$ 1. George Bewley of Cumberland 2^d time, David Hodgson his kinsman, both went to Bandon.

5. James Bates from Virginia, Geo: Chalkley from London, they came first to Dublin and visited friends of this Nation, George & he visited Youghall Meeting, George took passage to Bristol, James stay'd till the beginning of the second Month and went off in a Corke Ship bound for Virginia.

19. Tho^s Story aforesaid since his landing here and visiting friends Meetings in this Nation, as also having had Meetings among the Worlds People and Professors came again to Corke, & stay'd about 16 days, in which time many flock'd to the Meetings of the greater Sort, and the Testimony of Truth was magnified thro his Ministry, also one time at a Friends Marriage he had an extraordinary auditory and the Lord's Power was eminently over the Meeting, which was so greatly

throng'd that the house cou'd not contain the People, he had another Meeting Forenoon & Afternoon on the first day at Kinsale, and upon going thro' Mallow, had a Meeting there among the Town's People.

1717.

4th ^o 21. Deborah Bell Marg^t Oliffe from London, they stay'd here a considerable time and had several Meetings, went to Youghall & Bandon, & stay'd some time after, till they went towards the County of Tipperary, in most of these Meetings Deborah was much concern'd to stirr friends up to their Duty, in a Remembrance of the many blessings and mercies bestowed upon them, and that none thro' a wrong use of these favours may render themselves so unworthy, as to cause them to be turn'd into a curse, & not a blessing; and warn'd some who were as in the Eleventh Hour of their Visitation not to delay time any longer, lest they should come to be wrap'd up in thick darkness and so partake of eternal night and then they would wish they had never been born, after they had taken their leave of friends here they went hence in order to visit friends in the County Tipperary, & so into Leinster Province, but in the way about Sixteen Miles from Corke, Deborah was taken very ill, so that she was forc'd to return and came here the 17th of the 5th month with her Companion and friends that accompanied them from hence, where she hath continued having had several Meetings amongst us to the great satisfaction & comfort of friends, the Testimony of Truth being often exalted over the heads of Transgressors, she often spoke Prophetically of the Lords work to be carried on in the Earth, and the great trouble and anxiety of Spirit that would attend the careless and unconcerned in Sion, they continued with us from their first coming hither for about two months and then took shipping for Bristol. She was a Woman extraordinarily gifted and well Qualified for the work of the Ministry.

5th ^o 20th. Elizabeth Jacob accompanied by Elizabeth Pease came here on purpose to visit friends, she continued first & 3^d Days Meetings and had a Meeting for the young Folks third day afternoon and so returned homewards a fourth day.

6th $\frac{9}{m}$. John Peacock from Hambleton in Scotland travel'd hither on foot and did so thro' the Kingdom having some infirmity attending him that he could not well bear riding.

29. Mary Howard from Essex, Marg^t Copeland Westmoreland, had Meetings here 6th and first days, Mary went into the West as far as Castle Salem and return'd fifth day, they continued here 'till second day after and set forward to Charville.

7th $\frac{20}{m}$. Elizabeth Townsend Rebeccah Jopson, two plain Women from the north of England, they continued here only first days Meetings, were sound & weighty in their Testimonies, and were for exalting the Ancient Testimony of Truth in respect to plainness in Apparel &c.

24. Thomas Burton Joseph Gurney from Norwich stay'd 3^d & 6th days Meetings, were at our Province Meeting, had a Meeting with the Young People a third day in the Afternoon & went hence to Youghall.

10th $\frac{21}{m}$. Richard Sealy to our Province Meeting.

12th $\frac{8}{m}$. Tho^s Harrison from the North of England, stay'd first days Meetings, went to Bandon, was at our third days Meeting & from hence to Charlevill.

1st $\frac{5}{m}$. Elizabeth Jacob Abigail Craven came to visit friends as also Marg^ret Hoare who then lay very weak, they were at our 6th 1st & 3^d Days Meetings, and had a Meeting with the young People of both sexes, First day after being the 10th Inst and our Pro: Meeting, they had (with concurrence of friends) a meeting at Kinsale, accompanied by Cha: Howell and other friends of y^e Province & of Corke, which Meeting was pretty quiet, the people attentive and to the satisfaction of friends. Abigail continued here 'till the death of our dear friend Margaret Hoare which was the 24th Inst to whose Burial Elizth Jacob return'd with other friends from Limerick, and Charlevill, the Corpse being brought to the Meeting House there was a great gathering of People, and many of those of Note were present, the Testimony of Truth exalted suitable to the occasion & in respect to our deceased Friend, of her Labours, Travels, & Concern for the welfare of Sion. Many were tender'd & the Meeting ended in a solemn manner.

1718.

3^d $\frac{o}{m}$ 31st. John Adam Will^m Pickerin from about Yorkshire stayd our first day's Meeting & went hence to Youghall.

4th $\frac{o}{m}$ 7. Rachel Tucker Ann Pengelly from about Exeter they landed at Waterford and came thence to our Pro: Meeting.

6th $\frac{o}{m}$ 6th. Mary Hoskins Elizth Stamper both Sisters from London, the first married the other a maiden friend they took shipping hence for Bristoll.

7th $\frac{o}{m}$ 8th George Rooke Will^m Brookfield from Dublin were at our third day Meeting, went to Bandon & Castle Salem and had a Meeting a sixth day at Kinsale the people very quiet and attentive tho not so many as are usually on a first day, they were at our first day's Meeting and went hence next day to Charlevill.

27. Sarah Ealand from Yorkshire Kath: Storrs from Derbyshire came here two weeks before our Pro: Meeting, went in that time a fourth day to Youghall & return'd sixth day, stay'd our first day Meetings, and went to Bandon a second day, from thence to Kinsale, and had a good Meeting there a third day, & returnd to our sixth days meetings and continued here untill y^e Pro: Meeting was over, and went hence wth friends to Waterford, in all which Meetings amongst friends they were zealously concernd for the growth and prosperity of Truth and against a loose libertine spirit, but especially Sarah who was a Woman largely gifted and well qualified for the work of the Ministry.

9th $\frac{o}{m}$ 21. John Barcroft & Elizabeth his wife from Leinster were at our Province Meeting and had a Meeting with the young People of both sex 3^d day afternoon, they went hence with friends into the County Tipperary, they seem'd well satisfied wth their visit.

12th $\frac{o}{m}$ 5th. Richard Sealy had a Meeting at Dungarvan in his way to Corke with Mungo Bewley.

6th. Mungo Bewley Alex^r Shelley had two meetings on a first day at Kinsale, one at Baltimore, one at Skibereen and in their return had an opportunity with the family at Castle Salem, and a meeting at Bandon and so to the Quarterly Meeting at Corke, after which they had a Meeting at Tallow and Caperquin.

1719.

4th ^o/_m 10th. Mary Ellerton, Yorkshire, Mary Nickson, Lancashire, were at our sixth & first days Meetings, & second day had a Meeting with the young People, third day had a Meeting at Bandon where Tho^s Rigg's Marriage was accomplish'd, they went thence to Baltimore, had a Meeting fifth day morning and one at Skibereen in the afternoon, sixth day at Castle Salem, and return'd that Evening to Bandon, next day to Kinsale where they had two Meetings on first day, return'd to Corke that Evening, were at the Women's three Weeks Meeting next day and our third day meeting following, they stay'd 'till fifth day and then went towards Limerick.

5th ^o/_m 1st. Samuel Hopwood Cornwall Peter Williams not Publick Exeter, they were here about two weeks in w^{ch} time had several Meetings, and Samuel was ardently concern'd for the promotion of Truth, and growth & Prosperity of Sion, he spoke Prophetically that the Lord was about to concern some in our Meeting for his work & service in the Ministry and would make them valiant for his name, if they would be but faithfull, he was sound and weighty in his Testimony. They went as far as Castle Salem and went hence to Charlevill.

15. Jonas Shaw from the North was here sixth and first days Meetings & went as far as Bandon.

24. Robert Collier Lincolnshire, Paul Johnson Dublin.

7th ^o/_m latter end. John Turner Lurgan took shipping here for England.

8th ^o/_m 15. Joseph Gill Dublin, Abraham Fry, Kings County, were at our Province Meeting.

17. Caleb Granger Durham, Tho^s Greenwood, Westmorland to Bandon and Castle Salem.

10th ^o/_m 2^d. Samuel Wilkinson Antrim, went as far as Bandon, was here at our Sixth day's Meeting, and stay'd till third day it being our Province Meeting.

5th. Robert Sinclaire of Connaught was at the Province Meeting, Samuel and he went hence to Youghall.

1720.

2^d ^o/_m 6th. Deborah Bell who with her Companion took shipping here for Bristoll in 1717, landed here this

day from Bristoll to the Joy and Comfort of friends, she tarried here some time and went hence through Meetings in the County of Tipperary &c. in order for the Half Years Meeting.

3^d $\frac{o}{m}$ 24th. Deborah Bell aforesaid having been at the Half years Meeting and visited friends in her return, by the way of Mountmelick &c. came here this day, where she continued, having had several satisfactory Meetings with friends of this city, till the 9th of 4th $\frac{o}{m}$ at which time she took shipping for Bristoll.

17. Benjamin Holme who was in Truth's service in America, landed at Kinsale and came to Corke this day soon after the Meeting was gather'd.

4th $\frac{o}{m}$ 23^d. Ann Orde Mary Scott Durham. Two plain honest minded friends, went hence to Bandon & Castle Salem, having been first at our 6th and first day's Meetings, they return'd & were at our Pro: Meeting.

29. Joshua Fielding from London, stay'd our Pro: Meeting. Catharine Raile landed here from Bristol, she had been here in the year 1712 with Mary Trueman, but came now without a Companion.

6th $\frac{o}{m}$ 4th. Alce Alderton Elenor Moore Yorkshire were at our 6th & 1st day's Meetings, went to Bandon a 2^d day and had a Meeting there, next day return'd in the afternoon, and because the Pro: Meeting at Waterford was to be on the first day following, there was a Meeting for all friends appointed on fourth day afternoon, and so being clear went next day to Youghall in order for the Pro: Meeting, Alce seem'd to be prophetically engag'd that the Lord wou'd concern some in our Meeting in an eminent manner for his work & service it they were but faithfull.

10th. Ann Erwin formerly Wilson came here this evening, went next day to Bandon and Castle Salem return'd seventh day and was at our first day Meeting.

11th $\frac{o}{m}$ 26th. Benjamin Kidd, Yorkshire, Jona: Eves his Compã from Leinster, they had a Meeting at Castle Salem, and one in their return at Bandon, its to be remember'd that at the Meeting at Castle Salem Benjⁿ Kidd said that was a fresh visitation from the Lord to that Family, and if they did not make good use of it,

he believ'd (or to that Effect) they may never have another, or the like again.

28. Paul Johnson was at our Province Meeting.

1721.

2^d ^o/_m 7th. Joshua Northall & James Pim, a young man, was at our first day's meeting and went on third day to Killcommon, Joshua was much concern'd to stirr up friends to diligence and more circumspection in conversation.

7th ^o/_m 11. Deborah Elly, Ross, Mary Martin, formerly Haywood from Dublin, they went as far as Bandon, and were at our sixth and third day's Meetings.

13. Richard Sealy Waterford was at our sixth and 1st day's Meetings, and third day was at the Marriage of Geo: Knight & Fra: Griffiths.

19th. John Thompson of Westmoreland went as far as Bandon, and return'd the same day, and was at our Sixth day's Meeting.

9th ^o/_m 18th. Geo: Bewley John Hodgson, Cumberland, John Burton Yorkshire, Joseph Watson Cumberland, 3^d ^o/_m 14th 1721. John Richardson Joseph Bunting, of Yorkshire 3^d ^o/_m 16th 1721. Jos. Bunting & Jos. Watson went as far as Bandon, John being unwell could not go, they all stay'd here our Quarterly Meeting, and had a Meeting with the youth of both sex, which was very serviceable and hope will be remember'd.

5th ^o/_m 2^d. Mary Brockelbank Elizabeth Fisher, Kendal stay'd here third day 6th and first days Meetings, they visited friends of Bandon, & went hence to Youghall.

6th ^o/_m 21st. Mary Wyatt and Susanna Thornton landed here from Bristoll, stay'd here sixth, and first days Meetings, this being the 3^d time Mary was here.

7th mo. 17th. Esther Clear of Pensylvania having been some time in England, in the service of Truth came accompanied with Sarah Lay of London to visit friends of Ireland, they had a Meeting at Kinsale, and were at our first, second & third days Meetings.

1722.

3^d ^o/_m 8th. Joshua Northall, Jacob Fuller John Barecroft Leinster.

9th ^o/_m 11th. James Dickinson John Erwin of Cumberland, went to Bandon and had a Meeting at the

usual time, and an evening Meeting very large and full to great satisfaction, went thence next morning to Kinsale had a Meeting there, the People very orderly, stay'd three days at Corke, being the Quarterly meeting, and had a Meeting with the youth of both sex and on the sixteenth set forwards towards Limerick.

1st ^o/_m 22^d. Elizabeth Kendall Grace Smithey.

1723.

4th ^o/_m 26th. Henry Jackson, Yorkshire.

28th. John Apleton landed here from Philadelphia, Michael Williams, Samuel Hopwood. These three were at the Province Meeting

Elizth Pease Elizth Wilson these were also at the Pro: Meeting and had also a Particular Meeting with our young People, where Sam^l Hopwood was very powerfully open'd, & drawn forth tow^d our Youth, as was also Henry Jackson.

6th ^o/_m 2^d. Samuel Hopwood return'd here, where it was remark'd that he said, the Lord would cut off some of our Young men, and make them Examples of his wrath if they did not speedily repent, pressing them to bow to the small but lovely appearance of Christ.

8th ^o/_m 19th. John King Cheshire Will^m Tomlinson Lancashire.

12th ^o/_m 29. Joseph Gill Samuel Sheldon Dublin, they had a Meeting at Kinsale, & Bandon & stay'd y^e Pro: Meeting.

1724.

7th ^o/_m 26th. John Fothergill Yorkshire John Ashton near Birr, they had a Meeting at Skibereen, Castle Salem, Bandon and Kinsale, returnd to Corke and went hence to the Pro: Meeting at Limerick.

28. Michael Williams was here at a third day meeting, and went hence to the said Pro: Meeting.

8th ^o/_m. Nicholas Harris Abigail Boles had two Meetings at Kinsale on a first day which were to satisfaction.

17. Richard Sealy was at our first and third days Meetings, and had a Meeting a fourth day at the Meeting House, where the corpse of Ebenezer Pike was brought for want of sufficient room at the House.

10th ^o/_m 18th. Julian Frankland Yorkshire Sarah

Jackson Lancaster, went to Bandon & return'd to the Province Meeting at Corke.

8th $\frac{o}{m}$ 26th. Elizabeth Jacob came to our Province Meeting and stay'd our third days Meeting.

11th $\frac{o}{m}$ 29th. John Fothergill return'd a second time into these parts, and had a Meeting at Mallow in his way here, which was large and to great satisfaction, he was at our following first days Meetings in which he was closely concern'd to stirr friends up to a lively concern, and to quit themselves of the world as much as possible, and those that were behind in their Duty may come forward in a holy zeal for the Lord & his Truth, he was next day at our Men and Women's Meetings at which he was very serviceable both in advice and Counsell in Truth's affairs, after Meeting he went to Bandon, and next day to Skibereen where he had a Meeting which began at the third hour, and next day being the 4th day of the week had a Meeting at Baltimore to great satisfaction, next day had a Meeting at Castle Salem of good service to that Family, after Meeting went to Bandon, and had a Meeting there which began about the 6th hour, and was to satisfaction, many of the Town's people flocking in, and next day being 6th day had a Meeting at Kinsale and that evening came to Corke, and stay'd our Pro: Meeting, which was the first day following, he stay'd till third day, and had a Meeting with the Youth of both sex, and 4th day left this in company with friends of the County Tipperary, all the Meetings he had with friends here were generally to satisfaction, he labouring fervently for the good of friends in general, being an able Minister of the Gospel.

1st $\frac{o}{m}$ 20th. Tho^s Baker was here at our Province Meeting and went home to Youghall.

1725.

4th $\frac{o}{m}$ 31st. Kath Miller Hannah Judd Leinster, they went as far as Castle Salem, return'd to our first days Meeting, were at our third day Meeting & went hence to Youghall.

5th $\frac{o}{m}$ 25th. Richard Sealy, Waterford, Benjaⁿ Holme, Yorkshire, John Russell, Meath, Paul Johnson, Dublin, Jona: Barnes, near Birr, Were all at our Pro: Meeting and had a Meeting with the Youth of both Sex.

Daniel Whitton, Carlow, John Ashton, near Birr, were here likewise a third day after our Province Meeting.

6th ^o/_m 2^d. Benjⁿ Holmes Paul Johnson had two meetings at Kinsale on a first day, one of which was very large, the people in general pretty quiet & to good satisfaction.

7th ^o/_m 10th. Abigail Thompson, Yorkshire, Elizabeth Wilson, Kendal, came to Corke from the Pro: Meeting at Limerick, they went to Bandon, Castle Salem, & Skibereen, in their return Elizth having a concern on her Mind to have a Meeting at Kinsale, notice was given to friends at Corke, some of whom with Benjⁿ Holme came there a first day morning, and had two good meetings to general satisfaction, they went hence to Youghall.

8th ^o/_m 18th. Benjaⁿ Holme who came to Corke the latter end of the 5th ^o/_m in the service of Truth, had diverse meetings amongst friends, also amongst others in sundry places viz^t. at Kinsale, Bandon, Ross, Castle Salem, Skibereen, Baltimore, Dunmanway, Middleton, Youghall, Tallow, Castlelyons, Mallow, Caperquin, & Dungarvan, in the County Tipperary at Carigg, Feathard, Clonmell, Cashel, and at Tipperary, he had Meetings also in sundry places in the County of Kerry, accompanied with Charles Howell, and several other friends, they set forward from the Pro: Meeting at Limerick, and went to Rathkeale, had a Meeting there, also at Newcastle, Listowell, Lixnaw, Ardfert, Tralee, where they had two large Meetings, from thence to Castlemain, Killarny and Macromp, and had a Meeting in each place, to all which there came diverse of acct^t in the World, & the people sober and attentive to hear the testimony of truth declar'd, with which many seem'd affected, & diverse who before, had heard or known little of the principle of Truth were well satisfied wth what they hear'd.

N.B. Our friend Benjaⁿ Holme visited the families of friends in this City generally to their satisfaction, he had a Meeting also at Kilworth in his way to the Half years Meeting.

1726.

3^d ^o/_m 8th. Elizabeth Wilson Jane Gee Leinster, they were at our sixth and first days Meetings, and went Westward as far as Bandon, and Baltimore, and went from hence to Youghall.

3^d ^o/_m 20th. Daniel Glaister Cumberland, went to Bandon & stay'd the Province Meeting here.

25. Richard Sealy, Waterford, Mungo Bewley, Edenderry, Ephraim Heritage, Edenderry, were at our Pro: Meeting, and had a Meeting with the young people, Mungo and Ephraim were at Bandon & Skibereen.

5th ^o/_m 4th. John Estaugh from the Jersies came here from the Yearly Meeting at London, by way of Bristol, he went to Bandon, & from hence to Charlevill.

Edmond Peckover, Norfolk, Benjamin Parvin, Moat. Edmond was desirous of having a Meeting amongst the People of this City, for which reason our first day afternoon Meeting was deferr'd until the fourth hour, and a great appearance of People there was and seem'd well satisfied.

8th ^o/_m. Joseph Gill and his Wife came to visit friends of this City.

11th ^o/_m 25th. Joseph Jordan Landed here from Bristol and it being the time of our Pro: Meeting, stay'd here that week, and was at the Marriage of Joshua Strangman and Ann Pike.

1727.

2^d ^o/_m 13th. Thomas Hand, Norfolk, Tho^s Braddock, Ballitore, were at our Pro: Meeting, & went towards Limerick.

3^d ^o/_m 27th. John Fisher John Yeats, Yorkshire, were at our Pro: Meeting, and went hence to Charlevill.

4th ^o/_m 9th. Paul Johnson, Dublin.

14. Henry Atkinson, Cumberland, Ralph Stevenson, Leinster, were at our sixth and first days Meetings, & went hence to Charlevill.

24. Hannah Harris, Elizth Pim, Leinster, Elizabeth Wilson by her maiden name, who came here some time past in the service of Truth, in company with Abigail Thompson, is now come the wife of Jonathan Hutchinson.

29. William Backhouse Lancashire, was at our sixth and first days Meetings, he went to Bandon, & return'd same day, & went hence to Youghall, he was companion to Henry Atkinson.

5th ^o/_m 9th. Abigail Boles landed here this morning (being first-day) from Bristol having been in the service of Truth in several parts of America, as Pennsylvania, Mary-

land, Virginia, North Carolina, East and West Jersies, New York, Long Island, Rhode Island, Nantucket, Narraganset, Boston & Connecticut.

14th. Thomas Carr John Shaw of Lancashire, they went to Baltimore.

1728.

3^d ^o/_m 14th. John Ashton, Jonã Barnes, near Birr.

5th ^o/_m 10. Paul Johnson, Dublin.

Mary Glover Deborah Fell were at our first and third day Meetings, went to Bandon, and from hence to the Pro: Meeting at Limerick, Mary was much concern'd in Exhorting friends to diligence in preparing for their latter end.

Elizabeth Whartn[a]by from Philadelphia came here from Youghall, and stay'd here about six weeks, during which time when able, attended Meetings, being an ancient Woman, her Companion was a young Woman, her Cousin not Publick, she went to Bandon and had a satisfactory Meeting there and went hence to Limerick.

20th. Jane Fenn from Pensylvania accompanied with Abigail Boles, came here to our Quarterly Meeting, went Westward, as far as Baltimore, & had two large Meetings at Kinsale on a first day to general satisfaction, went to Youghal, return'd here and was at the Marriage of Benjaⁿ Fennel & Ann Dennis, and went hence to the Burial of Deborah Cooke at Clonmel, she was very much concern'd for the sake of the young People of this City.

John Ashton, Jonã Barnes, near Birr, was at said Qua: Meeting.

8^{br} 11. Joshua Toft, Staffordshire, Henry Francklyn, York, they had a Meeting at Kinsale in their return from the West, also an evening Meeting in this City for those of another perswasion, which was large and to satisfaction, the service fell to Joshua's lot, who was well qualified for the Work of the Ministry.

11th ^o/_m 6th. Stephen Ledgwick, Tho^s Chapman, Yorkshire, Peter Hudson, Daniel Glaister, Cumberland.

12th ^o/_m 2^d. Dan^l Whitton, Carlow, Sam^l Pearson, near Edenderry, Susanna Morris who suffered Shipwreck near Dungarvan, Elizth Jacob.

1st ^o/_m 7th. James Pillar of Ulster, Rob^t Sinclair of Ballymiry.

1729.

2^d ^o/_m 2^d. Samuel Hopwood from Cornwall landed here, & return'd by way of Limerick 4th ^o/_m 23^d to our Pro: Meeting.

4th ^o/_m 23^d. Mary Slater of Yorkshire accompanied by Mary Fawcet a young Woman of Cumberland, who came forth in a Publick Testimony in her Journey thro' this nation.

John Ashton, Jonã Barnes, near Birr were at said Pro: Meeting.

5th ^o/_m 18th. Mary Richardson formerly Sympson. Phœbe Tillotson, Yorkshire.

6th ^o/_m 4th. Sam^l Hopwood return'd again to our Pro: meeting. John Heslam, John Scott, Yorkshire.

7th ^o/_m 15th. William Longmire, Lancashire. Samuel Stephens, County Wexford. Robert Jordan of Virginia landed here from Swanzy and went hence to Charlevill.

8th ^o/_m 10th. Ann Splatt Sarah Frost about Exeter, having visited friends in this nation, stay'd some time for shipping here, and had good service amongst us, and embarked for Bristol, parting in love and unity.

9th ^o/_m 23. Samuel Hopwood return'd again & took shipping for England.

10th ^o/_m 19th. Benjamin Kidd (now married to the Widow Basely [Beasley]) landed here, was at diverse Meetings here, also at Youghall and Bandon, he had an evening Meeting for sake of the Townspeople who were sober and attentive.

1st ^o/_m 1st. John Ashton Jonã Barnes were at our Pro: Meeting, afterwards return'd home by way of Limerick, where John found a Concern to come back again to Corke, and accordingly did to the comfort of the well minded.

1730.

4th ^o/_m 18th. Tabitha Horner Mary Cooper, Yorkshire, were at our sixth and first day Meetings, went hence on second day to Bandon, and were at our third day Meeting, in all which Meetings Tabitha was earnestly concern'd, to stirr friends up to their duty in a religious Worship of God, and not to rest contented in an outward form, Sincerity at heart being much wanting. She was a Woman well

qualified for the work of the Ministry. They went hence to Youghall.

6th $\frac{o}{m}$ 24th. John Adams landed at Youghall, the 22^d Inst from Bristol, and stay'd their first day Meetings—came here the 24th, went to Bandon & continued here 'till the 31st and was at all our Meetings during that time, & went hence to Charlevill.

26th. John Ashton Jonâ Barnes came here about some business and were at our sixth and first day Meetings.

7th $\frac{o}{m}$ 2^d. Elizth Barecroft Elizth Pim from Leinster.

10th $\frac{o}{m}$ 19th. Susanna Morris who suffered shipwreck two years ago near Dungarvan, and travel'd since in the service of Truth in England & Holland, came here accompanied by Frances Durrans from Whitehaven (not publick) to the comfort & satisfaction of friends, she stay'd our Pro: Meeting and third day Meeting following, and went hence to Charlevill. She was ardently concern'd that friends should keep in that plainness, Truth had led them into, and against the vain custom many have got of wearing Periwiggs.

Paul Johnson from Dublin stay'd till our first day Meeting after the Pro: Meeting, and went hence to Charlevill to the marriage of Nich^s Harris's Daughter.

Daniel Whitton from Carlow was at said Pro: Meeting and went hence homeward.

11th $\frac{o}{m}$ 21st. Arthur Jones landed here from Pennsylvania, stay'd sometime, & took shipping for Wales.

23. John Woodrow from Suffolk came a week before the Pro: Meeting, and stay'd till sixth day morning after, he was fervently concern'd for the growth and prosperity of Truth, and in a Meeting appointed at Rich^d Pike Sen^{rs} for Ministers, Elders, and members of Mens Meetings, with some Women friends, he was very plain and weighty in his concern, especially to Elders, to whom he signified that a spiritual Lethargy, Dulness, and Dryness had got in among some in several places, and that if they were not faithfull to discharge that trust committed to them in that station in the Church, the Lord would raise up some that were young, who would take their Crown and honour from them, & charged Ministers also to discharge themselves faithfully, without daubing

with untemper'd Mortar, the next day he found a Concern on his Mind, to have a Meeting that evening with some of our sober Neighbours at the Meeting House who gather'd about the 6th hour, and were sober and attentive both to his and friends satisfaction.

1731.

1st $\frac{0}{m}$ 27. Anna·Gill, Dublin, Mary Harris, Mount-rath, came some time before our Pro: Meeting went to Youghall and return'd to y^e Pro: Meeting & went hence to y^e County Tipperary.

5th $\frac{0}{m}$ 1st. Thomas Fell North of England was at our sixth & first day's Meetings, he was earnestly concern'd that friends may keep up to the ancient Testimony of Truth, in all things relating to our holy Profession, that as Truth is now the same as it was in the beginning when we were gather'd to be a people, so it will not allow that in us now that it once disallow'd, He went hence to Youghall.

5th. Jane Gee Elizth Pease were at our third day Meeting, Jane stay'd till after the first day Meetings, and was at y^e Womens Meeting on second day, then went to Castle Salem to see her Sister Dorothy Morris, Elizth return'd to Limerick the sixth day before.

22. Mary Ellerton, York. Marg^t Copeland, Westmorland, came here from the Pro: Meeting at Limerick, stay'd here some time and went to Bandon, Mary was earnestly concerned for the growth and prosperity of the Church, and against a libertine spirit in some, saying they lick'd up what their forefathers had disembogued, and laid waste what they had endeavour'd to support, alluding to the vain fashions of the World in one, and the testimony of Truth in the other, they had a Meeting with the young People of both sex, and went hence to Youghall.

7th $\frac{0}{m}$ 8th. Joseph Glaister an ancient friend from Cumberland, had but one Meeting here on a sixth day, notice being given before, to have as full a Meeting as conveniently might be, because for some reasons he could not stay longer, he went hence to Charlevill.

John Ashton Jonã Barnes came here from the Pro: Meeting at Waterford about some business, and were at several Meetings as they came in course.

8th $\frac{o}{m}$ 10th. Mungo Bewley from Leinster came here to our Pro: Meeting and had good service amongst friends.

11th $\frac{o}{m}$ 22^d. Arthur Jones John Ashton came from the Pro: Meeting at Mountmelick, by way of Limerick, they were at our first day Meetings, and third day following John return'd homeward after Meeting, Arthur continued here some days longer, went to Bandon & from hence accompanied by Geo: Bewley into the County of Tipperary, and Waterford, and return'd in the 12th $\frac{o}{m}$ by way of Youghal to our Province Meeting, and after took shipping for Bristol.

1732.

1st $\frac{o}{m}$. Andrew Cramer a Pensylvania Friend came here and had good service amongst friends, he went to Bandon, and hence to Limerick. He was an High German by birth.

4th $\frac{o}{m}$ 17th. Edward Tylee from Bristol, Dan^l Hughson Leinster, John Ashton Ditto, were at our Pro: Meeting, and went to Bandon. Edw^d & Daniel went hence to Limerick.

7th $\frac{o}{m}$ 8th. John Cadwalader, Ann Roberts, Mary Penill, landed here from Pensylvania, being Inhabitants of y^t Province. Ann and Mary stay'd here some Meetings, and had good service amongst friends, & took shipping here for Wales, John continued longer and went to Bandon and Youghal, came back from thence & stay'd our first and third day Meetings, and went hence to Charlevil the 27th Inst in order to visit the Nation; He was a man sound in doctrine, and of a reaching Testimony, as were also the two Women friends.

26th. Andrew Cramer return'd from Limerick, after he had visited several parts of the Nation and went hence to Youghal.

8th $\frac{o}{m}$. Daniel Badger, Bristol, Jonã Barnes, Leinster, came here two days before the Pro: Meeting Daniel went hence to Youghal, He was a Young man well qualified for the Work of the Ministry.

John Ashton came to said Pro: Meeting.

Andrew Cramer after he stay'd some time at Youghal, return'd again to said Pro: Meeting, he was not so easy to friends in this and the last Visit, as he was at his first, he return'd again to Youghal in order to the Half years

Meeting where friends had some Occasion to deal with him.

1st ^o/_m. John Cadwalader after he had visited most parts of the Nation, return'd here again where he remain'd sick for some time, after his recovery he went hence to Waterford, in order to the Half years Meeting, He had a meeting at Kins[ale].

1733.

3^d ^o/_m. Joseph Gill from Dublin came to give this province a Visit, he had good service amongst us to the comfort and satisfaction of friends, he had Meetings at Bandon and Kinsale, and went hence to Youghall.

5th ^o/_m 1st. Elizabeth Simkins, Northumberland, Alce Featherstone, Northamptonshire, they went to Bandon and hence to Youghal.

16. Nicholas Lock from Leinster came here to visit friends, with whom they were well satisfied, he went to Bandon and hence to Limerick.

25th. John King, Cheshire, Eleazer Sheldon, Leinster, were at our sixth and first days Meetings, they went to Bandon, and hence to Youghall.

6th ^o/_m 6th. Mary Wyatt, Essex, Elizth Baker near Bristol, landed here from Bristol and had sundry Meetings amongst us, to the Comfort and satisfaction of the well minded, they went hence to Limerick, and had a Meeting at Youghall—Mary's son and daughter accompanied her in this Journey.

7th ^o/_m 22^d. Paul Johnson Dublin, accompany'd by Rob^t Scott came here to visit friends to our Province Meeting, & stay'd first day's Meetings following.

Mary Penill who landed here in the Seventh Month last year, wth John Cadwalader and Ann Roberts from Pensylvania, came now (accompany'd by Grace Skyryn from Westmorland) after she had been thro' several parts of England and Wales, they had good service amongst us to the Comfort and Satisfaction of the honest hearted ; Mary said the Lord was about to Concern some that were young in years in that Meeting, and woud endue them with a double portion of his Spirit, if they were faithfull, She was largely open'd in the Mysteries of Gods Kingdom, being well qualified for the Work of the

Ministry, it was the time of our Province Meeting ; They went hence to Youghall.

Elizth Jacob came from the County of Carlow accompanied by Samuel Watson to said Province Meeting and went hence also to Youghall.

9th ^o/_m 22^d. Abigail Boles landed here from Bristol, after she had been in Truths service in several parts of England, She continued here a week and had several Meetings amongst friends to their Comfort, and a Meeting also appointed at the Meeting House for the Burial of Ann Derkindren the 28th Inst^t which was to good satisfaction, the People being sober and attentive to hear Truth declar'd.

27. Elizabeth Baker who accompanied Mary Wyatt here last 6th ^o/_m, came this day from the County Tipperary, where she left her Companion with her Son who was taken sick there, she took ship here the first of the tenth month for Bristol.

10th ^o/_m 6th. Mary Wyatt with her Son and Daughter together with John Ashton came here this day from the County of Tipperary, John stay'd here several Meetings and was with Mary, at a Meeting at Kinsale & Bandon which she appointed and had good service thereat, She had also two large Evening Meetings in our Meeting House, which were very full each time, & the People sober and attentive to hear Truth declard, several of note being there, These Meetings were to the satisfaction of Friends and others, & concluded in a solemn manner. Mary continued here labouring in the Work of the Ministry in our several Meetings 'till the sixth of the 11th ^o/_m waiting a Passage to Bristol, in all which Meetings she was earnestly engag'd for the Promotion of Truth, and that things might be in good order amongst us, being a Woman sound and lively in her Testimony After she went to Cove in order to take ship, she continued there from 1st day evening, to sixth day following, then came in the evening to Corke, & went next morning to Youghall, where she had good service with friends and an Evening Meeting with the Inhabitants, which was large and to general satisfaction, the Wind still contrary, She came to Corke, was at our 3^d day Meeting & next day sail'd for Bristol.

11th $\frac{o}{m}$ 26th. William Slater from Yorkshire, came here to our Pro: Meeting, and had good service amongst friends, he was at the Marriage of John Dennis Jun^r and Sarah Newenham, where was a great concourse of People, and many of Note, which considering the Number the Meeting ended pretty orderly. He was a plain honest hearted friend and concern'd for the growth and prosperity of Truth, & went hence to Youghall.

1st $\frac{o}{m}$ 9th. Nicholas Lock came to our Pro: Meeting, and stay'd a week after, with whom friends were well satisfied. He went hence to Youghall, in order for Waterford.

1734.

2^d $\frac{o}{m}$ 6th. Tho^s Frethwaite [Fairthwaite] from the Borders of Yorkshire came here, was at our first day Meetings, went on second day to Bandon, came back that Evening, and was at our third day Meeting, he was a Plain honest hearted friend and had a good gift in the Ministry and went hence to Charlevill.

3^d $\frac{o}{m}$ 26th. Mungo Bewley Sam^l Stevenson landed at Kinsale from Philadelphia, they were near two years in America in the service of Truth, came this day to Corke, and continued here till the Pro: Meeting, which was a week after, at which Mungo had good service to the Comfort & satisfaction of friends, and at the conclusion of the meeting, of Business, desir'd fr^{ds} of the Womens Meeting then sitting may Join the Meeting, which was accordingly done, & very suitable Council & Advice given to each, they went hence into the County of Tipperary.

4th $\frac{o}{m}$ 1st. Mary Harris Sarah Dickson from the North of England, were at the aforesaid Pro: Meeting and went hence to Youghall.

John Cadwalader landed here from Bristol and was at said Pro: Meeting, Friends were glad to see him again, and were comforted in his service amongst us. He went to Limerick and return'd again in order for Bristol where he intended to embark for Pennsylvania.

6th $\frac{o}{m}$ 28th. Nicholas Lock came here from the Pro: Meeting at Limerick, stay'd about twelve days had good service amongst friends and went hence to Youghall.

8th $\frac{o}{m}$ 8th. Samuel Chan[d]lor from Bristol landed here and came to Meeting after it was gather'd being the time

of our Pro: Meeting. He stay'd till after our first day's Meeting and went hence to Youghall.

10th $\frac{o}{m}$ 1. Elizabeth Pease being here at the Pro: Meeting with Sarah Pearce, had a Concern on her Mind to have a Meeting at Kinsale, which friends approved of, and being accompanied by Cha: Howell, Elizth Tomey, & several others from Corke, they had two meetings there on a first day, the latter being large & to satisfaction, except some disturbance made by a Person who had taken too much strong liquor, they went hence to Youghall, stay'd our first day Meeting & return'd home.

28th. Samuel Stevenson from the County Wexford came to our Pro: Meeting.

Elizth Jacob came to said Pro: Meeting, & stay'd our first day Meetings following & had good service amongst us, whose Concern and labour of Love hope will be minded by the Honest hearted, She went hence to the County of Tipperary.

1735.

3^d $\frac{o}{m}$ 24th. Rowland Wilson from Westmorland came here this day and was at our first day Meeting where he had good service and was concern'd for the growth and prosperity of Truth, but not being th'roughly clear, there was a Meeting appointed Second day Afternoon at the 4th hour, wherein he discharg'd himself faithfully, and spoke home to the states of some, He was sound and weighty in his testimony, and went hence next day to Limerick.

4th $\frac{o}{m}$ 23^d. Mary Lewis Rebecca Minshall from Chester County in the Province of Pensylvania, landed here this day from Bristol and continued here above two weeks, they went to Bandon and Youghall, and return'd in order to proceed on their Journey to Limerick. They were Women well gifted in the Ministry and divided the Word aright, speaking plain & home to the disobedient & Gainsayers, but tender over the Seed of God in any.

6th $\frac{o}{m}$ 2^d. Abigail Watson formerly Boles came here with her husband Sam^l Watson and had several Meetings with friends, wherein she was very plain and exalted Truths testimony over the heads of Libertines and disorderly Walkers, she also had a Meeting at Bandon and

Kinsale to good satisfaction & went hence into the County of Tipperary.

11th. Nicholas Lock came here and had good service amongst friends, he return'd by Limerick.

28th. Sarah Jackson who was here in the year 1724 with Julian Frankland came now in company with a young Woman Sybil Atkinson both from Lancaster they had several Meetings with friends and went hence to the Province Meeting at Limerick.

10th ^o 4th. Rebecca Minshal above, came in Company with Jonas Devonshire & George Bewley from Dublin, her Companion Mary Lewis went from thence to England, but Rebecca having a concern on her Mind to visit this place again, came with friends as aforesaid, and the same Concern remain'd on her Mind to visit each Family of Friends in this City, which she accomplish'd accordingly, to general satisfaction some Men and Women friends accompanying her in said Visit, she went hence the 29th of 11th Month into the County of Tipperary.

12th ^o 21. Benjamin Holme came to our Pro: Meeting and stay'd here that week, first day morning after he with Cha: Howell and other friends of Corke went to Kinsale, and had two large Meetings there y^t day to pretty good satisfaction, from thence went to Bandon and had a large Meeting in the Town House Sec^d day afternoon thence to Clonikelty, Timoleague, Ross, Skibereen & Baltimore and had Meetings in each place, thence to Dunmanaway and had a Meeting there, so to Corke and had a large Meeting with the Town folk first day afternoon, thence on third day afternoon in Company with other friends to Castle Lyons, and next morning to Tallow where he had a large Meeting in the Town House, and same evening another at the Inn at Capoquin, next day had another full Meeting at the Inn at Dungarvan, next day being sixth day of the week, had a Meeting in the evening at Youghall, First day had a large Meets there in the evening with the Town folk, next day in his way to Corke had a Meeting at Middleton, third day he had a large Meeting at Corke, occasion'd by the marriage of John Taverner and Ann Pike daughter of Rich^d Pike. He went after to Mallow, Doneraile, Charlevil & had Meetings there & so to Limerick, & return'd to our Pro: Meeting stay'd that week

and had a large Meeting with the Town's People on first day evening, He went hence to the County of Tipperary, and had a Meeting in his way at Castle Lyons, in most of which Meetings, the People seem'd desirous to hear Truth declard and were pretty sober and attentive.

1736.

3^d ^o/_m 24th. Ruth Courtney from the North of Ireland came here to visit friends, which was acceptable, She went to Bandon, was at our third & first days Meetings and went hence to Charlevil.

5th ^o/_m 22. Deborah Leighton formerly Fell, Rebecca Weaver, North of England, was at our 6th & first day Meetings and went hence to Youghall.

6th ^o/_m 13th. Robert Sinclair, Ballymurry came here to visit friends and went hence to Youghall.

7th ^o/_m 10th. Elizth Jacob of Waterford came on purpose to visit friends, and stay'd our Pro: Meeting, had several Meetings and good service with us and went hence to her Dwelling aforesaid.

21. Elizth Barcroft, Hannah Harris, from Leinster went hence into the County of Tipperary.

8th ^o/_m 23. Benjaⁿ Holme came here from the County of Kerry, where he had sundry Meetings with the Inhabitants of several towns in said County.

10th ^o/_m 9th. James Bolt of Bristol, came here and was at our Pro: Meeting, stay'd till the 25th Inst & took ship for Bristol, He came over about some business of his own, and took the Opportunity of some meetings in his way and was serviceable to friends.

1737.

2^d ^o/_m 16th. John Hunt a young man from London came here to our Pro: Meeting and went hence to Youghall in order for the half years Meeting in Company with George Bewley, He spoke Prophetically of the Lords Work to be carried on in the Earth, and if those who are called to be his people did not answer the call, he would call in others who shou'd take their places and succeed them, when the children of the Kingdom may be shut out.

4th ^o/_m 25th. Joseph Taylor from Durham, came here and was at our first day meetings, his service was very

acceptable to friends, being well qualified for the work of the Ministry. He went hence to Youghall.

27. Nicholas Lock came here again in his old age to visit friends, whose service was acceptable and went hence to the Pro: Meeting at Limerick.

5th $\frac{0}{m}$ 16th. Christopher Wilson from Cumberland, came here from the Pro: Meeting at Limerick, stay'd our first day Meetings and went hence to Youghall.

23. Hannah Featherston, Sarah Dickson, from the North of England, the latter was here in 1734 with Mary Harris, came now in company with H. Featherstone, She was much improv'd in her Gift since her last Visit, They had both good service amongst us which hope will be remember'd & went hence to Youghall.

6th $\frac{0}{m}$ 31st. David Hall, Tho^s Anderson, from Yorkshire, the latter a blind man, yet had a large and edifying Gift in the Ministry, they were both well qualified for that service and their labour of love acceptable to friends.

7th $\frac{0}{m}$ 17. Elizth Jacob came here to the Marriage of Fra^s Penrose to Elizth Beale Daughter of Tho^s Beale, which was accomplish'd y^e 20th Inst. She stay'd here 'till after the Pro: Meeting and went hence into the County of Tipperary.

8th $\frac{0}{m}$ 1st. Joseph Gill, Garerd Hastinge [Hassen] from Dublin were at our Pro: Meeting, the latter a Dutch man born in Utrecht in Holland, he was convinc'd about six years since and publickly concern'd about two years, He was not very expert in the English Tongue but very warm against a libertine Spirit; Joseph was much concern'd for the prosperity of Truth, and that things may be kept in good order amongst us, they went hence to Limerick.

22^d. Tho^s Areskin from Edinburgh in Scotland came here was at our first day Meetings, went second day to Bandon & notice being given to friends of Corke Meeting, he had a pretty large Meeting on his return a third day, where he was concern'd to stirr up Friends in a religious concern that they may come to know the internal work of Religion upon their Hearts, that none may sit down satisfied with the Image or representation thereof, but witness it in reality and Truth, He was an Orthodox Preacher of the Gospel, and well accomplish'd

for the Work of y^e Ministry yet humble and low and had self of little or no reputation: He went hence to Charlevill.

10th ^o/_m 17th. Edmond Reay from the North of England a Young Man about five years convinc'd of Truth he stay'd our first days Meetings, and went hence to Youghall & Waterford, and return'd with Waterford friends to the Qua^{ly} Pro: Meeting where he had good service, He went back with the said Friends to Waterford.

12th ^o/_m 4th. John Ashton, Jonã Barnes came to our Pro: Meeting & visited the Meetings of friends in this province, whose labour of love was acceptable.

1738.

2^d ^o/_m 14th. May Drummond landed here from Bristol and was at our Pro: Meeting, the first day following, & continued here about seven weeks in which time she had Meetings at Kinsale, Bandon and Youghall and several large Meetings in Corke, The People sober and attentive, and a large Meeting at Mallow in her way to Limerick, Her concern chiefly tended to those of other perswasions who seemed well satisfied therewith.

5th ^o/_m 8th. Richard Dickenson from the North of England came here & went hence towards Limerick.

15. Alce Featherstone Jane Dickson North of England, came here and stay'd our first day Meetings & went hence to Youghall, They were sharp in their testimony against wrong Spirits and those that were given up to ease and indifference in things relating to the affairs of the Church.

May Drummond after visiting some Meetings in this and Leinster Province came from Mountmelick into the County of Tipperary visited the Meetings in that County, and came from Clonmell to Kilshanick, a Country Seat of Jonas Devonshire's where she continued from second to seventh day, when hearing of the death of Rich^d Pike Sen^r, came that day to Corke and the corpse being brought to the Meeting House, that evening there were several met to whom she had an Opportunity to declare Truth, She continued here till the Marriage of Rich^d Newenham & Sarah Devonshire, which was on the 25th Inst, but the Crow'd & throng of People was so great,

she had little service amongst them, In about a week after she went to Waterford.

27. Abigail Watson with her husband Samuel came here from the Pro: Meeting at Waterford & had good service amongst us and went hence into the County of Tipperary.

6th ^o/_m 2^d. Elizth Pease came here from said Pro: Meeting to visit friends whose service was acceptable to the honest minded.

7th ^o/_m 9th. Elizth Jacob came here from the Pro: Meeting at Limerick had several Meetings with friends to their comfort and satisfaction and went hence into the County of Tipperary.

30th. John Ashton came here with Thos^s Merritt a young man lately convinc'd who went a servant to Geo. Bewley, John stay'd a week and had Meetings with friends.

9th ^o/_m 22^d. Ruth Courtney Susanna Hudson Landed here from New England, they were in the service of Truth in America for about Eighteen months and now return'd safe to their Native Country. They stay'd here about a week and had good service amongst friends & went hence directly to the North of Ireland the place of their abode.

10th ^o/_m 14th. Edward Tylee from Bristol landed here this day stay'd here about two weeks, had a Meeting at Bandon and Kinsale, also with the Youth of both Sex, his service was acceptable, and to the comfort of friends, and hope it will be remember'd by the honest minded. He was ardently concern'd for the Youth, that they may come to enjoy Truth for themselves, and went hence to Youghall.

12th ^o/_m 17th. John Ashton, Jonã Barnes, Paul Johnson, came here to our Quarterly Meeting with Sam^l Watson from the County of Carlow, to pay us a visit, which was kindly receiv'd by us, and hope their concern & labour of love will not be forgotten.

1739.

3^d ^o/_m 27. Philip Elliott a young man from London who exceeded many in the Gaiety and Vanity of this life, untill the Lord in his tender mercy visited him and called him by his grace, and as he gave up in Obedience to the

Heavenly Call, he forsook his former way of life, his old Associates & Companions and took up the Cross, denying himself of those follies and vanities he was before captivated with, to y^e Wonder and amazement of many who were acquainted with him before, He came over to see some Relations in the North of Ireland, and to settle Correspondents in Corke and Dublin, and as the Lord was pleas'd to open his Mouth in a Publick Testimony before he left home he had Meetings in some places in his way, and tho' but short in the expressive part of his Testimony yet was attended with a good degree of life & power to the comfort and satisfaction of friends, He returned hence for Dublin again, in order to take ship for England.

Note. He was educated amongst Friends.

7th $\frac{2}{m}$ 22. Ruth Courtney, Susanna Hudson, who landed here from America 22^d: 9th $\frac{2}{m}$ last, and came from their dwelling in the North of Ireland to visit friends here, whose service was refreshing to the well minded. They went hence to Youghall.

29. Eleazer Sheldon Jun^r. Abr^m Fuller. Two young men from Dublin came here to visit us, the former Son to Eleazer Sheldon deceas'd, the other served his time to Geo: Bewley of this City, their service was acceptable to friends & went hence to Limerick.

10th $\frac{2}{m}$ 4th. Lydia Lancaster Elizth Wilson came here two or three days before our Pro: Meeting where they had good service, being concern'd that Friends may grow up in Truth & in the saving knowledge of our Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ, they went hence to Limerick.

11th $\frac{2}{m}$ 4th. John Erwin John Bell from the North of England came here in the service of Truth to the comfort of Friends & went hence to Youghall.

1740.

Elizth Pease Elizth Tomey Jun^r. Limerick came on purpose to visit our Meeting and continued here abt 5 weeks, they went once to Youghall, Elizth Pease was at times prophetically engag'd that the Lord would try the foundations of many who made a profession of Truth, but did not witness the operation thereof, but sat at ease in the enjoyment of the good things of this life. They went hence to Limerick.

4th $\frac{9}{m}$ 4th. Michael Lightfoot New Garden in Pennsylvania, John Hunt, London, who was here in the Service of Truth in the 2^d $\frac{9}{m}$ 1737, and went the year following in the same service to America, and return'd now with our friend M. Lightfoot, who is an able Minister of the Gospel, and deep in the mysteries of God's Kingdom, his testimony searching and tendering, speaking home to the states and Conditions of Friends dividing the Word aright, he went hence to Limerick, John went hence to England.

21. Moses Aldridge New England came & stay'd our first and Third day's Meetings had a Meeting at Bandon, & had good service amongst friends & went hence to Youghall.

28. Joseph Gill and Elizth Gill his wife, came to visit friends of this province, they came from the County of Tipperary to Corke and had good service amongst us, Joseph being concern'd in Love and Zeal for the growth & prosperity of the Church, and spoke home to the state of our Meeting, They went hence to Youghall to the Pro: Meeting at Waterford.

5th $\frac{9}{m}$ 10th. Abigail Watson came here from the Province Meeting at Waterford, and stay'd till the sixteenth Inst. Her labour of love and Concern for the welfare of Zion was acceptable, and hope will be serviceable to the Well minded.

7th $\frac{9}{m}$ 27th. Samuel Bownas an Eminent Friend of the West of England, who had been here about 33 years ago and with him the aforesaid Michael Lightfoot from Pennsylvania, At the Meeting of Ministers preceding the Quarterly Meeting Samuel was suitably and divinely open'd in Exhortation and Counsel.

1741.

4th $\frac{9}{m}$ 10th. Mary Smith Mary Ellington from the East of England, they landed at Dublin about the time of the half years Meeting, They were exceedingly reserv'd in Conversation, and as large in Publick Testimony, the latter having thereby given no small offence in the parting Meeting at Dublin, the spreading of which acct block'd up their way, & made their passage thro' this nation seemingly dull and difficult.

Elizabeth Pease came to the Pro: Meeting which the two aforesaid Women seem'd purposely to avoid, stay'd some time after they went away, being tenderly concern'd for the Promotion of love and faithfulness, and her service generally acceptable.

5th $\frac{9}{m}$ 11th. Nicholas Davies Henry Fowler London Their Conversation and Ministry edifying open and generally well receiv'd of Friends, Henry was a weakly young Man, having been hurt by unskilfull management.

6th $\frac{9}{m}$ 1. Abraham Fuller Nathan Beeby, Two young men from Dublin, said Nathan married to Abr^{ms} sister died of a Fever about four months after.

8th $\frac{9}{m}$ 12th. Samuel Sheldon a young man of Waterford being at our Pro: Meeting labour'd honestly amongst us in the Work of the Ministry.

10th $\frac{9}{m}$ 28th. Thos Gawthrop from Westmoreland, He had formerly been a Soldier five years but having since been converted and baptis'd, is now grown an able Minister of Christ Jesus rightly dividing the Word of Truth, at our sixth day Meeting his concern was chiefly to the Elders being very strong and fervent, saying it was one thing to begin well, and another thing to end well, Speaking home to the states of some, putting them in mind of former reaches & visitations which he fear'd they were now gone from and grown into a disesteem of the Ministers that were concern'd on their account in plain dealing, Judging them as if they spoke in their own Spirits, farther intimating that there was a great necessity for some to return to their first love and that their Period was nearer than they were aware of.

First day morning he was livingly and divinely open'd in the word of Consolation to a little remnant left amongst us, whom he represented under the case of Daniel, who he said was daily concern'd to pray for those of the Captivity that they might be admitted to return again to Jerusalem, Such as these He said he would have to be to be duly priz'd and valued, It was indeed a refreshing good season and Truth rais'd in a good degree of dominion and triumph over the opposite nature and Spirit. In the afternoon he was sharp upon some that profess wth us, demonstrating them to be Propagators of the Kingdom of Satan, by exempling and drawing one another from the Truth

into wrong things and putting the bottle to their Neighbours mouth &c. On the third day following in the afternoon he had a Meeting with the Young People, which was pretty well attended by them wherein he laboured plainly and fully with them, yet in great love and tenderness, Saying he sympathiz'd with poor tempted souls that the Enemy was likely to be too hard for, It seem'd to have good effect on some, and he was generally lik'd. Next day he went with friends from our Pro: Meeting towards Limerick, He also had a Meeting at Bandon and Kinsale to good satisfaction.

11th ^o/_m 19th. Tho^s Chapman from Bentham in Yorkshire. He was Companion to the aforesaid T. Gawthrop, but being unwell stay'd behind him at Mountrath. An honest plain Friend.

12th ^o/_m 13th. Matthew Mellor, Manchester, William Taylor, Manchester, James Keyes, Waterford, They were at the Quarterly Meeting for Ministers & Elders which 'tho very small said Matthew had a word of Encouragement. First day William open'd the morning Meeting, exhorting to staidness of mind and an inward gathering unto God in Spirit. In the afternoon Ja^s Keyes appear'd first, but the service of the Meeting lay on Matthew Mellor who was open'd with great clearness, demonstrating that where that spirit which was not of God but of the World was entertained by consent and of choice, that coolness of love to God, a neglect and dislike of religious Duties, with other things would most certainly issue from it as the natural Product of that Spirit, Second day morning said Matthew had the service of the Meeting before him on the Subject of Love to God, shewing that there is no building Religion right without it, and that it makes every service pleasant, how hard soever it might otherwise appear to be, Third day morning Ja^s Keyes appear'd first and after him Will^m Taylor who was favour'd wth a good time and there was a reach of Truth over the Meeting, Fourth day went to Bandon & return'd next day, Sixth day morning W^m Taylor open'd the Meeting on this head viz^t always to keep in our remembrance that we must come to Judgment &c after which Matthew had a few words of Exhortation and then concluded the Meeting in Prayer. They went next day to Youghall.

12th ^o/_m. Abigail Watson accompanied by her husband Samuel Watson.

1742.

5th ^o/_m. Elizabeth Symkin, Elizth Knighton, Nottinghamshire. Jane Dixon, Hannah Bell, Cumberland.
6th ^o/_m. John Fothergill, Yorkshire.
8th ^o/_m. Mary Reckaby, Yorkshire.

1743.

6th ^o/_m. David Hodgson, Richard Waite, Cumberland. Alce Alderson, Yorkshire.
8th ^o/_m. Jane Rowlandson, Lancashire.
9th ^o/_m. Mary Kirby, Norfolk. Sarah Artis, Suffolk.
12th ^o/_m. Elizabeth Smith came here and was long in the Nation.

1744.

Hannah Harris, Jane Beeby, Cumberland.
3^d ^o/_m. Elizabeth Shipley, Esther White, Pennsylvania.
4th ^o/_m. Samuel Fothergill from Warrington in England, being accompanied by Rob^t Richardson from Ulster Province.
5th ^o/_m. Abigail Watson accompany'd by her Husband.
8th ^o/_m. Isaac Sharpless from near Bristol.
12th ^o/_m. Susanna Morris, Elizth Morgan, from Pennsylvania.

1745.

Sarah Dickson, Elizth Beeby, from Cumberland, Robert Watts, a Sojourner at Warwick.
James Gough came with his Sister Mary.
5th ^o/_m. Rachel Kendrick Yorkshire, Sarah Crawly Harfordshire.
11th ^o/_m. Hannah Pine, Deborah Skinner, Lancashire.

1746.

2^d ^o/_m. Christopher Wilson aforesaid Cumberland.
7th ^o/_m. Hannah Brown Harfordshire. Sarah Batchelor Sussex.
11th ^o/_m. Eleazer Sheldon from Dublin.

1747.

Abigail Watson, from County Carlow, Ann Barclay from Dublin came to visit us and were at our Quarterly Meeting, and at the Meeting of Ministers Ann was notably concern'd to exhort the Ministers & Elders to faithfulness, and to stand firm in their places, mentioning that Passage in Scripture, where the Priests stood in the bottom of Jordan 'till the People passed over, Their Service was acceptable and 'tis hoped had good effect especially among the Youth.

4th ^o/_m. Mary Peisly Leinster Province, Elizth Tomey Limerick.

5th ^o/_m. Alce Featherston England, Elizth Shepard Leinster Province.

19th. Richard Burton, Jonathan Wilson, England.

6th ^o/_m 3^d. Ebenezer Large from America, an Able and Skilfull Minister of the Gospel; he went hence to Youghall.

Gherret Hassen who visited this Meeting with Joseph Gill in the year 1737 as before mentioned was born in Utrecht in Holland, and came to live in England and being at a Meeting with our dear Friend Mary Wyatt he was so reach'd and broken by the power that attended her in time of Prayer (tho' he did not understand y^e words she utter'd) that he declin'd the publick Worship; and now having settled in Dublin he had an extraordinary Concern to visit every family of Friends in the Nation, not only such as were in Unity but even the Outcasts, several times saying that the Cry was loud in him to go to the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

7th ^o/_m 20th. Richard Hipsley from near Bristol, went to Bandon & hence to Youghall.

1748.

3^d ^o/_m 27th. John Curtis from Bristol, a young Man lately convinc'd, he had been for some time a follower of the Methodists, but growing uneasy with their way left them, and is now become an able Minister of the Gospel. He had a Meeting at Kinsale to good satisfaction & went hence to Youghall.

4th ^o/_m 5th. Rachel Saul, Martha Saul, Cumberland, & both able Ministers.

12th. Jane Fayle from Edenderry.

Elizth Burr from Northamptonshire.

6th ^o/_m 14th. Jane Hoskins Elizth Hudson from Pennsylvania, They had a Meeting at Bandon, went thence to Kinsale where they were met by several friends of Corke, and had a Meeting there, but not finding themselves clear of Bandon went back again that night and had a Meeting in their way at Inishannon, next day had a large and satisfactory Meeting at Bandon which was held in the Market House Friends Meeting house being too small to contain the people.

7th ^o/_m 7th. John Curtis came here again in his return from visiting the Nation and had some further service amongst us & took shipping the 12th Inst.

24th. Joseph Tomey from Dublin a young Man well Qualified for the Work of the Ministry, He went hence the 20th Inst.

8th ^o/_m 1st. Mary Kirby Norfolk, Sarah Artis Suffolk.

23^d. Jonathan Barnes came here about business and had some service amongst us.

9th ^o/_m 8th. Abigail Watson, Ann Barclay, landed here from visiting the Nation of England and stay'd till the first day following. In the morning Meeting Abigail was very sharp in warning and reproof to the stubborn and rebellious, also to such as are climbing up any other way than by Christ the Door and are exalted above the Witness, running after the Lo'heres and Lo'theres, admonishing such to come down in their Minds and wait on the Lord with a single eye &c. afterwards she was very sweetly opened in a Prophetick manner to declare, that the time hastens wherein Judgment shall begin at the house of God, and many should be shaken from the dust of the Earth and made Publishers of the Gospel of life and salvation, adding that the word was gone forth "Great shall be the Lord's Army." In the afternoon she was concern'd much to the same purpose but more close and particular in warning, Saying that if some who were there did not speedily turn to the Lord, she was afraid they would be cut off in the midst of their Jollity. She deliver'd her Testimony sitting down by reason of bodily weakness.

11th ^o/_m 8th. Elizabeth Fennell (formerly Pease now

the wife of Joshua Fennell of Kilcommon) was at our Quarterly Meeting, and was concern'd to stirr up the careless and lukewarm. Instancing the case of the Church of Laodicea formerly which the Lord said he would spew out of his Mouth, Saying that nothing was more loathsome to the Lord, than for people who pretend to be spiritual worshippers to be careless and indifferent, but she spoke comfortably to a little remnant with whom she said it was not so. The same day in the afternoon she was concern'd in a lively testimony exhorting all to see what foundation they were building upon, for that the day was approaching which would try every man's foundation, and that the wise builders as well as the foolish were not to be exempted from the Storms and tryalls.

1749.

1st $\frac{9}{m}$ 28th. Samuel Nottingham, Northamptonshire, Black Smith, Daniel Stanton, Philadelphia Shop Joiner, Samuel was returning from visiting America and stay'd here some time being much out of order with a bad passage, was at the Marriage of Joseph Harris & Mary Beale Daughter of Tho^s Beale where he had good service, there being a great number of Friends and others who seemed generally well satisfied, He went hence with Abr^m Fuller & Rich^d Allen who went to the Yearly Meeting at London. D: Stanton intended to visit England and Ireland, but the ship being drove into Kinsale by stress of weather, & seeing his way open to proceed on his visit first to this Nation accordingly after about a weeks stay here went hence towards Youghall & so to the half years Meeting. They were both able Ministers & their Visit acceptable.

2^d $\frac{9}{m}$ 16th. Isabella Middleton, Mary Sandwith, Dublin both Daughters of Joseph Gill.

3^d $\frac{9}{m}$ 21. John Griffith, Pensylvania. Will^m Backhouse Lancashire were at our Pro: Meeting and spoke Prophetically of the progress of Truth, both able Ministers & went hence to Kilcommon.

4th $\frac{9}{m}$ 11th. Daniel Glaister came here with his Uncle John Pim, & had some service at our first day Meeting, he came chiefly to see some relations.

6th $\frac{9}{m}$ 6th. Elizth Mariott, Notinghamshire, Edith Flower, Yorkshire, were at our first and third day

Meetings, had a Meeting at Kinsale, and another at Bandon both satisfactory but the latter most solid being made up of a tender seeking people in general, return'd to Corke again and had a Meeting first day afternoon wth several sober people of the Town which was to good satisfaction, and several of the People expressed their satisfaction in this Meeting, the service lay mostly upon Elizth who was an able and well qualified Minister, they went hence 16th Inst to Youghall.

7th ^o/_m 17th. James Keyes. Waterford, Elizth Tomey, Limerick, were at our Pro: Meeting & both had good service amongst us.

7th ^o/_m 26th. Samuel Nottingham aforesaid was going in a vessel bound for Tortola which putting in here to take in provisions he stay'd several weeks and had good service amongst friends. He sail'd hence for Tortola in order to marry & settle there.

10th ^o/_m 10th. Elizth Fennell came to our Quarterly Meeting in which she was very sweetly open'd in a prophetick manner to declare that the gathering day of the Lord was not afar off in which he would gather many thousands who should flock to Zion as doves to the Windows and the Lord wou'd beautifie Zion but first he would cleanse her and many should be made to go with the hazard of their lives to Publish the glad tidings of Truth in Countries abroad.

11th ^o/_m 29th. William Imphy of or near Woodbridge Suffolk, William Thomas of y^e Island of Tortola, America, came here from y^e County of Tipperary accompany'd by William Fennell & next day being third day William Imphy appear'd in our Meeting with much sweetness & life, & began his Testimony with the words of the Wise Man, Viz^t. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of Wisdom and to depart from Iniquity is a good understanding; from which he went on to the request of Solomon when made King over Israel, & said there was great need for all ranks in the Church the Elders, Middle aged & the Youth, to ask Wisdom of the Lord, that they might know how to demean themselves so as to bring honour to the name of the Lord our God, and not to be as stumbling blocks in the way of sober Enquirers with more not noted. Will^m Thomas concluded the Meeting in Prayer, The 31st

Will^m Imphy accompany'd by several friends went to Bandon, & thence to Kinsale, at both of which he had a Meeting to good satisfaction. William Imphy spoke prophetically of a trying time and also of the Prosperity of Truth; They went hence to Youghall.

1750.

2^d ^o/_m 15th. James Gough from Mountmelick accompany'd by John Pim of Lecky (not publick) on a Visit to the Province, & Elizabeth Tomey Limerick were at our Province Meeting, & both their service was acceptable to Friends.

6th ^o/_m 11th. John Bevington Warwickshire, came here from Youghall stay'd our first and third day Meetings had a Meeting at Kinsale & Bandon, & on ye 16th left this accompany'd by several friends of Corke & went to Lismore, where they had a satisfactory Meeting and the people sober & attentive, they went thence to the Quarterly Meeting at Clonmell, He was a Man very plain in his habit, & plain & sound in his Ministry & his service acceptable.

21st. Joseph Tomey came here from the Quarterly Meeting at Clonmell, next day went to Bandon accompany'd by some of Corke friends had a Meeting there & return'd the day following, First day Morning he was earnestly concern'd to stirr up friends & others saying, it was his firm belief that if this sinful Nation will not humble themselves during the day of Mercy that they shall be humbled in Judgment (or to this purpose but more largely) as also at the above Meeting at Clonmell that the Lord would thresh this Nation & fan it and cause the chaff to be blown away as by the breath of his Nostrils.

Third day following he had a Meeting with the Young People, to which came several of the Towns people & some of them of Note who seem'd well satisfied, He with Abr^m Fuller and several friends of Corke went the 29th to Youghall.

Abr^m Fuller had a concern about this time to visit the Western parts & accordingly accompany'd by some friends of Corke had Meetings at Ross, Bantry, Skibbereen, Baltimore, Dunmanaway & Bandon, in several of which places there appear'd a great openness to hear Truth

declar'd, but especially at Bandon Dunmanaway & Baltimore.

7th ^o/_m. William Thomas landed here again in his way home and went to Waterford, where he stay'd a few days & return'd to Corke, & having finishd his service here took ship 8th ^o/_m 20th for Antigua.

8th ^o/_m 10th. Abr^m Fuller having some farther concern went to Mallow, Doneraile, & Charlevill accompany'd by several friends of Corke, at which places they had Meetings to good satisfaction. And there appear'd a great openness among the People. Some time after having some farther service before him and our Antient Friend Martha Dobbs of Youghall being deceas'd, he with several friends of Corke went to the burial and thence to Cappoquin, Lismore, and Tallow at which places they had Meetings to satisfaction.

1751.

2^d ^o/_m 14th. Elizabeth Fennell accompany'd by her Husband Joshua Fennell were at our Quarterly Pro: Meeting and stay'd till first day following. Her service was to edification & encouragement, declaring that the Lord would yet beautifie Zion & strengthen her Stakes & lengthen her Cords, with more to the same Purpose.

Our worthy friend Elizth Tomey of this City departed this life 4th ^o/_m 7th about the 1st hour in the morning.

5th ^o/_m 11th. Katharine Payton, Worcestershire, Mary Peisly, Leinster Province, came here from Youghall and were at our 6th day Meeting but both silent. First day following Katharine bore a sharp and powerfull testimony, faithfully warning both young & old, intimating that if there was not an amendment, a day of scattering would come; Second day being our Men's Meeting they desir'd an Opportunity with us, at said Meeting Mary was concern'd in suitable advice and Counsel, & afterward Katharine had a very satisfactory time in Prayer, They had Meetings at Kinsale and Bandon, return'd on the 18th and had a full afternoon Meeting with friends at Corke to which came a great many of the town's people who were mostly sober & attentive; Kath had good service amongst them opening several passages of Scripture much to their satisfaction; They went hence next day with Corke friends to the Pro: Meeting at Limerick.

6th $\frac{o}{m}$ 22^d. Ann Gunner, Near Ipswich, Mary Abbott Northamptonshire, came here from Limerick & were at our sixth day Meeting, first day Ann was concern'd in a close & powerfull testimony against a careless indolent spirit; third day they went to Bandon and return'd next day and had an Afternoon Meeting with friends of Corke, Ann stood up first and had a good time in exhortation and admonition and spoke something prophetically to this effect, that if there was not more diligence and a prizing the mercies of God we may live to see a time wherein our foundations may be more fully tried; After which Mary was concern'd to speak plainly to the States of such as took delight to hear Truth's Testimony declar'd and it was a pleasant Song to them, but were not carefull to yield obedience to the manifestations of Truth in their own hearts, exhorting such to seek to be acquainted with the living Word & not to be feeding upon Words, Otherwise she said she believed the Lord would take away his Ministers (who would have work to do elsewhere) & cause us to have a famine of the Word, & then that such as had been carefull to know the Truth for themselves would have something to retire unto, they went hence ye 29th wth friends of Corke to the Pro: Meeting at Waterford.

7th $\frac{o}{m}$ 7th. Eleazer Sheldon from Dublin came here from ye Pro: Meeting at Waterford, stay'd first & second day & ye 10th went towards Kilcommon.

8th $\frac{o}{m}$ 13th. Elizth Fennell came to our Quarterly Meeting and stay'd till ye first day following & on the 21st being second day had a Meeting with the young Women by appointment.

1752.

1st $\frac{o}{m}$ 5th.⁴ Joshua Dixon County of Durham an able & powerfull Minister of the Gospel sound in doctrine & of a baptizing ministry, sharp in warning to the stubborn and rebellious but a son of consolation to the Mourners, He was at our Quarterly Meeting ye 5th & 6th went to Bandon the 7th had a Meeting there, return'd the 8th & had a Meeting with friends of Corke by appoint-

⁴ There is a note in the MS. at this point: "Calendar altered." The reader may have noticed that entries in 1 mo. (March) to the 24th have hitherto preceded the change of year.

ment, which was a full meeting & to good satisfaction, He went hence to Youghall.

2^d ^o/_m 9th. Will^m Brown, America, Sam^l Neal, Dublin, came this day from Limerick, having been sent out of their way by the unskilfulness of some that directed them, the 10th being first of the week they had good service amongst us, next day had an opportunity at our Men & Womens Meeting together. And that afternoon went to Bandon accompany'd by several friends of Corke & had an evening Meeting there which was very full the house not being large enough to contain y^m in which Will^m laid open the Hireling Priests and their corrupt practices as Pride Covetousness & Oppression &c. with great Authority declaring that they neither know the Scriptures nor the Power of God, Instancing that of their seeking after great Benefices & then hiring a Journeyman for perhaps less than a fourth part of their Income to Preach in their stead thus making Merchandize of the People to which some of them assented saying it was true, The next day went to Dunmanaway had a Meeting there which was full & the people sober & attentive where Will^m had the like concern as before to lay open the Priests & their Practices, that night came back to Bandon, & next morning went to Kinsale and there had a large & satisfactory Meeting, next day to Corke and had a Meeting by appointment which was full and to good satisfaction & next day towards Limerick to the Pro: Meeting. Samuel was a young man lately come forth in the Ministry who had formerly lived in a loose way of life but the Lord was pleased to visit him both immediately and Instrumentally, & particularly by the Ministry of Kath Payton & Samuel Fothergill.

3^d ^o/_m 25th. Gherret Hassen came here from Youghall & stay'd to our Quarterly Meeting the 28th went to Bandon, return'd & went hence towards Limerick.

6th ^o/_m 11th. Samuel Spevold from Hitchin in Hartfordshire was at our sixth & first day Meetings at both which he was concern'd to speak plainly & closely to the states of many, and expressed something in a Prophetick way, observing how the Lord had shaken the Rod several times in this & other nations & yet it seem'd to have but little effect, & he said he feared nothing but heavy Judgments would do; & the same evening at Abr^m

Fuller's at a Meeting of several friends he declared with great weight & under an extraordinary Concern, that the Lord would try the foundations of men and of Friends as a People, & seemed to think it would fall heavier on them than on others, often repeating it as a thing sealed to his understanding, & that y^e same had often been opened to him since he came into this Nation. In the words of the Prophet Amos 3^d Chap. & 2^d Verse, & that he seemed to think the time near, & the Child born yea grown up that will live to see it, and farther said that some who were present might live to see it, and that the sound of Mortality would be such as should make the hearts of thousands & tens of thousands to tremble, and their ears to tingle, he went next day to Bandon, Kinsale, Dunmanaway, return'd to Bandon & so back to Corke, on the 18th he had an Opportunity with the Men & Women's Meetings together by appointment where he had the like concern as before, declaring with great weight that a stripping day was at hand, and that this is the generation that shall see it. He went hence the 2^d of y^e 7th $\frac{\circ}{m}$ towards Youghall.

19th. Samuel Nottingham of Tortola landed here from said Island had some service here & went hence the 29th towards Youghall.

7th $\frac{\circ}{m}$ 15th. Abr^m Fuller went towards Mallow in his way to visit Ulster Province, & thence to Scotland accompany'd by Thomas Wily a young man of this City not Publick.

7th $\frac{\circ}{m}$ 9th. Susanna Hatton formerly Hudson who visited this province wth Ruth Courtney 1738 accompany'd by Elizth Hutchinson daughter of Jonathan Hutchinson of this City deceas'd, were at our sixth & first day Meetings, also at the Men & Women's Meetings together by appointment on the second day following, stay'd third day & fourth day went to Bandon, Susanna at her return not being clearstayed here some time longer, having a Concern to visit several families, in some of which she had hard work speaking home to the states of several under the profession of Truth who did not walk answerable thereto tho' she said she had no outward information, & at a first day Meetings on the 26th she had two memorable testimonies to deliver, the first in the forenoon concerning the libertines and those who set themselves in opposition

to the testimony of Truth, declaring with great authority in the demonstration of the Divine Power which was eminently with her, that the Lord would bring them down think what they would, & that he would humble them Let them look never so high, & tho' Gog & Magog Join in battle array yet the Lamb & his Followers shall have the Victory. The second was in the afternoon which seem'd to be mostly for those concern'd in the discipline of the Church cautioning them to stand their ground and not to Join with a wrong thing, not to let their spirits be mixed with those who are going on in things contrary to Truth, and not to heed those who cou'd speak words as smooth as Oil, and then addressing herself to the Meeting in general warned them, that none of them might hide their wickedness by Bribery. Next day she had a Concern to the Men & Women's Meetings, and at the latter spoke much to the above purpose Saying that the Enemy was endeavouring to lay waste the Heritage of God, & she was afraid he wou'd prevail if there was not a Care, Exhorting friends to stand their ground & stretch the line of Discipline over the heads of Transgressors, saying there was that which would prove deadly at the latter end (if not prevented) She also said this exercise was heavy upon her & that it was not from the hearing of the Ear but that she felt a spirit amongst them which was even as it were seared with an hot Iron, which was not willing that right and true Judgment should go forth.

Note there was a Person present who had heretofore opposed the Judgment of Friends & hinder'd Justice from being impartially administer'd, & has since given friends much trouble & uneasiness.

They went hence 8th $\frac{o}{m}$ 1st to the Pro: Meeting at Youghall, being the first Pro: Meeting held there since the year^s

9th $\frac{o}{m}$ 15th. John Churchman East Nottingham Pennsylvania, John Pemberton son of Israel Pemberton Philadelphia, a young man lately come forth in the Ministry, They came here from Youghall and were at our first day Meetings, John Churchman was concern'd in a lively testimony against a sort of Deistical Spirit, which would lay waste the authority of the Scriptures and

^s There is a space in the MS. for the insertion of a date.

persuade People into a belief that they may indulge themselves in their Lusts & pleasures, as if the Almighty was so perfectly happy in himself as not to be moved with anger against Mankind for only gratifying those passions which himself has planted in their nature with more to this effect not noted, & farther said that he looked upon this to be as dangerous as Atheism itself He also spoke prophetically saying, he believ'd the time was near wherein the Lord would stretch forth his Rod over the Earth, Purge away the load of Sin & wickedness which has corrupted the earth & under which the very Creation groans (or to this purpose) & in the afternoon, after recounting something of the faithfulness of our worthy Elders & Predecessors he said there is a Mungrel Race grown up now, which tho' they would be thought to walk in the light yet there is a mixture of darkness & they are acting in their own wisdom, but he said the Lord would raise up some as it were out of the dust who shall take their Crowns off their heads, They went hence y^e 22^d towards the Pro: Meeting at Limerick.

Abraham Fuller return'd from visiting Scotland
10th ^o 11th 1752.

10th ^o 22^d. James Tomey of Limerick & his Daughter Elizth Tomey of said City, Samuel Sheldon Waterford, were at our Pro: Meeting.

12th ^o 13th. Matthew Mellor, Joseph Harwood, both of Manchester were at our Quay Meeting y^e 17th Instant, They stayed here several weeks & visited several families together with Elizth Tomey who had been here since 10th ^o 22^d They went hence 1st ^o 9th towards Limerick, but Elizth Tomey stay'd & went with friends of Corke to the Pro: Meeting at Clonmell which was held y^e 28th & 29th of y^e 1st ^o. Joseph had been a soldier & was convinced, upon which he laid down his arms & therefore was sentenced to be shot it being in the time of the Rebellion, but being faithfull the Lord deliver'd him, He was a man remarkably Innocent & Sweet in his Conversation.

1753.

7th ^o 24. Sarah Splatt, Mary Sparks, Exeter the latter since married to Joshua Ridgeway of Ballicarrol Queen's County.

30th. May Drummond.

8th $\frac{o}{m}$ 15th. William Rickett, Samuel Stott, came here this day, & went to Bandon the day following, and return'd back to Corke. Samuel was wholly silent in Corke & Bandon and they made but a short stay.

19th. John Chrysty of Ulster Pro: James Tomey of Limerick, Samuel Watson of Kilconner, Joseph Tomey of Dublin, James Pim of near M^t Rath, These five friends with Abr^m Fuller being appointed by the half years Meeting to perform a National Visit, were at our Meeting this day being first day of the week, together with the two last mention'd friends, They went hence towards the County of Tipperary & so to the Quarterly Meeting at Waterford, but W^m & Sam^l being pressed to hasten forward did not stay the Quarterly Meeting.

11th $\frac{o}{m}$ 24th. Edmond Peckover from Norfolk came to our Quarterly Meeting, went to Kinsale & Bandon & was at our first day Meetings 12th $\frac{o}{m}$ 2^d, & next day went towards Limerick.

1754.

2^d $\frac{o}{m}$ 9th. Elizth Fennell with her husband came to our, Quarterly Meeting, had a Meeting with the Women stay'd till first day following and her service was very acceptable to friends.

17th. Ann Gunner, Mary Artis, Suffolk were at our first day Meetings. Stay'd till 3^d $\frac{o}{m}$ 8th & then took shipping for Bristol.

3^d $\frac{o}{m}$ 7th. Mary Sparks aforesaid came about this time having left her old companion, Sarah Splatt behind her at Kilcommon, who followed her in a little time and were both at our Pro: Meeting & took shipping for Minehead 4th $\frac{o}{m}$ 1st.

4th $\frac{o}{m}$ 26th. Gherret Hassen from Dublin had several Meetings with us & went to Bandon, was sick in the Gout at Abr^m Fuller's for some time & 5th $\frac{o}{m}$ 29th went towards Limerick.

5th $\frac{o}{m}$ 7th. Rachel Wilson of Kendal in Westmoreland accompany'd by Elizth Rebanks a young woman not publick, stay'd first day Meetings, second day went to Bandon, third day to Kinsale at each of which had a Meeting to good satisfaction, return'd same day & had a

Meeting fourth day at Corke to good satisfaction, & next day went to the Pro: Meeting at Waterford, she was an able & skilfull Minister & deeply read in y^e Mysteries of y^e Kingdom.

Abraham Fuller a resident of this City had such an extraordinary concern 5th ^o 7th being sixth day of the week that it was thought worth committing to writing & was to the following Purpose viz—That the time was hastening and that some who were present would live to see it that the foundations of Men would be tryed in a very near manner, that it would be a sifting & a winnowing time, that we shall be fewer in number & that none would be able to stand but such as were walking humbly before God, but the Proud and the exalted would not be able to stand the fiery tryal, & that such as are not dwelling in humility before God will be scattered as sheep without a Shepherd, That when that winnowing time should come such as were enabled to stand should be of one heart and one mind and should keep near to the Lord and one unto another, That after this day of sore calamity shall be over the Lord will add to the number of his Church & that many shall flock unto Zion as Doves unto the Windows, that he will say to the North give up & to the South keep not back bring my sons from far & my Daughters from y^e ends of y^e Earth.

7th ^o 20th. Richard Reynolds from Bristol came here this day stay'd first day Meetings, went to Bandon next day return'd same day & took shipping for Bristol y^e 26th Inst.

9th ^o 19th. Sarah Worrall, Elizth Ashbridge, America came here from Limerick, Sarah was an Ancient Friend & continued sickly at William Abbotts in this City untill 2^d ^o 28th 1755, & then died there & was interred in friends burying ground at Corke. Elizth went hence with some friends of Corke y^e 25th Inst to the Six Weeks Meeting at Cashell, return'd y^e 30th went to Bandon 10th ^o 2^d return'd next day had a Meeting wth the young people the 7th & remained here being sickly untill 12th ^o 11th, then went to Waterford where she was also sick, & thence to Robt Lecky's at Kilnock in y^e Co: Carlow & there died 5th ^o 17th 1755.

1755.

Elizth Fennell with her Husband Joshua Fennell came to our Pro: Meeting the 7th Instant, In y^e first day morning meeting she was concern'd in a prophetick manner to speak of a trying time approaching, & y^e next day was very sweetly open'd in encouragement to the youth, and said it was the Lords determination that the Truth shall prosper & Possess the Gates of it's Enemies.

6th $\frac{o}{m}$ 13th. John Bradford Lancashire, George Mason Yorkshire, Robert Holmes Norfolk, Landed here from England, John & George went to Bandon y^e 18th ret^d y^e 19th & went to Youghall y^e 23^d.

14. John Storer Nottingham came here from Youghall, stayed our first day Meetings, went to Bandon the 16th return'd same day, & y^e 17th went to y^e Co: Tipperary & with him Rob^t Holmes aforesaid.

21. Samuel Spevold Hartfordshire came here from Limerick, stay'd our first & third day Meetings, went to Bandon the 24th return'd the 25th & the 30th went to Youghall.

8th $\frac{o}{m}$ 14th. Isabella Middleton Dublin came here from Youghall went the 15th to Bandon return'd the 16th & the 18th went towards Limerick.

16th. Jane Fayle near Edenderry, Sarah Williams Co. Wexford, came here from Youghall stay'd our first day Meetings went to Bandon the 18th return'd the 19th & y^e 20th went towards Limerick.

12th $\frac{o}{m}$ 14th. James Keyes Waterford, came to our Pro: Meeting & had good service amongst us.

1756.

3^d $\frac{o}{m}$ 8th. Susanna Hatton Waterford, came to our Quarterly Meeting, & her service was very acceptable to friends.

7th $\frac{o}{m}$ 10th. Elizabeth Fennell came to our Pro: Meeting & had a Meeting the 14th with the young Women, stay'd till the 24th and then went to Youghall return'd y^e 29th stay'd till 9th $\frac{o}{m}$ 8th, & then went homewards having had several meetings to the Comfort & Satisfaction of the well minded.

8th $\frac{o}{m}$ 7th. Robert Proud, John Stephenson, Yorkshire, came here from Youghall stay'd first day Meetings,

second day went to Bandon return'd same day, & next day had a Meeting at Corke & fourth day went towards Limerick.

9th ^o 25th. Abraham Farrington Burlington County in Pennsylvania accompany'd by Sam^l Emblem a young man not publick but came forth in publick testimony in this Nation. They stay'd first day Meetings & was at our Mens & Womens Meetings next day wherein Abr^m was livingly & divinely opened in Counsel & advice, stay'd third day Meeting, 4th day went to Bandon, 5th day to Kinsale, return'd & was at our sixth day Meeting wherein he said the Lord was about to call some to an acct (tho it may not be a final acct) for the many blessings they enjoyed, & would extend a day of fresh visitation to them if they would be faithfull. Also that he thought the time was not far off when the Lord would say to the North give up & to the South keep not back, &c recommending us to waiting on the Lord with a single eye, for that the Sword of the Lord was drawn which would not be sheathed untill the Lord had made Inquisition for blood. They went hence next day to the Pro: Meeting at Youghall.

11th ^o 19th. James Clothier Somerset, Susanna Hatton Waterford, James Keyes Waterford, were at our Quarterly Meeting and had a meeting with the young Women at the rising of third day morning Meeting.

1757.

4th ^o 16th. Susanna Hatton Waterford came to our Quarterly Meeting & had a Meeting with the young Women at the rising of third day Morning Meeting.

6th ^o 4th. James Tomey Limerick, James Keyes Waterford, Elizth Fennell, Kilcommon came to our Province Meeting the two former went hence the 7th, but Elizth stay'd till the 18th & went hence to Youghall.

21. Jane Crossfield formerly Rowlandson who visited this Nation in 1743 with Alce Alderson came now with Lucy Bradley from Bristol, They went to Bandon the 22^d return'd ye 23^d were at our sixth first & third days Meetings & went hence to Youghall the 28th, They were able & powerfull Ministers of the Gospel.

7th ^o 12th. Samuel Neal Clonivoe accompany'd by Samuel Williams of Dublin a Young Man not Publick

They went next day to Bandon return'd & were at our sixth first & third days Meetings & went hence the 21st to Kilcommon.

9^{mo} 15.⁶ William Bragg from Bristol was at our first & third days Meetings & went towards Youghall the 20th but went not to Bandon.

James Keyes, Elizth Fennell, to Prov. Quarterly Meeting & stayd to assist in pforming a Visit to the Families of ffr^{ds} in this City w^{ch} was very Acceptable.

12^{mo} 28. John Alderson (from Westmorland) son to the before mentioned Alice Alderson, came here from Youghall & went the day following to Bandon & on the 30th returnd & was at our 6th days Meeting at which he was wholly silent but on the first day following he had good service speaking home to divers states & particularly such as have Deistical Notions he went hence the 4th of the 1st Month towards the Quarterly Meeting of Limerick.⁷

1761.

7^{mo}. James Daniel of Salem County in West Jersey in America Landed at Cove & was at our sixth days Meeting on the 10th at which he was wholly silent.

8^{mo} 8th. David Saul, David Bell, from the North of England.

11^{mo} 26. Anne White from Coventry, Ruth Follis from Leicestershire, they visited Youghal & Bandon & returnd to our Quarterly Meeting y^e 6th & 7th of 12^{mo}.

1762.

3^{mo} 8. Ruth Follis came again & was at our Meeting this day.

4^{mo} 11. Sam^l Spavold of Hitching Hartfordshire, Dan^l Rose of Colebrook Dale S[h]ropshire were at our pro : Meeting, Sam^l went the 19th towards Limerick but Dan^l was confined several weeks at Ab. Fullers being Ill of a Fever.

7^{mo} 15th. Joseph Oxly of Norwich, Nephew to Edmund Peckover was at our 6th & first days Meetings went to Bandon stayd our 3^d days Meeting the 20th &

⁶ There is another change of handwriting from this entry.

⁷ After this entry there are seven blank pages in the MS.

went towards Limerick the 21, he was a Sound Minister a Worthy Friend and a most agreeable Companion.

8^{mo} 16. Ann Summerland from Colebrook Dale Tho^s Greer from the North of Ireland both at our Quarterly Meeting.

1763.⁸

1^{mo} 12th. Anne White of Coventry before mention'd.

1765.

6^{mo} 5th. Martha Williams of Pontypoole came here from Youghall & next day went to Bandon & returnd next day to our week day Meeting at w^{ch} she was wholly silent on the seventh day following she went to Kinsale accompanyd by Abr^m Fuller & about 12 other friends from Corke & had a Meeting there on the first day of y^e week, she returnd y^e next day & stayd our week day Meetings & first day Meetings & on second day had a Meeting wth the Women Friends w^{ch} was to good satisfaction & on third day being the 18th of the month set out towards Limerick & on the 20th had a Meeting at Ross, on the 21st was at their 6th days Meeting in Limerick at the Marriage of Will^m Fennell Joshua of Killcommon & Mary Lucas daughter of Andrew Lucas of Limerick wth which marriage she seemed to have good Unity & said she believed that if they kept their places & were concerned for the Honour of God and to live in his fear their latter end will be greater than their beginning.

The Cambridge "Journal of George Fox"

Continued from p. 50

37.—Vol. II. p. 324.—For the names and other particulars relating to the Priest convinced in Poland, and his family, see pp. 149-152 of this volume of THE JOURNAL.

⁸ After a blank page this line appears at the head of another page without further entries. Then follow four blank pages.

Many of above Friends are mentioned in *Occurences for the Service of Truth*, see THE JOURNAL, ii.

A Stuart among the Quakers¹

THE autumn of 1688 had made shipwreck of the Stuart fortunes, and during the winter months that followed, the shores of France and the remoter counties of England were strewn with the wreckage. Amongst the flotsam and jetsam cast up by this calamity there was no figure so remarkable as that of Jane Stuart, the King's natural daughter. She had spent the thirty-five years of her life at the Court—an acknowledged and favourite child. Then, seizing the opportunity of her father's flight, she herself stole away in disguise from Whitehall, and, taking no one into her confidence, travelled alone and on foot through half the counties of England. The goal of her journey was Wisbech, then an obscure market-town in Cambridgeshire. She had chosen it, perhaps, for its remoteness and inaccessibility, which had become a by-word in the seventeenth century. Arriving towards the end of the summer, she joined a group of labourers who were standing to be hired beside the Old Bridge, where farmers still come to engage their extra workers at hay-time and harvest. In spite of her evident inexperience she was hired with the others and sent out to reap in the fields. So great was her industry that before the season was over she had come to be known as the "Queen of the Reapers"—a strange title for a woman whose sister was even then seated upon the throne of England. As the winter drew on she bought a spinning-wheel, and, hiring a cellar, she took home the flax and wool which are the chief produce of that grazing and agricultural county. Then, sitting on a stand in the market-place, amongst the farmers' wives, she sold the thread which she had spun. From the time of her arrival she attached herself to the Quaker Meeting, a little community which was beginning to breathe again after the barbarous persecutions of the reign of Charles II.

Little by little her story leaked out. Her speech or her habits betrayed her. She was discovered in the

¹ Portions of this article have previously appeared in the *Glasgow Herald*.

act of reading the Greek Testament, and her confusion still further aroused the suspicions of her neighbours. Reluctant as she was to speak of her past life, the day came when the chief facts of her history were known in the town. For thirty years after her death in 1742, her memory was preserved only in the recollection of the inhabitants who had known her, and in the following entry in the Friends' Registry of Burials:—

Jane Stuart departed this Life on 12th of 7th mo, 1742, on first day, about 1 o'clock y^e 14th aged '88. Supposed to be descended from James 2nd she lived in a cellar in the Old Market Wisbech—the house has been rebuilt by Chs. Freeman.

But in 1773 the grandfather of the present Lord Peckover came to live in Wisbech, and set himself to collect such details as still survived. In 1809 they appeared for the first time in print in an article in the *Monthly Magazine or British Register*, vol. 28. I am indebted for this information, as well as for some further particulars, to the kindness of Lord Peckover of Wisbech. He can himself remember his grandfather, who died in 1833, and thus forms a link, however slender, with this surprising history.

Jane Stuart was born in Paris in 1654, a natural daughter of the exiled Duke of York, but happy beyond the usual fate of these children in bearing her father's name. It is significant that her mother's identity has never been known, though she is believed to have been a Maid of Honour to Queen Henrietta Maria, and a Protestant. This secrecy seems to indicate that she came of a family which felt the disgrace of the royal favours, and the name of Stuart may have been granted to the child as an expiation of the wrong done to her mother. She may have been one of the ladies referred to by the Earl of Sandwich, when he declared that Anne Hyde was not singular in being able to produce a promise of marriage, signed by James with his own blood while he was resident in France.

At the time of Jane's birth her father was a youth of twenty-one, handsome, brave and affable. He was the idol, if we may believe Chancellor Hyde, of the French Court, and of the Army, to which he was attached as a member of the staff of Marshall Turenne. But in 1658

the French Treaty with Cromwell obliged him to leave the country and to resign his commission. He removed with his whole household, which included his little daughter, to Bruges. Here and at Brussels she grew up in the midst of a society only less corrupt than that of the Court of the Restoration. When in 1660 the exiles were welcomed back to Whitehall, she came to England in her father's train; and when he set up his establishment on a scale comparable to that of the King himself, he was careful that proper provision should be made for the child.

In the following autumn his secret marriage was acknowledged with the daughter of Sir Edward Hyde, the Chancellor, whose loyalty had been newly rewarded by a peerage. The bride brought the leaven of decent middle-class virtues into James's household, and it is to her influence that one can trace many of the qualities in Jane Stuart which would be otherwise inexplicable—her integrity and economy, her love of learning, and her purity of life.

Jane's attachment to the Quakers, which showed itself while she was still living at St. James's, is easily capable of explanation. The Friends held a prescriptive right, which they still possess, to appear before the King, and during the persecution which followed the Conventicle Act, they came almost daily to Charles the Second to plead the cause of their Society. Their "Thou Speech," as it was called, and their quaint dress, crowned by the hats which they refused to remove on a point of conscience, were familiar to every *habitué* of the Court. The Duke of York was notoriously friendly to them, and added to the distrust with which he was regarded by his intimacy with William Penn, the son of his favourite Admiral. Jane Stuart herself travelled in Germany in her girlhood, where she would be entertained by her father's cousin, the learned Princess Elizabeth of Bohemia, the correspondent of Fox and Penn, and a kind hostess to many wandering Quakers. Jane Stuart's "convincement" to their principles brought no difference in her position.

It is related, though the tale has the smack of legend, that she pushed her beliefs to the only conclusion possible at the time, and suffered imprisonment at

Newgate, in the company of Thomas Ellwood. Ellwood was confined in Bridewell and Newgate in 1662, when Jane was a child of eight, and his last imprisonment was at High Wycombe (not in London), when she was still only twelve years of age. Even in those brutal times, a Dissenter under the age of sixteen was not punishable by law.² If it be true that this daughter of the Stuarts suffered in jail for her religion, it was not in the company of Milton's friend. There is no account of her trial and punishment in the Quaker records.

One other anecdote of her girlhood has been preserved and may be accepted as authentic. It gives a tantalising glimpse of a love-story, which must have been one of the strangest and most idyllic of her many-coloured memories. Even now, dim and broken as it is, it preserves some faint trace of its former beauty. During her life in London, Jane gave her heart to a man whose name and station are alike unrecorded, and whose sole surviving feature had been his desire to marry her for her own sake, and his willingness to share the obloquy and peril of the life of a humble Quaker. It seems most likely that he was himself a Friend, and that his quaint speech and plain dress had won the love of his mistress above all the glitter of her noble suitors. The marriage was to be celebrated according to the Quaker form. When the day came, the bride and bridegroom, accompanied only by his brother, set out in a coach for the Friends' Meeting House. Before they could reach it, however, the horses took fright, and the coach was overturned—an accident which was common enough in those days of unmade roads and top-heavy carriages. The bridegroom was killed on the spot, though Jane herself was unhurt, and the brother escaped with a broken leg. The bride did not stay to indulge her grief. She insisted on continuing her journey, and carried the brother to lodgings in London, where his leg might be set with some hope of success. Not content with this service, she stayed with him and nursed him herself until his recovery.

The story is welcome in the midst of a chronicle so disappointingly barren of illustration, or of explana-

² True, but Katherine Long, *aft.* Peckover, was imprisoned with her mother in Norwich, before she was sixteen. (*F.P.T.*) (ED.)

tory detail. If we reject the tradition of her imprisonment the account of her intended marriage is sufficient evidence of the thoroughness with which she had identified herself with the Quakers, and her conduct throughout the adventure gives such proof of her disregard for convention as might prepare us in some degree for her later actions.

The only other picture which she has left of this period of her life is a glimpse of the infant Prince, afterwards the Old Pretender, "a little white-headed boy," whom she nursed upon her knee. His birth gave the signal for the Revolution, and in a few months Jane herself was an exile, working unknown amongst the fields of Wisbech. At first some effort seems to have been made to draw her back to her old life. The partisans of the new King in particular desired her presence as a witness to their contention that the new-born Prince was a supposititious child, and not the heir to the throne. The Duke of Argyll succeeded in fact in tracing her as far as Wisbech. But Jane recognised the familiar arms upon his coach, as she sat in her stall in the market-place, and hastily packing up her thread, she hid herself until the search which she had foreseen had been abandoned.

Once, indeed, she was tempted out of her retreat. When her brother, the Old Pretender, landed at Peterhead, to lead the ill-fated rising of the '15, Jane Stuart hired a chaise and travelled the 300 miles into Scotland to see him, a journey which is in itself sufficient corroboration of his claim to be the son of James the Second.

With this brief and heart-stirring interlude her life pursued its even course for fifty-four years. Through the summer she worked in the fields, and in the winter she toiled at the spinning-wheel in her dark cellar, or sat without awning or shelter among the farmers' wives in the market-place. Her cellar was filled with birds, which she loved and cared for. She was never so happy as in the company of children, to whom, it is related, "she gave suitable religious advice when opportunity offered."

The last scene of her life has a touch of that romantic pathos which was the birthright of all her family. She had fainted one day in the Friends' Graveyard, and, as she came to herself, the peace of that green shade stole

into her brain, and she asked that when she died she might be buried in the place where she had fallen. She had a rowan tree planted to mark the spot—a tree, as one of her chroniclers has noted, most fitted to guard the resting-place of a daughter of Scotland. The tree grew too large for the little graveyard, and was eventually cut down and sold for twelve shillings. But the grave is not uncared for. Some reverent hand has hedged it round with box, and her initials, with her age, eighty-eight, and the date, 1742, grow in evergreen letters upon it. She was perhaps the happiest of all her ill-starred race, for she has left it on record in the only saying of hers that has come down to us, that “she enjoyed such contentment and peace that she would not leave her cell and spinning-wheel to be the Queen of England.”

MABEL R. BRAILSFORD.

The Manse, Williton, Som.

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The truest end of life is to know the life that never ends. WILLIAM PENN, *Reflections and Maxims*, i. 489.

Fatherly Sollicitude

TO THE MEN AND WOMENS MEETING IN BRISTOLL

Dear Friends

Tis now aboute forty years when your acquaintance was first dear to me, among Whome haue often beheld that comlyness w^{ch} more & more engaged my Soul to Seek & loue the Lord the auther thereof, y^t he might Stamp his Jmage vpon me, who was pleas^d comfortably to apear & vnite me nearer & nearer to his People & Raised Suplycatiō that as Good Joshua Resolued, So J & my house might Serue the Lord among you to the end of my days, And it was to my Great Satisfaction w^a J Setled my daughter Mary amongst you whose care J knew was Great over the Church, and J hoped that it would haue been her care not to Offend the Lord nor Griue his people at any time, for vnto the protection of the one & the care of the other J had in my heart recommended her, But now by an vnexpected Occation am to acquaint you that J fear She hath Some Jnclynations contrary to the order of truth to marry one Richard Dolton who hath not had comunion with us. J am therefore constrain^d also to acq^t you both to clear my Selfe & Satisfie you y^t there might be no hard thought of me, J haue no hand in it, but always adviced her to Obserue yo^r Councill who were as fathers & mothers In Jsraell, belieueing that Some among you would be made as Instruem^{ts} to Effect those things for her y^t might be a comfort to yo^rselues, her & me, both in her Spirituall & temporall affairs & the Experience alredy had of Seuerall of you confirms the same, so that if she were minded to alter her condition (as indeed J thought there would be Occation for it in her way of trade) your abrobation [*i.e.*, approbation] therein should be mine and now as my Child is placed among you & my selfe & others that wish her well being so remote, J desire yo^r tender care over her as Nurses over the young Generation, hoping the Lord will so Extend yo^r adminitions y^t she may Keepe her unity wth the Lord & his people, as to the man J can say but litle being a stranger but his Relations haue been reputed a sober honest people, & thō he p^rtends

that this acquaintance wth her & so wth friends declarations in meetings hath brought him to see how falcelly fr^{ds} were asperst by the black coverings others threw on them, & y^t he is now affected wth truth & the good ord^r of it, but as this Seems not to me as yet to be Grounded on a sure foundation, J leaue you to Judge & must Still Comitt her to y^r Care & tender loue to keepe truth, yo^rselues & her unspotted from the World, and if she hath alredy apear^d to any of your Griefes J hope she may be Restored by your tender Gentle leadings. So with dear loue J salute you all & Remaine your Loueing friend

WM. BEVAN

Receud & deliued to y^e meeting
y^e 10th of y^e 2^d month 1699.

[Addressed] For Edward Loyd
merch^t in Corne Street
Bristol.

[Endorsed] ffor the Mens Meting there
p William Beuan of Swansey.

From Bristol MSS. v. 120.

"Going out for a Husband and Wife"

Dolgyn, 16 ii. 1732. Went to meeting with Masters¹ and most of my Family where were our Friends Agnes Tomlinson² Hannah Stevenson³ and Arthur Jones.⁴ Agnes was closely concerned to advise

¹ John Kelsall was employed by several members of the Payton family in their ironworks.

² For Agnes Tomlinson (c. 1692-1756), of Preston, afterwards Hagger, of London, see THE JOURNAL, v. 191.

These three visitors had been at the Wales Y.M. recently held at Bala.

³ The births of several children of Daniel and Hannah Stevenson, of Kendal, are recorded in the Westmorland Registers between 1715 and 1725, but Hannah is not among them. She was probably an earlier, unregistered daughter. The Burial Register records the death of Hannah, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Stevenson, in 1739, but does not state age at death.

⁴ Arthur Jones (1690-1742) was born near Bala, North Wales. He settled in Pa. in early life. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lightfoot, in 1717. The writer of "Biographical Sketches," which

all to faithfulness and keeping up the Testimony of Truth, with many other good exhortations, &c. Hannah was concerned to declare that the Lord's visitation was to some in that place in order to bring them forth into the ministry, earnestly desiring they might freely give up to the Lord's requirings. They were also jointly concerned in a way of Jealousy lest any should join with something that was as the accursed thing, as going out for a Husband and Wife, and were fearful some there might have gone too far that way, warning them to return.

A. T. was also concerned to declare that she thought the stroke of death was nearer to some than they perhaps were aware of. There was a good and comfortable opportunity and a tender refreshing time.

In the afternoon they, with other Friends, came down to our house, where we had a good, solid, comfortable time, Hannah being drawn forth in an excellent manner to declare of the Lord's dealings with her, and though she was young and lately come to the Testimony in meetings, yet she was very deep and powerful, having heretofore been careless, wild and much inclined to the foolish vanities of the world, from which she tenderly desired young people might be turned. Agnes also had a very fine time, advising the young ones to keep to Truth, sobriety, obedience to parents, &c. Arthur was particularly concerned towards our children that they might come up in the way of Truth and be obedient to the guidance thereof in all things and avoid all hurtfull and evil things. It was a sweet and bedewing opportunity to our great comfort and refreshment and I greatly desire we may be truly thankful for the same and answer the Lord's love and kindness in such his visitations to us.

Diaries of John Kelsall, vi. 304, MS. in D. (copy).

[1755]. Some time this Spring (as I understand) Two women fr^{ds} from America, their names (I think) Sarah Worrall, & Elizabeth Ashbridge both died in Ireland, after having visited part of that nation & some part of this; One of them before She died left it as a caution to such as might be under a like concern, not to travel too hard intimating it had been fatal to herself & Companion who dyed but a very little before her.

From MS. in D. *Memorandums relating to Travelling Publick Friends at Darlington, with other occurrences.* 1754-5-6, p. 22. See THE JOURNAL, x. 258.

appeared in *The Friend* (Phila.), has this note about Arthur Jones (1856, p. 36):—"Perhaps his zeal may at times have overstepped the bounds of prudence, and have stirred up unpleasant feelings in some against him. In the year 1736, a Friend from England, then on a religious visit to this country, made an open attack upon him in the meeting at North Wales [Pa]. This occasioned a difficulty, and when the Friend was returning home the Yearly Meeting of Ministers declined furnishing him a returning certificate, until he had publicly condemned his attack on Arthur Jones." According to John Kelsall (*Diaries*, vi. 232*), "he appeared to be a very tender humble man," and "was concerned in Welch."

Friends in Nova Scotia, 1785

ON page 41 there appears a question respecting Meetings of Friends in Nova Scotia. The following information, taken mainly from official sources, may prove of interest to the querist and others. The emigration northward was one result of the War of Independence, but it is not evident that it was prompted by any question of military service.

In 1785, Philadelphia Meeting for Sufferings, in an Epistle to London, mentions that the situation of members who had lately settled in Nova Scotia had received attention, "there being among them many Women and Children who are members of our Religious Society, and have been under the necessity of following their Husbands and Parents to that new settlement," and that a collection of books had been sent to them by a Friend travelling thither on a mercantile voyage.

London Friends, in their reply to Philadelphia, 2nd of 12 mo. 1785, write:—

"By your communication concerning your attention to the poor Emigrants to Nova Scotia, it appears that you have been similarly engaged with us. We had in the summer by private means intelligence of several Families being settled at Beavor Harbour, and about Parr Town, and accordingly sent them 50 of our last Yearly Meetings Epistles, 50 Brook on Silent Waiting, 50 Crooks truth's principles, and 20 Testaments, desiring the Friend who forwarded them to make further enquiry respecting their numbers and situation. Secluded thus from the advantage of better settled provinces and less inclement climates, and especially from those of religious Society and Example, they are certainly the objects of sympathy."¹

Philadelphia, 1786, 5 mo. 18, reports:—

"The Case of those People who have taken Refuge and settled in Nova Scotia continues to engage the attention and sympathy of Friends here, two of our Brethren having within these few days embarked on a religious Visit to those parts; our beloved Friend John Townsend of your city being under the like concern."

11 mo. 3, 1786. London Friends express satisfaction in the continued care of Philadelphia Meeting for Sufferings towards settlers in Nova Scotia and have heard that the books sent were well received.

In a letter dated 18th of 10 mo. 1787, Philadelphia Friends write:—

"In the Course of the Summer last year, a religious Visit was performed to divers Parts of the Country of Nova Scotia, by three of our beloved Friends, viz., John Townsend of your city, Abr^m Gibbons and Joseph Moore, Members of our Yearly Meeting, from whom we have received an Account of a considerable Number in different Places who

¹ The Friend who asked for books for Nova Scotia was Thomas Wagstaffe. Unfortunately there is very little known of Thomas Wagstaffe's correspondence, and the occasion of his interest in Nova Scotia is not apparent.

make Profession with us, and go under the Name of Quakers, with a more particular Description of their circumstances, than had before come to our knowledge ; especially with Regard to those who are combating the Hardships and difficulties of forming a new Settlement in a Wilderness at Beaver Harbour, where it appears are upwards of forty Persons Members of our religious Society, four or five of them Men, the rest Women and Children, with a larger Number who profess with us not having a regular Right of Membership. The Situation of these Emigrants, both wth respect to their spiritual and temporal Condition and exposure, as well as the reputation of our Christian profession, claiming the Sympathy and Attention of Friends, this Meeting in the 3^d mo. last, appointed a Committee of 15 Friends to exercise special immediate Care therein, by a more Minute enquiry into their Circumstances and how and by what means they might be best assisted and relieved, both as to their religious encouragement and outward support."

They give information from their Committee's report that a quantity of Indian meal and flour has been sent through Friends in New York, and that William Wilson and Joseph Moore have set out to visit Beaver Harbour with written instructions as to information needed and a sum of money to be applied at their discretion.

2 mo. 29, 1788. London to Philadelphia :—

" We have observed the Situation of those Friends and others who have gone to settle in Nova Scotia, and the kind and friendly care extended by you to them. We being also disposed to afford these poor Emigrants some assistance have out of the Money raised by subscription for Friends in America, allotted the sum of Five hundred pounds Sterling for their use and to be sent them in various Articles agreeable to your Intimation."

12 mo. 18. 1788. Philadelphia Friends send to London information from the latest visitors to the country of those most suited to receive assistance.

7 mo. 10, 1789. London Friends express surprise at having received no acknowledgment from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of the receipt of articles sent 7 mo. 1788, which articles were paid for from the Fund raised for Relief of Friends in America. They also state that " Being since informed that a considerable number of free black People resident in those Provinces were in a distressed situation some Friends in and Near this City contributed upwards of £200 sterling to their Relief, which being invested in salt and a few articles of coarse clothing, was sent in the 7th mo. last year . . . consigned to Rich^d Townsend and Rich^d Townsend Jun. at Shelbourne in Nova Scotia. Of this Cargo also, although we have heard of its safe arrival, we have not yet a Particular Account of the Distribution, but when such Accounts arrive we hope to give you Information thereof."

Philadelphia, 11 mo. 19, 1789 :—

" Your benevolent assistance transmitted for the relief of the Emigrants at Nova Scotia we are informed by letters to a Member of this Meeting was gratefully accepted, and such care taken for a suitable

distribution of the Articles sent them that they proved extensively useful, of which we have reason to believe they will render you an Account."

No account of distribution was received by London Friends direct from Nova Scotia, and in 12 mo. 1790, Philadelphia Friends regret this, and as they have no regular information they send extracts from letters to a member of their Meeting giving some information on the subject, and ask him to remind the Nova Scotians of the expediency of sending a proper account to London.

Which was the Greater Hero?

JONCE sat beside a dying soldier at Nashville while he dictated to me his last words to the wife of his bosom and the mother of his children. He grieved over the forty acres in the backwoods of Wisconsin, over which hung the threatening mortgage. He regretted that the clearing he had left was so small, "But say to her," he said, "that I hope she will be able to hold the forty. It may help raise the children."

Twenty years after that, at a reunion of the "old boys," a poor, prematurely old, shabbily dressed woman sought me. Her hands were horny, her steps faltering and uncertain. She was very conscious of the old-fashioned bonnet she wore. With tearless eyes and unmusical voice she said: "I am Bradley Benson's wife. I have come to tell you that I have kept the forty, but I do not know as I have done well," and turning to the unkempt, physically robust, but mentally untrained youth by her side, she added: "This is Bradley's oldest son. He has helped me. He has been a good boy, but he has had no schooling and he feels it now." Bradley Benson's grave has a marble marker in the National Cemetery at Nashville, and on each return of Decoration Day his country's flag is renewed and flowers are laid upon his grave.

Another twenty years and more have fled since I met his widow. Her body in all probability has found rest in some obscure corner of a Wisconsin graveyard, and the forty acres in the woods have probably passed into other hands. It is not likely that even a flag marks her grave or that flowers decorate it. But I submit that the heroism of his wife makes pale the heroism of Bradley Benson, and the self-sacrifice and devotion of the boy who stood by his mother and grappled with the forest in the interest of his young brothers and sisters indicate as fine and high a spirit as was ever achieved by the father.

JENKIN LLOYD JONES, LL.D., *Peace, Not War, the School of Heroism*, Chicago, 1913.

Believe nothing against another, but upon good authority: nor report what may hurt another, unless it be a greater hurt to others to conceal it.

PENN, *Reflections and Maxims*, i. 145.

The Story of Martha and Mary

WILLIAM G. SMEAL, of Glasgow, draws attention to the fact that this delightful story appeared in *The British Friend*, vol. 1 (1843), p. 114, over the name Mary Howitt. Since the note in THE JOURNAL, iii. 37 was written other references have been added to the card-catalogue in D. under "Martha and Mary, Story of." The earliest location of this story yet found is in Mary Howitt's *Tales in Prose*,¹ of which the first dated edition was issued in 1841. The date of the original edition was probably 1837, for the story was transferred to the pages of *The Friend* (Phila.), 1837, p. 233 (dated Fourth Month, 1837) via *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*. Whence M. Howitt obtained this story, or whether indeed it is her own composition, is not known.

Here is the bibliography, so far as at present known:—

Mary Howitt's *Tales in Prose*, c. 1837, and later edd.

Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

The Friend (Phila.), 1837, p. 233.

The British Friend, 1843, p. 114.

Wilson Armistead's *Select Miscellanies*, 1851, vol. iv.

The Friend (Phila.), 1856, p. 201.

The Friend (Lond.), 1856, p. 80.

Mary S. Wood's *Social Hours with Friends*, 1869.

Jane M. Richardson's *Apples of Gold*, 1896.

Joseph J. Green's *Souvenir of Addresses to the Throne*, 1901.

Lydia Cope Wood's *For a Free Conscience*, 1905.

The Friend (Phila.), 1907, p. 164.

The Walter Pixley of history was a shoemaker of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire. In 1675, he married Christian Alsop, of Inistrey. Their children were numerous but there was not any Martha among them. In 1697 Walter Pixley married Dorothy Twigg. He died in 1718 and his wife died in 1746/7, aged eighty-eight years.

Walter Pixley, with others, signed a testimony of disownment against "a certain woman whose name is Margrett Phillips," in 1689, and a similar paper against "Nathaniell Cawn, a reputed member of our Society," in 1710. John Pixley, of Uttoxeter (presumably one of Walter's family; Walter had a son, named John), was disowned, at a Monthly Meeting held at Rudgeley in 1710, for "debts and reproachfull conduct." (D. Crosfield MSS.) Walter Pixley does not appear in Besse's *Sufferings*.

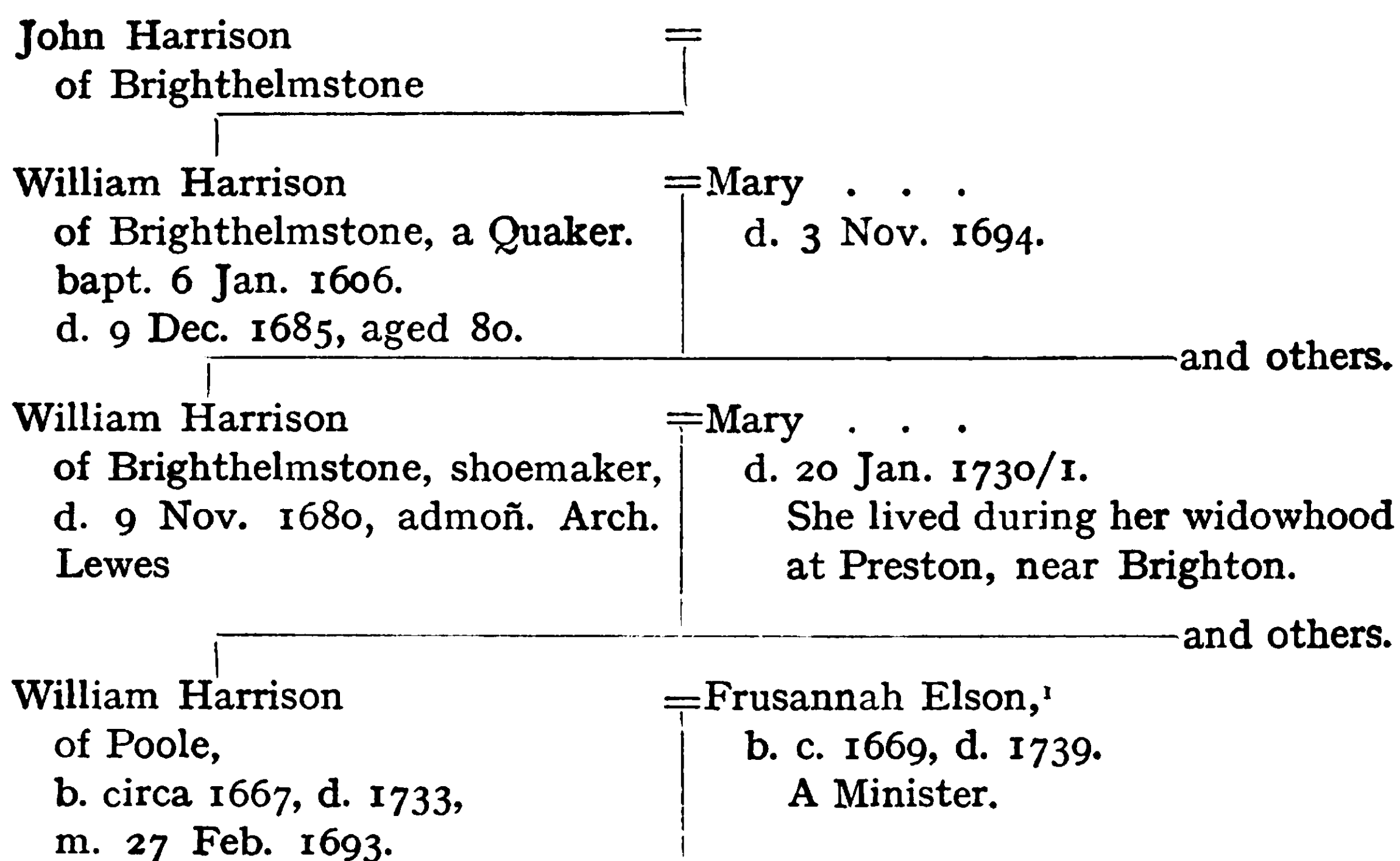
¹ In this book appears a curious little woodcut, representing the old beggar woman handing over the baby Mary to the care of its future foster-mother, Martha, the seven year old daughter of Walter Pixley, living near Stafford.

Our losses are often made judgments by our guilt, and mercies by our repentance.

PENN, *Reflections and Maxims*, ii. 151.

Harrison, of Brighton and Poole

THE pedigree, given as a footnote to page 77, should read as follows:—



and others.
and others.
and others.

See page 77.

For this pedigree the original Quaker registers at Somerset House have been drawn upon, in addition to testamentary records and marriage licences. It is a good example of the great value, in fact the necessity of such evidences in fitting together the early generations of a family in cases where the digested Quaker registers are defective, or inconclusive owing to lack of detail. With regard to Frusannah *Nelson*, it is with somewhat of a pang that one parts from a picturesque name which has found its way into print on several occasions, and is recorded on many a manuscript pedigree. It has the authority of the original registers—both at the marriage of the lady in question, and also on one occasion when her name appears as a witness. In the marriage licence, however, of her mother to John Gold, the name is *Elson*; which was a frequent local name at that period, whereas that of Nelson was unknown in Sussex. My theory is that the final *n* of Frusan (the name was undoubtedly used commonly as a dissyllable—as Susan for Susannah) as carried on to the surname in speech, became so recorded on paper by a clerk who was unacquainted with the correct form.

PERCEVAL LUCAS.

¹ Not *Nelson*. Her mother, Priscilla, married, secondly, John Gold, of Brighthelmstone, and had a daughter-in-law and a grand-daughter Barbara, hence Barbara Gold as the "given name" of another of her descendants.

“The Life of John Janson”

A CURIOUS pamphlet is on loan in D., of which the full title is *The Life of John Ianson, of Pollington, near Snaith, Yorkshire, once an Opulent Farmer in that Neighbourhood.* Hull: Printed by Topping and Dawson, Lowgate, for the Benefit of John Ianson [1816]. This 24 page pamphlet, the property of Perceval Lucas, of Rackham, Sussex, an ex-Friend, contains the life-history in brief of an unfortunate and apparently (by his own telling) a much-wronged man. John was born at Healey, near York, in 1744. He writes:—

“I have been from my infancy up to my 67th year, amongst the Quakers; I was then excluded, and have not since that time, either by personal application or petition, been able to learn the grounds on which I was used in so unkind a manner and must therefore impute it to my Poverty. I laid three years and eleven weeks in a Stable upon Straw, I have been 39 years travelling, and cannot meet with three upright Quakers, Farmers, in one meeting, to hear my case, except one at Hitchin in Herefordshire [Hertfordshire], Jonas L——s; and T——r, of York.”

And again:—

“In no sect have I received the two extremes of good and ill treatment, than in that class of dissenters denominated Quakers, and in which society I was brought up, my father¹ professing that religion. I do not wish to be understood as condemning that highly respectable body, as I believe there are none that can rival them in acts of charity.”

Lawsuits and disastrous business transactions seem to have brought low our Author, who had to tramp many miles for a livelihood, selling “Cotton Balls, Laces, and Whitechapel Needles.”

¹ From a written pedigree accompanying this book we gather that his parents' names were John and Hannah Ianson, and the names of his grandparents, Samuel and Hannah. John's father was born in 1715, and he died in 1754.

Peace, Not War, the School of Heroism, is the title of a pamphlet by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, LL.D., published by the Chicago Peace Society, U.S.A. In this we read:—“The military record of Robert E. Lee as commander-in-chief of the army of the Confederacy pales in significance and power with the more heroic civic record, the post-bellum achievement of Robert E. Lee as president of a dismantled university. He scored his highest triumph when he said, ‘I have given four years of my life to leading the youths of Virginia to battle and to death. I want to give the remaining years of my life to teaching the youths of Virginia how to live.’”

“ Nonconformity under the Clarendon Code ”¹

IN the spring of 1910, Albert Cassell Dudley, of Baltimore, Maryland, visited Devonshire House, and entered the subject of his research as “ The Clarendon Code. The extent of its operation, How severely it was put into effect, Why was Comprehension a failure ? ” The result of enquiries here and elsewhere was published in *The American Historical Review*, of October, 1912, under the heading of “ Nonconformity under the Clarendon Code.” After opening paragraphs shewing the attitude toward Episcopacy of Presbyterians on one hand and “ Fanatics ” on the other, the Author writes :—

“ A large amount of material has been opened in Devonshire House, London, which throws much light upon this period. . . In large volumes called ‘ The Books of Sufferings,’ we have a picture of the Friends as they lived and suffered under the Restoration. Court trials, fines, imprisonments, deportations, conventicles, those present, raids made by officers, and all such indispensable information is given in a most minute way. In addition to these there is a large collection of Quaker tracts in bound volumes. . . There is also a great mass of letters and unbound manuscripts at Devonshire House.”

To this paragraph is appended a long note relative to the records in **D**. In this Mr. Dudley expresses the view that the financial strain on dissent because of fines and losses could not have been so great as usually supposed and illustrates his point from “ the Stock Book of the Quakers at Devonshire House, giving their receipts and disbursements ” as evidence of “ how well furnished this sect was. There was no time when they were in need of money. They even conducted foreign missions in the heat of persecution and contributed large sums to local causes which apparently did not need them ” !

Then follows a consideration of the social standing and general character of the Dissenters—a “ brief comparison will show that they were much inferior to the Recusants who stubbornly fought the established Church under Charles I.,” although “ the leaders were frequently people of prominence.”

Again, “ As to the so-called ‘ rioting ’ and ‘ plotting,’ these must be thought of in qualified terms, although according to the Conventicle Proclamation of 1661, not being meetings in ‘ parochial church or chapel,’ the gatherings of ‘ Fanatics ’ were therefore unlawful and ‘ riotous.’ Many of the supposed ‘ riots ’ can be shewn to be nothing but what

¹ That is, the Corporation Act, 1661 ; the Act of Uniformity, 1662 ; the Conventicle Act, 1664 ; the Five Mile Act, 1665. “ The State demanded certain visible expressions of loyalty which the Quakers . . . would not give upon religious grounds, therefore in attempting to force loyalty, persecution followed. . . The disloyalty of which the Quakers were accused was the very thing of which they were innocent. . . It was not a question of heresy, it was a question of treason ” (note to p. 69 of art.). See *Extracts from State Papers Relating to Friends*, passim.

we should call cottage prayer-meetings, though, doubtless, individuals and even congregations were at times led to extreme action, especially the Fifth Monarchists."

In further proof of the sufferings under these Acts being less severe than generally estimated, A. C. Dudley draws attention to statements in Ellwood's *History of his Life*, which imply that Friends in prison were allowed special privileges and might have had more if they had been willing to pay for them.

The conclusions arrived at are: (1) That Lord Clarendon did not institute a religious persecution against Dissent; his Acts were designed to suppress sedition. The Fanatics were not a riotous, plotting people, but were quite the opposite. But they were thought to be so, and for this reason the acts of the Clarendon Code were enforced against them; and (2) "It is clear from the Devonshire House records that the amount of suffering even among the Quakers has been greatly over-estimated."

The Value of "Team-work"

ONE must learn to work with those about him. A recent graduate of Swarthmore said to me the other day that he had learned since graduation that three-fourths of success in life is dependent on team-work. Man cannot live by himself alone or for himself alone. Whether he will or not, he is dependent on others. . . . You can only pay your debt by service and make your contribution to it by working with others and for others.

DR. JOSEPH SWAIN, President of Swarthmore College, Pa., quoted in *Swarthmore College Bulletin*, x. 4, 6mo., 1913.

Conscientious Shoemaking

3 mo. 1701. Testimony of Truth to be kept up by Shoemakers whoe are to meet apart sometimes to examin how they keep it up in their trade with respect to the fashionable & superfluous part of it, and if any are guilty of making fashionable shoes, or if any professing Truth are nott Satisfied with such shoes as sute the plainness of our profession, but to gratifie a high and nice minde will follow the vain unsettled fashions of the world, Its recomended to the severall provinces to take care that such fault may be amended both in the s^d Trades men and such as buy their wares whoe profess Truth whether men or women that soe the Testimony thereof may be Kept up in that as well as other things.

Minute of the NATIONAL HALF-YEARS MEETING held in Dublin.

Heard that a Scotch woman friend May Drummond of the family of the E. of Drummond, was convinced about three years ago and is now a Preacher, aged about 25.

Diaries of John Kelsall, under date 8th of 4 mo., 1735, ms. in D.

Jane Watson, of Edenderry, Ireland

JANE WATSON, Mary Ridgway's companion (see pp. 120, 132, 154), was a member of Edenderry Monthly Meeting (of which Meeting M. R. was at one time also a member). In 1772 she was given a minute to accompany M. R. on a religious visit to Munster, and prior to that, in 1769, she had a minute, when about to accompany M. R. on a religious visit "to some parts of Great Britain." In 1774 she was liberated to accompany "our well esteemed Friend Esther Tuke (now on a religious visit to Friends in the Nation of Ireland) to England and to some Meetings there." On this occasion J. W. is described as "a Minister in good Unity with us, her Ministry though not large being sound and edifying." The certificate continues: "She has our Concurrence and her mother's Consent to her said intended Journey."

In the book of the *Occurrences for the Progress of Truth*¹ it is recorded that in 1783 Mary Ridgway and Jane Watson visited the counties of Wicklow and Wexford. A minute of Wicklow M.M., 29 vi. 1783, is as follows:—

"Since our last Men's Meeting our Friends Mary Ridgway and Jane Watson . . . performed a Family Visit to the Families of Friends belonging theirto [Wicklow], and as we have reason to believe said Visit was performed in the Love of Truth, and much shuitable Council and Admonition haveing been Delivered by them in Several Families, It is Strongly Recommended to Friends to be Careful to make the best Use of it, and where anything appeared amiss to be Careful to Endeavour to have it Mended."

In the minutes of the Province Meeting at Moate, referred to in Richard Shackleton's letter (see THE JOURNAL, x. 154) occurs the following: "Our Friends Mary Ridgway and Jane Watson have paid a visit to this meeting, whose labor of Love amongst us hath been acceptable, and we hope, to edification." (The service of Edward Hatton and Joseph Garratt is also recorded. They were friends from Cork, then on a religious visit to Ulster and Leinster provinces. See p. 154.)

In 1789 there are certificates for M. R. and J. W. from their Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, and the Y.M. of Ministers and Elders, liberating them for the visit to America. We have also copies of the returning certificates from Philadelphia, New England, and New York. These say much more of M. R. than of J. W. The former seems to have been a very gifted minister. Both Philadelphia and New York seem to have been impressed with the unity and harmony in which the two Friends travelled together.

The Edenderry Register records the death of a Jane Watson, in 1812, aged seventy-three, but I am not sure that this is the above Friend.

¹ See also THE JOURNAL, ii. 134.

There were two Friends named Jane Watson also living in Carlow, one of whom was appointed Overseer there in 1773, but there is nothing to show that either of them removed to Edenderry.

EDITH WEBB.

*Central Offices of Friends in Ireland,
6, Eustace Street, Dublin.*

A Particular Observation of Truth's Progress

31 iii. 1731. Some time ago it was much in my mind how though we have large meetings in many places among people and they seem affected with what they hear, yet I find little or no convincement follows, which makes me think the manner and way that Truth is now published to the People is not as formerly it was when many were gathered to the Church. The Government and better sort of people are very kind and civil to friends, and they have respect and interest with them, yea the very Priests in divers places are seemingly at least loving to Friends. Now I greatly fear that too many Friends being unwilling to give them offence (as they call it) are too easy towards them in respect to religious matters, not concerning themselves to speak much to them about such things, so pass smoothly on, and the common people, knowing the Favour that is shewed us by their superiors, behave themselves more civilly. But I do not see that this adds little or anything to the Increase and Prosperity of Truth, and had Friends commission (I am not for any to go without commission) to testify openly against the reigning wicked practises in the great, and the lifeless superstitious ministry of the Priests (both of which in my thought are as visible and flagrant as ever), there would be more converted to God in a little Time; for it is in vain to be lopping at the branches when the Root remains strong and spreading. And it is my belief God will raise in due time a People out of Friends or others, who will be commissioned to strike at the Root and branch of Antichrist, without regard to the Frowns and Favours of High or Low clergy or others, and then and not till then I greatly fear it will be that we shall have any considerable addition to the Church. I have mourned in secret that it has not yet been laid as a work and concern upon some of our eminent Friends and ministers, and do wish they may not put the thing too far from them, but consider whether there may not be some such service for them to do, being the present concern and labour seems not to be effectual.

Diaries of John Kelsall, vi. 248, MS. in D. (copy).

My wealth consists in living on what I have.

ELIZABETH POWELL BOND, Dean Emeritus of Swarthmore College, Pa.

“Extracts from State Papers relating to Friends, 1654 to 1672”

PROF. G. LYON TURNER, M.A., Editor of *Original Records of Early Nonconformity under Persecution and Indulgence*, 1911, and Treasurer of the Congregational Historical Society, has kindly prepared the following paper on the contents of the latest set of Journal Supplements, *Extracts from State Papers*:—¹

A most valuable piece of work, admirably done. A store of first-hand material for the historical student; of chief value no doubt to the historian of Quakerism, but incidentally and collaterally of great interest to the historian of other types of Nonconformity as well. As with everything handled by the Editor, it is clearly arranged and in the best form; and as with everything which issues from the press of Headley Brothers, neat and clean and tasteful in type and setting. Covering two very different periods of English history, these State Papers show the infant Society of Friends in the same sad condition of “Sufferers” in both, yet in both brave in their unconquerable patience and fearless in their testimony; and State officials mainly occupied in the attempt to restrain and suppress them, largely because they are urged to it by the officials of the Church.

The two periods are the last years of the Commonwealth (1654-1660), and the first years of the Restored Monarchy (1660-1672); the first including the whole of Oliver’s Protectorate, and the second the first half of the reign of Charles. But another fact is true of both these periods. The persecution is at the hands of sub-

¹ *Extracts from State Papers Relating to Friends, 1654 to 1672*. Transcribed by Charlotte Fell Smith, and edited by Norman Penney, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., with Introduction by R. A. Roberts, F.R.Hist.S., pp. 365 and four indexes, 12s. (\$3.50) net, in brown cloth, gilt top. London: Headley Brothers, and New York: Friends’ Book and Tract Committee, 144 East 20th Street.

ordinates; any sympathy or clemency is from the head of the State in both. But from opposite principles. Oliver Cromwell was a man of intense religious convictions who could respect religious conviction in others even when it took forms very different from his own. Charles Stuart was a man of no religious conviction at all; one so absolutely indifferent to all religion and morality that, personally, he would give liberty and indulgence to all, so long as they left him liberty and gave him means to indulge in the luxuries of a brilliant court and of a numerous harem.

Oliver's strong and lofty character inclined him to give equal liberty to all who had lofty spiritual ideals, and were honestly working for the moral and religious regeneration of the people; while Charles's easy good nature was naturally expressed in his Declaration at Breda, and his Declaration of Indulgence in 1672, so that, though he was compelled to give prestige and preference to the re-established Episcopal Church, he was quite willing to consider the tender conscience of those who could not in all things conform to it.

But in both periods, the fundamental principles of the Friends made it inevitable that they should incur the hostility of two influential classes of the community, the Justices of Peace in things civil, and an ordained and salaried ministry in things religious. So firmly were they convinced of the absolute freedom of the Spirit's working in both worship and ministry that to them all salaried ministers were mercenaries, and all ordained ministers were priests; and in those early days they did not hesitate publicly to denounce them as hireling priests, and to interrupt their worship as bondage to the letter.

So implicit and persistent too was their obedience to Christ's command "Swear not at all" that their inflexible refusal to take an oath in any court of justice made the humanest of Justices appear their enemies, because the laws of the realm gave the Justices no option but to insist upon it.

There was of course a great and vital difference between the attitude towards them of a Puritan ministry under the Protectorate and the Anglican clergy under the Monarchy.

Under the Protectorate, in the first instance it was the Friends who attacked the ministers and publicly disturbed their services, though the too natural consequence was to turn many of the ministers into open and often bitter public enemies. But under the Monarchy the clergy needed no personal provocation. In their indignant championship of their vested interests in an episcopal and priestly hierarchy, in an ordered public ritual and the administration of mystic sacraments, they persistently attacked and pursued the Friends. First in the ecclesiastical courts, Churchwardens and clergy alike "presented" them for neglecting public worship, for refusing to attend it in their own parish churches, or for disrespectful conduct when present, for their contempt of the Sacraments, by refusing to receive the Lord's Supper themselves, or to accept baptism for their children, and "denying" marriage by priests in steeple-houses and burial by them in parochial churchyards; and when the ecclesiastical courts had done their worst in admonitions and fines and excommunication, the Church handed them over to the State to imprison or transport them as banned and præmunired persons.

But perforce, in both periods, Justices of the Peace could not but appear their enemies by their insistence on the oath in giving evidence in any court of law; while, on the Restoration of the Monarchy, there was this added trouble, that in assuming any public office, or if brought under suspicion by any malicious informer, it was so easy to offer them the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, and to accuse them of disloyalty when they refused to take it, although they refused not because it demanded allegiance and obedience, but because it was a point of conscience with them not to take an oath at all.

All that a Justice could do to favour them was to fail to press the oath at the risk of being accused of disloyal leniency himself; while this legal difficulty made it all too easy for an unsympathetic, prejudiced, or bigoted magistrate to protract their imprisonment indefinitely, remanding the prisoner from session to session and from year to year.

From one or other of these causes the gaols throughout this period had many Quakers in them.

These State Papers give several lists of Quaker prisoners. One of over 120, in 1658, speaks of the state of things under Oliver. But the numbers vastly increase under the Monarchy. In 1663, we find 214 Baptists and Quakers of London in Newgate prison alone; and 463 Quakers are reported in the provincial gaols. In 1666/7 several are reported in York Castle; in 1670 we have a list of over 210 in Nottinghamshire alone, and as late as May 8, 1672, nearly two months after the issue of the Declaration of Indulgence, between 500 and 600 are named as still in prison, nearly all of whom are Quakers.

And from these prisoners of hope, in many of the most pathetic and significant of these papers, comes the cry of Remonstrance, of Protest, and Appeal, in all but one notable instance² passing over all subordinates, even those in highest places and of greatest influence, and addressed direct to the supreme head of the State; pleading simply the justice of their cause, and the piteousness of their fate.

To Oliver comes a Remonstrance from the prisoners of Exeter, and a Protest from Gilbert Latey. Appeals are sent to him from Ilchester and Reading Gaols; and Petitions from those at large for their brethren in prison, from the Friends in London and Westminster for mercy for poor James Nayler, and from Quakers in the provinces for 115 incarcerated in the different county gaols.

And to Charles the Second come appeals—dignified, fervent, prophetic—from Francis Howgill in Appleby, from John North in Scrooby, from Henry Jackson in Warwick, from Ambrose Rigge in Horsham, from Charles Bayly in the Tower of London, from above 210 in Nottinghamshire alone, and from over 125 Long-time Prisoners in different county prisons.

Nor, in most cases, are these appeals made in vain. The response is generally prompt—either ordering directly immediate release, or, as in the case of Oliver, the closest scrutiny of each case, with a ready pardon in every instance of a miscarriage of justice.

In the case of Charles, indeed, his pardons and indulgencies are always outrunning the persecutions of

² Penn to Arlington, see pp. 279-286.

Quakers by his subjects from their places of power in Church and State. In these pages we have his General Pardon for Quakers in 1661, a special application of the Act of Oblivion. We have also three General Pardons for them in 1672—one issued May 8, a second in June, and a third in August.

The first specified "all those persons called Quakers now in prison for any offence committed relating only to his Ma^{tie} and not to the prejudice of any other person"; but excluded the non-payment of tithes, legacies, debts or fines from the offences to which this pardon could apply. To the payment of the first and last of these, however, Quakers had conscientious objection; the "tithes" being the "hire" of state-endowed priests, and the "fines" having been imposed in most cases in ecclesiastical courts whose authority they did not recognise.

The second made it clear that the suspension of Penal Statutes against Nonconformists (which had been published in the Declaration of Indulgence three months before), applied to Quakers so far as they committed the offences of "not coming to Church & hearing divine service" and "frequenting seditious conventicles"; and it distinctly named the offence of "refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy"—which so directly flowed from their conscientious objection to take any oath at all, as covered by his Majesty's gracious pardon.

But the third was broader and more definite than either, and in so many words included the two offences—excluded [no doubt under pressure from the ecclesiastics on the Council (the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London)] from the pardon of May—adding to the particulars just mentioned "all p^rmunires Judgem^{ts} Conviçions, Sentences of Excommunicaçon & Transportaçon thereupon and of all ffynes Amerciam^{ts} paines penalties and forfeitures thereby incurrid, with Restituçon of Lands & Goods &c."

It is quite noteworthy that the reports here given of the activity and increase of the Quakers, as well as of their Conventicles and of the means taken to repress them, come not from the common informer, but from those in high places; from Mayors, and Justices, from Officers

and Governors of County Gaols ; whereas about other sectaries these base spies are very busy.³

By the scare of the abortive Yorkshire Rising in 1663/4—just as previously through the Venner Insurrection though to a less extent—suspicions were falsely fastened on many Quakers (as well as on other Nonconformists), inherently unlikely as it was that the followers of Fox would take to plottings and military measures to achieve their ends ; so that we have here reports of Quaker soldiers, subtle insinuations as to the superior quality of Quakers’ horses ; most diligent searches made for Quaker literature (as dangerously factious and seditious) as well as printers and distributors ; and amusing alarms aroused by official ignorance of the simple meaning of the “ Monthly Meeting ” and the innocent object of the collections made at Quaker Meetings, when they lit on allusions to these in intercepted letters.

The geographical distribution of these papers is worth indicating, however unreliable as an index to the local distribution of Friends. From the central belt of England and Wales come comparatively few ; one each from Derby, Cambridge and Nottingham ; two or three from Suffolk, Berks and Oxford. But there are many from the North ; few of them from Northumberland and Durham ; but several from Cumberland (chiefly Carlisle), from Westmorland and Yorkshire. They come from all the three Ridings of Yorks. Whitby seems their centre in the North Riding ; Hornsea, Hull and Hollym figure in the East Riding ; and in the West Riding, Thorner, Leeds and Skipton. But where the three counties meet—Yorks, Westmorland and Lancashire—there the interest is focussed ; and no series of papers in this volume is of such vital value as those that centre round Swarthmoor and Margaret Fell—whether concerning her or issuing from her pen—vividly telling the story of her valiant championship of Fox, and their right of meeting ; of her imprisonment, and the sequestration of her estates ; of the sordid clamour for them by her apostate son ; and of their final award to her two daughters.

³ A most interesting series is preserved reporting the Conventicles in the City of London in the two years immediately following the first Conventicle Act (1663-5).

From London, and the "country" south of it, however, the papers are both numerous and interesting. In London we have them from Giles Calvert in the Gatehouse prison; about Dr. Otto Faber close to Barnards Castle; concerning London conventicles in 1666-7; and most vivid of all, the papers which tell of the war on Conventicles in Southwark and Tower Hamlets in 1670 and 1671; specially in '70, when the King was absent on his fateful visit to Dover, so that a bigoted Lord Mayor and an equally ardent persecutor, the Governor of the Tower, were free to work the newly-passed second Conventicle Act for all that it was worth.

In Kent, papers of fascinating interest tell us of Quakerism in Cranbrook, Goudhurst, Canterbury and Dover. For Surrey we have a single paper from Sheere. Of Sussex we learn there are Quakers in every corner of the "country" (*i.e.*, county); we have the Mary Carver papers from between Shoreham and Brighton, we have the powerful voice of Ambrose Rigge from Rotherfield, and the "bitter cry" from Horsham Gaol which issued in the release of the Quakers lying there in 1662/3.

A few of these papers concern Hampshire, Dorset, Wilts, Devon and Cornwall. We learn of 140 incarcerated in Dorchester; and of as many in Salisbury both in 1663 and 1670; while from Devon news comes of the Quaker strength in Plymouth, Falmouth and Exeter.

But papers of the utmost value are the many which centre in Bristol. In the Protectorate, attention is drawn to Quaker manners; but under the Monarchy, the trouble, begun by insisting on the Oath of Allegiance, is increased and multiplied by the persecuting violence of bigoted Anglicans. The Address of Charles Bayly from Newgate Gaol; the plea of Mrs. Curtis, daughter of a strong Anglican, Alderman Yeamans; the lively scenes enacted over the bailing out of three Quaker prisoners (Speed, Taylor and Jones) between two namesakes who are no relatives, Sir John Knight, Baronet, the High Church Mayor, and John Knight the Sugar Boiler, the stalwart but rather violent champion of the Friends; gave them a place and standing in the City which made persecution of them no easy task. Evidently the noble refusal mentioned in one of these papers, by the crew of a Bristol

ship, to ship three other Quakers to Barbados simply because convicted for a third offence under the Conventicle Act, bespeaks a strong interest in the city, and great sympathy with the Quakers on the part of their fellow citizens; giving them the confidence to break open their Meeting-house after it had been closed and nailed up against them, and boldly to march to and from their meetings past the City Council House, in full view of the magnates of the city.⁴

So much is there of thrilling interest in this one volume for members of the Society of Friends.

But there is not a little of interest for Nonconformists of other types.

Those lists in the First and Second Series of “Justices of Peace”—and of Quakers and others judged fit to hold the office—will well repay the closest and most persistent study, in the light of local as well as central records. To not a few, it is rather “painful” reading to find amongst “such that are in Commission in the County of Northampton” . . . who have “all allong given ther power unto the beast and have fought with the Lambe, and to this day thinke they doe god good servise in Imprissoning of his servantes”; or among the “persecuting men” of other counties, men of the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations who are mentioned in *Original Records of Early Nonconformity*, as reported in the Episcopal Returns of 1669 as holding Conventicles in their houses at the risk of fine and imprisonment, or figuring in the Indulgence documents of 1672 as licensed either to teach or to hold services in their houses. But it is well to know the facts, and to realise how easily the spirit of persecution may creep into a liberal-minded soul when in the place of influence and power.⁵

To anyone conversant with only the outstanding features of the romantic career of Col. Thomas Blood—one of the leaders of the rebellion in Dublin in 1661 and the attempt to seize Dublin Castle, one of the movers in

⁴ These papers, read in the light of the City records, make a thrilling story of conflict between the pride of office, the bigotry of a State Church, and the enthusiastic courage of spirits made free by the Spirit of God.

⁵ I have examined these lists and could give the particulars in several instances.

the abortive rising in Yorkshire, the forcible rescuer of Mason (who had taken part in it and been captured) when escorted on his journey from the Tower of London to the Castle of York, the daring assailant of Duke of Ormond on his way from a mayoral banquet to his house, and above all the man who nearly succeeded in his attempt to take the Crown Jewels from the Tower—it is almost startling to find him mentioned in the same letter which refers to Quakers imprisoned in the Old Bailey.

But so it is, Blood and his captured associates are still incarcerated in the Tower of London; and Sir John Robinson, Governor of the Tower, writing to Joseph Williamson, tells him how Lord Arlington, when dining with him, gave him "Warrants for the releasm^t of old Blood & Perrott, and for the [continued] confinem^t of young Blood." And this release was only the natural sequel to the pardon which the King had granted Blood senior as the result of the personal interview accorded him with the Royal brothers Charles the King and James the Duke of York. But more than this, under date of May 23, '72, we have an entire letter from Blood himself to the Earl of Arlington begging the release of others besides Quakers who are still incarcerated for offences committed under the second Conventicle Act.

One name, moreover, is mentioned in these papers—of a fame more widespread than any I have mentioned—and in a connection which puts one important event of his life in quite a new light. It is that of the Immortal Dreamer, John Bunyan. Under the disguise of the singular mis-spelling "John Bunion," it, with those of John Fenn the Bedford hatter and deacon of Bunyan's Church, and of John Dunne of Bolnhurst, stands as part of a list for Bedford County, which (with lists from thirty other Counties), is printed here as "a true List of the Names of such Persons comonly called Quakers & others which are by vertue of an Order of Council of the 8th of May last past to be inserted in a generall Pardon." The natural inference from this would be that on the 8th of May John Bunyan was still in Bedford County gaol. True Dr. Brown shows that the gaoler must have given his Nonconformist prisoners considerable

freedom to go hither and thither on *parole* to teach and worship with their Nonconformist brethren. The Church books cited by Dr. Brown show that in January John Bunyan had been chosen as their pastor and John Fenn as their deacon; and though the oft-repeated legend is not by any means true that John Bunyan's licence under Charles's Indulgence was one of the first to be taken out, application had been made for licences, as early as the last day in April or the first day of May. Bunyan's licences were issued on the 9th of May, the day after the General Pardon was declared, for himself and John Fenn.⁶ He and his friends were doubtless, by this time, pretty confident of his release and licence; but we see from this paper that his name did not appear in the General Pardon till the very day before his licence was issued.

Enough has been said, I trust, to show the great interest and historical value of the contents of this volume. The more carefully it is searched and the more thoroughly it is used, the more amply will its publication be justified.

G. LYON TURNER.

Wheatham Hill,
E. Liss., Hants.

⁶ The fact is that the first batch of licences, over seventy in number, were issued on the 2nd of April, and their entries occupy eight pages and a half of Entry Book 38A; while other batches were issued on the 11th, on the 13th, on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, and 30th of April, and on the 1st and 2nd of May before we reach the first of the many issued on the 8th day of May. And we do not come upon the licence-entries for “John Bunyan to be a Congregational Teacher” and for “his friend Josias Roughead's howse in y^e Towne Bedford” till the 93rd page of the Entry Book, its first and second lines.

3 mo. 1703. Gaudy-Glitterring or shining culloured halfe Silke Stuffs (or Stript silke handkerchiefs) unbecoming the plainness of our profession, friends are not to buy sell nor wear . . .

3 mo. 1703. Friends are not to reach after every prospect of Gain without regard to what hurt or incumbrance it may bring upon the minde.

9 mo. 1705. Gardens friends are advised to make plain and rather plant or sett such profitable things as may be of service then to make fine Knotts set or make needless things only to sattisfie a vain curious minde.

Minutes of the NATIONAL HALF-YEARS MEETING held in Dublin.

Friends in Current Literature

A FOLDING card, *Manner of Worship*, issued by Friends of Fritchley, Derby, has recently been translated into Scotch Gaelic for distribution among Highlanders. Thomas Davidson, of Fritchley, tells me it can be read by Irish speaking people, though it is not in their dialect. T.D. would be glad to supply a few copies to anyone in touch with the Highlanders.

Among the Little Guides, published by Methuen, of London (6½ by 4, 2s. 6d. each) is one devoted to the county of Durham, the work of Jonathan Edward Hodgkin, of Darlington, son of Jonathan Backhouse Hodgkin. It might be described as a dictionary guide, the places being dealt with in alphabetical order. There are 293 pages of text, thirty-two illustrations, and seven maps. Edward Hodgkin states that he has, "during the past three years, personally visited every place referred to in the county, many of them repeatedly, so as to verify facts and make the book, though far from complete, at least accurate so far as it goes." The book will avail to inform its readers of beauties, perhaps hitherto unheard of, in a county often supposed to be full of naught but coal mines and grime. It is to be regretted that the author has given the initials only of his "Christian" names, especially as they are the same as those of his relative, another antiquary.

Dr. Charles F. A. Moss, late a missionary in Madagascar under the Friends' Foreign Mission Association (although not himself a Friend), has written a life of Joseph Pearse (1837-1911) of the London Missionary Society, under the title *A Pioneer in Madagascar*. (London: Headley, 7½ by 5, pp. 261, illustrations, but no index, 3s. 6d. net.)

Joseph Taylor, of our Indian Mission (Hoshangabad, C.P., India), is editing a monthly paper entitled *Mitra Mandli Samāchār Patra* or Society of Friends News Sheet. The publication was commenced last year by Roland Priestman and it first appeared somewhat irregularly, but it is now to be issued at monthly intervals. A file will be preserved in D. Its eight pages contain Mission news, notices of meetings, appointments etc., and articles of various kinds. The language is Hindi.

Thomas P. Cooper, of York, author of "The History of the Castle of York" etc., has an article on "The Armorial Bearings of Gilds and Livery Companies," running through several issues of *The Antiquary*, vol. ix. (London: Stock; New York: Stechert, 6d. per part).

The address given by Alexander Gordon, M.A., at Essex Hall, Strand, London, on 14th May last, has been published under the title, *Heresy, its Ancient Wrongs and Modern Rights, in these Kingdoms* (London: The Lindsey Press, 5, Essex Street, W.C., 7½ by 5, pp. 88, one shilling net). This is an informing record of the gradual removal by law of the

religious disabilities of Anti-trinitarians, or as now termed, Unitarians. There is a short reference to the case of James Nayler (pp. 29, 68).

A little collection of poems written by Edith Ellen Trusted, of Lewes, has been issued by Headley Brothers at 6d., entitled *Sonnet and Song*.

Information reaches me that the author of *A Living Legacy* (Philadelphia: Winston, 8 by 5½, pp. 438, \$1.35 net, postage extra) has hidden her identity under the *nom-de-plume* of Ruth Underwood. She is a Friend and has lived in or near Philadelphia for nearly half a century under much the same conditions and circumstances as described in her book. This is her sole literary venture. There is only a slight introduction of Quaker characters and Quaker ways.

Various articles, written by Hubert W. Peet and John T. Rose, which appeared in the "Sunday School Chronicle," have been collected into a book and titled *The Secular Menace of Sunday. An Enquiry*. (London: Sunday School Union, 7½ by 4½, pp. 98, fourpence net.) These articles deal with the Sunday Newspaper, with Sunday Sport, Football, Amusements, Travelling and Trading. Hubert W. Peet is a Friend, and Editor of Sell's *World's Press*.

Thomas Nelson & Sons have recently brought out a valuable "study of the rural labour problem" by B. Seebohm Rowntree and May Kendall, entitled *How the Labourer Lives* (London: Nelson, 7½ by 5, pp. 342, 2s. net). There is much in this book to interest the ordinary reader as well as the expert, and the bright picture on its "jacket" makes the book very attractive looking.

In April last, at the Annual Meeting of the Young Friends' Association in Dublin, Joseph T. Wigham, M.D., gave the presidential address. This address has been issued as an eight-page leaflet under the heading of *What are we doing with our Inheritance?* It is an earnest appeal to search for the truth, to find it and follow it. The office of the Young Friends' Association is 6, Eustace Street, Dublin.

About the middle of last year seven prizes were offered for essays on "The Beginnings of Quakerism" by W. C. Braithwaite. The first prize fell to Edith J. Wilson, *née* Brayshaw, wife of Alexander C. Wilson, of Birkenhead. Her essay is entitled *The Modern Outlook of Quakerism*. It appeared first in the "Friends' Quarterly Examiner," and can now be obtained in pamphlet form, from West, Newman & Co., Hatton Garden, London, E.C., price 3d.; also from Headley Brothers. It is worthy of attentive perusal.

A copy of Charles F. Holder's new book, *The Quakers in Great Britain and America*, is to hand, but I have not had time to do more than glance at the illustrations. I fear if more care has not been taken with the text of this volume than has been extended to the illustrations, there will not

be much to praise. Facing page 141 is a portrait called "Louis IV.;" the portrait of Admiral Penn is called "William Penn as a young man" (p. 169); Swarthmoor Hall is described as "where Christopher Holder was buried" (p. 237); portraits of Isaac and Joseph Bevan Braithwaite are transposed (p. 258); views of *Tewkesburg* and *Chiltenham* Meeting-houses appear (pp. 44, 251), and many of the references in the List of Illustrations are wrong. (Los Angeles, Cal., New York and London; The Neuner Company, 9½ by 6½, pp. 669, 62 illustrations, \$6.00 net, post paid, \$6.25.)¹

T. Fisher Unwin, of London and Leipsig, has published *Lord Lister, His Life and Work*, written by G. T. Wrench, M.D. (9 by 6, pp. 384, with illustrations, 15s. net). There are a few references to Joseph Lister's Quaker ancestry and boyhood.

Some Intimations of Immortality from the Physical and Psychical Nature of Man, by the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B. (London: Williams & Norgate, 8½ by 5¾, pp. 35, 1s. net).

NORMAN PENNEY.

¹ As the Author makes a kind acknowledgment of "many courtesies" received from me, perhaps I ought to state that if such there were, they were not in connection with the text of his book in either MS. or printed proof.

Editor's Notes

THE Editor hopes to include in an early number of vol. xi. a short biography of Deborah Darby (1754-1810), of Coalbrookdale, who has been described as "probably the ablest woman preacher the Society has ever produced." He would welcome any information respecting this Friend which readers of THE JOURNAL or others may incline to send him, addressed to Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Other articles likely to appear in vol. xi. include:

"Personal Recollections of some of the American Friends who travelled in England on religious service from 1835 to 1852," by the late Margaret Evans.

"Women's Meetings in the Early Days of the Society," by Dr. R. Hingston Fox.

"George Swan, of Glasgow, and Notes on old Meeting Houses in that City," by William F. Miller.

"Nathaniel Wilmer and his Bible, 1686," by Joseph J. Green.

"Correspondence of Benjamin Furly with John Locke and Algernon Sidney," and "The Library of Benjamin Furly," by Charles R. Simpson.

A reprint, in THE JOURNAL, is under consideration, of a pamphlet last reprinted in 1840, entitled "Some Account of a Remarkable Visit Paid to the Metropolis in the year 1753, by Ann Mercy Bell, of York."

The Editor would be very glad to hear of unpublished diaries and other MSS., illustrative of various periods of Quaker history, which might be preserved in print.

Further Extracts from the Diary of Abiah Darby

ON pp. 79 to 92 are printed some entries taken from Abiah Darby's Journal. Here are two other extracts of interest :—

1762

10 mo. 11 Reading. Lodged at Widow Pickering's who lives with her maid who is public
The young woman the Friend servant before mentioned sat beside us in the gallery and her mistress sat at the bottom of the meeting.

1766

9 mo. 11 After much conflict was made willing to go to Shrewsbury got out at the top of the main street and my concern was to proclaim repentance through the streets. I stood at 10 places; the people seemed amazed but behaved well, and many were affected. We were about 3 hours in the streets being the race time. How wonderful the loving kindness of the Lord who had helped me to perform what I believed to be my duty which no worldly consideration would have prevailed on me to have done, no, nothing short of the dread of eternal displeasure.

Joseph Garratt of Cork

Mary J. Taylor, of Hove, Sussex, has kindly supplied the following particulars :—

“ Joseph Garratt [unidentified on p. 154] was my great-grandfather, ‘ a Minister of our Society in good esteem.’ He lived at Cork and was the youngest son of good John Garratt, John Wesley's friend (see THE JOURNAL, ii. 123, vii. 47). Joseph Garratt was born in 1748 and died in 1793. He was twice married: (1) to Miss Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, Antrim; (2) to Mary, daughter of William and Deborah (Pim) Pike of Beechgrove, Dungannon. There were no children by the first marriage; by the second there were nine.

“ The ancestor the furthest back we can trace is Richard Garratt, of Roydon, Essex, born c. 1597. The Dorlands of Canada are also descended from him on their mother's side.”

Notes and Queries

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS.

- D.=The Reference Library of London Y.M., at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Camb. *Jnl.*=*The Journal of George Fox*, published by the Cambridge University Press, 1911.
D.N.B.=*The Dictionary of National Biography*.
F.P.T.=“*The First Publishers of Truth*,” published by the Friends Historical Society, 1907.
H.S.P.=The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, located at 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
M.M.=Monthly Meeting.
P.M.=Preparative Meeting, except in art. on pp. 157ff.
Q.M.=Quarterly Meeting.
Y.M.=Yearly Meeting.

SEGIS.—The following quotation occurs on p. 89 of *Margaret Fox of Swarthmoor Hall*, by Helen G. Crosfield:—“The money goes so much out of the Country, to soldiers pay and sesis [?] that there is very little left in the country.” [Letter from Bridget Fell to her mother, 1660/61.]

John Dymond Crosfield, of Marlborough, writes, “Is not this word ‘sisis’ the same that is still used in Ireland, the ‘County Cess,’ meaning assessments, plural Cesses?”

WILLIAM HOLBEM, OF LEWES, EARLY SUSSEX QUAKER.¹—The following bequests made in the will of the above, dated 2 January, 1661/2, proved Arch. Lewes, may be of value in placing and dating the imprisonments of the Friends mentioned:—To *Ambrose Rigg*, 5l. for himself and other prisoners at Horsham; to *Joseph Fuce*, prisoner at Ipswich, 3l.; to *William Bailey*, lately a prisoner at Newgate

5l. Holbem also bequeathed 30l. to George Fox, Samuel Fisher, Edward Burwash [? Burrough], Francis Howgill, William Bayley and Charles Bailey “to be disposed of by them to such prisoners and others [*sic*] poor friends in and about London as they shall think fit.” The testator left an only daughter, who married out of the Society.—PERCEVAL LUCAS.

¹ The Friends’ Registers of Sussex state that William and Elizabeth *Holben* had a son, William, b. 1655, and a daughter, Ann, b. 1657. William, Senr., was buried in his own garden, at Willington, 10 x. 1662, and the entry adds, “His son buried 15 mo’s before.”

Besse states, under 1656, “As they were haling Richard Pratt away to Bridewell [Lewes], the People were very abusive, and pushed him, so that he was likely to fall, to prevent which, William *Hobbin* took hold of him; this was called an Attempt to rescue the Prisoner; for which Hobbin was fined 5l. and sent to Prison for refusing to pay it” (*Suff.* i. 709).

"RAILWAYS."—The *Diary* of Abiah Darby in the last number of THE JOURNAL, gives (p. 83) an instance of this word considerably earlier than any in the Oxford English Dictionary. *How* much earlier depends on the question what new-style date corresponds to "1 mo. 31st, 1756." Is it certain that a lady of forty would have adopted the new method of reckoning the commencement of the year?²

I may add that Sir James Murray would be happy to be referred to still earlier uses of the word, for the Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary.—R. J. WHITWELL, Oxford.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—In this number of THE JOURNAL is given, as a "fill-up," a note of the baptism of John Pain in 1738 (p. 187), handed in to the office by a Friend engaged in the North in genealogical work. On p. 131 there is a note respecting Mary Leaver. On the receipt of the note *re* John Pain, the Editor wrote to Richard Payne, of Newhill Hall, near Wath, Yorkshire, and his reply reveals the fact that John Payn[e] and Mary Leaver were brother and sister! R. Payne also states that Mary Leaver had issue Ann, Mary, and Dorothy, "all believed to have died unmarried," which corroborates and expands the Editorial note on p. 131, taken from the Testimony to M. Leaver.

² Adopted formally by Friends in Y.M. of 1752. See Sir Harris Nicolas, *Chronology of History* (ed. 2, 1838), 180, 181. It may be worth noting that this, and subsequent, editions are more useful than the first (1833).

JOSEPH TAYLOR (x. 119, 126).—In the list of Friends visiting Ireland, attached to Ruddy's *History*, occurs the following, under date of 1728:—"Joseph Taylor, of Raby in the County of Durham, on his return from America."

A QUAKER SOLICITOR GENERAL.—Jonathan Pim, K.C., recently appointed Solicitor General for Ireland, is a member of the Society of Friends and the first of that body to fill the position of a law officer to the crown in Ireland. He is a son of the late Thomas Pim and grandson of Jonathan Pim who represented Dublin in Parliament in the sixties.

He was educated at Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the bar in 1886, and took silk in 1909. He was at one time Hon. Secretary to the Statistical and Social Enquiry Society of Ireland and took part in its proceedings.

The Pim family came to Ireland in 1655 and settled in the midland counties.

JOHN HULL.—George Fox's travelling companion in America was John *Hull*; the MS. printed on p. 118 gives *Hall*, but this should have been *Hull*.

ELSON OR NELSON (x. 276).—A confirmation of the suggestion of Perceval Lucas is the case of John *Elson* of the Peel in London (d. 1701) who is frequently named John *Nelson* in the *Camb. Jnl.* (see index s.v. Elson.)

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