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FRIENDS HISTORICAL
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CONTENTS

An Account of Ministering Friends from Europe who visited America, 1656 to 1793	117
Presentations in Episcopal Visitations, 1662-1679. By <i>G. Lyon Turner, M.A.</i>	133
Silence—and Decline	137
The Conversion of Joseph Phipps	138
Humphrey Bates to George Fox, 1660	140
Bergson on Literary Research	141
Martha Fisher to Margaret Fox, 1673	142
George Fox and Thomas Lower to William Penn, 1674	143
George Fox to William Penn, 1675	146
John Matern, Schoolmaster	149
Richard Shackleton to Abiah Darby, 1784	153
Record of Friends Travelling in Ireland, 1656- 1765.—I. 1656-1712/13	157
The Teaching of Hannah Barnard	180
The Annual Meeting	181
Farewell to Kidsley Park	185
Lindley Murray Hoag and the Ghost at Ury	187
The Enlargement of Devonshire House in the Eighteenth Century	188
“The Man of Honour, Occasion’d by the Postscript of Pen’s Letter”	188
Corks for Sale, 1678	189
Friends in Current Literature. By <i>The Editor</i>	190
Notes and Queries:—	
Abiah Darby—Old Lancaster Records—Gilbert Heathcote Rodes—Quakers and Gild Records —A Lancashire Quaker Referred to by Lord Macaulay—Poultney, of Maryland—“ <i>The First Publishers of Truth</i> ”—Erratum—Thomas and Susanna Brown, of Va.—Records of Wales— Jacobs’ Biscuits—Dutch Prisoners—Women Writers—MS. of <i>The Journal of John Wool- man</i> —Timmins Family—Lindley Murray and Elizabeth Frank—Macaulay and Edinburgh Friends	196
Officers for the Year 1913-1914	201
Balance Sheet for the Year 1912	202

THE JOURNAL

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FRIENDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

For Table of Contents see page two of cover

An Account of Ministering Friends from Europe who visited America, 1656 to 1793

THE following list is printed from a copy, made by Edward Stabler, Jun., of Baltimore, Md., from a book in his possession once belonging to Joseph Townsend, a prominent Friend, who removed from Pa. to Baltimore towards the end of the eighteenth century. Joseph Townsend was Clerk of Baltimore M.M. about 1816, when these records were made. The book was given to E. Stabler, Jun., about twenty years ago by Dr. John Shotwell Townsend, grandson of Joseph. In the same MS. are the names of American Friends visiting Great Britain and of deceased Ministers and Elders of Baltimore Y.M.

1656. Mary Fisher and Ann Austin from England.

1657. Josiah Coale,¹ Near Bristol. Mary Clarke,² London.

1659. William Robinson, London & Marmaduke Stephenson,³ from Yorkshire. Both were put to death at Boston for their religion. John Taylor from Yorkshire.

1661. George Willson, England, was persecuted to death at James Town, Virginia. Elizabeth Hooton and Joan Brokesup,⁴ England. Catharine Chatham,⁵ London, She went through many Exercises to Boston, and appeared in Sack cloath as a sign of the Lords Judgments coming upon them.

1662. John Taylor, a second time, England. Ann Robinson⁶ and Oswell Heritage,⁶ both died in Jamaica in their Travels. Lydia Oates [Oades],⁷ from England. Mary Tomkins⁸ & Alice Amborn,⁸ England.

1665. John Burnyeat, Cumberland.

1670. Do. Second time. William Simpson, Lancashire : he died at Barbadoes in his Travels.

1671. George Fox, England. William Edmondson, Ireland, Robert Widders, John Stubbs, James Lancaster, George Patison, Solomon Eccles, John Cartwrite, Thomas Briggs, John Hall, John Rouse, William Bayley, England. Elizabeth Hooton, Second time, E. Elizabeth Miers, E.

1675. William Edmondson, a Second time, Ireland.

1676. Thomas Curwen & Alice, his wife, England.

1678. Thomas Fletcher,⁹ & John Haydock, England.

1680. Joan Vokins¹⁰ & Sarah Clarke,¹¹ England.

1682. William Penn and James Martin,¹² England.

1683. William Edmondson, Third time, Ireland.

1685. James Martin, a second time, England.

1687. John Hutton,¹³ England.

1691. Thomas Willson,¹⁴ & James Dickenson,¹⁵ E. & Ireland.

1694. Thomas Musgrave,¹⁶ Yorkshire.

1695. Robert Barrow,¹⁷ Westmoreland, & Robert Wardell,¹⁸ Durham.

1696. Henry Payton,¹⁹ Jonathan Tyler,²⁰ England. James Dickenson, Second time. Jacob Fallowfield,²¹ E.

1698. William Ellis,²² Aaron Atkinson,²³ Thomas Chaulkley,²⁴ Thomas Turner,²⁵ Mary Rogers,²⁶ Elizabeth Webb,²⁷ Roger Gill,²⁸ died at Philadelphia, 1699, the time of the great Sickness there. Thomas Story,²⁹ England.

1700. John Salkeld,³⁰ from England, Cumberland. Thomas Thompson,³¹ Josiah Langdale,³² John Estaugh,³³ Jno. Richardson,³⁴ Sarah Clement,³⁵ E.

1703. Samuel Bownas,³⁶ England.

1704. Thomas Turner, a second time. Joseph Glaister,³⁷ Mary Bannister,³⁸ Mary Ellerton,³⁹ E.

1705. John Fothergill,⁴⁰ & William Armistead,⁴¹ E.

1707. Samuel Wilkinson,⁴² Patrick Henderson.⁴²

1709. William Baldwin,⁴³ Lancashire.

1714. Thomas Wilson, Second time, James Dickenson, Third time.

1716. Thomas Thompson, Second time, Josiah Langdale, Second time. William Armstrong,⁴⁴ from England. James Grahame,⁴⁴ from E^d., died at Burlington in his travels.

1717. Benjamin Holmes,⁴⁵ Yorkshire, E^d.

1719. John Danson,⁴⁶ & Isaac Hadwin,⁴⁷ E^d. John Oxley,⁴⁸ Lydia Lancaster,⁴⁹ Elizabeth Rawlinson,⁵⁰ & Rebecca Turner,⁵¹ E^d.

1721. John Appleton,⁵² Lincolnshire. John Fothergill, Second time, Lawrence King,⁵³ Yorkshire. Margaret Pane,⁵⁴ England.

1723. Benjamin Kidd,⁵⁵ Yorkshire.

1725. Abigail Bowless,⁵⁶ of Ireland.

1726. William Piggott,⁵⁷ London.

1727. Joshua Fielding,⁵⁸ Joseph Taylor,⁵⁹ Rowland Wilson,⁶⁰ E^d.

1728. Samuel Bownas, Second time.

1731. Paul Johnson,⁶¹ from Dublin, Ireland. John Richardson, Second time, Henry Frankland,⁶² Yorkshire.

1732. Mungo Bewley,⁶³ Samuel Stephen,⁶⁴ Ireland. Alice Anderson [Alderson],⁶⁵ Yorkshire, Margaret Cowpland,⁶⁶ Westmoreland. Hannah Dent,⁶⁷ Yorkshire.

1734. John [Joseph] Gill,⁶⁸ Ireland. John Burton,⁶⁹ Yorkshire, William Backhouse,⁷⁰ Lancashire.

1736. Edward Tylee,⁷¹ near Bristol. John Fothergill, Third time.

1738. Ruth Courtney,⁷² & Susanna Hudson,⁷² Ireland. John Hunt,⁷³ London.

1743. Edmund Peckover,⁷⁴ Norfolk. John Haslam,⁷⁵ Yorkshire. Samuel Hopwood,⁷⁶ Cornwall.

1744. Christopher Willson,⁷⁷ Cumberland. Eleazen Sheldon,⁷⁸ Ireland.

1747. Thomas Gawthrop,⁷⁹ Westmoreland, Samuel Nottingham.⁸⁰

1751. Jonah Thompson,⁸¹ Mary Weston,⁸² England.

1754. Samuel Fothergill⁸³ arrived the 24th of the 9th m^o, 1754. Joshua Dixon,⁸⁴ Durham. Mary Piesly,⁸⁵ Ireland, and Catharine Payton,⁸⁵ Worcestershire.

1756. Thomas Gawthrop, Second time. Christopher Willson, & John Hunt, Second time. James Tasker,⁸⁶ Oxfordshire.

1757. Samuel Spavold,⁸⁷ Hartfordshire.
 1758. William Rickett [Reckitt],⁸⁸ Lincolnshire.
 Mary Kirby,⁸⁹ Norfolk.
 1759. John Storer,⁹⁰ England, Nottingham.
 1760. George Mason,⁹¹ England. Susanna Hatton,⁷²
 Ireland. Jane Crossfield,⁹² England, all arrived y^e 9th [of]
 y^e 9th m^o, 1760.
 1761. Robert Proud,⁹³ John Stephenson,⁹⁴ Hannah
 Harris,⁹⁵ Elizabeth Wilkinson⁹⁶ & Alice Hall.⁹⁷ She died
 at Phila. These arrived y^e 17th of 10th m^o, 1761.
 1764. William Rickett [Reckitt], Second time,
 Lincolnshire.
 1765. John Griffith,⁹⁸ Chelmsford, Essex.
 1766. Thomas Gawthrop, a Third time.
 1768. Rachel Wilson,⁹⁹ from Kendal, arrived 16th
 of 10th m^o, 1768.
 1770. Joseph Oxley,¹⁰⁰ Norwich, Eng^d, arrived at
 New York 9th m^o, 1770, and sailed for England the Spring,
 1772.
 1770. Samuel Neale,¹⁰¹ from Ireland, & Returned
 8th m^o, 1772.
 1773. Robert Walker¹⁰² from Yorkshire. Elizabeth
 Robinson,¹⁰³ from Yorkshire. Mary Leaver,¹⁰⁴ from
 Nottingham. Sailed from Chester, Pa., the 1st of 5th m^o,
 1775.
 1775. Thomas Gawthrop, a Fourth time, West-
 moreland.
 1785. John Storer, Nottingham, Second time,
 Thomas Colley,¹⁰⁵ Sheffield, these two having large Gifts.
 John Townsend,¹⁰⁶ of London.
 1790, 91 & 92. Mary Ridgeway,¹⁰⁷ & Jane Watson¹⁰⁸
 from Ireland, visited most parts of our American States
 & Sailed for England, 1792.
 1793. Deborah Darby,¹⁰⁹ Colebrookdale, & Rebekah
 Young,¹¹⁰ Shrewsbury, from Shropshire, England,
 arrived at New York 10th m^o 8th.

 NOTES.

(For names unaccompanied with notes, see *Camb. Jnl.*)

¹ Josiah Coale (c. 1632-1668) was of Winterbourne in Gloucestershire, a member of a family of good repute in the district. He had a brother, Robert, whose son, George Coale (c. 1648-1682), was a travelling

Minister (Whiting, *Memoirs*, 1715, pp. 80, 81). Josiah was convinced at the time of the soul-stirring visit of Audland and Camm to the Bristol district in 1654, and before the year had expired he was in suffering for the cause he had espoused (*Cry of Blood*, 1656, p. 88). In 1658, he accompanied Thomas Thurston to New England (of which voyage there is a narrative among MSS. in D.), and he once more visited North America and the West Indies; later he was in Holland. He died in London. Numerous letters of his are extant, written from Barbados, Virginia, Maryland, and several English prisons.

² For Mary Clark, see *F.P.T.*

³ Marmaduke Stevenson (-1659) was a Yorkshireman living near Market Weighton. He was convinced in 1655, and left for the New World in 1658 (Tuke, *Biog. Notices*, ii. 89).

⁴ Joan Brocksopp (d. 1681) was the wife of Thomas Brocksopp, of Normanton, in the county of York. Her visit to Barbados is recorded in several MSS. in D. See also *Bulletin F.H.S. of Phila.* ii. 55.

⁵ Of Katherine Chattam very little is known at present. Bowden states that her home was in London (*Hist.* i. 225, 226, 262, 268).

⁶ Ann Robinson and Oswell Heritage accompanied John Taylor to Jamaica in 1662. He writes of them, "They were honest Women, and the Lord's Power was with them to the last. Oswell Heritage, the young Virgin, was of a very sweet mild Spirit, and had a fine Gift, if it had pleased God to have lengthened her Days, she might have been of great Service" (*Account of Travels*, 1710, p. 19). A. Robinson and O. Heritage were imprisoned in London in 1660 (Besse, *Suff.*, latter Friend given as *Oswald Heritage*).

⁷ Lydia Oades (c. 1617-1697) was also the companion of John Taylor (see last note). Of her he writes, "She was a very sweet quiet spirited Woman, and the Lord's Power was with her, and she had good Service for Truth in many Place and Countries, and lived to come for Old-England, to her dear Husband and Children again." She is mentioned in connection with London in *Besse* and elsewhere.

⁸ Mary Tomkins and Alice Ambrose were companions both in the Old World and the New. In 1660, they suffered imprisonment in Lancashire. They were in New England in 1662, in Long Island and New York in 1663, and in Maryland and Virginia in the same and the following years.

⁹ Thomas Fletcher, not identified.

¹⁰ Joan Vokins (*née* Bunce) (d. 1690) was the wife of Richard Vokins of West Challow, Berkshire. "She went through great Exercises, Opposition, and Sufferings in her Convincement from her near Relations, but . . . she won them to the Truth, and many of them were convinced" (Whiting, *Memoirs*, 1715, p. 194). She arrived in New York in 1680, and travelled in Long Island, Rhode Island, New England, Pennsylvania, and the West Indies. In 1686 she was in Ireland. See *Piety Promoted; Oliver Sansom*.

¹¹ Sarah Clarke (1669-1714) was a sister of Henry Payton (note 19); she married John Clarke, of Tarperley, in 1693. Her husband having died in the following year, she married Samuel Baker, of Dublin, and resided in that city the remainder of her life (*Record of Friends Travelling in Ireland; Leadbeater's Biog. Notices*).

¹² James Martin (1646-1691) was a native of East Acton, near London. He was convinced in 1672. He reached the new Province in 1684, and remained several years, "whose diligent labours of love were

well received" (Smith, *History of Friends in Pa.*, quoted by Bowden, *Hist.* ii. 36). His death took place in Essex and his burial at Ratcliff. See Whiting, *Memoirs*, 1715.

¹³ John Hutton, not identified.

¹⁴ Thomas Wilson (c. 1651-1725) was born in Cumberland and lived there till about 1694, when he removed to Ireland and settled near Edenderry. He was a Minister for about forty-five years and travelled extensively with James Dickinson (see next note). See his *Journal*, 1730 and many other editions.

¹⁵ James Dickinson (1659-1741) was a Cumberland Friend. His appearance in the ministry was first made in 1678. Thomas Wilson and he were yoke-fellows in Gospel work. Dickinson visited Ireland twelve times, America thrice, and Holland and Germany once. See his *Journal*, 1745 and 1847.

¹⁶ Thomas Musgrave was a Yorkshireman. Bowden states that he was in America prior to 1694, and also that "in 1699 he left his native land with the intention of settling in America, but died on the passage" (*Hist.* ii. 38). On this voyage sixty passengers died (*William and Alice Ellis*, p. 149).

¹⁷ For Robert Barrow (d. 1697), see *F.P.T.*

¹⁸ Robert Wardell (1635-1696) lived at Sunderland. He travelled extensively in England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland and Germany, and in 1694 he set sail for America in the company of Robert Barrow. After extensive service in the American colonies they landed in Jamaica on the 10th of Second Month, 1696. Twelve days later, Wardell succumbed to the heat of the climate and other troubles, and departed this life at the house of John Dobbin, of Biscania, in the parish of Elizabeth (Robson MSS. in D.).

¹⁹ Henry Payton (1677-1747) was an iron merchant of Dudley. His visit to Philadelphia with Jonathan Tylor and Sarah Clarke is alluded to with appreciation by women Friends of that city in their Y.M. epistle (undated, but probably 1697) to women Friends of London (Box Meeting MSS. 48, in D.). See note 11. See Kelsall Diaries, v., MS. in D.

²⁰ Jonathan Tylor (c. 1669-1717), of Calne, and later of Bradford, in Wiltshire, is described in *Piety Promoted* as "a noble instrument in the hand of God, who turned many from darkness to light, and from Satan's power to the power of the Lord God, by his living and powerful ministry."

²¹ Jacob Fallowfield (d. 1699) was one of at least ten Friends of an early day bearing the surname Fallowfield. He visited the West Indies in 1684. He died at sea *en route* from Barbados to Pennsylvania. See Bowden, *Hist.* ii. 38; Minutes of London Y.M. ii. 345.

²² William Ellis (1658-1709), and Alice, his wife, *née* Davy (d. 1720), lived at Ayrton, N.W. Yorkshire. Accompanied by Aaron Atkinson, W. Ellis landed in Maryland early in 1698. Women Friends of Phila. Y.M. write to their English sisters from Burlington, 25 vii. 1698:—

"There was at this our yearly meeting many friends from diuers Parts as William Eliss and Aron Atkinson Elizabeth Webb and Mary Rogers from old england and from Barbados was our Antient friend Elizabeth Gamball . . . and the Glory off the lord hath shined among his Poor People in this Remote willderness contry & he hath giuen his poor traueling [travailing] heritage the former and the latte Rain moderatly wherby he has Refreshed them when they were weary holly and liueing Praises be giue to his Revered Name forevermore" (Box Meeting MSS. 49). Ellis returned home in 1699. See *William and Alice Ellis*.

²³ Aaron Atkinson (c. 1665-1740) was born in co. Cumberland, but resided at Leeds, co. York. He was convinced, at the age of twenty-nine, by the ministry of Christopher Story (d. 1720)—Bowden says *Thomas Story* (ii. 39). He returned to Old England early in 1700. See *William and Alice Ellis*.

²⁴ Thomas Chalkley (1675-1741) was born in Southwark, co. Surrey, and died in the Island of Tortola. He settled in Pennsylvania soon after his marriage in 1699, and during the intervals of his ocean voyages as master of a vessel, he preached in many parts of his adopted land.

²⁵ Thomas Turner (d. 1714) belonged to Coggeshall M.M., Essex. He crossed the Atlantic in company with William Ellis, Aaron Atkinson and Thomas Chalkley. "He had meetings with the Indians in their places of abode, and the Indians had great regard and kindness for him" (quoted by Bowden, *Hist.* ii. 231n.). He returned home the same year, but was again in the Colonies in 1704. See London Y.M. Minutes, iii. 200.

²⁶ Mary Rogers (d. 1699) was the daughter of John Wheeler, of Witney, co. Oxon. She married Joseph Rogers, of East Markham, Notts., in 1685. (The Certificate of this marriage was in the possession of Elizabeth A. Follows, of King's Lynn, 1912. See *Bulletin of Friends' Hist. Soc. of Phila.* iv. 137, article by M. Ethel Crawshaw.) She and Elizabeth Webb sailed from Bristol, and landed in Virginia in Twelfth Month, 1697, and then travelled northward. M. Rogers died of malignant fever while passing between two West Indian islands.

²⁷ The English home of Elizabeth Webb (c. 1663-1727), wife of John Webb, was the city of Gloucester. In her famous letter to Anthony William Boehm (1673-1722), written in 1711, she thus describes the upspringing of her "concern" for America:—

"In the year 1697, in the sixth month, as I was sitting in a meeting in Gloucester . . . my spirit was as if it had been carried away to America, and after it returned my heart was as if it had been dissolved with the love of God, and it flowed over the great Ocean, and I was constrained to kneel down and pray for the seed of God in America, and the concern never went out of my mind day nor night, until I went to travel there."

J. and E. Webb settled in Pennsylvania, c. 1700, and in 1711 E. Webb was in England again on religious service. In a long biography of Elizabeth Webb which appears in *The Friend* (Phila.), 1855, p. 77, it is stated on the authority of Y.M. minutes that her husband was *Richard Webb*. There are other points also in this account and that found in Bowden's *Hist.* (ii. 39, 40, 44), which do not agree.

²⁸ Roger Gill (c. 1665-1699) lived in London, where he was convinced about 1683, having previously been a Baptist. His transatlantic voyage was undertaken in the company of Thomas Story, and they landed in Twelfth Month, 1698. Of his death, of yellow fever, we have a contemporary account among Box Meeting MSS.:

"Being an hundred mile's Distance when he had y^e account of y^e Deep Exercise we were vnder, & the prevailing of y^e Distemper dayly. had noe Ease in his Spiritt till he Came Amongst vs: often Saying his Love in the Lord was Such to vs, that had he wing's he would fly to Philadelphia. [At the time of the Y.M.] D^r Roger did freely offer vp his Life to the Lord in a publick meeting. if he would Except of it as a Sacrifice for his people. At his Returne [from Burlington] he was taken with the Distemper w^{ch} Seazed him violently, haveing noe Intervale of Ease: nor part about him free from paine . . . Some hour's before he died he took his Leave of his D^r wife (as we peceived by his words) and after some time sweetly slept; being on the second day of y^e Eight month."

²⁹ Thomas Story (c. 1662-1742), the noted preacher and writer, lawyer and scientist, one of the comparatively few first-rank Friends of the early eighteenth century.

³⁰ John Salkeld (1672-1739) was the son of Thomas Salkeld, of Caldbeck, co. Cumberland. See THE JOURNAL, iv. 20; also Comly's *Miscellany*, iii.; *The Friend* (Phila.), 1860, p. 372.

³¹ Thomas Thompson (1673-1727) was the son of the Friend of the same name, of Skipsea, Yorks (c. 1631-1704). The younger Thomas resided in succession at Hitchin and Saffron Walden. On his return from America he gave to London Y.M. of 1705 an account of his visit, and on a subsequent return in 1717 he presented another report (Y.M. Minutes, iii. 195, v. 255). There are other MSS. in D. relating to his missionary journeys.

³² Josiah Langdale (-1723) lived at Bridlington, Yorks. For notice of his marriage and death, see THE JOURNAL, iv. 19n.

³³ For John Estaugh (1676-1742), see THE JOURNAL, iv. 21n.

³⁴ John Richardson (1667-1753) was from Bridlington—"a school of the prophets," as he styled the town in his *Journal*, first published 1757.

³⁵ Bowden writes, "In the year 1699 Sarah Clemens, from London, whom John Richardson mentioned, as one that 'lived near the Kingdom' [why *near* only?] visited America. No particulars of her gospel mission appear to be preserved, further than that it was to the 'good satisfaction' of Friends" (*Hist.* ii. 222), and that she travelled with Elizabeth Webb.

³⁶ For Samuel Bownas (c. 1676-1753), see THE JOURNAL, i. 121n.

³⁷ Joseph Glaister (1673-1718/19) was a native of Cumberland. He settled with his family in North Carolina, c. 1709. See Weeks's *Southern Quakers*, p. 134.

There was another Joseph Glaister of Cumberland, who travelled as a *home* missionary and died in his native county in 1753.

³⁸ "Mary Banister and Mary Ellerton both valiant faithful women, endeavouring to persuade to the true and continual fear of the Lord, and proclaiming woe to them that were covered with a covering, but not of God's Spirit" (quoted by Bowden, *Hist.* ii. 231).

Mary Banister belonged to Devonshire House M.M., London. She travelled with Esther Palmer about a thousand miles in Maryland and Virginia in 1705 (THE JOURNAL, vi. 133).

³⁹ Mary Ellerton (d. 1736) was a York Friend. "She laboured faithfully; having many times travelled in Truth's Service through her native Country of England, visiting the Churches there, also Scotland and Ireland, divers Parts of the Plantations in America, and Holland. She departed this Life in the city of York in a good old Age" (*Collection of Testimonies*, 1760, p. 95).

⁴⁰ John Fothergill (1676-1744) was of Wensleydale, Yorkshire, a well-known Minister, father of John Fothergill, M.D. (1712-1780), and of Samuel Fothergill (1715-1772).

⁴¹ William Armistead (c. 1675-1731) was a Minister of Settle M.M. at this time, but later he removed south to London.

⁴² Samuel Wilkinson and Patrick Henderson were Irishmen by nationality. "Samuel was a plain man, and his companion was a wise man, or learned," quaintly states a MS. quoted by Bowden (*Hist.* ii. 231), which adds that Patrick was "large in his testimony, and of singular parts: may he keep to the Root that bore him." Of Patrick again, James Logan writes, "He is a most extraordinary young man as ever visited these parts" (quoted by Bowden, *Hist.* ii. 226).

PART ONE READY

PART TWO IN PREPARATION

Pen Pictures
OF
London Yearly Meeting
1789 - 1833

Being the Notes of RICHARD COCKIN
supplemented by those of JAMES JENKINS
and others

IN TWO PARTS

EDITED BY NORMAN PENNEY, LL.D., F.S.A.
INTRODUCTION BY T. EDMUND HARVEY, M.A.
PORTRAIT OF RICHARD COCKIN, from contem-
porary sources, by ELISABETH BROCKBANK, R.W.S.

LONDON
FRIENDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FRIENDS HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.1

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These valuable first-hand accounts of London Yearly Meeting show how its interests broadened out during a period of forty years. A large number of the leading and other Friends of the period come into the picture, which makes an important addition to our knowledge of the later middle period of Quakerism, further increased by the editor's valuable notes on those mentioned.

At first matters of discipline are almost the only matters dealt with. As time goes on Foreign Missions, the Bible Society and philanthropic concerns begin to secure attention often against considerable opposition. Sidelights on travel and social life are another feature of interest.

American Visitors are frequently referred to and the prominent part they took in the discussions is striking. Events connected with Hannah Barnard are described, and Part II. will contain discussions relative to the controversies in America. In 1821 a proposal was made for an annual conference representative of all American Friends.

Richard Cockin's often emotional account contrasts strongly with the free and easy remarks of James Jenkins. Elizabeth Fry's comments on ministry during Y.M.'s are of interest. John Hodgkin, J. J. Gurney, and Stephen Grellet are also quoted.

Richard Cockin was born of religious parents in 1753 near Doncaster. In 1776 he went to London and soon after joined Friends there. Later he settled in Doncaster, whence most of his visits to Yearly Meeting were made. He died in 1845.

James Jenkins was born in degrading surroundings near Bristol about 1753. At the age of nine he was sent to London. He was soon taken into domestic service with Friends and later joined the Society. After periods of employment in Suffolk and South Ireland, he settled in business in London. He died in 1831.

At its Annual Meeting the Friends Historical Society asked the officers to proceed with this special volume to commemorate the first twenty-five years of the Society's work. Some generous donations and promises enabled the editor to make a beginning, and Part I., 1789-1808, is now issued at the very low price of 5s.

The Second Part covering 1809-1833, is still only in MS. It is designed to include an **Introduction** by T. Edmund Harvey, M.A. and an index to the whole. Its success will be assured if all members will subscribe for a copy. Any who are able to make a donation towards the cost are urgently invited by the Committee to do so. A form is attached. The Library Committee of the Meeting for Sufferings has allocated £50 of the Clayton bequest towards a probable cost of £150.

When the issue of Part II. completes the work the price will be raised to 7s. 6d. (\$2.00) for each part, or 12s. 6d. (\$3.25) for the two ordered together.

You are urged to secure them now for 10/-.

1793

Clerk : GEORGE BRAITHWAITE

The 12th of the 5th mo. 1793 I again left home to attend the Yearly Meeting. On my way to Blyth on Hors-back, where I was at meeting, I was favoured to witness fervant desires for preservation ; and that, both in and out of meetings during this journey, I might be kept in a humble watchful state. The meeting at Blyth felt to me to be a low exercising season. In the evening I met Thomas and Jane Colley in one Single Horse Chaise, and Philip and Mary Madin¹ in a nother, at Mansfield, where we lodged. The 2nd night we lodged at Leister, and the third at Wellinborough, where our kind Friends Benjamin and Tabitha Middleton² very hospitably received us—and where the injoyment of social friendship and religious fellowship was gratefully experienced. Whilst there we heard of a burial to be at Hitchin the next day but one, which Thos. Colley inclined to attend, when we got there we found several Friends there, on their way to the Yearly Meeting, who also attended the burial, it was a season of favour, in the meeting Martha Routh, John Story, Esther Tuke, Elizth. Hoyland were engaged in Testimony and at the Grave side Martha Routh was clothed with the spirit of supplication. We got to Hartford in the evening where we slept at an Inn, as we had done some nights before ; and about 12 o'Clock the next day I got well to London.

1802

Clerk : JOSEPH GIBBINS

. . . Minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings were read, particularly relating to the correspondence betwixt the Meeting for Sufferings in Philadelphia and that of London, our Friends in America having entered into much sympathetic feeling towards Friends in low circumstances in England on account of the high prise of Bread.

Seventh-day morning. It was mentioned the amount of the sum that Friends in America had contributed for the use of such Friends in England who were in need. The subscription amounted to £8,365. An account of Books on hand was read, which occasioned some discussion, whether the practice should be continued seeing that it occupied a considerable portion of time, without affording much interesting information. The Yearly Meeting adjourned to *four o'clock*.

1822

Clerk : JOSIAH FORSTER

27th. William Allen introduced the concern of our beloved friend Hannah Kilham to go to Africa in company with her two Pupils, to make a beginning in the instruction of that people in useful learning. He spoke in favour of the measure, altho' he acknowledged it had only been of later time that he had been of this sentiment, but the evidence on his mind was in favour of liberating H. Kilham. . . . The meeting very harmoniously concluded to recommend that a subscription be immediately opened for this purpose, but not yet be considered as the act of the Yearly Meeting.

1831

Clerk : JOSIAH FORSTER

. . . The next subject was the minute of last year —how far Friends as a Society could endeavour to promote the spiritual welfare of the Heathen Nations. It was a subject in which I felt a lively interest. It was encouragingly evident that the subject had gained much interested weight on many Friends' minds since last year. Yet some Friends did not seem prepared to unite in the conclusion that the time was come for the Yearly Meeting to declare that Friends as a Body was called upon to take an active part in converting the Heathens from the error of their ways. The subject was therefore left for consideration next year.

To THE SECRETARY,
FRIENDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
FRIENDS HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD,
LONDON, N.W. 1.

Or ANNA W. HUTCHINSON
304 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
U.S.A.

PEN PICTURES OF LONDON Y.M., 1789-1833

*I will take cop of Part I.) at 5s., or \$1.25
and cop of Part II.) a copy*

*I will also give : : to the Publication
Fund, and enclose herewith*

TOTAL : : DATE.....

SIGNED.....

ADDRESS.....

After publication of PART II the price will be 7s. 6d. (\$2.00) for each Part or 12s. 6d. (\$3.25) for the two ordered together.

⁴³ The native county of William Baldwin was York, but on his marriage he settled in Lancashire and, c. 1714, he removed to Pennsylvania. To London Y.M. of 1711 he gave a relation of his experiences in America (Y.M. Minutes, iv. 211). See *The Friend* (Phila.), 1885, p. 348.

⁴⁴ Bowden states that William Armstrong and James Graham arrived in America in 1717 (*Hist.* ii. 229).

William Armstrong (c. 1663-1721) belonged to one of the Border Meetings of Cumberland, having been convinced about 1690. "He was not eloquent in speech, yet he was indeed fervent in spirit" (*Piety Promoted*). His Testimony states that he had been much weakened by hard exercises and travels in America (MS. in D.).

His companion, James Graham (1684-1717), was the son of William Graham, of Sykeside, Cumberland. He began to preach at twenty-one, and itinerated in various parts of his native land before setting out for foreign parts. "While he waited for a passage to Returne to England he was taken Jll of a Violent feavor & at Burlington in West Jersey his fri^{ds} . . . sent for a Doctor. But he told y^m they need not for he should dye . . . and then s^d he was glad he had finished this Journey . . . He on y^e 3^d 6mo 1717 gave up his Spirit like a Lamb." (MS. in D.)

⁴⁵ Benjamin Holme (1683-1749) was one of the foremost Friends of the second period of Quakerism. He was born at Penrith, "of believing Parents," and at the age of fourteen began to preach. In 1706 he removed to York. Prior to this visit to America, he had "visited most parts of England, Wales and Scotland, and also some parts of Holland" (Bowden, *Hist.* ii. 229). On his return he wrote an epistle to Friends in America, "an exhortation of brotherly love." He was an indefatigable traveller and considerable writer. His death took place at Swansea. Of his writings, his *Serious Call in Christian Love to all People to turn to the Spirit of Christ in Themselves*, first printed in 1725, passed through many editions to 1825, and was translated into Dutch, German, Latin, French and Welsh. Many of his letters are extant.

⁴⁶ Bowden informs us that John Danson, Isaac Hadwen, Elizabeth Rawlinson, Lydia Lancaster and Rebecca Turner all sailed in the same ship direct from London to Philadelphia in company with Thomas Chalkley and John Oxley, who were both returning from a religious visit to Great Britain (*Hist.* ii. 234).

John Danson's home was Penington, near Ulverston. His wife's name was Mary, and he had several children (*Henry Lampe*, p. 77n). He visited the island of Nantucket (Hinchman's *Settlers*). A private message given Jane Fenn, *aft.* Hoskens (1693/4-), when J. Danson was in Pa., stimulated her to active interest in religious work (*Life of Jane Hoskens*; *THE JOURNAL*, iii. 104).

⁴⁷ Isaac Hadwen (1687-1737) resided at Side, near Sedbergh, Yorks. In 1714, he married Sarah Moore, of Eldroth, near Settle (see *THE JOURNAL*, ix. 203). Whilst on a business journey in Pa. he was taken ill and died at Birmingham in Bucks County (Robson MSS. in D.). The name has descended through several generations of Friends.

⁴⁸ John Oxley (c. 1682-1743) was born at Chester, Pa., and travelled widely through the settled portions of the North American continent. In 1713, he visited the island of Barbados, and two years later he crossed the Atlantic. Business pursuits took him again to Barbados, and he settled on the Island and married, but paid several subsequent visits to the mainland. He died in Philadelphia (*The Friend* (Phila.), 1857, p. 188).

⁴⁹ For Lydia Lancaster (1684-1761), see *Camb. Jnl.* and *Piety Promoted*.

⁵⁰ Elizabeth Rawlinson (c. 1670-1750) was the daughter of William and Dorothy Beck. Both before and after her marriage with Abraham Rawlinson, of Lancaster, she travelled much in the ministry. She was a Minister sixty-three years. Lydia Lancaster was her sister by marriage.

⁵¹ Beyond a slight reference to Rebecca Turner made by Bowden, in his *History* (ii. 234, 235), including the statement that she travelled with Elizabeth Whartnaby in Pa., and the notice of her visit to Nantucket by Hinchman (*op. cit.*), nothing appears respecting this Friend. In John Kelsall's Diaries, under date 2nd of 3rd Month, 1711, we are told that "Rebecca Turner from Hastrop near Burlington, Yorkshire," visited Wales and the West of England, and a précis of her addresses is given. Perchance this was the same Friend as the above.

⁵² John Appleton (-1741) lived at Bridlington, S.E. Yorks, according to several accounts (Kelsall Diaries; Robson MSS.; and MS. Testimony). If the statement in the text is correct, he must have removed over the county-border prior to his transatlantic visit. There is a lively record of this visit preserved on the pages of London Y.M. Minutes.

⁵³ The travels in America of John Fothergill and Lawrence King (-1724) are recorded in the Y.M. Minutes of the period. L. King "travelled much in the work of the ministry in Great Britain and Ireland between 1697 and 1720" (*William and Alice Ellis*, pp. 189, etc.). His home was Salterforth, N.W. Yorks.

⁵⁴ The following entries in the Diaries of John Kelsall may refer to the same Margaret Paine:—"5th of 8th Month, 1709, Anne Humphreys (widow) and Margaret Paine, both of Walden in Essex, were at our Meeting"—"14th of 8th Month, 1711, Margaret Paine (see page 97), now from Dunstable, and Mary Trueman from Nottingham were at our meeting. Margaret was concerned to shew the goodness of the Lord to mankind in three respects, first by sending forth his messengers to warn you, secondly by the privelege of the holy Exhortations, counsels etc. in the Scriptures, and lastly by the inspeakings of His Holy Spirit etc." [These Diaries contain frequent notes on sermons by visiting Friends.]

⁵⁵ For Benjamin Kidd (c. 1692-1751), see THE JOURNAL, v.

⁵⁶ Abigail Bowles (c. 1684-1752) lived at Woodhouse, Ireland, prior to her marriage with Samuel Watson, of Kilconner, co. Carlow (*Diary of Mary Weston*, p. 3, MS. in D.). She travelled seventeen hundred miles in America with Jane Hoskens.

⁵⁷ William Piggott's travels in America are described in the minutes of London Y.M. under date 1728. He was a London Friend.

⁵⁸ Joshua Fielding reported to London Y.M. in 1729, that during this visit "he had travelled twenty-one thousand miles, to four hundred and eighty meetings, in nine hundred and fifty-two days. In passing to South Carolina, he journeyed for five hundred miles through the forests, with only a pocket compass to direct him" (Bowden, *Hist.* ii. 237, quoting Bownas). He was a London Friend.

⁵⁹ Of Joseph Taylor no further information is at present available.

⁶⁰ Rowland Wilson was a Westmorland Friend (Kelsall Diaries).

⁶¹ The name of Paul Johnson, of Dublin, occurs frequently in the *Record of Friends Travelling in Ireland*, between the years 1709 and 1738.

⁶² For Henry Frankland (-1739) and his travels, see THE JOURNAL, vii.

⁶³ Mungo Bewley (1677-1747) was youngest son of Thomas and Margaret (Mark) Bewley, of Woodhall, Cumberland. He settled at Edenherry, in King's Co., in 1700, and married, six years later, Mary, daughter of Nicholas and Sarah (Jackson) Gribbell, of Limerick. "All the Bewleys at present resident in Ireland are descendants of Mungo Bewley" (*The Bewleys of Cumberland*, 1902). His wife died during his visit to America (*Leadbeater's Biog. Notices*).

⁶⁴ Samuel Stephens (c. 1703-1747) lived at Cooladine within Wexford M.M.

⁶⁵ Alice Alderson (c. 1678-1766) was of Ravenstonedale, Yorkshire, wife of Ralph Alderson, also a Minister. Sedbergh M.M. issued a long Testimony to her helpful service.

⁶⁶ The home of Margaret Copeland or Coupland (c. 1683-1759) was in the town of Kendal.

⁶⁷ Hannah Dent lived near Richmond, Yorks. In company with Tabitha Hornor, of Leeds, she visited Wales, in 1724, as noted in John Kelsall's Diaries—"they were brave sensible women deep in the mysteries of the Kingdom and very notable in Deliverance."

⁶⁸ Joseph Gill (1674-1741) was the son of William and Margaret Gill, of Cumberland. He settled in Dublin in 1702, soon after his marriage with Isabel Robinson, of Carlisle, the first of his three wives (*Leadbeater's Biog. Notices*).

⁶⁹ John Burton (1682-1769) was of Dent, N.W. Yorks. This little out-of-the-way town was his home throughout his long life. "Tho' he had but little humane Learning, yet he was often led forth not only in a living powerful Testimony but in matter exceeding copious and pertinent," says the Testimony prepared by his friends (MS. in D.).

⁷⁰ William Backhouse (1695-1761) was son of James Backhouse, of Yealand, who died a prisoner in Lancaster Castle, 1697, and his wife, Jennet Godsolve. In 1720, he married Agnes Atkinson (a copy of the marriage certificate is in D.).

⁷¹ Bowden gives the name "John Tylee, from near Bristol" (ii. 41). "Edward Tyler of Bristol" appears in the list of visitors to Nantucket in 1735, and in the *Record of Friends Travelling in Ireland*, we read:—"1738, 10 mo. 14. Edward Tylee from Bristol landed here [Cork] this day."

⁷² Susanna Hudson (*aft.* Hatton and Lightfoot) was born at Grange, co. Antrim, in 1720. When eighteen years old, she accompanied her mistress, Ruth Courtney, to America, and also travelled with her in Ireland and England. In 1742 she married Joseph Hatton, and fourteen years later she removed with her husband and family to Waterford. Joseph Hatton died in 1759, and in the following year she crossed the Atlantic again. Here she met Thomas Lightfoot, who, shortly following her to Ireland, proposed marriage. They were united in 1763, and in the next year they emigrated to Pennsylvania. Her death took place in 1781. (*Penna. Memorials*; Bowden, *Hist.* ii. 241, 290, 397; *Leadbeater, Biog. Notices*; *Memoirs of Samuel Fothergill*; *Record of Friends Travelling in Ireland*.)

⁷³ John Hunt was quite young at this time, but had previously ministered to Friends and others in England and Ireland. There is a record of his return to Europe under date 1740, 4 mo. 4, in company with Michael Lightfoot, in the MS. *Record* previously quoted. In 1756, John Hunt and Christopher Wilson were sent out as a deputation to Friends in America on the subject of the alleged mis-management of the Indians. (For a full

account of the difficulties of Friends at this period, see Bowden, *Hist.* ii. chap. xi.) Hunt returned again to the Colonies and settled in Philadelphia. Of the troubles consequent upon the war of American independence Friends bore a heavy share; twenty-two Friends were banished to Virginia in 1777, and among them was John Hunt, who died in exile at Winchester in 1778 (*Exiles in Virginia*, 1848; Bowden, ii. 241, 280, 316, 317, 320, 325-328).

⁷⁴ For Edmund Peckover (1695-1767), see *THE JOURNAL*, i. ii. iv.

⁷⁵ For John Haslam (c. 1689-1773), see *THE JOURNAL*, i. iv.

⁷⁶ For Samuel Hopwood (1674-1760), see *THE JOURNAL*, iv.

⁷⁷ Christopher Wilson (1704-1761) was a son of John Wilson, of Greysouthen, Cumberland. His labours on both sides of the Atlantic were numerous and helpful, but he will be mainly remembered by the MS. he left behind him, dated 30th 6mo., 1759, deploring the mistake he made in entering into trading speculations which resulted in loss both outward and spiritual. He writes, "I had a sufficiency from my father, with prudent industry, to live comfortably upon; yet I have been, by little and little, drawn into trading to foreign parts; and the Lord, I have seen, blasted all my endeavours. Yet in hopes to regain what I had lost, I ventured out again, with a prospect, as I thought, to regain it, but still have been baffled in all my designs, until I am distressed in body and mind; and wish it may be a warning to all Friends for the future, not to launch out in such a manner. Food and raiment is enough . . . to live in a cottage, and have an easy mind, eat bread and drink water, is much preferable to large dealings in trade . . ." (printed in *The Friend* (Phila.), 1842, p. 308, and frequently found in MS.).

⁷⁸ In 1739, Eleazar Sheldon is described in the *Record* before cited as "a young man from Dublin, son to Eleazar Sheldon deceas'd . . . whose service was acceptable to Friends."

In 1745, Hopwood, Haslam, Peckover, Wilson and Sheldon gave to London Y.M. a report of their visit to Friends in America (see *THE JOURNAL*, i.).

⁷⁹ Thomas Gawthrop (Gawthorp) (1709-1781) was born at Skipton, Yorks, and was, in early life, for five years, a soldier. Soon after his convincement, *viz.* in 1735, he married Isabel Crosfield of Lowpark, near Kendal, and settled in the village of Gatebeck. "They had four sons and two daughters; the two youngest sons emigrated to America" (*F.Q.E.* 1903, where there is a full account of this Friend, by Henry Gawthrop, of Pa.). Several of his letters are preserved in **D**.

⁸⁰ Samuel Nottingham (1716-1787) was born at Wellingborough in Northamptonshire. Some time after his return from the western world, he crossed again and resided first on the island of Tortola, and later on Long Island. In 1779, he quitted America, and after a somewhat extensive visit to Friends in Ireland, settled in the city of Bristol (original certificate of removal in **D**). He died in his native town, where he had shortly before taken a place of residence. A letter from Samuel and Mary Nottingham, late of Long Look, Tortola, giving advice to their liberated slaves on that island, is printed in Gurney's *West Indies* and Truman's *West Indies*.

⁸¹ Jonah Thompson (1702-1780) was born near Penrith, in Cumberland, and was the grandson of Thomas Lawson, the noted Quaker naturalist. He was engaged as a schoolmaster in Westmorland and also at Yatton, near Bristol, after which the well-known school at Nether Compton in Dorset was established by him and carried on by his son,

Thomas. He left at home a wife, six little children and a school, when he sailed for America. For an article on "The Thompsons of Compton," see *F.Q.E.* 1878.

Bowden prints, in error, *Josiah* Thompson (*Hist.* ii. 244).

⁸² For Mary Weston (1712-1766), *form.* Pace, *aft.* Waring, and her *American Journal*, see *THE JOURNAL*, iv.; also *Eliot Papers*, 1894, ii. 79.

⁸³ Samuel Fothergill (1715-1772), the noted preacher and letter-writer, son of John Fothergill (1676-1744, see ante) and brother of Dr. John Fothergill (1712-1780).

⁸⁴ Joshua Dixon (1702-1782), son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Grainger) Dixon, of Raby, co. Durham, married Hannah Parking (c. 1696-1776), of co. Durham, in 1729. He visited Ireland in 1751/2, "an able & powerfull Minister of the Gospel sound in doctrine and of a baptizing ministry, sharp in warning to the stubborn & rebellious, but a son of consolation to the Mourners" (*Record of Friends Travelling in Ireland*). His return from the western world was recorded by Raby M.M. as follows, "Joshua Dixon has this day [31 viii. 1756] delivered in his Certificate we sent with him when he was in Amaricay, and hath given us account of his labour and Service in those countryes & Provinces w^{ch} is to our satisfaction; he hath brought also several certificates from their friends of their unity with him in his concern" (Longstaff, *Langstaffs*, 1907, p. li., see also pp. xlv., xlvi., ped. 16).

⁸⁵ For Catharine Payton, *aft.* Phillips, and Mary Peisley, *aft.* Neale, see *THE JOURNAL*, ii. For a list of the sea-stores for the use of these two travellers and S. Fothergill on their return voyage, 6mo. 1756, see *ibid.*

⁸⁶ The Berks and Oxon Registers record the marriage, in 1748, of James Tasker, of Shenington, near Banbury, cordwainer, with Mercy Hawkins, of Warborough, also the births of several of their children and the burial of one child at Shutford.

⁸⁷ Samuel Spavold (c. 1708-1795) was apprenticed to a carpenter, and when out of his time, he went to London to live. Later he removed to Folkestone, and finally, in 1750, to Hitchin. Lawson Thompson, of Hitchin, possesses an oak book-case made by S. Spavold. He was four times in Ireland and in Wales, and once in Scotland, on Truth's account (*The Friend* (Phila.), 1903, p. 29). There are a number of MSS. in *D.* relating to him—his "prophecy" in 1749 and "vision" in 1754, etc.

⁸⁸ William Reckitt (1706-1769) lived at Wainfleet, Lincs., and worked as a weaver. He set out for America in 1756, and was taken prisoner to France, where he was detained about six months. After a short stay at home he again set forth, and safely reached the other shore. There is a full account of his travels and trials in his *Life*, edited by Thomas Wagstaff, printed separately and reprinted in vol. ix. of *Friends' Library*, (Phila.), 1845.

⁸⁹ Mary Kirby (1709-1779) was the daughter of John and Mary Ransome, of Southrepps, on the Norfolk coast. In her twenty-second year she married Samuel Kirby, who died in 1737, leaving her with several children. Between 1739 and 1769, she travelled much in the ministry. MS. Testimony in *D.*

⁹⁰ John Storer (1725/6-1795) was "educated in the way of the National Church, but was much addicted in his youth to follow the vain and pernicious customs of the world" (MS. Testimony in *D.*). He became a Friend about 1748 and a Minister some four years later. His death took place at Joseph Burtt's at Welbourne in Lincolnshire, on returning from Y.M.

⁹¹ Bowden states that George Mason was "of Yorkshire" (*Hist.* ii. 290).

⁹² Jane Crosfield (1713-1784) was the daughter of James Rowlandson, of Frith Hall, N. Lancs. In 1746, she married George Crosfield, of Low Park, near Preston Patrick, in Westmorland. There is a full account extant of her visit to America. George Mason, Susanna Hatton, and she sailed on the 23rd of 7mo. 1760, in the ship *Philadelphia Packet*, and they arrived in Philadelphia on the 11th of 9mo. £63 was paid by the Meeting for Sufferings for their passage. See *F.Q.E.* 1903.

⁹³ Robert Proud and John Stephenson (see next note), both of Yorkshire, travelled together in Ireland also, in 1756, according to the *Record*.

⁹⁴ John Stephenson (1718-1798) was born at Kirbymoorside, Yorks. His wife was Rebecca Snowden, and his home Stockton-on-Tees.

⁹⁵ Hannah Harris was of Cumberland. She travelled with Alice Hall in America, and is also mentioned as a companion of Elizabeth Wilkinson in that country (MS. Testimony to E.W. in D.); *Journal of Joseph Oxley*, 1837, p. 285.

⁹⁶ Elizabeth Wilkinson (1712-1771) was the wife of Jonathan Wilkinson, of Cockermouth, Cumberland. "She was born at Use-bridge-end in Isell Old Park in the county of Cumberland" (MS. Testimony in D.). In early life she resided in Ireland and later in London. "She was a loving Wife & tender Mother, a helpful & kind Neighbour & an affectionate Friend" (*ibid.*).

⁹⁷ "Alice Hall, wife of Isaac Hall, of Little Broughton, in Cumberland, was born the 30th of the Eleventh Month, 1708, at Blackhouse, in Allendale, in Northumberland, and daughter of John and Isabella Featherstone, religious Friends" (*Piety Promoted*). Her death took place at Isaac Zane's in Philadelphia, in 1762, far from husband and children. Her son, John Hall (1744-1810), also travelled extensively as a Minister. See *The Featherstones and Halls*, by Margaret Irwin, 1890.

⁹⁸ The original home of John Griffith (1713-1776) was in Radnorshire, South Wales. In 1726, he emigrated to the New World, and later, on his marriage, he settled at Darby, Pa. After wide journeyings in his adopted country, he set sail for Britain, but was captured by a privateer and carried into Spain and then France. He reached London in time for the Y.M. of 1748, and returned to America in 1750. Later in this year Griffith was east-bound again, and in the First Month following he married (as his second wife) Frances Wyatt, at Chelmsford, co. Essex, where he settled. He was one of the prime movers in the proposal to send down committees to visit the whole of the English Meetings, which action resulted in a great "revival of the discipline" in 1760, etc. He left a very full autobiographical record, printed in his *Life*, 1779 and later.

⁹⁹ Rachel Wilson (c. 1721-1775) was the daughter of John and Deborah Wilson of Kendal. She was called to the ministry in her eighteenth year, and about three years afterwards she married Isaac Wilson. Her death took place in London at the house of Richard Chester.

¹⁰⁰ Joseph Oxley (1715-1757) was born at Brigg, Lincs., son of John and Ann (Peckover) Oxley. An orphan at an early age, he came under the especial care of his uncle, Edmund Peckover, and was sent to Gilbert Thompson's school at Sankey, Lancs, being, later, bound apprentice to Robert Henderson, a Quaker clock-maker, of Scarborough. His thoughts were definitely turned to religion through the preaching of George Whitefield. In 1744 Oxley married Elizabeth Fenn, of Norwich, and

settled in that city. The certificate for service in America from the London Y.M. of Ministers and Elders, 1770, is given in full, with the names of Friends signing it, in his *Journal*, published in 1837, p. 306. He returned to wife and family in 1772, having travelled about 13,755 miles.

¹⁰¹ Samuel Neale (1729-1792) was born in Dublin, being a son of Thomas and Martha Neale. His mother died when he was six, and soon afterwards his father emigrated to America, leaving his family under the care of relatives. In 1756, he married Mary Peisley, at which time he was resident at Rathangan, co. Kildare. He was a diligent visitor of the Churches in the three kingdoms.

¹⁰² The home of Robert Walker (c. 1717-1785) was Gildersome, near Leeds. "He was given to see the approaching troubles of the revolution," and he "delivered many faithful warnings, suitable cautions, and instructions" (Bowden, *Hist.* ii. 293; *Piety Promoted*). He died at the house of Thomas Phillips, at Tottenham, Middlesex.

¹⁰³ Elizabeth Robinson (1729-1804) was the daughter of John and Mary Hoyle, of Burnley, Lancs. "After deep exercise of mind, she came forth in a public testimony about the 23rd year of her age, in which she has signified that she thought herself one of the least so engaged" (Testimony in D.). In 1754, E. Hoyle married Joshua Robinson, of Counterside in Wensleydale, Yorks, and in 1778 she married George Gibson and became a member of Thaxted M.M. in Essex. Bowden states that "it was from the ministry of Elizabeth Robinson that Thomas Scattergood [1748-1814] dates his awakening."

¹⁰⁴ Mary Leaver (1720-1789) was the wife of John Leaver of Nottingham. Her three adult daughters died shortly after her return from America in 1775.

A poem, signed "Fidelia," and dated Philadelphia, 25th of 4mo. 1775, is addressed "To our Valued Friends Eliz: Robinson and Mary Leaver on their return home from America," of which this is the last verse:

" Oh may this guardian power divine
In peace your steps sustain,
Those gifts your duty did resign
His love restore again."

Row MSS. in D.

Robert Walker returned in the same vessel as E. Robinson and M. Leaver.

¹⁰⁵ Thomas Colley (1742-1812) "was born at Smeaton, near Pontefract, and educated in the principles of the Church of England, and when about eleven years of age, came to reside at Sheffield as an Apprentice" (MS. Testimony in D.). He was married in 1764; his wife, Jane, and he were received into membership in 1768; in 1768 he first appeared in the ministry, and two years later commenced travelling therein. There is a MS. account in D. of his travels in the West Indies with Philip Madin, of Sheffield, in 1779. Jane Colley died in 1819—"for twenty-four years before her decease she was mostly confined to her room by a painful indisposition" (MS. Testimony in D.).

Thomas Colley's addresses—*A Tender Salutation* and *An Apology for Silent Waiting*—passed through some twelve editions between 1793 and 1824.

¹⁰⁶ John Townsend (1725-1801) was a pewterer by trade, a member of an old Berkshire family. His wearing a "Red-spotted Handkerchief" was a great burden to some of his American brethren. See a memoir of him in *Recollections of Spitalfields*, by Theodore Compton, 1908; also *The British Friend*, 1874. Thomas Colley and he travelled together, Thomas being a tall man and John very short in stature.

¹⁰⁷ Mary Ridgway (1728-1804) was the daughter of Joseph and Mary Sparkes of Exeter. In 1753, in company with Sarah Splatt, she visited Ireland, and in the following year married Joshua Ridgway, of Ballicarrol, Queen's Co. "During his life, she had not much public service, home seeming to be her proper allotment; but after his decease she was diligent in her ministerial office" (Leadbeater's *Biog. Notices*, 1823, p. 338).

¹⁰⁸ Jane Watson was the companion of Mary Ridgway on religious visits in the Old as well as the New World.

¹⁰⁹ This long and interesting list of transatlantic Gospel messengers closes with a couple of remarkable women to whose valuable services history has not as yet done justice, nor can justice be done here in a brief note.

Deborah Darby (1754-1810) was the daughter of John and Hannah Barnard, of Upperthorpe, near Sheffield. In 1776, she married Samuel, son of Abraham and Abiah Darby of Coalbrookdale (see *THE JOURNAL*, x. 79), and shortly afterwards she began to engage in public ministry of the Gospel. Her visit to the States will ever be memorable in connection with the conversion and conviction of Stephen Grellet.

¹¹⁰ Rebecca Young, *aft.* Byrd (1758-1834), was the daughter of John and Jane Young, of Shrewsbury. "She was first engaged in the ministry in 1784 . . . and from that time to the year 1810, Deborah Darby and she were, with little intermission, employed visiting most parts of Great Britain and Ireland" (Corder's *Memorials*). In 1800, she married William Byrd of Marnhull, Dorset.

The foregoing list records 165 visits to America during the 137 years, of which 47 were made by women, and 118 by men Ministers.

The MS. *Record of Friends Travelling in Ireland*, frequently mentioned in above notes, is now being printed and will appear in later pages of this volume of *THE JOURNAL*.

The ponderous volumes of our forefathers show us how little they were disposed to dwell on the by-products of the central truths they proclaimed against all hindering things. The spiritual realities of the new life were everything to them. They had no compassion for degenerate descendants who long that their journals—those at least of acute observers—might have strayed more frequently beyond the precincts of the blessed meetings that were their power houses of strength, and so have brought minor matters to view in the conditions around them.

From *Social Service: Its Place in the Society of Friends*, by Joshua Rowntree, Swarthmore Lecture for 1913, p. 17.

All desire to rejoice with Him, but few will suffer with Him, or for Him. Many are the companions of his table; not many of his abstinence. The loaves they follow, but the cup of his agony they leave; it is too bitter, they like not to drink thereof.

WILLIAM PENN, *No Cross, No Crown*, pt. i. chap. xii. sect. xi.

Presentations in Episcopal Visitations, 1662-1679

LINCOLNSHIRE

Arranged in Wapentakes

Continued from page 29

MANLEY WAPENTAKE

AULKBOROUGH. 1662. Aug. 25. Paul Benington, John Dent^r—quakers for refusing to come to Church.

1662. 29 October. Paull Bennington & his wife, John Dent—for not coming to Church.

1662. 29 Oct. Rob^t Walker—a Quaker for non-payment of assessment to the Churchwarden for the Churchouse—the sume of one shilling foure pence.

likewise we psent James Trayson, another of the said sect for his denyall of his duty thereto being 2^s.

1663. April 30. Paul Bennington & Joan his wife, John Dent—for absenting from the Church, suspended.

1663. Oct. 15. John Dent, Paull Bennington & Joan his wife—doe stand excoicate.

John Wattam, Rob^t Sutton—for working & conversing with Paull Bennington & John Dent, excommunicate.

1664. 8th die Aug^{ti}. Paule Beningham & Joane his wife, John Dent—for standing excoicate.

1664. Nov. 9. Paul Benington & Joan his wife—for standing excoicate with Inhibition.

BARTON SUP STRATHER (Stather). 1662. Aug. 22 & 25. John Johnson of Thealby within the pish of Burton-upon-Stather, & Elizabeth his wife, & William Robinson his man—for refusing to come to Church.

John Wressell of the same Towne & Anne his wife—for the like.

Richard Wressell jun^r of y^e same & Anne his wife—for the like.

^r These two Friends had previously been fined 7s. each.

John Johnson of Thealby—for one Child being not legally buried.

John Wressle of the same—for having three Children unbaptised & two not legally buried.

Richard Wressell Jun^r of the same towne—for having two children unbaptised.

1662. Oct. 29. John Johnson & his wife, John Wressell & Anne his wife, Rich. Wressell & Anna his wife—for not coming to Church.

Elizabeth Johnson—for not giveing thanks to God for her deliv^rance after childbearing co^monly called Churching.

John Johnson—for not baptising his child—All p^resented before.

1663. April 30. John Johnson & Elizabeth his wife, Richard Wressle jun^r & Anna his wife, John Wresle & Anne his wife—for Standing exco^micate with Inhibition.

1663. Oct. 15. John Johnson & Elisabeth his wife, John Wressle & Anne his wife, Richard Wressle & Anne his wife—for standing exco^micate.

1664. Nov. 7. *ut supra*.

1684. Sep. 7. (Burton super Stather). John Wresle & Susanne his wife, Richard Wresle & Anne his wife—for standing exco^micate.

N.B.—The above are not named as Quakers—but their names and the offences for which they are presented suggest that they were.

LUDDINGTON. 1662. October 29. Richard Seaton, Willm Spaine & his wife, Hugh Goodhill & his wife, Rob^t Pickhas, Ranold at Reginald Lumb & his wife, Fortune Gathorne & his wife, John Clarke & his wife, Nich. Medcalfe, Eliz. Margram widdow of Garthorpe, Gerral Haldonby, Anna Hobson, wid, The wife of Edward Mell, Quakers of Garthorpe—all ex.

1663. Dorcas the wife of Edward Mell of Garthorpe, Elisabeth Margrave widdow—for not coming to Church.

1663-4. Edward Mell—for not p^recuring his children to be baptised.

1664. Ap. 21. Edward Mell—for not baptising his children.

1664°. Nov. 7. Richard Seaton, Anne Hobson, Regnold Lum, Jarard Haldenby, John Clarke, Nicholas Medcalfe, Hugh Goodhill, Fortune Gathorne, Willm Spaine, Rob^t Pickaver—for standing excoicate with Inhibition.

1684. Sep. 17. John Clark, Ann Spain widow—already excoñunicate.

FRODDINGHAM. 1662. Oct. 29. Jervas Bainton, Thomas Bainton, Eliza : Bainton, Willm Marshall—grand quakers & absenters from the Church.

1684. Sep. 17. Gervase Bainton, [?] Leonard Bainton & Hannah his wife—for standing excoicate.

BELTON. 1684. Oct. 8. John Hallifax & Susannah his wife p^rtended to bee—for standing excoicate.

1685. Ap. 21. John Hallifax & Susannah his p^rtended wife—for not frequenting their pish Church to hear divine service & Sermon.

EPWORTH. 1662. Oct. 29. James Browne,² Rich. Parnell,² James Pettinger,³ Elisabeth Hudson,³ Thomas Hallifax,³ John Urrie & his wife³—p^rsented for Quakers.

James Browne⁴—for not coming to the pish Church to divine service.

Richard Parnell,⁴ Janett Pettinger,⁴ Elisabeth Hudson,⁴ Tho : Hallifax⁴—for the like.

1663. Ap. 30. Wee p^rsent as followeth for Quakers absenting themselves from their pish Church to heare divine service & sermon. Lindley Man, Henry Maw, Rich : Barnard, James Browne, Richard Parnell, James Pettinger, Elisabeth Hudson, Tho : Hallifax, John Urrie, his wife, Mary Smith widd., Geo. Dunstone—all *ex antea*.

1663-4. James Pettinger, Elisabeth Hudson, Thomas Hallifax, John Urrie, George Dunstone, Lindley Man, Henry Man—for not coming to the pish Church.

Richard Parnell, Elisabeth Hudson, James Browne, Thomas Hallifax, John Urrie & his wife, George Dunster, James Bettinger—for standing excoicate.

² Thrice previously excom.

³ Twice previously excom.

⁴ Not excom. for the first time.

Robert Browne the sonne of James Browne, Ludley Man—for conversing & traiding with persons excommunicate with Inhibition.

Thomas Hallifax, Richard Parnell, John Urrie—for not observing the 30 January & 29 May & other holy dayes & Lordsdays—ex.

Richard Barnard, James Pettinger, George Dunston, Ludley Man—for the same, 4 Nov. 1663.

Richard Purnell—for refusing to pay his assessm^t to the repaires of the Church being 5^s.

John Urrie—2^s.

Thomas Hallifax—2^s 6^d.

Mary Smith widdow—1^s 9^d.

James Browne—10^s.

Richard Parnell—for keeping Conventicles in his house.

Thomas Hallifax—for the like.

1663. Ap. 30. John Urrie & his wife, Mary Smith widdow, James Browne, Richard Parnell, James Pettinger, Elizabeth Hudson, Thomas Hallifax, George Dunston—for not baptising their children—all ex.

Richard Parnell, Thomas Hallifax, for keeping Conventicles in their houses.

Thomas Hallifax, Lindley Mawe—for keeping company with those being excommunicate.

1663-4. James Browne, James Pettinger, Thomas Hallifax, John Urrie & his wife, George Dunston—for standing excoīcate.

Lindley Lawe.

Richard Parnell, John Urrie—for not baptising their Children & standing excoīcate.

1664. April 20. (Lind)ley Man—for keeping company with psons excommunicate with Inhibition.

1685. April 21. John Urry & his wife, Thomas Hallifax, for standing excoīcate.

HAXEY. 1662. Aug. 25. William Bursall & his wife, Richard Sampson & his wife, William Clarke & his wife—for absenting themselves from the Church.

Richard Sampson, William Burswill,—for having a child unbaptised.

1662. October 29. William Birdsall—for not coming to the Church.

Richard Samson & his wife, William Clarke & his wife—for the same.

Will^m Clarke for burying his Child in his garding.
1663. Ap. 30. The names of psons excomunicated
Dec. 14: 1662 & soe continue—William Clarke &
Elisabeth Fish his p^rtended wife, Richard Sampson &
Anne Chambers his p^rtended wife, William Bursall &
Elisabeth Hallifax, his p^rtended wife.

Psons excomunicated with Inhibition March 29: 1662.
Will^m Clarke & Elisabeth his p^rtended wife, Will^m Bursall
& Elisabeth Hallifax his p^rtended wife, Richard Samson
& Anne Chambers his p^rtended wife.

1663-4. Will^m Clarke and Elisabeth his p^rtended
wife, Richard Sampson & Anne his p^rtended wife, Will^m
Bursall, Elisabeth Hallifax, John Bursall's p^rtended wife
—for standing excoicate with Inhibition.

1683. May 9. Thomas Union & Elizabeth his
p^rtended wife—for cohabiting together as man & wife,
not being Lawfully married.

MANTON. 1662. Aug. 27 (Manton cum Cleatham).
Thomas Wyer of Manton for not being Lawfully married
with Isabel (Good) his pretended wife.

G. LYON TURNER.

To be continued

Silence—and Decline

1729, iv. 22.—Was in the evening at Dolobran where was one
Rd. Thomas a friend lately arrived from Pensylvania who gave a large
account of the country, but a very different account of the young generation
of friends there who are very much declining from the Truth in many
Respects.

Diary of John Kelsall, of Wales, MS. in D.

This our annual meeting hath been large and the company of our
beloved ancient friend Thomas Gawthrop [from England, see page 128]
very acceptable and strengthening tho' his labour among us hath mostly
been in the weighty, instructive example of solemn silence.

From an Epistle of Philadelphia Women's Y.M., 1775.

The Conversion of Joseph Phipps¹

JOSEPH PHIPPS in the time of his youth was very gay, and addicted to the dissipating pastimes of the age; his abilities were strong and lively, and delighting himself much in the Theatre (to which when in London he had free access), he wrote a play which got into the Duke of Richmond's hands, and which, after his mind had taken a serious turn, cost him some pains to rescue from the press, being offered one hundred pounds for the copyright.

He was by trade a shoemaker, but so little of an economist that sometimes from hunger he was driven to the necessity of eating his paste till he could finish a pair of shoes.

He was so far gone in speculative reasoning as to admit the belief that all things came by nature, but yet he sometimes had some serious reflections, and the thought would sometimes present to his mind, if there existed a Superior Being, what state was he in! While he resided in London, a young man of the name of Hall was his companion in work, and whose mind inclined to religion. He one day said to Joseph, "What religious profession do you think is the best?" Joseph replied, "If there is anything in religion, it is among the quakers." "Why," said William, "how came you to know anything of them?" He replied, "I was brought up amongst them." "Oh," said William, "I wish you would go with me to one of their Meetings." "Well, one day perhaps I may."

Some weeks after, Joseph appearing seriously thoughtful, William said to him, "Where will you go to-day?" "I was thinking," said he, "of going to the quakers' meeting." "I am glad of that," said William. They went to that call'd the Savoy Meeting, it happening to be the first day after the Yearly Meeting; they were there early, and on seeing Benjamin Kidd come in, William said, "Who is he? Do you know him?" "Yes," said

¹ The following relation was given by J. P. himself to Thomas Wagstaffe. It is printed in *Friends' Monthly Magazine*, vol. i., 1830.

Joseph. "I have seen him in Yorkshire, he is a clever fellow." In the course of the meeting Benjamin Kidd preached particularly to the state of those two young men, who sat weeping under his testimony. He said, "I feel that what I speak is received, and I rejoice in it." They attended several of the succeeding meetings, and were both effectually reached. Jos. Phipps's vain associates becoming a burden to him, he found it safest to quit them and return to York, where he was received by his friends with kindness. After a time, the wonted levity of his disposition began to unbend for want of being properly on his guard, and he was favoured to feel his hurt. About that time Benjamin Kidd coming into those parts was again opened into his state. The next morning he pack'd up his things and returned to London, and entered into the service of Joseph Walker, a valuable man.

Joseph Phipps was born in the city of York in 1708,² a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Phipps of that city, both Friends. In 1753 he accompanied, not without some sense of apprehension, Ann Mercy Bell (c. 1706-1775), of York, on a remarkable open-air preaching tour of the city of London, an account of which was printed soon after. Seven years later, he married, at Norwich, Sarah Kendall, of that city, being described at the time as a coal merchant. The removal of himself and family to Norwich took place about 1766. He was a religious writer rather than speaker, some of his writings being of a controversial character. About 1770 he prepared and circulated an address, *To the Youth of Norwich Meeting*, which was reprinted eight times down to the year 1818, and he made one incursion, at least, into the realm of verse. In 1765 Phipps edited a new edition of George Fox's *Journal*—"The Third Edition corrected." His decease occurred at Norwich in 1787. A daughter, Sarah, married Ollive Sims, of Stockport, in 1788.

Several letters written by or to him are extant in **D.**—*e.g.* to Ann Gurney, 1777, from Ann Mercy Bell, 1744 and 1757, from Mary Brook, 1774.

² *D.N.B.* states that he was born at Norwich, but the Yorkshire Registers confirm the above statement.

Humphrey Bates to George Fox, 1660¹

lemster the 25th day of the 8th Month [1660]

my reviedere frend whome in my soul J loue what shall I saie vn to thee, truly I Can say, my Loue as a springe is Rissen in mee, and Runs fresh, and freely throw mee to thee deare Hart mani Trialls Haue I had both withine and withoute since in the outward I last saw thee, but in the Light, the truth ; the lord hath bine seene good to Israell : dere Hart, this day was a meting of frendes at my outward beeing, and the in Closed was sente me, and brought mee in a leter derected out of Radnor there, for me to send to thee with spede, my reviederd frend as thee findes freedom in the lord, the light, let me receue som lines from thee,

H : B :

my dere loue to frends of truth with thee.

[Addressed in same hand]

This with speede to bee
deliuered to : g : ff :

[Endorsed in George Fox's hand]

humfrey bates
whoe viseted gf
in lankester
presen who did
in the trouth 1660²

all
thes to be in glosed

[Enclosure]

By vertue of A warrant wch this morning I have reciued from the Right honourable sir Edward Nicholas Knight one of his magisteses principle seckettaryes, for the releasing & setting at liberty of George ffox late A prisoner

¹ From a copy in H.S.P. (*Early Quaker Etting Papers*, p. 33). For Bates (Eache), see THE JOURNAL, vii. viii.

² G. F. is wrong, Bates died in 1662.

in Lancaster goale, and from thence brought hither by habeous Corpe, & yeasterday Comited vnto your Cousttady I doe heareby Requier you accordingly, to Release and sett the said prisoner George fox at liberty for wch this shall be your warrante, and discharge, given vndr my hand the 25th day of October in the year of oure lord god 1660.

To Sir John lenthall Knight marshall of ye Kings bench or his deputy

THOMAS MALLETT.

[Endorsed]

Thomas Mallett's
order for the release
of George Fox from
Prison
Octob 25. 1660.³

Bergson on Literary Research

“ THIS faculty [intuition] is in no way mysterious. Every one of us has had opportunities to exercise it in some degree. Any one, for example, who has been engaged in literary work, knows perfectly well that after long study has been given to the subject, when all documents have been collected and all sketches made, one thing more is necessary—an effort, often painful, to set oneself in the heart of the subject and get from it an impulse as profound as possible, when there is nothing more to be done than to follow it. This impulse, once received, sets the spirit on a path where it finds again all the information it had collected and a thousand other details. The impulse develops itself, analyses itself in expressions whose enumeration might be infinite; the further you go on the more is revealed, never can you say everything that is to be said: and yet if you turn back to apprehend the impulse you feel behind you, it is hidden from you. For it is nothing but a direction of movement, and although capable of infinite development, is simplicity itself. Metaphysical intuition seems to be of the same kind. Here the counterpart of the sketches and documents of literary production is the totality of the observations and experiences collected by the positive sciences.

BERGSON, *Introduction to Metaphysics*, p. 56, see *Eucken and Bergson, their Significance for Christian Thought*, by E. Herman, 1912, p. 160.

³ For this, see *Camb. Jnl.*

Martha Fisher to Margaret Fox, 1673¹

deare freind Margaret Fox to whom is my loue in
the lord I Reciued tewleeters from thee and I had answered
the last but I did not stay to haue betor nuse then yet
I haue to send thee but i need say but leettill bcaus
friends douth take care to send thee word but thy deare
husband has binn had to and againe severall times by the
keeperes of the prison for the next day after thy sone
Lower went out of London it being the last day of the
tearme the Judges sent for thy husband to the same plase
he was befor and they gaue the sentance that he was to
goe downe to woster which cannot be Revoiced but all
the fauor that can be showed to him is that he may gow
downe at his owne Leasuer and to be there at the sises
which is the 2 day of the 2 month at woster but they
sent for him in great hast from kinston to haue him goe
then deare margaret thy care conserning the mony J
think to Answer and gow and Reciuie it my deare love is
to thy chilteren and to thomas lower and all freinds
heare there loue is to thee and we are fellowfeelers of thy
sorow noe more but my

loue MARTHA FISHER.

the 7 day of the
i month 1673 London

[Addressed]

these
for Sarah Fell at
Swarthmoore Leaue
this with thomas Greene
shopkeeper in
Lancaster.

[Endorsed in George Fox's hand]

m fisher to
m ff of gff
1673 read

¹ From a copy of the original in H.S.P. (*Early Quaker Etting Papers*,
p. 46). For M. Fisher, see Camb. *Jnl.*

George Fox to William Penn, 1674¹

Worcester goale this 28th of ye 6th moth 1674

Deare w p :

To whom is my loue & to thy wiffe & ffreinds J heare trouble thee with another letter Inclosed from Mary lande by w^{ch} thou maist see y^t an order vpon worde is entred in there assembly bookes: touchinge ffreinds yea & nea Instead of an oath: & they only stay for an order for confirmation from y^e olde Baltamoore when thou goest to speake with him thou may take Sam: Groome² with thee: hee knows y^e condition of Mary lande. & J desire thee to speake with Tho: moore³ concerneinge y^t w^{ch} thee & J had in discourse touching y^e errors in y^e Indictment: & thou gave mee a hint though J did not lay much stresse in y^e words: howe y^t J. Story & J: wilkison were willing to referr there matter to G. W: & A: P⁴ for they to make an end of y^e strife they have raised amongst ffreinds: wee let them Judge in truth & righteousness or it will be a fearfull thinge else without respect of person or favor shall be glad of it & begun with y^e originall cause whether Jt was not my letter y^t J writt to preserue y^e vnity of truth & glory of God Jn y^e north when they first fledd & y^e noise thereof fled ouer y^e nation & there answer & therer shewinge it to be quarterly meetinge & soe lett them goe doune into y^e north & with those auncient ministers there with every thing in order ffirst matters is [? of] fact then matters of words lett Jt be examined togeather with all y^e partye to y^e differens y^t Joynes with them: & had they donne this before J came into y^e lande: when they were both doune in y^e north. & in y^e midst off them especially G: ff: [ff is uncertain, having had two letters written one on top of the other, but looks

¹ From a copy of the original in the handwriting of Thomas Lower (H.S.P.—Penn Forbes MSS., ii. 49). For other letters of the Worcester imprisonment, see Camb. *Jnl.*

² Samuel Groome, a London Friend, living at Limehouse, was well acquainted with affairs in Maryland. There are several letters in D. written from that Colony, which make mention of him.

³ For Thomas Moore, J.P., see Camb. *Jnl.*

⁴ That is, George Whitehead and Alexander Parker.

most like ff] they had donne well : soe J shoulde be glad if they woulde take it upon them : & Judge righteously. & lett euery thing haue Jts Just weight measure & proportion : & when they haue donn lett them draw vpp an account of there Judgement : & recorde it in there book of there condemnation & Justification : that Coppys of it may be sent to the whome they haue troubled. butt keepe this to thy selfe : & lett Jt not bee seene except a seruice of ye thinge goes on : but thou maist make vse of ye words : J shall write a few words to A.P : soe noe more butt my loue. J ansed T:l to writt this being neare & not able to ly in bedd but risse about one in ye morninge : soe noe more butt my loue to thee & ffreinds

G : ff :

[On same sheet of paper Tho. Lower wrote to W. P.]

Deare w : p :

J haue been with ye high sheriffe, & vndersheriffe to obtaine from them ye graunt of ye priviledge of ye townde for my ffather to bee in & whome J founde very loueing & ready to comply with our desires : butt yt ye vndersheriffe feared : yt some of ye Justices woulde call him in question for it hereafter : seeinge such stockes of Quakers did resort to him : w^{ch} was tolerable while in prison : butt woulde not when abroad or in townde for says hee they haue sent one preacher to prison : & nowe they haue 100 come into there Country : w^{ch} vexes them to thinke : yt truth is like to Jncrease butt Jn discourse with him & others : J finde yt there Judgement is : yt a writt of error : & an arrest of the Judgement of sentence of premunire : would undoe & ouer throwe all this worke of theres w^{ch} if soe woulde much more torment & plague them : then if my ffather were freed from his premunire by ye kinges graunt : butt whether this be as secible as they speak it : J would desire thee to be well aduiced therein ; with some able Councill : before thou enter ye doeings any thing therein : for if there be not a certainty of our throweing there worke yt way & soe bringinge my ffather out of : prison ouer ther heads Jt were not wisdom to enter into it else : but if : vpon aduice with Councill : & mature consideration : Jt may be accomplished best : yt way : they thou may proceed to effect

it : as thee shalt be aduiced. butt if not then for Tho : moore & thee to pursue the kinges former promise to him : to free him whensouer hee was premunired & thou maist assist him, & accompany him : in y^t worke : if you both Judge it fitt : my ffather is still weakely & sicke : rather worse then better & wants aire very much to refresh him : but cannot gett downe staires & upp : hee is soe weake : we haue sent to one of y^e Justices today : caled Sr ffancis Russell : to try whether wee can gett him : & Coll Sands to Consent & Comply : with y^e sheriffes grauntinge of him to bee att some ffreinds house in townde : w^{ch} if they will doe then y^e sheriffe hath promised to doe it : what will be y^e Jssue of y^e endeauer wee leaue to y^e Lorde : whoe turnes y^e hearts of men as best pleases him : soe deseringe an account from thee of what thou does : or Can doe : in this affaire by y^e first opportunity : with y^e remembrance of my mothers mine & my sisters deare loue vnto thee : & ffreinds J rest

Thy dearely & truely loueinge

ffreinde THOMAS LOWER

If Tho Moore be not Jn townde my ffather woulde desire thee to ride ouer to Tho Moores : & Jnforme him about y^e errors : & what aduice thou receiues from Councell vpon it : Coun: Stroude was of Councell for vs : vpon his last removall Jt might not be amisse to aduise with him againe : Tho : Rudyarde^s can Jnforme thee w^{ch} of y^e Stroudes it was :

[Addressed :] ffor William Penn these
leaue this with : [Philip Ford]
att y^e signe of y^e hood & scarffe
in bowe lane neer cheape
syde these.

London

Men are too often the worse for their Wit, for their Learning, aye for their Religion too, if Charity does not humble and sanctify them.

WILLIAM PENN, *Address to Protestants*, Preface.

^s For Thomas Rudyard, see *Camb. Jnl.*

George Fox to William Penn, 1675¹

Deare William

J Receiued thy Letter; & my loue to thee & thy wife & y^e rest of ffriends, G:W & A:P: & all the rest, y^t Inquires after thee Now as Concerneing the things thou writes to me, about y^e 2: Johns² and such as has great faith Concerneinge them; Then why would not they seeke them, this 3: or 4: years, & come downe & Joined with y^e other ffriends, & haue had Meettings with them, which it is like they haue known, how things was; & not haue judged afarr off.—And as touchinge the Jury Men, J doe not vnderstande, y^t they euer giue Judgement, or pronounce sentence, but onely try y^e matter of fact; But Dr William J shall not striue with thee about matters of law, or Law points, but they made noe Exceptions against their Jury-men or Judges, nor y^t they finde any fault with them, or the matters evidenced, onely one Article, as J heare from London, Jn^o Story protests against; And all they y^t does thinke, y^e John's are wronged, & all y^e others are wronge in their Judgem^t, & proceedings ag^t them, in their Meettings, & yett has putt them upon those Meettings; they themselues has beene y^e orderers, & setters on of these Meettings, some of them: Therefore it had beene well for them, to haue come downe, & done right at first, if they thinke these haue done wronge, & not complaine against y^t which many Antient ffriends has done; For they haue not Concerned mee in the thing:—And as touchinge any application to them at London, J doe not see any such thinge is done, but onely Lett them see what was done, because their advice was followed, in y^e former Meettings as they ordered; and upon their Complainte upon their Judgem^t, they did soe farr Condescend to them, that if they thought, the John's were wronged, they might come downe, & haue a Meettinge, with y^e same persons, at the same place, and haue a Rehearseinge of y^e matters againe; Not that they wanted Councill or Judgem^t or their Advice in y^e things;

¹ From a copy of a contemporary copy (H.S.P.—Penn Forbes MSS. ii. 53).

² That is, John Wilkinson and John Story.

but had sound Judgem^t in themselues, J vnderstand though many of them, J did not see, y^e came aboue 40: Miles & waited upon them y^e best part of A weeke: And as for offerringe them another Meetinge, J never hearde they desire any such thing, or make any such complaine; Therefore lett them y^t dos complaine aboue, Come down, & not lie frettinge, & troubleinge themselues there; And for me to profferr A Meetinge, that has not beene Concerned, & time, & place for others, Except J was there my selfe; and to gather upp them y^t was there then off 100: miles Compasse; Jt would not bee soe proper for me, as them that did first Concerne themselues: and to doe such a thinge without their desireinge of it, is to bringe a Question upon y^e proceedings of them y^t gaue Judgement, who are farr dispersed abroad since, Jn^o Burnyett for Wales, Thomas Langhorne³ T Robertson & Jo^a Graues for London: And J: Burnyett & Rob: Lodge were lately amongst there Meetinges, & went through them; But the two Johns would not come neare them, to see them, nor to complaine of any wronge done them; But they haue had their seperate Meetinges from ffriends, before the Judgem^t was given Ag^t them; and haue drawne upp a paper, subscribed by about 84: names at it, some of w^{ch} such as were Married by Priests, & such as haue not come amongst ffriends, for seueral years past, & some boyes; and such are the party they are gatheringe: Neith^r doe J know, what y^e Complains are y^t y^e 2: Jn^os write to G: W: or A: P: about; —Jn^o Burnyett & Rob: Lodge were speakinge of writeinge upp to ffriends at London, to G: W: & J: Batt, & W: G:⁴ thou mayst enquire of them, for their Letter;—And to make A Nationall businesse of it, they haue not beene such publicke persons, in y^e Nation; But where y^e facts has been Committed is y^e fittest place, to heare it, or neare it;—And all such, as are dissatisfied, Whether in Citties, Townes, & Country Jts most proper for them, who are desireous to heare it againe; & they y^t ordered y^e Meetinge first; if they be not satisfied with y^e Judgem^t & proceedings off friends, of the Quarterly Meetinge, if they can get them out, & if all the others will agree to it to admitt of such A Meetinge, before they judge They Judge their

³ For Thomas Langhorne, see *F.P.T.*, and for others see *Camb. Jnl.*

⁴ That is, William Gibson.

former stubbornesse, Lett them doe as they see fitt, if they thinke others has not Judged Equally, they may come & mende y^e matter if they cann; But J doe not heare, y^t any of those dissatisfied ones, doe mention any thinge that y^e two Johns has done amisse, but onely complains of such as gaue Judgm^t:—But truly William, the Lords power Reigns ouer all these things, & his Euerlasting seed:—& J doe not understande that they might haue brought their 84: to y^e Meettinge if they woulde, y^t hath subscribed to them; But these subscriptions was not in y^e begininge, who brought people to haue their names written in the Lambs booke of life;—Now if any of them come to me to complaine, they was greiued in any of these things, then J knew what to say And such as does complaine without heareinge or seeinge, as eye and eare wittnesses, yett its like has heard; How they haue vindicated, fflyeinge in times of Persecution, and affirmed, that y^e paym^t of Tythes is not Antichristian, & womens Meetings are Rebuted Monsters, And Recording Condemnations giveinge y^e Deuill Advantage; and singeinge in Meettings whilst others are prayinge or speakeinge, Confusion, & delusion; & calls Monthly & Quarterly Meetings Courts & sessions:—And now these things are Judged, they call this hard measure: But lett all such as will stand by these things, Lett them subscribe their names in this List, & Joine with y^e rest of them, and make a short worke, & appear what they are, ffor these are the things J understand Friends has judged them for, and many other such like things, though J was not there to hear it: And soe with my Loue to all, in y^e power of God, that is ouer all these disquieted spiritts

G: F:

Swarthmor the 30th of y^e 7th moth

1675

[Addressed] ffor William Penn these
 Leave this with phillippe
 fforde at y^e signe off
 y^e hoode & scarfe in
 bow lane neere
 cheapsyde

London

these

John Matern, Schoolmaster

THE insertion on page 114 of a reference to the Matern family of Silesia has aroused interest in John Matern, early Quaker Schoolmaster under Christopher Taylor, of Waltham Abbey, and later of Edmonton.

John Matern (c. 1640-1680) was a German by birth and "a man of learning, having been educated in the colleges of his country and designed for the office of a priest" (*Annual Monitor*, 1844, p. 113; *The Friend* (Phila.), 1845, p. 228). But the views on religion preached on the Continent of Europe by English Quakers reached his home-land, and found an answer in the hearts of himself and his family, causing his father-in-law, Christopher Proham, who was "a priest" (*Piety Promoted*, s. v. John Matern), and his family to desire closer association with English Friends—a desire which, after correspondence with, and encouragement by some of the latter, resulted in a decision to quit their native land and settle in England. This immigration took place in 1674, and there can be little doubt that the following entry in *The Journal of George Fox* (Camb. ed. ii. 324) refers to this event:—

1672. About 1672 there was a priest convinct ; in Polland who came into England ; with his wife & his daughter & her husband ; & ye rest of his children ; & his son in law is a scoollmaster.

Matern soon found his place "amongst tender Children, to instruct them in Languages, and other necessary Sciences, appertaining to this outward Life" (*The Testimony of . . . John Matern*, 1680, p. 6), entering as assistant the school conducted by Christopher Taylor, first at Waltham Abbey in Essex and later at Edmonton in Middlesex.

In 1679, C. Taylor and J. Matern wrote *A Compendium or Abridgment of Three Languages the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew*. At the close of his Preface, Matern writes, "The most mercifull God grant that through his Grace and blessing, this natural knowledge of Tongues may tend

to his glory, and the profit and very great increase of many Christian Schools."

In this School, when situate at Waltham Abbey, there occurred a remarkable visitation of Divine favour, described in the following words :—

Upon the 4th day of the Moneth called June 1679, at a Meeting in the Town called Waltham-Abby in Essex of the People call'd Quakers, where was present about Forty or Fifty Young Boyes and Maidens ; God's heavenly Power brake forth in some Maids and Young Girls, it begun with Three or Four at first, broke them into Tears and Melting of Heart, continued so a small time, then it reached two or three of the Younger Boys, which melted them into Tears ; and in a very small time reached all the Boyes and Young Girls, many of them being but about Eight or Nine and Ten Years old . . . and at last it reached unto the Elder People, so that all in the Meeting was broken by the Power into Tears and Melting, which did continue for about one Hour, until the Meeting ended. . . . (*A Testimony to the Lord's Power . . . Amongst Children*, 1679, p. 7).

Of this event Matern writes :—

I my self was so overpowered and overcome with this Heavenly Life, Virtue and Power of God, that I did shake and tremble before him " (*ibid.* p. 17).

Shortly after this, the School was transferred to Edmonton, but John Matern's connection with it was soon to be closed by his early death. A week before this took place, he wrote a testimony and prayer, which he caused to be read amongst the scholars. About four hours before the end, "the Family Meeting" was held around the fever-stricken teacher, and "there Lovingly together we enjoyed one another in the Lord . . . so that he was exercised in Singing Praises to the Lord, and magnifying his great Power" (*Matern Testimony*, p. 12). He was seized with fever on the 24th of 6 mo., 1680, and expired on the 1st of 7 mo., at seven o'clock in the evening.

Testimonies to Matern's faithful services were written by his master and mistress, Christopher and Frances Taylor, by his fellow-teacher, Alexander Paterson, and by several of his youthful *protégés*. One child, John Woolley, aged ten, thus expresses himself :—

I can say, with many more of my School-fellows that we never desired a better Tutor then he was. When I heard he lay upon his sick bed, many times I have cried to the Lord, in my heart to raise him up

again ; but it hath been the will of the Lord to take him away, and now he is at peace to all eternity (Matern Testimony, p. 28).

In the same printed volume are similar quaint, old world utterances on the same subject by William and Edward Penington (aged 15 and 13), sons of Isaac and Mary Penington (see *Experiences of Mary Penington*, 1911, p. 53), Margaret Rous (aged 12), granddaughter of Margaret (Fell) Fox, and others. Of these youthful writers, Teacher Alexander Paterson says :—

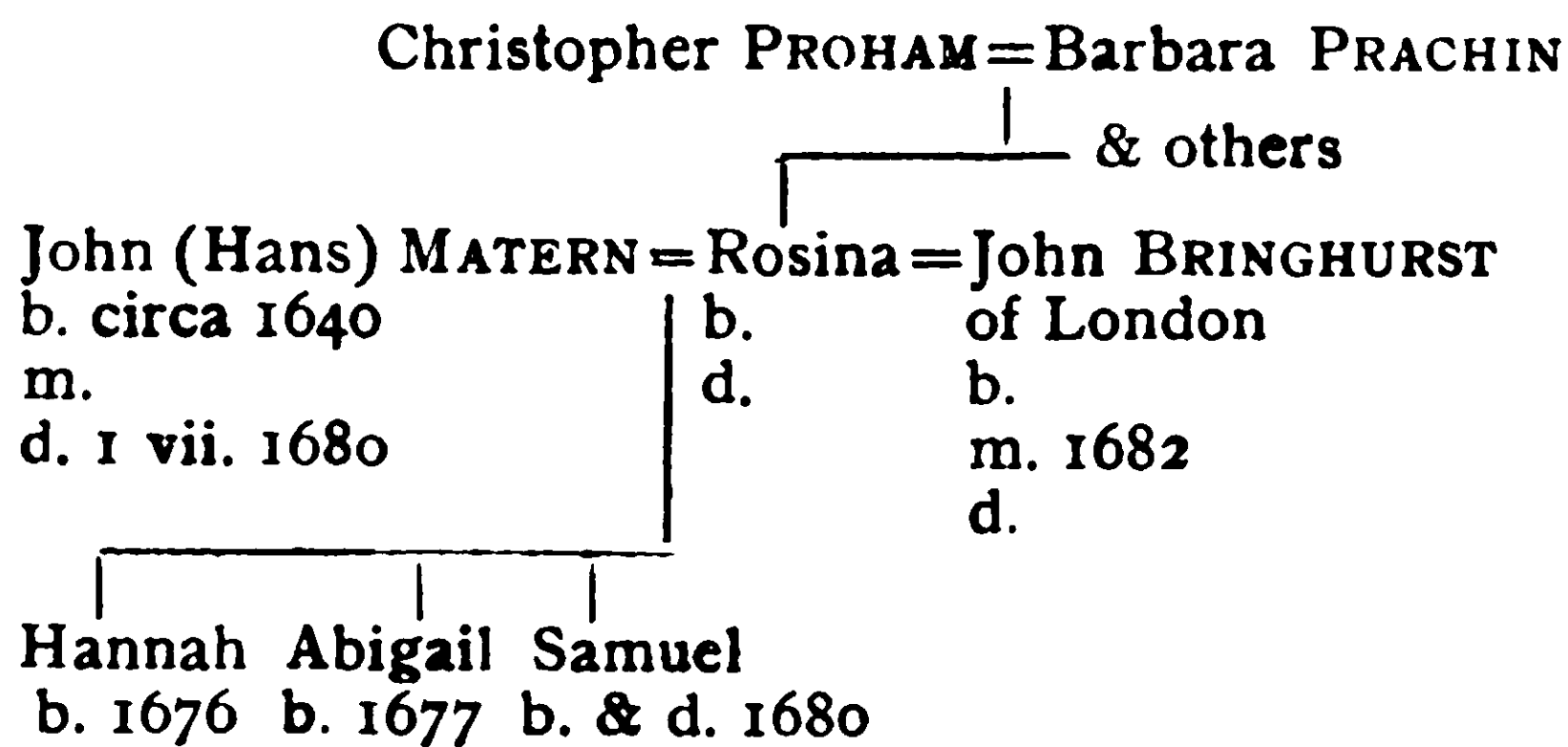
It cannot be in any probable manner supposed, that they could frame such things by their own acquired Abilities, but the reader must confess that it is the Lords work (Pref. to Matern Test.).

Of the family of John Matern little further is known. His wife, Rosina Matern, writes a Testimony, but gives no biographical details (such as the historian of Quakerism so frequently desires and so seldom obtains). The Friends' London Registers inform us that Abigail, daughter of John and Rosina (Rosannah) Matern, was born at Waltham in 1677, and Samuel, son of the same, at Edmonton in 1680, the latter living only three weeks. After two years of widowhood at Edmonton, Rosina Matern married John Bringhurst, the Quaker bookseller and stationer, of London, and emigrated with him to Pa.¹

With respect to the notice of Hans Matern (page 114), we may hazard the suggestion that Hans and John are the same. (1) The Christian name *Hans* may have been anglicised to *John* on its bearer's settlement in England. (2) *Silesia* and *Poland* are contiguous. (3) The births follow one another—Hannah 1676, Abigail 1677, Samuel 1680. (4) The wife in each case is *Rosina*. (5) The name of the mother-in-law is *Prachin*, and of the father-in-law *Proham*, of which one may be a misreading of the other. The London Registers, however, give the parents of Hannah as Hans and Rosyna Matern, of *Holloway Court, Shoreditch*, at her birth in 1676, which does not appear as the *home* of John and Rosina.

If this identification be correct, the following will represent the family, but it must be accepted with reserve.

¹ Rosina Bringhurst was witness to a Phila. will in 1701 (*Pa. Gene. Soc.* iii. 246).



The above suggestion receives some confirmation from the discovery, made since the foregoing was written, of a reference in the minutes of the Two Weeks Meeting held 5 xii. 1693/4, as follows:—

A Certtificate signed in behalfe and concerning the Cleareness of Barbara Prachin Relict of Hillarius Prachin & Marjana Vanbuyart and Abigall Materon Daughter of John Matteron School Master Deceased, Directed to the friends of Philladelphia where they intend to Transport themselves.

The Philadelphia minute recording receipt of the certificate makes it clear that Barbara Prachin was the grandmother of Abigail Matern (see Myers, *Quaker Arrivals in Philadelphia, 1682-1750*, p. 17).

9 mo. 1680. Backsliders living and dead, poor and rich to be taken an exact acc^t of, and Recorded, and what hath befallen them . . .

3 mo. 1705. Its desired that for the time to come noe Bookes be exposed to Sale for friends use or spread abroad vntill first pervsed & approved by sensible friends.

9 mo. 1705. Noe friend is to binde or obliege his Apprentice not to sett up his trade in the same Towne or place where his Master dwells it being contrary to the liberty and freedom of Truth as well as a covetuous practice which this Meeting unanimously and Zealously gave their Testimony and Judgment against as a thing not agreeable to Truth.

9 mo. 1706. Monthly and province Meetings in all their Accounts to give a true state of matters in relation to the affairs of Truth &c and not by a fair gloss to make things appear better then they realy are which its feared is sometimes done by only telling y^e best and being silent to the worst part of things. . . .

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

Richard Shackleton to Abiah Darby, 1784¹

Ballitore 22^d of 8th mo 1784.

Abiah Darby,
Dear friend,

I look upon it as a duty incumbent on those who have left an hospitable house & gone a long journey to let the Master or Mistress know what is become of them. Suky I believe would tell you of our getting well to Shrewsbury. We lodged there at Friend Young's,² and his daughters *would* make us breake our fast with them, & *would* see us in the coach next morning. 'Twas too much—but being females, they over-ruled. We set off from thence I believe between 3 & 4 o'clock, but through a delay in waiting for another coach on the road, did not reach Conway till about One o'clock the succeeding morning. It would have been dismal travelling in the night, a rough and hilly road, had not Something (I humbly hope) of Good, tendered the spirit & prepared an offering. Indeed I know nothing which so composes, exhilarates comforts & strengthens the mind as a little of that which is divine. We were indulged with a reasonable share of bed at Conway, and with time to view some of the Antiquities of the place before we left it,—we ascended old Penman-maur with pretty good spirits, & Molly³ was highly entertained with the stupendous objects which presented themselves on each side. We reached Holyhead in good time in the evening, & the next evening (12th inst) we embarked in the packet boat with a pretty brisk gale of wind. The captain (Shaw) being an acquaintance of mine through special favour, we got beds, though several of the passengers wanted—We had a crowded & a very

¹ From the original in the possession of John T. Dickinson, of Bloxham, Banbury. Other letters, the same to the same, are printed in *Memoirs of R. and E. Shackleton*.

² John Young (c. 1721-1795) was the father of Rebecca Young, *aft.* Byrd, the travelling companion of Deborah Darby.

³ Mary, *aft.* Leadbeater (1758-1826), daughter of R. S.'s second marriage.

sick ship—my females were exceedingly so—I was pretty well. We were about 15 hours on board the vessel, then several of us took to the boat, & landed a few miles from Dublin, where we arrived in the evening of 13th, & the next day reached my home safe & well. My wife⁴ and daughter Sarah, my son & his wife⁵ were all at a distant Meeting held for this province. On 16th I rode a few miles & met them on their return. They were all well, & I have Abundant cause of thankfulness to the Author of all our mercies for his gracious preservation & protection extended in many instances to me & mine.—At Moat, where my wife, &c., attended our province-Meeting were our friends Hannah Bevington,⁶ Sarah Stephenson,⁷ Mary Ridgway,⁸ Jane Watson,⁸ Edward Hatton⁹ & Joseph Garratt.¹⁰ I understand that Ministring friends had good service, & that it was a favoured season. John Pemberton¹¹ & Thomas Cash¹² have turned to the Gentiles—they have been very closely employ'd in visiting many places where no Friends are settled—I believe their labour is generally well received. I do not hear of any Strangers being at present in this nation in the work of the ministry, except those above-mentioned. Mary Ridgway was here two nights lately on a visit to her sister Anstis Sparkes, who is our guest:

⁴ Formerly Elizabeth Carleton (1726-1804). Her grandfather was Thomas Carleton, of Cumberland and Co. Wicklow (1636-1684), and her maternal grandfather was George Rooke (1652-1742), also from Cumberland, but finally of Dublin (*Memoirs of R. and E. Shackleton*, 1849).

⁵ Abraham (1752-1818) and Lydia, *née* Mellor, of Manchester, of the family of Fell of Swarthmoor Hall.

⁶ Hannah Bevington (1727-1791), of Worcester, was the daughter of Joseph and Ann Freeth, of Coventry; she married Timothy Bevington in 1750.

⁷ Sarah Stephenson (1738-1802) was the elder daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Storrs) Stephenson, of Whitehaven. In 1767, she removed with her mother to Melksham in Wiltshire, near Sutton Benger, the residence of her uncle, John Fry. An account of this visit to Ireland with H. Bevington is given in her *Life*.

⁸ For Mary Ridgeway and Jane Watson, see p. 132.

^{9, 10} Not identified.

¹¹ John Pemberton (1727-1795) was the youngest son of Israel and Rachel Pemberton, of Philadelphia. Of their ten children, only three survived them—Israel, James, and John—and each of them became prominent in his special line. John travelled far and wide as a Minister. He died at Pymont, in Germany, while on a religious visit to the land.

¹² Thomas Cash (1738-1809) lived at Morley in Cheshire.

Mary was finely—she reported Jane not to be in a very good state of health—Notwithstanding the rumours of commotion in this land, we seem to enjoy present tranquillity, through the favour of a merciful Providence—I wish we may all rightly improve this present tranquillity; for though no publick disturbance should be permitted in our time (which is uncertain :) yet a day of close trial we know awaits each of us individually a day in which if the best will have nothing to spare, astonishment will surely overtake the careless the lukewarm & the unprepared.

I request thou wilt present my kind greetings to all thy family, to cousin Sam & his Deborah and thy daughter Sally, to thy sister Thompson, Cousin John Barnard & wife, & Suky—to thy Son Rathbone & his wife, Anne Summerland & D. Rose.¹³ My wife, Anstis Sparkes & daughter Molly heartily join in this salutation to thee & them. Please also to present the same to my friend Rich^d Reynolds & his family. Mary Ridgway desired her dear love to be remembered to you.

With a grateful sense & acknowledgment of all your kindness & civilities, & with much esteem & respect, I remain,

thy affectionate friend,

RICH^d SHACKLETON

P.S. While I was loitering at Holyhead I amused myself writing the annexed lines—
My time might indeed have been better employed; but I thought it pity that so good a sentiment should have been badly handled
If they please thee, I shall not deem my leisure hour quite lost.

On travelling to COALBROOK-DALE in the night-time.

To Coalbrook-dale, alone; by night,
I journey'd pensive, slow,
And tired from Lincoln-hill's proud height
I view'd the vale below.

¹³ For most of the Friends here mentioned see Extracts from the Diary of Abiah Darby, pp. 79-92.

Dreadful the view—in dusky spires
 The smoky columns rise,
 And fiend-like forms stir up the fires
 Which redden all the skies.

Like Phlegethon a river pours
 Beneath an iron-bridge it's flood ;
 A lake like Styx tremendous roars,
 Black, baleful, & defil'd with mud.

Dire sounds I heard—I saw with dread
 The fiery surges swell,
 Aghast I stopp'd my course & said,
 " Oh, sure this place is Hell."

At length recover'd from my fears
 I sought the stately dome
 Where Courtesy with kindness cheers
 And strangers find a home.

Receiv'd, refresh'd & edify'd
 With social, Christian grace
 Beneath Abiah's roof—I cry'd,
 " Sure Heaven is in this place."

[Addressed]

Abiah Darby
 Coalbrook-dale
 England.

[Endorsed in another hand]

Richard Shackleton 4^{mo} 1784.

[in another hand]

J[ames] P[hillips] intends printing a neat small
 Edition of AD's Catechism—if she has any remarks
 to make.

1717. Sarah, daughter of John Cox, a Quaker of Chipping Wycombe,
 baptised Dec^r 9.

Transcript of Register of Wooburn, co. Bucks.

Record of Friends travelling in Ireland, 1656:1765

The following is printed from the original manuscript preserved among Friends' records in Cork. This manuscript was presented to Cork M.M. in 1900, by Elizabeth Lecky, now of London, formerly of Cork.

The importance of this *Record* will be readily appreciated seeing it contains biographical details of many Friends of the second period of Quakerism. Time and space forbid the insertion of notes with further biographical particulars, but reference in regard of some of the Friends named may be found in this and previous volumes of THE JOURNAL, and also in the notes to the Cambridge edition of *The Journal of George Fox*.

There is a written copy of the original *Record* in D. For another list—"Friends of the Ministry who visited Ireland"—see Rutty's *History*, 1751.

A Book Containing a Catalogue of y^e names [of]^r Friends in the Ministry who from time to time [vi-]sited y^e Meetings of ffr^{ds} in Ireland but more partic[u-]larly Corke Bandon & the parts westward of Band[on] since the year 1656 as by a paper written by W^m Morris y^e principal ffr^d of y^e west parts d[oth] appear ; who gives an acc^t (Viz^t) The follow[ing] Ministers came as far as y^e West in y^e [service] of Truth ; from whence may be Concluded y^t Meetings were first settled at Corke & Bando[n] places were in the way to the West, it is Certa[in] that Corke & Bandon were visited also. And it [may] be supposed when W^m Morris began to write down [y^e] names of ffr^{ds} y^t visited the West he did not begin from y^e first y^t visited y^t part of y^e Country but [he] some time after made a Calculation to y^e year 16[?] according to his Memory not regularly not Ce[rtain] that he remembered all y^e ffr^{ds} y^t so Visited y^e wes[t in] y^t

^r Words in brackets have been supplied. The edge of the paper has worn away.

year. The Acc^t he gives is Immediately ne[xt] after mention is made of Frañ Howgill & Edw. [Burr]ough, y^e first Ministers of Truth in those part[s] Viz^t Frañ Howgill & Edw^d Burrough [c]ame to Corke in y^e year 1655 their service being [so]me times together & sometimes asunder, Frañ went to Bandon & a Convince-ment being there about y^e same time as at Corke Meetings were settled in each place & y^e s^d Frañ went also to Kinsale & found [s]ome also who Embraced y^e Truth there & a Meeting [after] sometime was settled there & in y^e same year [Eli]z Fletcher & Eliz Smith had been at Corke & Ban[do]n & were very serviceable more Especially y^e former [wh]ose abode in y^e Service of y^e Ministry had been [lo]ng in Munster, Frañ & Edw^d were taken up [by] an ord^r from Dublin & from thence Banished [the] Land in ab^t 6 months after they Arriv'd In the next year 1656 Will^m Morris a Cap^t in y^e Army a wise & Devout man rec^d y^e Truth & owned y^e Principles of y^e People called Quakers & being Faithful & Zealous therein he obtained to have a Meeting settled at his house who Dwelt then at Killfinnan near Ross, but not long after (ab^t some 4 or 5 y^{rs}) he remov'd t[o a] place called Banduff w^{ch} afterwards bore y^e nam[e of] Castle or Salem & at these places he gives [a]n acc^t of y^e following ffr^{ds} in y^e Ministry who came to visit the Convinced People of them parts as first

	Eliz. Fletcher		Marg ^t Sutton
	Tho ^s Loe		William Gibson
	Rob ^t Malins	1669	Jn ^o Haydock & ab ^t
	Edw. Burrough	1 st mo.	12 1 ^{mo} went for
	a second time		England again
	John Moon &	1669	George Fox
	Joseph Coale		John Stubbs
	Marcus Lynch		James Lancaster &
	Tho ^s Bracey		Thomas Briggs
	Simon Harrison		Solomon Eccles
	Ja ^s Adamson		James Fletcher
1659	Rob ^t Lodge		W ^m Penn
D ^o	John Burnyeat		John Wilkinson &
	Christoph ^r Bacon		John Tiffin
	Kath Evans &		John Banks &
	Sarah Cheevers		Rich ^d Johnson

	Benjamin Brown		order as their com-
	Alice— & Mary —		ing into y ^e Country
	from Virginia ²		was from w ^{ch} place
	Hester Biddle &		he drew a line &
	John Wilkinson		begins again as
	John Bispham,		followeth.
	Kath ^a Cooper &		
	Hester Lund	1676	Thom ^s Larrymore &
	Sam ^l Thornton		Edw ^d Searson
[16]64	John Burnyeat		Alice Leak
	a second time		John Simcock &
	James Park		Roger Longworth
[16]69	John Burnyeat		Thomas Dockery &
	a third time		Rich ^d Johnson
	John Tysoe &		Thomas Briggs
	Tho. Atkinson		Samuel Burges &
[166]9	Rob ^t Lodge		Oliver Sansom
	a second time		John Haydock 3 ^d
	Rich ^d Watson		time
	John Haydock	1677	Sam ^l Waldenfield
	a second time		John Rallett
[16]73	John Burnyeat		John Tiffin &
	a fourth time		Mary Worrell
D ^o	Rob ^t Lodge 3 ^d time	3 ^d of 7 ^{mo}	W ^m Bingley
	Patrick Livingstone		Rob ^t Lodge 4 th time
	John Abraham		Ja ^s Holliday &
	W ^m Edmondson		John Watson (this
	Fran ^s Rogers	7 ^{mo} 6	latter was Watson
	Thomas Dockery		of Cumberland)
	John Taylor &	11 ^{mo} 6	Kath ^a Norton
	James Knowles	1678	Two Women Friends
	Humphry Beeland		out of Lanca-
	Edw ^d Edwards		shire near Wiggan
	George Harrison	8 ^{mo} 5	Rich ^d Kitchin &
			Leonard Kearly
		9. 7	Nathaniel Smith
			John Watson
			(above) & y ^e
			school Master of
			Corke whose name
			was Rich ^d Gowith

² Perhaps Alice Ambrose and Mary Tomkins. See p. 121.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--------|--|
| 1680 | Roger Longworth &
Rob ^t Robertson | | out in y ^e year
1688. |
| 1680 | accompany'd w th
James Atkinson
of Ardee y ^e fore-
going ffr ^{ds} had a
service for Truth
at his house in
particular (i.e.)
W ^m Morris's | 1681 | Fran ^s Rogers
George Harrison
Jn ^o Watson (afore
mention'd)
W ^m Stockdale
W ^m Edmondson |
| 11 ^{mo}
1678 | W ^m Stockdale &
Alexand ^r Seaton | [16]82 | Will ^m Bingley
Geo. Harrison
John Burnyeat
Benja ⁿ Bangs |
| 1680
4 ^{mo} 8 th | Roger Haydock &
Robt Hatton.
These four last
mentioned w th W ^m
Bingley before
had Meetings at y ^e
Ho[use] of John
Allen's a late
Major in y ^e Army
whose dwelling
was 5 miles nearer
Bandon than
Castle Salem. | | thus ends the acct ^t
of W ^m Morris &
his son |
| | | | <hr/> The following acct ^t
Tho ^s Wight hath
collected from
papers of the
[Ri]se & Progress
of Truth |
| | | 1682 | Viz ^{tt} , John Banks
John Tiffin
Peter Fearon
John Burnyeat
Mary Worrell
Eleanor Starkey
Thomas Wilson |
| | | 1683 | Thomas Dockery
John Burnyeat
John Hayton
George Rooke |
| | | 1685 | John Burnyeat (his
coming out of
England after his
settling in Ire-
land) |
| | | 1686 | Thom ^s Wilkinson
Roger Longworth
Peter Fearon
William Carter |
| | After Will ^m Morris
Decease w ^{ch} was
o[n the] 11 th day
of 1 ^{mo} 1680 his
son Fortunatus
g[ave] an account
of these following
to have Meetings
at Castle Salem
w ^{ch} are far short
of y ^e number y ^t
visited that place
after his Fathers
Decease & before
y ^e War broke | | |

FRIENDS TRAVELLING IN IRELAND 161

	George Knipe		Thomas Musgrave
	Joan Vokins		Edw ^d Bartwissell
	Tho ^s Markham	1688	James Dickenson
	Rob ^t Collier		Benjamin Coole
1687	Oliver Sansom		William Fell
	John Baird		Andrew Taylor
	Benja Brown 2 ^d time		

The Wars in Ireland beginning in this last year & the Intercourse of Shipping Stopt ff[rds] could not come out of England to Visit the Na[tion] till after the year 1691.

The Names of such Friends of the Ministry as came in the service of Truth to Visit y^e Meetings of Corke Bandon & Skibbereen since y^e year 1691 after the War Ended.

1692.

1^{mo} 4. Rob^t Barrow a Mason of Kendall. Randal Bulman, Husbandman of Cumberland. George Rooke Carpenter of Cumberland.

5^{mo} 18. Anthony Sharp, Clothier, from Dublin.

7. 30. Abraham Fuller, Linen Weaver, Leinster pro[v].

8. 6. John Ellis, Taylor from y^e County Wexford.

11. John Watson Husbandman from County Carlow.

1693.

1^{mo} 28. James ffetch Glover County of Wicklow.

2^{mo} 15. Rob^t Barrow a 2^d time & wth him Alexand^r Seaton.

3^{mo} 21. George Rook from Dub. he settling there aft^r y^e war.

28. Thomas Rudd a Miller from Yorkshire.

[]^{mo} 17. Benjamin Brown, Shoe Maker, & Rob^t Wardell, pump maker, from Yorkshire.

[] James Knowles Saddle tree maker from Co. Wicklow.

7^{mo} 14. Tho^s Trafford Glover, & Nich^s Lock, Sadler, Prov. of Leinster.

16 & 18. Jonathan Tyler Comber, & John Saunders weaver, from Wiltshire.

8^{mo} 12. Jane Annsloe unmarried, from Yorkshire.

21. Aaron Atkinson from ab^t Cumberland.

10^{mo} 6. John Hall wth a Message to Ireland from ab^t Durham.

7th. Paul Moon, Currier, Bristol & Rob^t Robertson Shoemaker from Ulster Pro.

11^{mo} 17. Tho^s Wilson Carpenter & Will^m Greenup Husbandman from Cumberland.

12^{mo} 23. The same Tho^s Wilson with John Watson of the County of Catherlow.

1694.

6th 2^{mo}. Will^m Edmondson Husbandman, Leonard Kerley Clothier, Leinster Pro.

5^{mo} 7th.—John Banks Glover, James Lancaster Mariner, Cumberland.

6^{mo} 5th. James Dickenson Glover, Cumberland. A Meeting being now settled at Skippereen where a few ffr^{ds} Settled after the War said James visited Bandon & the Western parts and returned to the Pro. Meeting to be then at Limerick.

7^{mo} 13th. Nicholas Lock. Landed from Wales after being in England in Truths Service.

7^{mo} 27. Tho^s Musgrave Clothier from Yorkshire to our Prov. Meeting & so to Leinster Pro. Meeting.

8^{mo} 27. Tho^s Musgrave, came again & y^e 31st went wth Friends to y^e half Y^{rs} Meeting, Dublin.

9^{mo} 16. The s^d Thomas returnd & was at our Pro. Meeting in Corke where he Embarkd 10^{mo} 18th for Barbadoes.

10^{mo} 15th. Tho^s Trafford & John Watson to Bandon & Skippereen & back to y^e Province Meeting.

[1]1 19th. Tho^s Wilson, Nich^s Lock & John Steevens.

23. Anne Wilson a young woman, to Bandon, Skippereen & Prov. Meeting.

12^{mo} 18. Will^m Ellis Linen weaver from Yorkshire to Bandon & the West.

[12]^{mo} 16. Gershon Boat Husbandman, Joshua Northall y^e same, Pro. Leinster.

1695.

2^{mo} 12. George Rook, to Bandon & the West & then back to the Province Meeting.

19th. David Palmer Blacksmith, Cumberland, Timothy Townsend, Herefordshire. To the Province Meeting.

5^{mo} 8th. Jasper Tregos of this Town of Corke having Visited ffrds of Scotland now return'd home.

20th. George Knipe Blacksmith of Lancaster, to y^e Pro. Meeting Bandon & y^e West.

6^{mo} 19th. John Watson he went to a Monthly Meeting at Castle Salem. George Rook only to y^e Province Meeting. George Knipe Chas Howell to Pro. Meeting & so to Bandon & y^e West.

9^{mo} 22^d. John Boulton, Cooper, John Cooksey, Shoemaker, from Gloucestershire to y^e Pro. Meeting, Bandon & y^e West.

10^{mo} 7. Joseph Glaister, Joseph Glaister, Kinsmen, to Bandon & y^e West.

11^{mo} 2^d. John Watson to Corke Pro. Meeting.

4th. John Thompson Butcher of Westmorland. George Knipe again with him to y^e same Pro. Meeting. John Thompson went to Bandon & y^e West.

11^{mo} 25. Henry Payton Sarah Clark, Bro. & Sister from Worcestershire to Bandon & Skippereen.

Will^m Edmondson, Joshua Northall, To y^e Pro. Meeting of Corke.

1696.

1^{mo} 28. Tho^s Trafford, George Rook, Joshua Bunion, y^e later an Ipswich man (a Comber) who went to Bandon & the West, he died at Bally-hagan in y^e North of Ireland.

2^{mo} 25. John Watson.

4^{mo} 3^d. James Ivanson.

6. James Fletcher, Rachel Rutter, of Cheshire. Mary Barlow of Dublin.

4^{mo} 22. John Iveson, Mary Pearson, from Cumberland came from y^e Pro. Ms at Limerick & went to Bandon & y^e West.

6^{mo} 6. Leonard Kerley went to Bandon & the West.

7th. John Watson & Anthony Sharp, went no farther than Corke.

19. Mary Pitts from Herefordshire was accompanied wth Margt Bowen & wth them came Sarah Stephens

of y^e County of Wexford, Mary & Sarah went to Bandon & the West.

7^{mo} 5. John Bisphan from Lancaster, a Potter, James Knowles went to Bandon & y^e West.

14. John Gratton of Darbyshire Godfrey Newball his Kinsman they were at y^e Pro. Meeting & went to Bandon only.

8^{mo} 26th. Tho^s Trafford, Nich^s Lock, To the Province Meeting.

10^{mo} 5th. John Watson, Gershon Boat to y^e Pro. Meeting.

12^{mo} 23 26. John Watson Nich^s Gribble of y^e Pro. of Leinster were at our Pro. Meeting.

1^{mo} 15. Nich^s Jackson from Lancashire Mary Robinson from Cumberland went to Bandon & y^e West.

1697.

[]^{mo} 10. John Stephens of y^e County of Wexford.

2^{mo} 24th. Joseph Glaister, Peter Fletcher of Dublin.

4^{mo} 2^d. James Knowles, James Fetch, Eliz Steer, Mary Robinson of Ulster, Came from y^e Pro. Meeting at Limerick & to Corke and so to Bandon.

6^{mo} 14th. Thomas Wilson, John Watson, To y^e Pro. Meeting of Corke.

7^{mo} 18. Anthony Sharp came about Business & stayd a week to y^e Province Meeting.

8^{mo} 23. John Watson to y^e Pro. Meeting.

10^{mo} 11th. Nich^s Jackson Julian Frankland, y^e latter accompanyd Anne Atkinson, Bandon, West & Pro. M^g.

11^{mo} 1st. John Watson & wife who came to Visit their Daughter who was Sick but stayd y^e 1st & 3rd day Meets.

11^{mo} 26. Nich^s Locke went to Band & West & Back to Pro. Meeting.

29. Nich^s Gribble to y^e same Province Meeting.

1698.

2^{mo} 16. John Watson to y^e Province Meeting.

3^{mo} 28. Thomas Thompson, Rob^t Turner, of Yorkshire, went to Bandon.

4^{mo} 17. John Everard.

- 4^{mo} 11. John Barcroft from Leinster Province.
 12th. William Penn Tho^s Story these wth J^{no} Everard stayd some time at Corke & had a Meeting at Bandon.
 18th. Peter Fearon, Glover from Cumberland.
 27. George Rooke from Dublin.
 5^{mo} 15th 16th. John Danson John Watson from Lancashire. Samuel Waldenfield John Vaughton of Lond, were at y^e Pro. M.
 6^{mo} 10. Anne Wilson a young woman to Corke & Bandon, She came some time after to Corke again.
 17th. Stephⁿ Hunter, James Knowles, of Yorkshire, went to Bandon.
 8^{mo} 8. John Salkild Husbandman from Cumberland to Bandon & the West.
 28th. Nich^s Lock, Tho^s Stephens, from Leinster Province.
 10^{mo} 5th. Chas^s Howell, John Stephens, to Bandon & y^e West.
 12th. Will^m Hornell from London by trade a Porter. Jonas Shaw of Ulster Pro. came wth him they went together to Bandon & y^e West. Jonas left him at Corke aft^r which W^m had a large Meeting at Kinsale & another at Bandon & staid y^e Province Meeting.
 10^{mo} 24th. Jas^s Dickenson, Tho^s Wilkinson, Will^m Greenup, George Bewley, Nich^s Jackson.
 26. John Neas, Timothy Towse. These 7 with William Hornell were all at y^e Province Meeting at Corke 11^{mo} y^e 1st.
 11^{mo} 21. Jacob Fallowfield from Cumberland Hosier, to Bandon.
 12^{mo} 10. John Watson.
 1^{mo} 6. Mary Young of Bristol, Tho^s Upsher of Colchester, they landed both here from Bristol.

1699.

- 3^{mo} 20th. Tho^s Musgrave and wth him his own & many families of Friends arrivd here from Liverpool took in provisions & were bound for America.
 4^{mo} 8. John Watson to Bandⁿ Skippereen & back to P.M. at Clonmell.

21. Eleanor Carlowd a Manks woman Sarah Baker, whose Sir name before was Clark came from the s^d Pro. Meeting & went to Bandⁿ & y^e West.

5^{mo} 7th. William Godfrey from Minehead he landed at Baltimore & tho a Publick Friend came chiefly to Visit his relations in these parts.

5^{mo} 15th. Will^m Fell who had been twice in this Nation before y^e War.

24. Mary Mitchell, Sarah Rayn, from England. John Stoddart, from Dublin.

6^{mo} 22^d. John Salkild, whose coming this time was to reside as a servant wth Joseph Fenn he stayd ab^t 15 months in w^{ch} time he was very servicable here & here aways & took shipping from hence in y^e 9th mo. 1700 bound to y^e American Country in Truth's Service.

8^{mo} 29. Tho^s Wilson, Jacob Fuller, from Leinster Province.

10^{mo} 1st. Rob^t Hoope of Ulster Pro., John Barcroft of Leinster, to y^e Pro. Meeting.

10^{mo} 3^d. George Rooke, Rich^d Sealy, from Dublin were at y^e s^d P. M.

11^{mo} 6. Tho^s Turner of Suffolk, Tho^s Harrison of Northumberland, to Bandⁿ & West before y^e Pro. M.

11^{mo} 12. Nich^s Gribble to Pro. Meeting.

12^{mo} 9. Will^m Armstrong, John Carlile, from Cumberland to Bandon & West.

12^{mo} 17. John Watson staid a week to y^e Pro. Meeting.

1^{mo} 18. Will^m Townsend, Tho^s Chalkley, from London Landed here from Bristol, went to Bandon & y^e West.

1700.

2^{mo} 4. Will^m Edmondson a little before the Prov. Meeting.

3^{mo} 25. Mary Simpson, Jennet Stowe, to y^e Pro. Meeting, Bandon & Skippereen.

4^{mo} 8. Jane Fearon, Benjamin Holme, from Cumberland, accomp^d wth Eliz. Brookfield of Dub., they were at Will^m Allens & Jonathan Hutchinsons Marriage in one day the women were at a Meeting at Bandon as also Benjamin but he went forward to Skippereen.

4^{mo} 10. Martha Broadhurst, Rebecca Trafford, of Cheshire landed here from Bristol.

12. Dan^l Rigbie of Cumberland James Knowles accomp'd both went to Bandon but ye 1st to Skippereen.

24. Elizabeth Beck (so called), but by Marriage Rawlinson of Lancashire was accompanyd by a woman friend Mable Barrow they wth Eliz. Jacob of Limerick went to Bandon & Skippereen & Back to ye Prov. Meeting.

4^{mo} 29. John Watson, Chas^s Howell, to the Province Meeting.

7^{mo} 13th. Jonathⁿ Barron Yorkshire to Bandⁿ West & back to P.M.

21. John Watson to ye same Province Meeting.

10^{mo} 4. John Fothergill, Yorkshire.

7. Mary Barrow, Mary Crouson, from Lancashire. The first two to Bandⁿ & Skippⁿ & back to P.M.

11^{mo} 25. John Fothergill again to P.M. & took ship for Bristol.

1^{mo} 1. Rich^d Sealy.

8. Nich^s Lock, ye 1st to Bandⁿ & ye West & both to the Province Meeting afterwards.

1701.

2^{mo} 16. George Depledge, Nailor, Yorkshire, John Watson of Leinster Province, to ye Pro. Ms.

4^{mo} 27. Christopher Story from Cumberland to Bandⁿ & Skippⁿ & back to Prov. Meeting at Clonmell.

5^{mo} 3. Mary Pask from Suffolk. Marg^t Jeffery from Aberdeen in Scotland.

6^{mo} 14. John Kennerly of Cheshire to Bandⁿ, Skippereen & back to Province Meeting.

22. John Watson to same Province Meeting.

8^{mo} 22. Thos^s Wilson, John Barcroft, to Corke & had a Meeting at Mallow.

9^{mo} 20th. Jam^s Dickenson of Cumberland Patrick Henderson from Ulster Province, they were first at a Province Meeting in Clonmell, had a Meeting at Tallow Youghall Middletown &c.

10^{mo} 3. Rachel Rutter, Kathⁿ Frost, of Yorkshire, staid two Meetings at Corke.

8th. Alice Patchin from ab^t London Anne Anderson of London to Bandⁿ & West.

10^{mo} 25. John Watson to Prov. Meeting.

1702.

2^{mo} 12. Will^m Godfrey from Minehead.

5^{mo} 25. Sarah Baker from Dublin to Pro. Meeting.

7^{mo} 10. George Rook came from y^e Prov. Meets^s at Clonmell.

11. John Watson.

[1]0^{mo} 31. John Bowsted from Cumberland, Gershon Boate Jun^r of Leinster, y^e 1st went to Bandⁿ & y^e West, y^e last returned home.

[1]1^{mo} 2^d. Isaac Alexander from Cumberland went Westward wth John Bowsted they had a Meeting going & coming at Bandon & Back to the Province Meeting at Corke.

1^{mo} 1. Nich^s Lock, Chas^s Howell, came hither to a 3 days Meeting only.

1703.

1^{mo} 25. John Richardson James Bates landed here from Barbadoes (the first of Yorkshire) went from Eng^d in the Service of y^e Ministry Amera^a the latter born in Virginia, they staid ab^t 18 days were at a Pro. Meets^s at Bandon & took passage hence for Bristol.

2^{mo} 1st. Rich^d Sealy from Dublin to Pro. Meeting.

4 24. John Watson here 4 days before y^e P.M. at Clonmell.

6 14. Rob^t Atkinson from Cumberland accompanied by John Burnyeat of y^e same, not y^e John Burnyeat so often mentioned before.

18. John Salkild accompany'd by Jos Skidmore Londⁿ.

7^{mo} 17. W^m Edmondson, George Rooke, to the Pro. M. & returnd by way of Limerick, W^m was very weighty & tender opening things to the States & conditions of Friends.

8^{mo} 20. John Salkild after Travelling the North came again to the Province Meeting.

10^{mo} 6. John Eckroyd of Lancashire, Lawrence King, Yorkshire, went to Bandon Skipⁿ & back to Pro. M.

1^{mo} 4th. Mary Greenhow, Bridgett Story, to Pro. M. then Bandⁿ & returnd.

1704.

3^{mo} 27. Tho^s Wilson accomp^d by James Hutchinson to y^e Pro. M. yⁿ to Youghal Clonmell Cashell Charleville & Limerick, had very good Service in this Province.

5^{mo} 1st. John Watson.

12. John Chambers of Dublin Schoolmast^r to Bandⁿ.

6^{mo} 14. Mary Edmondson, Lancashire, Mary Stubbs, Cumberland, Came a week before y^e Pro. M. went to Bandⁿ & Skippereen.

7^{mo} 30. John Watson by way of Clonm^{ll}, Pat^k Henderson by way of Lim^k, to Pro. M. at Corke y^e latt^r went to Bandⁿ.

9^{mo} 25. John Barcroft Accomp^d by Tobias Pim, went to Bandon.

10^{mo} 11. Joseph Glaister Sen^r, Jonathan Osteell, of Cumberland, hither & no further.

1^{mo} 12. Henry Atkinson, John Urwen, of abt Cumberland went to Bandⁿ before y^e Pro. Meets.

D^o. John Watson to y^e same Province Meeting.

1705.

1^{mo} 31. Samuel Wilkinson of abt Antrim, to Bandon.

2^{mo} 9. George Rooke, Rich^d Sealy, at a 3^d days Meeting & went to Bandon on 4th day.

4^{mo} 6. Tho^s Wilson, Benjaⁿ Holmes, of Cumberland, went to Bandon & back to Pro. Meeting.

4^{mo} 9. Tho^s Wilson Jacob Fuller of the province of Leinster, to y^e pro. M. at Corke thence to Bandon & stay'd two Meetings afterwards.

5^{mo} 15. Cha^s Howell tho' of y^e pro. came purposely to Visit Cork M.

7^{mo} 15. Eliz Gibson from England Sarah Baker of Dublin.

D^o. Joseph Glaister landed at Kinsale from Virginia came this day to Corke & all three staid till 1st day.

8^{mo} 12. John Watson to province Meeting.

9^{mo} 24. Jas Dickenson Jonathⁿ Burnyeat y^e latter was son of Jn^o Burnyeat Early mentioned in this account they were at y^e pro. M. & had a Meets at Bandⁿ.

170 *FRIENDS TRAVELLING IN IRELAND*

12^{mo} 16. Jn^o Barcroft Tho^s Stephens to y^e pro. Meeting at Corke.

1^{mo} 22^d. Jn^o Watson W^m Watson they came a week before y^e prov. M. y^e latter went to Bandon & were both at y^e P.M.

1706.

4^{mo} 18th. Tho^s Wilson Nich^s Gribble had a Meeting at Bandon & back to prov. M^t.

5^{mo} 22^d. Geo. Rooke Rich^d Sealy came by way of Limerick had a Meeting at Mallow of y^e towns People on a first day. Sev^{ll} ffr^{ds} of Corke & Elsewhere went there. They also went to Bandon Castle Salem & y^e West & had three Meetings then to y^e P. M. at Clonmell, having had in their way a Meeting at Capperquin among y^e People of y^e Town.

5^{mo} 27. Mary Jay (formerly) Pask, had been here 1701, She had Meetings at Bandon Castle Salem & Skippⁿ & returned by way Youghall to p. M. at Clonmell.

7^{mo} 14. Joshua Northall to Prov. Meeting at Corke.

28. Rebecca Trafford from Cheshire stay'd sev^{ll} Meetings here.

8^{mo} 5th. Patrick Henderson, stay'd a first day, went to Bandon & Skippereen & in his return had sev^{ll} Meetings where there were no Friends as at Capperquin & Tallagh from thence to Mallow & so to Cork to the Province Meeting.

16. Tho^s Rudd Next day had a Meeting at Bandon, after Meeting he spoke in the street, y^e day following had a Meets here in Corke. Stayd y^e Pro. Meeting, y^e 3 day of the week had some words to y^e people in y^e Street.

9^{mo} 21st. John Watson with his Wife & sev^{ll} othr^e ffr^{ds} from y^e County of Catherlagh, to y^e Marriage of John Lackey.

1707.

7^{mo} 27. John Farmer Wool-comber from Essex, to Pro Meeting Bandon & Skippereen, he came a 2^d time soon after & had a Meeting at Bandon Enniskean, Dunmanaway, Bantry, Bandon again & one Meeting at Kinsale & y^e People Moderate.

9^{mo} 23. John Watson who had been here 3^{mo} 21 to P. M. & to Charleville & left his sickly son here under Cure, Now came again to the Province Meeting & took his son home with him.

10^{mo} 3. Rich^d Sealy, Geo. Newland Jun^r, Next morning to Bandon, y^e day after being 6th days Meeting at Corke & stay^d till first day.

11^{mo} 9. Tho^s Potts from Pensilvenia landed at Kinsale wth Ephr^m Jackson of the same & another ffr^d, Mast^r of a Ship, they stay'd 10 days & took their Journey towards Dublin, y^e 1st being Publick Visited Meetings in his way.

11^{mo} 29th. Penticost Teague, having landed in Kerry from Pensilvania being also Publick came to Cork[e] 2 days before the Pro. Meeting & stay'd till he got a Passage for Bristol.

11^{mo} 31st. John Bradley of Cheshire, Joshua Northal of Leinst Pro. to y^e Pro. Meeting only.

12^{mo} 7. John Chambers of Dubⁿ y^e 1st day at Corke & so to Bandon.

1708.

1^{mo} 31. John Barcroft, William Watson, to y^e Prov. Meeting only.

3^{mo} 16. Tho^s Chalkley of Pensilvania landed about Clonikilty. Rich^d Gove from Jamaica left another Pub. ffr^d wth y^e Ship named R. Gove & going again to him they Visited Castle Salem & Bandon then came to Corke stayd 3 days, had a large Meeting in y^e Meeting house of Corke y^e day Sarah Ham[an] was buried, w^{ch} was to the satisfaction of ffr^{ds} & others, Next day to Charleville Lim^k & Co. Tip. Returned 4^{mo} 5th to Corke P. Meeting, then to Yough^{ll} & Waterford, Purposing to Visit Ulster & Leinster.

3^{mo} 31. Rob^t Robertson of Ulster prov. went to Bandon & back to the Province Meeting here.

6^{mo} 8. Penticost Teague before mentioned, Landed here from Bristol in his own Ship Bound for Pensilvenia & about four Families of Friends of Corke went along wth him to settle there.

6^{mo} 8th. Sam^l Bounas of Somersetshire Landed here from Minehead.

20. Gilbert Thompson of Lancashire School Mast^r of Sankey. William Fell of the same; they had one Meeting on a first day at Corke in y^e forenoon & afternoon then went to Bandon the 2nd day & so on to Charleville &c.

7^{mo} 8. Alexander Seaton, Will^m Henderson of the North, next day to Bandon & so back & stay'd 6th & 1st days at Cork.

8^{mo} 25th. Sam^l Bounas having Visited Friends Meetings in Leinster & Ulster he returned hither to take shipping for England & in the next days Meeting of a week day under a more than ordinary Concern of Spirit spoke in a prophetick manner concerning the states of many under the profession of Truth and in particular of that Meeting, that such as were not Concerned to know an Inward Exercise of Mind to renew y^m in (spirit wherein the True Worship of God stands) but rests in an Outward Form of Religion & coming to Meetings the day would come as an overflowing Scourge or Blast that all such should be Blown away as Chaff is Blown before the Wind.

Samuel Bownas above mentioned having Visited some Meetings of this Province a second time went up in y^e Country again as far as Mount Melick & so to Dublin to y^e half Y^{rs} Meeting & returned to Corke this day [9^{mo} 16] waiting for a Passage to go into England in w^{ch} time he had a Meeting at Bandon & from thence being accompany'd by Several Friends of Bandon & Corke (as also other friends from Corke Meeting him next day at Kinsale) had a Meeting wth y^e Towns People there (in a new House Built by ffr^{ds} but not quite finished in the Inside) which was on the 26 of y^e 9^{mo}. He stay'd afterwards for want of a fair wind till the 4 or 5th of y^e 11th Month Spending his time at Corke going once more to Bandon and Castle Salem.

9^{mo} 27th. Anne Erwin (formerly Wilson) of Cumberland. Eleanor Carlow'd of y^e Isle of Man.

1^{mo} 22^d. David Palmer an Antient man, came a little before y^e Province Meeting, went to Bandon and stayd y^e Prov. Meeting in Corke.

1709.

2^{mo} 13th. Aaron Atkinson a second time, & with him Joshua Barber of Yorkshire, Blacksmith.

2^{mo} 18. Tho^s Wilson Nich^s Gribble Stay'd only y^e 3^d days Meeting.

4^{mo} 1st. Margaret Minshall her Maiden name was Barrow, who had been here in y^e 10th mo 1700 now accompanyd by a friend of Lurgan. She had a Meeting at Bandon & stayd here y^e 6th & 1st days after.

John Stoddart Paul Johnson of Dublin, they went as far as Castle Salem came from thence to Enniskean where Eliz. Jacob was to have a Meeting Nich^s Harris & several other ffr^{ds} being wth her who had been wth her at several Meetings before Viz^t. Bantry, Skibbereen and Baltimore at w^{ch} last place Samuel Wilkinson landed from Barbadoes y^e 25th of y^e 4th month (being 1st day Morning while friends were there). After y^e Meeting at Enniskean they all rode to Bandon, next was an appointed Meeting to be at Kinsale where all the aforesaid Friends were.

4^{mo} 30. Sam^l Wilkinson made some stay in Corke before passing to y^e North about Antrim y^e place of his outward being.

5^{mo} 2^d. John Watson & his Wife came to Visit ffr^{ds} of this Town & stayd several Meetings.

7^{mo} 8th. John Watson three days before the Prov. Meeting.

8^{mo} 22^d. John Barcroft Will^m Dover & Tho^s Lightfoot, they came to the Prov. Meeting of Corke went to Bandon & Castle Salem & had another Meeting at Corke before they left y^e town.

10^{mo} 30. James Dickenson, Thomas Wilson, & Joshua Northall, they came to y^e Province Meeting at Corke y^e latter left Corke y^e day following the 2 first stayd to the third days Meeting & on 4th day had a Meeting at Ronayne's Court where Abr^m Abel dwells where notice being given the English Neighbourhood round about came & appeard very sober & attentive & several of y^m were broken & tendered, the 5th day they had a Meeting at Kinsale there was not so great appearance nor throng of People as at some other times, but they were more orderly & the Meeting more satisfactory to friends, the 6th day another Meeting at Corke several of the town being there it held about 5 hours & that afternoon a young man whose name was John Watson being to be Buried they had very

good service at the grave till it grew darkish, next morning they departed y^e City to go to Tipperary.

12^{mo} 20th. Rich^d Sealy from Dublin next day to Bandon then to Castle Salem & back to the 6th Days Meeting at Corke & stayd y^e Prov. Meeting two days after.

1710.

2^{mo} 8th. John Adam of Yorkshire Husbandman, Joseph Richardson of Lincolnshire, they were both very plain men, sound & weighty in their Testimony they fell in Just to the Province Meeting.

3^{mo} 16th. Joseph Richardson aforesaid after he had been at y^e 3^d month Meeting in Dublin returnd hither again to take Shipping for Bristol.

20th. John Haydock of Lancashire (an early Minister of Truth) who had Visited this Nation in y^e years 1669, 1671 & 1676 came now y^e 4th time to y^e joy & comfort of many Brethren.

4^{mo} 10th. Eliz Jacob of Limerick her coming now was not to a Prov. Meeting but singly to Visit Corke Meeting on the first day of the week being moved in spirit so to do. She had 3 Meetings in y^e Meeting house that day tho but weak in Body the two first respected friends & more particularly y^e youth & younger people calling some to Repentance whilst the day of their Visitation lasted before it be taken from them; Others to more watchfulness & Inward walking with y^e Lord. The last Meeting was in y^e Evening where many People came, unto whom she was drawn forth in a lively Testimony to Preach the Gospel & the People were more than Ordinary Quiet & gave their Attention.

4^{mo} 17th. Chas^s Howell of Clonmell, Nich^s Harris of Charleville, having had it on their minds to have a Meeting at Kinsale came the Evening before to Corke & next day being first day of the week were Accompanyd by a pretty number of Corke Friends & some went y^e day before. Some also came from Bandon, they had two Meetings that day the Latter y^e fuller & the said Friends were Divinely opened in both & the service that day seemed more to Friends satisfaction than any before in the new Meeting House the People also more Orderly & attentive than at some other times Especially towards y^e Conclu-

sion of y^e latter Meeting the Lords power being eminently over the Meeting & the People were Bowed in their Minds under it.

8^{mo} 11th. Rob^t Robertson, Jonas Shaw, of Ulster, Came to Visit ffr^{ds} Meetings but went no farther than Corke Meeting.

14th. Patrick Henderson of Ulster Province. he went to Skibbereen had a Meeting there & in his return at Castle Salem & Bandon.

19th. John Fallowfield two days before y^e Prov. Meeting afterwards had a Meeting at Castle Salem Kinsale & Ronayes Court also in Corke.

11^{mo} 20th. Will^m Dover to a first days Meeting & returnd.

27. Paul Johnson of Dublin came in these parts Visiting ffr^{ds} & fell in wth our Pro. Meeting & had a Meeting at Bandon.

John Fallowfield came again on y^e 7th day of the week Stayd first & third days Meetings then went in company wth Abel Strettle (who came with him from Dublin) Samuel Randal Joseph Hoare Abram^m Abell & Tho^s Wight & had a Meeting at Bandon on the 4th day of the week, same day to Castle Salem y^e 5th day to Baltimore & had a Meeting with y^e people of the Town in an Inn (who were sober & attentive) after which back to Skibbereen & had a full Meeting there the People seeming to be affected, the 6th day to Bantry & had a Meeting in an Inn y^e room was too small w^{ch} lessened the service but the people were generally sober & well affected Except some Papists, the 7th day 24 Miles to Bandon, the first day morning being accompany'd wth Bandon Friends went to Kinsale where many ffr^{ds} of Corke came & had 2 Meetings that day y^e latter very large many of y^e English people seemed well satisfied but many of y^e Irish Papists were troublesome, partly for want of room & about the Door & partly their wonted behaviour as when they heard y^e Testimony of Truth against their superstitions & Idolatry, but y^e Lords power was Eminently over them & the Testimony of Truth largely held forth both there & the other places before Mentioned the next day he had a Meeting at Ronaynes Court where were Invited a pretty large appearance of English People & it Ended to Friends Satisfaction.

1711.

2^{mo} 5th. Eliz Key an American Friend of West Jersey, she came into England to Visit Friends & so Into Ireland, she had a Meeting first at Bandon & stay'd y^e 6th & first days Meetings at Corke, a true Orthodox preacher in Gift & Conduct.

18th. Mary Glover her Maiden name was Edmundson (who had been here in Truths Service in y^e year 1704) now accompany'd by Phebe Tilson in y^e like Service, the said Mary was greatly concerned as also was Phebe at several times against such whose lives & conversations were disagreeable to Truth & in great dread & Trembling warned them to repentance & a forsaking the Evil of their ways, they had a Meeting at Bandon before y^e Prov. Meeting.

3^{mo} 3^d. John Farmer he came on foot he had no Companion nor no Certificate from ffr^{ds} in England when he came to Dublin & acquainting ffr^{ds} there what lay on his mind wth respect to his having Meetings in Connaught & y^e County of Kerry where no ffr^{ds} are they endeavoured to diswade him from it but he proceeded untill now & here also was admonished for his not taking friends Counsel &c. he said he had Meetings in many places in Connaught & some in Kerry, y^t in Connaught he had been in prison twice & threatened other times, as to his Service (taking it from himself) both he & the people were (as he said) pretty well satisfied.

4^{mo} 1st. Will^m Watson & John Loudon both of the Province of Leinster came to the Prov. Meeting at Corke & on y^e 3^d day of y^e week after they had a Meeting at Kinsale & tho not so large as some others there had been it was more free from Loose People & provd as much to the satisfaction of ffr^{ds} as any Meeting since y^e Meeting House was Built, from thence after that Meeting they rode through to Castle Salem next Morning to Baltimore & had a Meeting wth y^e Inhabitants which provd to reasonable content, in their return they had a Meeting at Bandon & another on y^e first day at Corke.

4^{mo} 12. Joshua Northall Ralph Stephenson, they had a Meeting on y^e 5th day at Bandon & 6th day at Corke.

5^{mo} 14th. Nich^s Lock of Leinster Province, came to y^e Pro. Meeting at Corke & Return'd.

6^{mo} 10th. Will^m Edmundson accompany'd by Rich^d Guy Visited Bandon Meeting & Corke then to Youghall & County Tipperary & so tow^{ds} y^e pro. Meeting at Waterford but went no farther than Carrick being taken Ill & from thence went homewards.

15th. Anne Chapman a Friend of Pensilvania, she landed in England & Travelled among ffr^{ds} there first and having had a Meeting here & at Bandon Visited Youghall & y^e County of Tipperary & so to the Prov. Meeting at Waterford.

10^{mo} 1st. James Hoskins Daniel Bell, both young Men from London they had very good service in time of y^e Province Meeting & went to Skibbereen Castle Salem & Bandⁿ & had Meetings there, & in their return at Kinsale where they had two Meetings on a first day the last of w^{ch} more full than the first & y^e People generally Orderly & the Hearts of some were reached y^e said friends had another Meeting on y^e 3^d day at Corke & on the 4th day a Meeting wth the young People of Both Sexes.

10^{mo} 29. Eliz Jacob, Chas Howell, being at the pro. Meeting here proposed to have a Meeting at Kinsale on y^e first day of the 11th month w^{ch} was generally approv'd of & many other friends from y^e pro Meeting accompanied them the service whereof tended to reasonable satisfaction.

12^{mo} 9th. Thomas Simmons of the County of Bucks England a servant to a Husbandman came hither in y^e Service of Truth in y^e time of y^e prov. Meeting & Visited Bandⁿ & Castle Salem wth whom ffr^{ds} were well satisfied.

29. Anne Chapman Eliz. Webb, both of Pensilvania y^e first is mentioned before who going into England met wth Eliz Webb whose service lay there & being Clear they took Passage at Bristol for Pensilvenia & touching in this Harbour spent y^e 7th & first days here to the Comfort of ffr^{ds} the next morning were accompanied to y^e Ship & sailed next day—the said Elizabeth was a Woman Extraordinarily gifted & (it may be said) thoroughly furnished for the work of the Gospel in the deep & weighty things of Gods Kingdom & the States & Conditions of Friends & her Conduct & Conversation Agreeable.

1711/12.

1^{mo} 17th. Margt Satterthwaite, Mary Dover, Young Women of Lancashire, came to Corke in the Service of Truth some days before the province Meeting in w^{ch} time they Visited friends of Bandon & Castle Salem and after the Province Meeting Elizabeth Allen of Corke having departed this Life they stayd on account of her Burial y^e Corpse for want of Sufficient room at home was brought to the Meeting House for the gathering of the People & a very great gathering there was both of High & low, so that Margt being a very Accomplished woman in her gift had a large opportunity of Publishing Truth among the People & they were very sober & attentive suitable to the subject matter she was upon & as y^e Occasion required. The morning y^t she & her Companion was to depart y^e Town it was wth Margaret to say to Friends who came to see her, that since their sitting & waiting together it was opened to her y^t great times of Tryals & Exercises was approaching even such as might seperate near & dear Relations such as Husband & Wife one from another, & by way of Warning & Exhortation spoke to Friends to be prepared for it that when it Comes none of those things should startle or be a surprise unto them.

1712.

4^{mo} 5th. Mary Ellerton of Yorkshire came to Corke 10 days before y^e Prov. Meeting w^{ch} was kept at Corke & stayd y^e 6th & first days Meetings then Visited Bandon & y^e West as far as Skibbereen, & after y^e prov. Meeting she had a Meeting at Kinsale where the Lord's power was Eminently known & many of the People were Bowed in their Spirits & in the main very moderate next day she had a Meeting at Corke among the young people which provd of great service She being very sound in her Ministry of a Searching Testimony & Exemplary withal.

4^{mo} 30th. Jonas Shaw of Ulster Province came to Visit Friends here Bandon & Castle Salem.

5^{mo} 9th. Lidia Lancaster Jennet Sutton had a 6th & first days Meetings in Corke after w^{ch} Visited Bandⁿ & Castle Salem & in their return had another Meeting at Corke & so went towards Waterford to the

Prov. Meeting. Lydia gave warning of very trying times to Come, Exhorting ffr^{ds} to faithfulness & preparation for it.

8^{mo} 11th. Will^m Henderson of the North came a week before the Prov. Meeting in w^{ch} time he Visited Bandon & Castle Salem & after y^e Pro. Meeting had a M^{ting} at Mallow.

18. John Barcroft Thos Lightfoot came to the Province Meeting here & Mosses Pim wth y^m, after the Pro Meeting they had a Meeting with y^e young people of Corke Meeting Male & Female Servants & Children.

9^{mo} 29th. Benjamin Holme a 3rd time John Burton of Yorkshire, they fell in with the Prov. Meeting at Corke after which they had a Meeting wth y^e young people Male & Female & Visited Bandon Meeting next day they had a Meeting with the Country people at Ronaynes Court after w^{ch} Benjamin parted from Jn^o to meet Chas Howell at Dungarvan a Meeting being appointed to be there, Meanwhile John stayd y^e first days Meetings at Corke & so to meet Benjamin next day at Charleville.

10^{mo} 16th. Elizabeth Jacob, who had been in Scotland & England in Truths Service some 8 months & Better landed from Wales with her Companion Abigail Craven the latter being publicly concerned in Meetings whilst she was in England they stayd a few days & went Homewards.

11^{mo} 10. Mary Truman Katherine Raile of Wiltshire came to the Pro Meeting of Corke & went to the first days Meeting at Bandon & went from Cork to England.

26. Joseph Gill John Stephens of Dublin, men lately concerned in a Publick Testimony came to Visit friends of this Pro. as far as Castle Salem.

12^{mo} 21st. Benjamin Holme Ralph Stephenson, affores^d, staying in y^e nation after his Companion J. Burton went for England came to Cork and with him Ralph Stephenson of y^e Queens County & stayd the Province Meeting went to Castle Salem & had about 6 Meetings among the Worlds People particularly at Kinsale, Tallow, Capperquin, & Dungarvan.

1712/13.

1^{mo} 14th. William Watson of the Prov. of Leinster came to Corke to the Province Meeting & was at y^e Marriage of Samuel Watson of Dublin after w^{ch} Visited friends of Bandon & had a Meeting with y^e young people of both sexes in Cork.

To be concluded.

The Teaching of Hannah Barnard

2 Month 16. 1801.

THE Opinions which have lately been disseminated have caused much uneasiness, having divided near Connections Families & Friends from each other; and tho' these Opinions do not appear to increase, they yet cannot but be deplored in consideration of the hurtful tendency of them.

A remarkable Circumstance occurred yesterday week at the Peel Meeting [London], in the Afternoon, a young Man who had been intimate with Hannah Barnard, and had pretty greedily swallowed her sentiments, stood up, and in an awful and tender Manner expressed the uncommon agony of Soul he had lately endured—that he had been tempted to doubt of the first Parts of the Scriptures; such as the Miraculous conception, and the Wars of the Jews, and so on step by step, till both the old and new Testament were doubted; from doubts he proceeded to disbelief, untill he became a thorough Deist, and now his morality began to be tried, the obligation to strict uprightness, which the Religion of Jesus Christ inspired him with, seemed gradually dissipated and he became a perfect Atheist—here wandering as in the dark, every Man's hand apparently lifted up against him, he found himself a Vagabond upon the Earth. Divine goodness still followed him, tho' with chastening, he was repeatedly warned to expose himself in that public manner as the only means of experiencing a return of Divine Favour, and as an atonement for his thus leaving his Lord & Master, and had he not thus been strengthened to express himself, he believed he could not have existed another Day, it had been sealed upon his Mind that at the Name of Jesus every knee should bow, and every Tongue confess.

It brought a great Weight and solemnity over the Meeting, added to this striking and extraordinary occurrence another Young Man at the close of the Meeting, stood up & expressed himself much to the same purpose, with some very awful cautions to any who might be under similar Temptations.

From a MS. found among the papers of the late George Penney, J.P. (1783-1853), of Poole.

The Annual Meeting

THE Annual Meeting of the Friends Historical Society was held in London during Y.M. In the absence, through illness, of the President, William Frederick Miller, William C. Braithwaite took the chair and delivered an address, of which the following is a summary :—

The Friends Historical Society does a most useful service to all engaged in Friends' literature. Anyone who attempts historical work has a double task: first, the collection of material, and then the use of those materials for historical purposes; and the collection of materials is sometimes by far the most laborious part of a man's work. There is, in the case of the Society of Friends, such an immense body of material that it almost daunts the courage of those attempting to explore it exhaustively; it is, therefore, of the greatest service to have bodies of this material made available in a reliable shape, so that the man who is doing historical work does not need himself to spend time upon examining the original documents, but has them prepared for him in a form in which he can make use of them. That quarrying work, as A. Neave Brayshaw has well called it, provides the block of marble out of which you try to hew your more complete historical statue, and justifies the existence and munificent maintenance of the Friends Historical Society. Without that Society the historical work now being done could not have been done at all, or would have been done with additional imperfection and additional slowness, and, therefore, all who are associated with the Society may feel they have a definite share in the fuller presentation of our history which is now taking place.

Our old records are probably unique. Many of us can trace back our ancestors with the most minute exactness in every branch right to the origin of the Society, and we may even find four or five entries in Society documents respecting each separate marriage. But even in the case of our documents the tooth of time has gnawed away a good deal, and the negligence of Friends

has perhaps taken away more. Friends have not always been zealous custodians of their records. Thus Margaret Fox's Account Book was rescued a hundred years ago from a small shop in the outskirts of Lancaster where its leaves were being used by the owner for wrapping up parcels ; we have heard of copies of Magna Charta being used in that way, here is a similar case—a man buys a piece of soap and wants it wrapped up, there is a leaf of Margaret Fox's Account Book handy, and in such mean uses the book begins softly and silently to vanish away.

The Wilkinson-Story separation was also responsible for some destruction of Quaker records. At the beginning of the Wiltshire Quarterly Meeting Minute Book, under date, 1st of 2mo. [April] 1678, there is this entry :—

Upon some occasion of disturbance given, it was several times offered and desired that the reason of our coming together might be minded, and the work and service of the meeting—which is to serve the Lord and His people—might be proceeded in. And, as to what occasioned any difference or stir amongst us, it was earnestly and several times desired that it might be suspended till some other convenient time to avoid all occasion of trouble in this meeting, that so the work of the day might in peace have been carried on. But it would not be assented to by several, but in a very unfriendly manner went away from the meeting to an Inn and ketched up and carried away the Quarterly Book from the meeting with them, and would not send him again nor return themselves, although some Friends went unto them from the meeting and earnestly desired it of them.

In this way the old Minute Book up to 1678 was captured by the Separatists. The result is that, deposited at Devonshire House, there are no less than three copies of the succeeding Minutes for several years, for Wiltshire Friends were very anxious that the act of capture should not be repeated. At Bristol, the proceedings that had taken place in Wiltshire caused great perturbation. Their principal business meeting was a Two Weeks Meeting, which fulfilled in itself the functions of a Preparative, a Monthly, and a Quarterly Meeting. The Minutes for the first thirteen years, 1667-1680, have been copied over in a clearly written duplicate (Bristol Records : C.1842, C.1), and at the beginning of this duplicate we have the following entry, furnished me by A. Neave Brayshaw.

Richard Snead, the writer, was a Mercer, and chief author of *An Exalted Diotrophes Reprehended or the*

Spirit of Error and Envy in William Rogers against the Truth, 1681.

The entry runs :—

The reason why this book was made was a fear that I and several other Friends had, lest when that unhappy difference was among Friends touching the two Johns [John Wilkinson and John Story] and strongly supported by several Friends of this city and mostly by W^m Rogers, (who earnestly endeavoured for a separation, not only in discipline but also as to religious meetings on account of worship to God, he urging often that we differed in principle as well as in some particular things that might be deemed circumstantial), I say the reason of making this book was a fear lest said W. R. and others with him would have taken the Mens Meeting Book from us here, as we had understood that some of the same party with them had taken away Friends Meeting Book in Wiltshire, which we thus judged would not only be a wrong-doing in them, but also be a great loss to us on the account of Truths service. And this was the very cause and reason thereof. John Higgins he done it, and I paid him, myself, for doing thereof near 40/- in the year 1680. RICHARD SNEADE.

It was not only these divisions which caused difficulties about Minute Books, for sometimes the Friends, in whose custody the books were, lost or mislaid them. The oldest Record Book in Westmorland Quarterly Meeting is a thinnish foolscap volume with brown leather cover and green silk ties. It contains old documents of considerable importance with regard to the collections that were made to supply the "Treasury of the North" out of which the expenses of itinerating work were being paid.¹ This book has only been preserved through the care of Thomas Rebanks, a Kendal Friend of the eighteenth century. Inside the cover is written "Thomas Rebanks meeting with this book in town,"—that is, in Kendal—"purchased it and thought proper it should be preserved amongst our Church records, so gives it to the Meeting and another old manuscript I met with, which I deposited in the Closet at Meeting House, which had also been lost if I had not taken care of it." The other old MS. is a white parchment volume which contains the Accounts of Westmorland Friends from about the year 1658, with Q.M. and M.M. Minutes, and also bears a note, "This being mislaid, if care had not been taken, would have been lost, Thos. Rebanks therefore took care to bring and deposit it with other Friends' MSS."

¹ See *Beginnings of Quakerism*, pp. 325, 327, 328, 337.

To take one last case. In my own Q.M. of Oxfordshire, our oldest Quarterly Meeting Minute Book is lettered outside, "Orders at Quakers' Meetings. MS." I think we may be quite sure that was not put on by Friends. Why is the label on the back of the book? The reason is this. The Book was in the hands of a Friend who was disowned, but although he was disowned, the Friend kept the book. He lived for many years afterwards, and got out of touch with the Society, and when he died Friends did not notice the fact of his death. His effects were put up for sale in 1809, Friends did not attend the sale, and the book was knocked down to a bookseller at Abingdon, who sold it to Dr. Routh (1755-1854), the President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Dr. Routh regarded this book with a great deal of interest and at last showed it to some Friends. The Oxfordshire Quarterly Meeting came to know he had the book, and suggested that he might like to return it. He, with a self-denial which all tortious possessors of other people's books will appreciate, "restored it to the proper owners in 1828. In acknowledgment of this gratuitous restitution he afterwards received from the Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends for Berkshire and Oxfordshire, ten works, written by members of their Society, which he accepted with respect and gratitude." The above particulars are entered at the beginning of the volume, and are also referred to in *THE JOURNAL*, v. 172.

These are only a few of the cases. I suspect there are still old Minute Books in private hands up and down the Society of Friends, which, if unearthed, might be of considerable value to the Society.

It would be very desirable to have what may be called a Visitation of the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings which would result in a catalogue of all the documents, and the question might be asked with fruitful results, "Are there any records in private hands which should be brought into the Monthly Meeting?"

WILLIAM C. BRAITHWAITE.

They have a right to censure that have a heart to help.

WILLIAM PENN, *Reflections and Maxims*, i. 46.

Farewell to Kidsley Park¹

KIDSLEY forms the north-east portion of the Parish or Township of Smalley. The highway from Derby to Heanor divides this district into two unequal portions, the smaller of which—the north-eastern—formed the ancient park of the Abbots of Chester. As parks were designed for the preservation of animals of the chase, main roads never passed through them, and so here the highway will be found to define its south-eastern border.

The acute turn of the road at the top of the village without doubt marks its south-western boundary, and the locality of the main entrance is indicated by "Gate" farm, now [1905] held by Mr. David Derbyshire.

* * * * *

It is said that Queen Elizabeth gave the Manors of Smalley and Kidsley to Henry Sacheverell, father of Jacinth Sacheverell. In 1698 Robert Sacheverell owned a farm at Kidsley, then in the tenure of William Oldknowle, at the rent of £25 14s. od. per annum—undoubtedly the principal farm. As at that time land would let for about five shillings per acre, the rent would indicate a farm about one hundred acres in extent. Kidsley Park Farm about fifty years ago was held by Mr. Daniel Smith, the well-known Quaker. He died January 3rd, 1863, aged 94, and was the last of the Friends who occupied that place. His daughter, relict of the late Mr. William Davis, who died May 7th, 1863,² became the wife of Mr. W. H. Barber, B.A., of Smalley. She was a most accomplished and exemplary lady; the following "Farewell to Kidsley" is from her pen. I shall offer no apology for its insertion. Its sentiments are the overflowings of a large and sympathetic heart enfolding every creature of God, and ever living as under the shadow of His wing:—

Farewell, farewell, thy pathways now by strangers' feet are trod,
And other hands and horses strange henceforth shall turn thy sod.
Yes, other eyes may watch the buds unfolding in the Spring,
And other children round that hearth the coming years may bring,
But mine will be the memory of cares and pleasures there,
Intenser—that no living thing in some of them can share,—
Commencing with the loved and lost, in days of long ago,
When one³ was present on whose head Atlantic breezes blow.
Long years ago he left that roof, and made a home afar—
For that is really only "home" where life's affections are!
How many thoughts came o'er me, for old Kidsley has "a name
And memory"—in the hearts of some not now unknown to fame.

¹ From Charles Kerry's *History of Smalley*, 1905, and notes by Edward Watkins, of Fritchley.

² According to the Friends' Registers, Elizabeth Smith married Joseph Davy, 15 vii. 1830. Joseph Davy, farmer, of Kidsley Park, died in 1856.

³ Her brother William, who early went to America, and became an engineer and inventor of repute.

We dreamt not, in those happy times, that I should be the last
 Alone, to leave my native place—alone, to meet the blast ;—
 I loved each nook and corner there, each leaf and blade of grass,
 Each moonlight shadow on the pond I loved : but let it pass—
 For mine is still the memory that only death can mar ;
 In fancy I shall see it, reflecting every star.
 The graves of buried quadrupeds, affectionate and true,
 Will have the olden sunshine, the same bright morning dew.
 But the birds that sang at even when autumn leaves were sere
 Will miss the crumbs they used to get, in winters long and drear.
 Will the poor down-trodden miss me ? God help them if they do !
 Some manna in the wilderness His goodness guide them to !
 Farewell to those who love me ! I shall bear them still in mind,
 And hope to be remembered by those I left behind :
 Do not forget the aged man—though another fills his place—
 Another, bearing not his name, nor coming of his race.
 His creed might be peculiar ; but there was much of good
 Successors will not imitate, because not understood.
 Two hundred years have come and past since George Fox—first of Friends—
 Established his religion there⁴—which my departure ends.
 Then be it so. God prosper these in basket and in store,
 And make them happy in my place—my dwelling, never more !
 For I may be a wanderer—no roof nor hearthstone mine,⁵
 May light that cometh from above, my resting-place define.
 Gloom hovers o'er the prospect now, but He who was my friend
 In the midst of troubled waters, will see me to the end.

EVA.

Derby, June 6th, 1863.

⁴ George Fox was at Kidsley Park in 1650 and 1654. See *Camb. Jnl.*

⁵ She had lost nearly everything, and had very little left, "after her father and all were dead." It would look as though she were temporarily staying with some friends in Derby as a sort of refugee.

As I understand it, it is the specific mission of Quakerism to propagate a Christianity of a prophetic apostolic type, a Christianity in which the Church is a living fellowship of disciples at work for the social and moral ends of the Kingdom of God. But the Church is not simply, in the Quaker conception, a fellowship of disciples at work for the Kingdom of God ; it is such a fellowship *plus* Jesus Christ Himself, in whose Spirit, the Spirit which unites them one to another and to Him, they become together "one flock, one Shepherd."

WILLIAM C. BRAITHWAITE, B.A., LL.B., in *The Message and Mission of Quakerism*, 1913, Phila. ed., p. 22.

L. M. Hoag and the Ghost at Ury

LINDLEY MURRAY HOAG, when he visited Aberdeen, expressed a wish to visit Ury, and Captain Barclay hospitably invited him to stop there and sleep on his return journey to the South, adding that by so doing he would see the place both by daylight and by candle-light. It was a raw afternoon in October when Hoag started, and by the time the conveyance reached Ury he felt himself thoroughly chilled, and requested to be allowed to go straight to his room and have a basin of gruel in bed. The next morning, at breakfast, they were standing as people do before the fire, when Hoag, looking at an old portrait of the soldier who fought "ankle deep in Lützen's blood," remarked, "Ah, there is my friend of last night."

"Not quite," said Miss Barclay, "that is an ancestor of ours who has been dead nearly 200 years."

"Oh," said Hoag, "he looks like the old gentleman who came into my room last night."

At this juncture breakfast was served, and Captain Barclay seemed deep in thought. At last he said, "Will you please tell me, Mr. Hoag, who it was that came into your room last night, and what he was doing there?"

"Well," replied Hoag, "I was just going off to sleep when there was a knock at the door and a sweet old gentleman very like that portrait came into the room. He had a candle in his hand which he shaded with his other hand, and he apologized for disturbing me. He then went round the foot of the bed and opened a cupboard in the wall at the other side, taking out some old papers which looked like parchments."

"Did ye ever hear the like o' that!" exclaimed both the Barclays. "Why, there is no cupboard there."

Captain Barclay remained thinking, and when breakfast was over he said, "Mr. Hoag, will you please do me the favour of showing me exactly where the old gentleman found the papers?"

They all three went upstairs, and sure enough there was no appearance of any cupboard, but the wall sounded hollow. Barclay tore off the paper, and found some wooden boarding. This he broke off with the poker, and an iron door was laid bare. He tried fruitlessly to open this and then sent for a blacksmith, who found and opened a safe door—and in the safe were the missing deeds. Miss Barclay ever after used to speak of entertaining angels unawares whenever she related the circumstances of Lindley Murray Hoag's visit to Ury.

From *John Wigham Richardson*, 1911, pp. 37, 38, under date 1849.

1738 Apl. 11 John, son of Thomas Pain, a Quaker, baptized.
Parish Register of WATH, co. York.

The Enlargement of Devonshire House in the Eighteenth Century

YEARLY MEETING, 1787:—"The following Proposal from the Committee on the Epistles was brought in & being twice read, this Meeting concurs therewith and recommends to the several Quarterly Meetings to promote a Subscription for the purpose therein mentioned when the Meeting for Sufferings shall make application to them for it viz.

"The great inconvenience which hath attended the holding the Yearly Meeting in the present Meeting Houses having engaged the Attention of this Committee, the Yearly Meeting is requested to consider if it may not be proper to direct the Quarterly Meeting of London & Middlesex to provide more suitable accommodations and to recommend throughout the several Quarterly Meetings a liberal contribution for effecting a purpose so desirable & necessary."

Y.M., 1790:—"Spacious freehold Premises near to Devonshire House are offered for Sale to the Committee on reasonable terms, That these Premises together with a part of those belonging to Devonshire House affording ample scope for building two large Meeting Houses, one for the service of the Men Friends & the other for the Women. That the purchase of the Premises & the building of the Two Houses will probably require £10,000. Friends in London have not been able to find any other premises so well adapted to the occasions of the Society."

This was the origin of the present Y.M. buildings at Devonshire House.

"The Man of Honour, Occasion'd by the Postscript of Pen's Letter"

A FOUR-PAGE quarto pamphlet, bearing above caption, has recently been added to D. It consists of 139 lines of verse without author's name and without any imprint.

From London, on October 20, 1688, a nameless but friendly writer addressed a letter¹ "To the Honourable William Penn, Esq. Proprietor and Governour of Pensylvania," relating to the part Penn had recently taken in public affairs, and endeavouring to persuade him "to labour after a Remedy" for the "many Imputations which are cast upon your self, together with some of their evident Consequences."

Penn's *Answer*, dated "Teddington, October the 24th 1688" commences with the words, "It is now above twenty years, I thank God, that I have not been very solicitous what the World thought of me," and

¹ Printed as *A Letter to Mr. Penn, with his Answer*, London, 1688, for Andrew Wilson, and reprinted, same year, for Andrew Sowle, the Wilson being doubtless a mistake. Tace Sowle brought out an 8vo edition.

Joseph Besse, in his life of Penn, introductory to the latter's *Works*, states that this letter was written by "a particular Friend of his, William Popple, Secretary to the Plantation-Office." Besse omits Penn's Postscript.

then shortly follows:—"The Business chiefly insisted upon, is my Popeperry, and endeavours to promote it. I do say then, and that with all Sincerity, that I am not only no *Jesuit*, but no *Papist*. . . . Is any thing more foolish, as well as false, than that because I am often at *White-Hall*, therefore I must be Author of all that is done there that does not please abroad?"

The *Answer* is only sent because of the writer's wish "not to deny a Friend the satisfaction he desires." There is the following PS. :—

"One thing in reference to my self I forgot to mention, I have been by some people with great art rendred powerful, that I might be made guilty, at least obnoxious; which hath often drawn from me this Expression to my Acquaintance: I have all the Inconvenience of a man of Power and Interest, but nothing of the reality or advantage of that Character. One thing I will say, and end; I must do as I would be done by, and cannot with fine Distinctions or popular Humor, absolve my self from that Duty; for, I thank God, I am what I was, and will be what I am, with his help, let the World say what it will, *Farewel*. W.P."

The verses headed *The Man of Honour, Occasion'd by the Postscript of Pen's Letter*, refer, in all probability, to the above Postscript. The piece begins:—

"Not all the Threats or Favours of a Crown,
A Princes whisper, or a Tyrants frown
Can aw the Spirit, or allure the Mind
Of him who to strict Honour is inclin'd;
Thô all the pomp and pleasure that does wait
On publick places and affairs of State,
Shou'd fondly court him to be base and great." }

Penn does not appear by name save in the title.

Corks for Sale

"12th and 13th day of ye 4th Mo. 1678.

"Memorand y^t this day it was moved in the Meeting whether the Corkes y^t is not vendable here should be ventured to Sea at the Charge of the Quarterly Meeting: To w^{ch} this Quarterly Meeting doth Assent and leaves it to Edw^d Nightingale John Taylor and John Todd to doe as they see meet in y^t Matr.—Minute Book of Yorks Q.M. 1669-1681.

At the Q.M. 27 x. 1677 it was decided to raise a stock whereby the poor Friends who were prisoners "might be employed in some labour to their subsistence." It was reported at the next Q.M. that £149 5s. 6½d. had been then raised. When the accounts were rendered to the Q.M. 25/26 iv. 1679 there had been expended for cork and a cable rope £57 9s. 7d., for teaching prisoners to make corks, &c., £2 1s. 0½d., and for cash paid the prisoners for their wages for cutting cork and picking oakum £18 14s. 10¼d. Corks and oakum had been sold to the value of £37 9s. 4¾d. and there remained in stock £10 worth of oakum and cable rope and 966 gross of corks worth £36. (Note by W. C. BRAITHWAITE.)

Friends in Current Literature

THE annual issue of *The Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy*, dated March, 1913, has been received from Joshua L. Baily, of Philadelphia. Of special interest to Friends is the article on Roberts Vaux, by J. L. Baily. Roberts Vaux (1786-1836) was one of the most eminent citizens of Pennsylvania, and one of its leading philanthropists. He was one of the founders of the Frankford Asylum for the Insane, 1813, and was also a strict Friend, "in dress, speech and demeanor," and "steadfast in the religious convictions inculcated in his youth." His picture is given from a painting by Thomas Inman.

A beautifully illustrated volume from the press of the John C. Winston Company of Philadelphia has been received from Allen C. Thomas, of Haverford—*A Descriptive Account of Friends' Asylum for the Insane [at Frankford, Philadelphia] from its Foundation. . . . Facts and Events in its History, 1813-1913*. There are thirty-five illustrations and several plans. The institution was founded in 1813; 4,421 patients have been admitted since the opening, an almost equal number of men and women; of the discharges, 1,502 were restored, and 503 nearly so. Robert H. Chase, M.D., has been Superintendent since 1893.

A fourth edition of *A Dynamic Faith*, by Dr. Rufus M. Jones, has been published (London: Headley, 7½ by 5, pp. 102, 1s. net).

There are slight though eulogistic references to Friends in *Pax Britannica. A Study of the History of British Pacification*, by H. S. Perris, M.A. (London and Toronto: Sidgwick & Jackson, 8¾ by 5½, pp. xvi. + 319, 5s. net). The author is the Secretary of the British Committee of the British-American Peace Centenary.

Wilfred Whitten ("John o' London") has written *A Londoner's London* (London: Methuen, 7¾ by 5, pp. 329, 6s.). In association with Cheapside, the Author cites the story of David Barclay receiving George III. into his residence to view the Lord Mayor's Show in 1761 (p. 283), but David Barclay (1682-1769), was a linendraper, not a banker as there stated.¹

The Recollections of a School Attendance Officer, written by John Reeves, a London Friend, and active in the Ratcliff district, are very interesting and show vividly the early difficulties of work under the Education Act of 1870, and the way in which they were overcome (London: Stockwell, 7½ by 5, pp. 89, with portraits, etc., 2s.).

¹ There are various accounts of this visit extant in print and MS. See, especially, *Tritton, the Place and Family*, London, 1907.

FRIENDS IN CURRENT LITERATURE 191

The *Bulletin of Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia* has commenced its fifth volume, under date Fourth Month, 1913, with thirty-four pages of valuable information respecting Dr. John Fothergill, George Durant of North Carolina, many ministering Friends who died in Pennsylvania, and notes of recent books of interest to Friends. (Prof. Allen C. Thomas, Haverford, Pa.)

A sumptuous volume—*Genealogy of the Descendants of John Kirk, Born 1660, at Alfretton, in Derbyshire, England. Died 1705, in Darby Township, Chester (now Delaware) County, Pennsylvania*—has recently been received as a gift to D. from the "Kirk Family Committee," per Miranda S. Roberts (*née* Kirk), of Doylestown, Pa. The volume was compiled by the last-named Friend and edited by Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, Pa. It contains 721 quarto pages of genealogy and numerous portraits, illustrations of meeting-houses, family residences, etc. In addition to the patronymic Kirk, there are many references to the Betts, Cooper, Fell, Heston, Paxson, Scarborough, Thomas, Tomlinson, Twining, and Walton families.²

"Among the *Journals* of the early Quakers, and especially that of George Fox, there are passages which charm us with their sincerity, quaintness, and pure flame of enthusiasm, but these works cannot as a whole be ranked as literature."

So writes Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, lecturer in Bedford College, London, in *Mysticism in English Literature* (Camb. Univ. Press, 1s. net).

The 43rd Annual Report of the Croydon and Saffron Walden Old Scholars' Association, 1912 (138, Bishopsgate, E.C.), is out, full of matter of interest to alumni of the School and others. There are portraits of James Backhouse Crosfield (President), T. Edward Tawell and W. Russell Frayling (past and present Secretaries), and Gurnell C. Green (Editorial Secretary).

In *Country Life*, May 17th, there is an article on "The Forest Ridge of Sussex," referring to the district of Lindfield, in which article occur the words, "There were also in the same district men of another stamp—the Quakers—whose zeal for social service brought into being the colony of New England at Lindfield, which may be called the first Garden City." The social colony at Lindfield was founded by William Allen in 1825.

In the January number of the *Traethodydd*, the leading Welsh quarterly, the first article appears of a series on the Friends in Wales, from the pen of Mr. J. H. Davies, Registrar of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. In this article Mr. Davies endeavours to show

² As illustrating the value to D. of such books of family history, it may be stated that over one hundred names occurring in this book have been added to the card catalogue.

that the earliest visits made by Friends to Wales occurred in October, 1653. It appears that John ap John's visit to Swarthmoor Hall occurred in July, 1653, and that afterwards he returned to Wales with other Friends and held a series of meetings in Wrexham, about the month of October. Mr. Davies also refers to a Friends' burial ground on the farm of Martell in the Parish of Puncteston, North Pembroke, which has hitherto been unidentified. Occasional meetings were held at Puncteston as late as 1801.

A well-written and appreciative character sketch of "George Fox as a Mystic" appeared in *The Harvard Theological Review*, for January, from the pen of Josiah Royce, Ph.D., Litt.D., Professor of History in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. A curious error in a name occurs—"Gerard Amor," a combination of Gerard Roberts and Amor Stoddart, the latter being the name of the Friend in question.

George Fox in Scotland. An Appreciation of the Society of Friends and its Founder, by the sometime minister of the Tron Kirk, Edinburgh, Dugald Butler, D.D. (Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$, pp. 132, 2s. 6d. net). This book is divided into two parts—historical and theological, and Dr. Butler is happier in the latter than in the former. The title would lead one to expect a full history of Fox's doings and sayings in the northern kingdom, but there is comparatively little of this even in Part I., of which Part, nine pages are taken up with a long account of Fox's interviews in *London* with Cromwell.

Dr. Butler's references to Friends in the latter part of the book are kindly and appreciative—the result of considerable study of our principles and practices. He writes:—

"The Quakers form a return, through rediscovery, to the life of the Apostolic age, and as a Christian Church they are of profound significance. The Quakers were practical mystics, grandly heroic, loyal amid suffering to testimony, not flying from it. . . . They testified to the living, inspiring God, speaking not from a distant heaven or a remote past, but immediately to the soul and its condition" (p. 97), and again: "The Quakers, like all healthy positive mystics, do not make vision the end, but the beginning of life. More important to them than vision is obedience to the vision" (p. 108).

The attention of the reader is specially directed to the Appendix to this book, which contains a striking instance of blessing attending the ministry of Deborah Darby and Rebecca Young, during their visit to Scotland in 1804.

The eagerly-awaited life of Margaret Fox is now out—*Margaret Fox of Swarthmoor Hall*, by Helen G. Crosfield, wife of Hugh T. Crosfield, of Tadworth, co. Surrey, and daughter of William Harvey, of Leeds (London: Headley, 9 by 6, pp. 272, 3s. 6d. net). I can bear witness to the great amount of work put into this book, and I am sure that readers will find it a most illuminating life-history of the mother of the early Quaker Church. Mother and daughters are allowed repeatedly to speak

for themselves, and hence we have a vivid picture of a seventeenth century family of good position and earnest religious convictions. Several matters are treated more fully in Appendices, and the book is provided with a Bibliography, Genealogical Chart, and Index. The price is most reasonable.

On page 216, line 9 from foot, read *ten* years.

Constable & Co., of London, have published at 15s. net, *The Life of John Bright*, written by George M. Trevelyan. It is a volume of 480 pages, with a score of illustrations, and it will, doubtless, have a very wide circulation. The book is issued with the authority of the family of John Bright, who have supplied much fresh material.

The *Minutes of the Five Years Meeting of the Friends in America*, held at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1912, have been issued in a volume of 304 pages (Richmond, Ind., Nicholson Printing & Mfg. Co.).

Some time ago R. H. Coats, M.A., B.D., delivered a series of lectures at Woodbrooke on the principal types of piety which have prevailed in England since the Reformation. These lectures have been published by T. & T. Clark, of Edinburgh, under the title of *Types of English Piety*, the types being the Sacerdotal, Evangelical and Mystical. The Author gives Friends no place in the section devoted to the Evangelical Type, although individual Friends are named in connection therewith, as Elizabeth Fry (p. 101) and John Bright (p. 272). Friends are mentioned here and there in the chapter on the Mystic, but their work in the world and for the world seems to be largely overlooked in this book. We read (p. 226) :—

“Mysticism is ill-adapted for the organizing of religion on a large public scale, for states and nations. Nor can it publish it successfully among the masses, or impress men where forms and institutions, ritual and ceremony, are required. By virtue of its privacy, its subjective and contemplative nature, it tends to develop into quietism and to become, as with the Quakers, the religion of a cult or select few, the faith of an educated and refined coterie, whose influence is nevertheless out of all proportion to their numbers.”

Indeed, in the following extract, “the Quaker” is used as a term to represent, *in toto*, the mystical type of piety (p. 89) :—

“Whereas the Romanist relies ultimately on the utterances of the Pope, and the Anglican sacerdotalist maintains the principle, ‘The Church to teach, the Bible to confirm,’ and the Quaker turns from all outward authority to the inner voice, the Evangelical finds his determining authority in none of these, but in God’s redeeming act in the person, life, and death of the Lord Christ. . . .”

The sixth Swarthmore Lecture was delivered the evening before the opening of London Yearly Meeting, by Joshua Rowntree, J.P. (formerly M.P.), of Scarborough. It is entitled *Social Service : Its Place in the Society of Friends* (London : Headley, 7½ by 5, pp. 127, 1s. net), and is a most

valuable summary of the work of Friends for the good of those around them. It is to be regretted that in the hurry of production and printing, a few notes are inaccurate. Readers would do well to alter *Stäbelin* into *Stähelin* (p. 13n), *Memories* into *Memoirs* (p. 17n), *Robert Vaux* into *Roberts Vaux* (p. 76n). The note to p. 104 makes it appear as though Edward Burrough was the author of *The Beginnings of Quakerism!*

The eleventh supplement to THE JOURNAL, *Extracts from State Papers Relating to Friends*, fourth series, 1669 to 1672, has been printed and will shortly be distributed to subscribers to the Supplements. It will be accompanied, gratis, with a binding-case and title-section for the four series of *Extracts*. Until publication the price for this Supplement, etc., is 3s., afterwards to be raised to 4s. 6d.

A Wayfarer's Faith is the title of a recent book by T. Edmund Harvey, M.P. (London: Wells Gardner, 7 by 4½, pp. 156, 1s. 6d. net). The object of the book is thus described on the publishers' "jacket":—

"The writer, who is a member of the Society of Friends, deals with certain elements of religious life in which all forms of Christianity share: the meaning of priesthood in its widest sense, the place of the prophet in the Church, the age-long struggle between the genius of organization and the spirit of aspiration and revolt, the significance of sacraments in human life.

"The concluding chapters make an appeal for a fresh development of the religious spirit to build up new centres of peace and social healing such as the monasteries once were for another age, finding in common work and common worship the path to Christian reunion."

The Yorkshire 1905 Committee (Ernest E. Taylor, Bannisdale, Malton) has issued several new pamphlets—four excerpts from J. W. Graham's "Evolution and Empire," and others in smaller size.

The latest novel introducing Friends is *A Living Legacy*, by Ruth Underwood (Phila.: Winston, 8 by 5½, pp. 438, \$1.35 net, postage extra). When read, further notice of this book may appear.

M. Ethel Crawshaw, an assistant Librarian in the Reference Library at Devonshire House, London, has written a bright little account of the life and death in prison of Mary Samm, grand-daughter of William Dewsbury, entitled *Prisons of Long Ago. A Little Girl Visitor*. It is published by the London Friends' Tract Association, at 4d. per dozen, or 2s. 8d. per 100. It forms No. 1 of a new Children's Series. May also be obtained from Friends' Book and Tract Committee, 144 East 20th Street, New York City.

The Glasgow Herald, of June 26, says, "It is a remarkable sign of the vitality of Quakerism that five books dealing with the movement itself and with its leaders should appear within a few days of each other."

Then follows a review, about a column long, of Dr. Butler's "George Fox in Scotland," H. G. Crosfield's "Margaret Fox," Joshua Rowntree's Swarthmore Lecture, G. K. Lewis's "John G. Whittier," and T. E. Harvey's "Wayfarer's Faith."

In the same newspaper appears a Letter from our Friend, William G. Smeal, on "Sir Walter Scott's Quaker Ancestry."

There is a long obituary notice of Sir Jonathan Hutchinson (1828-1913), with a portrait, in *The British Medical Journal* of June 28. See also *The Friend* (Lond.), 4th July.

In part 87 of the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, just issued, pp. 270-286, there is a paper by Thomas P. Cooper, of York, on "The Mediæval Highways, Streets, Open Ditches, and Sanitary Conditions of the City of York."

Sir Rickman John Godlee, Bart., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a Member of a London Meeting, has presented several of his works to D. His *Hunterian Oration* has been recently delivered, and can be obtained from J. Bale & Sons, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. Sir Rickman Godlee also delivered the Foundation Oration of the London University College Union Society on *Lister and His Work*, and this has been printed as a pamphlet.

Of Dr. Butler's "George Fox in Scotland" (see p. 192), Dr. Hastings, editor of *The Expository Times*, writes:—

"These lectures breathe understanding of Fox's aim and burn with sympathy for his spirit. The book will have far-reaching results. It will send the clergy to Fox's 'Journal.' And the sympathetic discovery of Fox's Journal is an epoch in a man's life, sometimes nothing less than life from the dead."

The Unselfishness of God, and How I Discovered It, by Hannah Whitall Smith, published in 1903, has been translated into German as *Die Selbstlosigkeit Gottes und wie ich sie entdeckte*, with a preface by Dr. C. von Orelli (Basel: Verlag von Kober C. F. Spittlers Nachfolger, 7½ by 5, pp. 228). The same publishing office has issued other German renderings from H.W.S.

NORMAN PENNEY.

If we men are to be effectually reconciled to God, and saved for the service of man, four things at least need to be brought home to us by some supreme manifestation: the moral deformity of sin; the Divine holiness that condemns it; the outreaching love of God that forgives it and restores us; and the perfect human obedience that has been and can be rendered. The Cross of Christ is the greatest moral dynamic the world has ever known, because it satisfies all these needs.

From *The Kingdom and the Cross*, by Edward Grubb, published by the London Friends' Tract Association, 1913, 1d.

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, Pa., U.S.A.

ABIAH DARBY (x. 79).—In a record of "Visits of publick Friends to Kelso Meeting," commenced in 1749, by Charles Ormston, Clerk of the Monthly Meeting and kept up by his successors until 1796, Abiah Darby is twice mentioned.

"1759, Sep^r. 30. By Abiah Darby, Ann Summerland & Andrew Bradley all of Colebrookdale."

"1774.7.14. By Abiah Darby Colebrookdale & Frances Dodgen, Leek Staffordshire, they went from this to Ed^r & Returned by Berwick and Alenwick at which Last two places they had Large Mittings in their townhalls with the inhabitants &c."—WILLIAM F. MILLER.

LANCASTER RECORDS OR LEAVES FROM LOCAL HISTORY, 1801-1850.—Reprinted from the *Lancaster Gazette*.—

"Sept. 21/1818. Mrs. Fry the Prison Philanthropist, accompanied by her brother, J. J. Gurney, Esq., of Earlham, Norfolk, visited our Castle, examined every part of it minutely, and expressed much satisfaction on its plan,

and the cleanliness, order, and industry on the men's side of the prison, observing that they had seen nothing like it in other places; and expressed their hopes that the women would be equally well employed and regulated when the new buildings were ready for their reception."

"Sept. 23/1830. The railway between Liverpool and Manchester was opened for passengers and 130 persons (chiefly of the Society of Friends on their way to the Quarterly Meeting at Manchester) were conveyed at a charge of 7/- each. The journey was made in one hour and thirty two minutes. We are subsequently informed 'that the inside fare between Liverpool and Manchester has been fixed at 6/6 and the outside at 3/6' and that the time on the road will be about two hours."

"March 21/1833. Mr. John Dockray (a member of the Society of Friends) was elected a common councilman of the borough. This is the first instance of a dissenter being admitted into that body since the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act."

"January 4/1836. At the County

Sessions, the Earl of Burlington, Dr. Whalley, of this town; and E. Dawson, Esq. of Aldcliffe Hall qualified as magistrates of the county. Dr. Whalley is the first member of the Society of Friends who qualified for the commission of the peace in Lancashire."—
ROBERT MUSCHAMP, Radcliffe.

GILBERT HEATHCOTE RODES.—
The following extract from the Book of Denials, etc., of Derbyshire Q.M. (after 1761, Chesterfield M.M.) has been supplied by Edward Watkins, of Fritchley. The subject of the extract was originally Gilbert Heathcote, the Rodes being added on his coming into possession of Barlborough Hall on the death of his great-uncle, Sir John Rodes, in 1743. He died, unmarried, in 1768, and was succeeded by his nephew, Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, who died in 1825, aged seventy.

A copy of a minute of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting 19/11mo./1761:—

"In answer to our last the Friends appointed brought in the following lines on account of Gilbert Rodes which was read and approved of, so are here inserted:

"Whereas Gilbert Rodes of Barlborough Hall who was religiously educated by his Parents Cornelius & Elizabeth Heathcote deceased, for want of keeping to the measure of Grace given him, has let his mind out & given way to the various fashions & corruptions of the world and persisted in the same for a considerable time, notwithstanding the pious care of his Parents & tender advice of his Friends (who have visited him in a

Spirit of true Love in order to reclaim him from the many lusts he pursued contrary to the rules of our Christian Society of which he was a member) which he has not regarded, therefore this Meeting appointed two Friends to speak to him who brought the following report—That he said he had left us, implying our Society & we need not give ourselves any more trouble on his account; Therefore we enter these as a Testimony against him, denying his being of our Community, unless he comes to true Godly sorrow for his transgression, which he make appear by a change of Life & Conversation, then we shall rejoice to receive him into unity and fellowship with us."

QUAKERS AND GILD RECORDS.—
Samuel Holland admitted a member of the Masons' Company, London.

1717, Oct. 3rd. "This day Samuel Holland was admitted into the Company by patrimony, and being a Dissenter, commonly called a Quaker, he took his solemn affirmation" (*The Hole Craft and Fellowship of Masonry*, p. 252).

He was, no doubt, the son of William Holland, one of the Wardens of the Masons' Company in 1714, and Master in 1717. William Holland is recorded as one of the Assistants of the Company, Oct. 29, 1731, and a Samuel Holland, Sugar Baker, Hoxton, was a Liveryman in 1764.

A.D. 1719. In this year the gild of Feltmakers, Curriers, and Armourers, ordained that no Quaker be taken apprentice, on pain of forfeiting £100 (*The*

Armorial Bearings of the Several Incorporated Companies of Newcastle on Tyne, p. 37).—T. P. COOPER, 16, Wentworth Road, York.

A LANCASHIRE QUAKER REFERRED TO BY MACAULAY. (x. 113).—This was William Stout, of Lancaster, whose autobiography was published in part in the *Manchester Guardian*, and afterwards *in extenso* in a volume edited by John Harland in 1851 (see Smith's *Catalogue of Friends' Books*, ii. 640). The original manuscript autobiography is now in the Public Reference Library, Manchester.—C. W. SUTTON, Reference Library, Manchester.

A similar reply has been received from Robert Muschamp, of Radcliffe.

POULTNEY, OF MARYLAND.—The following extract from the MS. Journal of Richard Champion Rawlins (1819-1898) when in U.S.A. in July, 1840, has been sent by his son, Frank L. Rawlins, of Rhyl, N. Wales.

“ Baltimore. The visit which we paid to some ‘ friends ’ in the country on this occasion will add one more to my delightful recollections of this country.

“ It was to the home of an old lady named Poultney, a ‘ friend ’ and not that in name only, she lives in a most lovely little valley, surrounded by hills. All round her dwelling at short distances are the residences of her sons, who all live however, except at night, at their mother's.

“ Her eldest son, Philip Poultney, is the ‘ good kind Philip ’ of the neighbourhood. It is ‘ Uncle Philip ’ as the children call him,

that throws them apples and takes them up to ride in his old carriage. ‘ Uncle Philip ’ met with an accident some year or two ago, and is now a cripple for life, but he has seen too much of spirit stirring adventure in the far west to be idle. His energy is indomitable and in spite of his physical maladies, he is a member of the Legislature, and often goes on political expeditions throughout the State of Maryland.

“ ‘ Uncle Philip ’ had acquired a large fortune but he lost every cent by the failure of a bank, he had then a fortune of \$10,000 left him with which he bought and freed 6 negroes who were about being sent to Arkansas. This consumed more than half of his legacy, he is now surrounded by his brothers and sisters, each vieing with the other in ministering to his wants and physical necessities. ‘ Uncle Philip ’ is a most delightful man to converse with, he has travelled much and is shrewd and observing. Not the least pleasing of my American reminiscences will be found that Sabbath evening with this pleasant family on a Maryland farm.”

“ FIRST PUBLISHERS OF TRUTH.”
—The Henley-on-Thames account, pp. 218, 219, is not at Devonshire House, and is printed from the Oxfordshire Q.M. Minute Book 1671-1746, the book that was at one time in the possession of Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College (see THE JOURNAL, v. 172).

The transcript should be corrected at the end of the first paragraph which should read, “ And I belive two ore three then soe Reached y^t afterward they Came

to owne Truth, yett sum ware very Rude & abucive & throwing things at him as Gutts they Got from y^e buchs." The last word, is, of course, a contraction for "buchers," *i.e.* "butchers."—WM. C. BRAITHWAITE, Banbury.

ERRATUM. — For *Langhorne*, read *Laugherne*, page 87. The Editor's mind must have been dwelling on the pleasant visit he paid to Langhorne, Pa., in 1911!

THOMAS AND SUSANNA BROWN, OF VA.—Can any reader give a short biographical sketch of Thomas Brown and his wife Susanna, of Brownville, referred to on page 31 of volume x. of THE JOURNAL? Did he have daughters Frances, Catharine and Pallace, and sons John and Sydney? If not, who were his children, and who was his wife Susanna?—H. C. CAMPION, JUN., 511 South Orange Avenue, Media, Pa., U.S.A.

RECORDS OF WALES.—Thomas O. Lloyd, of The Priory, Warwick, has sent up for inspection and safe-custody in D. an early Monthly Meeting book connected with Dolobran¹ and neighbourhood, Montgomeryshire. On the vellum cover can still be read "The Monthly Meeting Book Begining the 30th 7^{mo} 1690." The first leaf in the book records the Meeting held "26ⁱ of the 2^d month 1693," and the last deals with a Meeting held "22: 12^{mo} 1714," but there are remains of other leaves than the sixty now in the book. The Meetings were usually held at Dolobran, occasionally at Cloddiau-Cochion, Coedcowrid,

¹ Pronounce Dol'ob'ran.

Llanwthin and Winsbury, and at times at the houses of William Prinald, John Richards, Margaret Thomas, Sybel Jones and William Reignalds. In most cases the names of Friends present are on record, and among them we notice those of Lloyd, Davies, Griffith, Ellis, Kelsall, Oliver, Endon, Cadwallader, and Reynolds.

The business was not great, but it included the passing of marriages, collection of money, the establishment of Preparative Meetings, as at Trefeglys (1710), and the care of grave-yards. At times we read "No Material business at this Meet," and again "The monthly meeting for the 4th m^o 1700: being appointed at Llanwthin, and freinds Neglecting to com there, noe business was don." For students of Welsh Quakerism—and such, in these days, are increasing—the book contains matter of great value.

JACOBS' BISCUITS (x. 111).—W. F. Bewley writes that he is not the head of the firm, though by several years the senior managing director, having entered the business in 1864. The pamphlet in question was written by Charles E. Jacob.

DUTCH PRISONERS.—In vol. vii. some extracts were printed from a memorandum book in the possession of Fox Brothers & Co., Ltd., of Wellington, Som. Joseph H. Fox, J.P., sends the following from the same ancient business-book:—

"Account with George Croker Fox, of Falmouth, 1781. To Cash Account, George Reynolds, commissary of Dutch prisoners £63.0.0."

This was the time of war with Holland. Prisoners were probably interned at Falmouth. The Weres had a large business connection in Holland, which explains this then large donation of sixty guineas.

Another account with George Croker Fox: "Cash to Sister Mary Fox at Wellington, to pay for pillion—£4.4.0.

Probably George Croker and Mary Fox (his wife—she was daughter of Thomas Were, the senior partner in T. Were & Sons, serge-makers) were on their way to or from Yearly Meeting, and purchased the pillion at Wellington, shewing that they had probably ridden from Falmouth to Wellington if not all the way to London!

WOMEN WRITERS (x. 93).—Correspondents have pointed out that there were other considerable writers than those mentioned, such as Priscilla Wakefield and Mary Howitt. The writer of the article had in view those Women Friends only who wrote on Friendly or other directly religious topics.

MS. OF "THE JOURNAL OF JOHN WOOLMAN."—We are informed by Albert J. Edmunds, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, that "the autograph of John Woolman's Journal down to 1770" has been presented to that Society. "It contains a distinct prevision of the Seven Years War, dated 2mo. 1754, as well as other psychical matter deleted by the Meeting."

TIMMINS FAMILY.—Elizabeth Timmins, said to have been a member of the Society of Friends, married a John Thompson of Dover (not a Friend) about the year 1800. She is described as of a family of Hardware Manufacturers resident "in the Shires." Enquirer will be glad of confirmation of her connection with the Society, and of any particulars relating to her parentage, family, and ancestry.—W. E. MARSH, Marston, Bromley, Kent.

LINDLEY MURRAY AND ELIZABETH FRANK.—Is anything known of Elizabeth Frank who edited the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Lindley Murray*, in 1827? She was during the latter part of Murray's lifetime a resident in York, but I cannot find that she was in membership with Friends.—T. P. COOPER, 16, Wentworth Road, York.

MACAULAY AND EDINBURGH FRIENDS (x. 11).—On reading the interesting *Memorials of John Wigham Richardson* (pp. 19, 20), I find that my boyish recollections of the course of events regarding Macaulay's connection with Edinburgh are incorrect. Macaulay did not publish his History, containing the strictures on Friends, until two years after he ceased to be member for Edinburgh; and the reason why John Wigham (together with many others of Macaulay's supporters) deserted him, was, especially, his favouring the grant of public funds to endow the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. There is little doubt, however, that before the letter burning incident, John Wigham had read the History.—W. F. MILLER.

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WILLIAM L. PEARSON, Ph.D., Friends' University, Wichita, Kan.

FRIENDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ending 31st of Twelfth Month, 1912.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 1 i., 1912	37	19	4	Cost of Printing "Journal," vol. ix. ix.	103	14	1
Annual Subscriptions	102	13	8	Postage for "Journal," vol. ix. ..	10	10	0
Donation and Life Membership	10	0	0	Stationery	5	17	9
Sundry Sales	9	1	0	Sundries and Insurance	2	13	5
Subscriptions to Supplement	55	6	4	Cost of Printing Supplement No. 10,			
Interest on deposit	1	10	5	"State Papers," Third Series ..	29	16	6
			<hr/>	Postage for Supplement No. 10 ..	3	0	0
Contributions towards publication of	£216	10	9	Balance in hand 31 xii., 1912..	91	4	0
"Swarthmoor Account Book" ..	30	5	0				
			<hr/>				
	£246	15	9		£246	15	9
			<hr/>				

Signed, GEORGE BENINGTON,

Treasurer.

30th of Fourth Month, 1913.

THE
SWARTHMOOR

ACCOUNT BOOK,

1673—1678

The Cambridge University Press (the publishers of the new edition of *The Journal of George Fox*) has agreed to assume the responsibility of the printing and publishing of this valuable Quaker MS., written by Sarah, daughter of Margaret Fell, and now in the possession of James Herbert Midgley, B.Sc., J.P., and the Friends Historical Society has agreed to supply a transcript of the manuscript with such annotation as may appear desirable, and pay over a sum of forty pounds on the day of publication.

The book contains, in great detail, items of expenditure connected with residents in, and visitors to Swarthmoor Hall, and provides much of interest in relation to the social and economic conditions of the period of life in a distant corner of rural England in the seventeenth century.

A transcript of the manuscript has been completed, and notes of various kinds—etymological, social and Quakerly—are in course of preparation.



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