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OF THE
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SOCIETY

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Some Incidents in the Life of John Salkeld (1672:1739)

BY the kindness of Ellen Pyle, of London Grove, Pa., we have received information of a rare pamphlet, entitled, *The Salkeld Family of Pennsylvania, from John, who Emigrated in 1705, to the Fourth Generation so far as known.* By a Descendant, 1867. We are informed that the book was "printed by an amateur who had never previously set up more than a few pages of type."

Ellen Pyle has sent us extracts from the above book, some of which we now present to our readers :

John Salkeld, son of Thomas Salkeld of Caldbeck, in the County of Cumberland, England, was born in 1672. He belonged to, and was a preacher in, the Society of Friends; he paid religious visits to Ireland in 1698 and 1703, and in 1700 he went on a religious mission to America.

On the eighth of Ninth Month, 1704, he married Agnes Powly [Pawley].

On the 9th of Seventh Month, 1705, John Salkeld and wife took passage from London to Philadelphia, and settled at Chester, on the Delaware. On the 25th of Twelfth Month in the same year, he gave in a certificate to Chester Monthly Meeting in Pennsylvania, from the Quarterly Meeting in Cumberland in Great Britain.

His occupation was that of a farmer and maltster, and he appears to have owned 400 acres of land near Chester, on which he resided. Besides this he had 1,000

acres purchased of Collett in Westtown, which for a number of years was covered with the primeval forest after the adjacent land was cleared, and was known as "Parker's Woods." This was afterwards divided and sold in small tracts by Joseph Parker Norris. He also owned a tract in Fallowfield township, the original purchase of Lancelott Fallowfield¹ of Great Strickland in the County of Westmorland, England; besides other tracts not so well determined.

As a preacher it was common for him to go to neighboring Meetings in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and he would occasionally extend his visits to distant parts. About the year 1712 a religious concern took him to New England; and it would appear that he went on a visit to England, Scotland, and Ireland in the year 1712, returning some time in 1715. About the year 1717 he revisited New England, and in the latter part of 1719 and the fore part of 1720, he was in the West India Islands. He visited Long Island in 1725, and revisited Great Britain in 1726-7. He again revisited New England in 1730, and in 1733-4 he visited Friends in Virginia and North Carolina. One of his journals to England is still preserved, and likewise his marriage certificate, and there may be other papers of interest among his descendants if those who have them would make the fact known.

On the 20th of Ninth Month, 1739, John Salkeld died at his residence, aged 67 years, 9 months and 4 days, and was interred at Friends' Burial Ground at Chester on the 22nd. The following lines then appeared, which were attributed by some to Joseph Braintnall, a Friend and Scrivener of Philadelphia. Others supposed them to have been written by Henry Hale Graham, a lawyer of Chester.

Salkeld from silent sitting slow would rise,
 And seemed as with himself he did advise.
 His first words would be soft, but might be heard;
 He looked resolved, yet spoke as if he feared;

¹ Lancelot Fallowfield, of Great Strickland, and others, were in 1673, "presented" for refusing to baptise their children or to attend "divine worship." In the original entry in the Diocesan Registry for Westmorland they are called "Tremebundos"—Quakers (THE JOURNAL, vi. 169). Fallowfield's sufferings are recorded by Besse (*Suff.* ii.).

He gained attention in a gradual way,
 As morning twilight ushers in the day.
 Proposed his theme, and sometimes would repeat,
 Lest some should not observe, or should forget ;
 Then gently louder on the text explain,
 And set to view its every nerve and vein,
 Till when he saw his listening flock give ear,
 And trickle from their tender eyes a tear,
 Thus louder then he strained his cheerful voice,
 The sounds grew tuneful and their hearts rejoice :
 To heaven he lifts them with delightful notes,
 And every soul to its first cause devotes,
 And when he ceases, still the music rings,
 And every heart its hallelujah sings.

The many anecdotes related of John Salkeld would indicate that he was of a lively and sometimes even jovial turn of mind bordering on the eccentric.

One day he was wearing a new hat that had a button and loop upon it, which was considered quite fashionable ; and as he cared but little about appearance, he did not notice the impropriety. He was, however, taken to task by a friend for wearing the fashionable appendage ; John immediately tore it off, remarking if his friend's religion consisted of a button and a loop, he would not give a button and a loop for it.

In 1739, when Salkeld was at a meeting in Chester, he saw several members overcome with drowsiness ; he suddenly sprang to his feet, and shouted, " Fire ! fire ! " Everyone was then awake and a cry was heard, " Where ? where ? " " In hell," responded John, " to burn up the drowsy and unconcerned."²

Returning from a religious visit in New Jersey, he observed that he had " breakfasted with the Lads, dined

² This incident is recalled by Ellen Pyle in her lines, *Rhymes of Marlborough Street*, read at the anniversary meetings at London Grove in 1914 and printed in the memorial volume :

" One day to that old house in '39
 A preacher came from Chester without hire,
 And seeing some had very drowsy grown
 Sprang to his feet and shouted ' Fire, fire ! '
 " At which the meeting folks were wide awake,
 And one excited sleeper rose to yell
 ' Oh, where ? ' and then an awful answer came—
 The words I really would not care to tell."

The Author states she found this anecdote in Myers's *Immigration of Irish Quakers*. It is on page 219.

with the Lords, and slept with the Hoggs"—the families by whom he had been entertained having these names.

Being in his cornfield by the roadside, a man by the name of Cloud came along and said, "John, thee will have a good crop of corn." He afterwards related the circumstance of his being in the cornfield when he heard "a voice coming out of a cloud, saying, 'John, thee will have a good crop of corn.'"

It would appear that John Salkeld was at times absent-minded, for when on a religious visit to Friends in New Jersey, on one occasion he took his daughter Agnes with him, she riding behind him on horseback, as was very much the custom at that time. After meeting he forgot his daughter and rode off, leaving her at the Meeting House.

John Salkeld rode at one time a horse with a blaze in its face, and a neighbor who thought to be merry with him said, "John, thy horse looks pale in the face." "Yes, he does," he replied, "and if thee had looked as long through a halter as he has, thee would look pale in the face too."

Being in attendance at a meeting some distance from home, in the midst of profound silence, he suddenly rapped his cane on the floor, and immediately repeated these words: "Resist the Devil this once, and he will not trouble thee again." In about a year afterwards, he visited the same neighborhood, when he was met by a man who told him that he was the person for whom his singular sermon was intended—that for some time previously to the time of its delivery he had been in a low desponding state of mind, and had that morning put a rope into his pocket with the purpose of putting an end to his life, but on his way to the spot selected, it came to his mind to go to meeting first, which he did, and there having met with such a well-timed and emphatic rebuke, his plans of self-destruction were wholly frustrated. He thanked Salkeld for having saved his life.

[Further information respecting John Salkeld may be found in *The Journal of James Dickinson*, pp. 150, 167; *The Friend* (Phila.), xxxiii. 372, 380, 388, 397, 404; *Comly's Miscellany*, iii; *Hist. of Chester County*; *Bowden's History*, ii. 222, 231n, 264; *Southern Quakers*, p. 73; *THE JOURNAL*, iv, vii, x; *Kelsall Diaries and other MSS.*, in **D.**]

Stranger Friends Visiting Scotland, 1650-1797

Concluded from vol. xii., p. 181

1751

WILLIAM BROWN, Philadelphia, "who had with him JOHN PEARSON of Pardshaw, Cumb^d, but not Publick." JOHN CHURCHMAN from Pensylvania, SUSANNAH FOTHERGILL. MARGARET HARTLEY, Yorkshire, JOSEPH HARWOOD, Manchester, MATTHEW MELLOR. JOHN PEMBERTON, Philadelphia, ALICE ROUTH, Wensleydale, RUTH SEAMAN, Kendal.¹ These names, and most of those which follow, are taken from a record of "Visits of Publick Friends to Kelso Meeting" which was commenced in 1749 by Charles Ormston, the third Friend of that name in succession, and was kept up until the Meeting died out towards the close of the century. There are very few other records of the names of "Stranger Friends" to be found in the very imperfectly kept minute books of Edinburgh Yearly Meeting during the latter part of the eighteenth century.

1752

CATHERINE PAYTON, Worcestershire, accompanied by MARY ABBOTT, Northamptonshire.¹ Kelso was the first meeting visited, where, writes Catherine Payton, "my spirit was sorely distressed on account of Truths being almost forsaken by its professors, who are but few in that town." Journeying to Edinburgh, they had several public meetings by the way, one at North Berwick, "where I knew not that any meeting of Friends had been held before. We had a dark spirit in some to encounter before we could get a place to meet in, but at last we got a large granary. . . . There came many people and I admired at the solidity of their behaviour." At Linlithgow, where there was no longer any Friends' Meeting, "we got a small meeting in an inn with the town's people which was low though not quite dead." Of Edinburgh Meeting she sadly remarks that the state

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of the few professors of Truth there was "most distressing, a libertine spirit having carried away the youth, and an easy indifferent one prevailing amongst those farther advanced in years." At the conclusion of a very depressing narration, Catherine Payton remarks, "And here I may note to the honour of Scotland that in all the time I was in it I do not recollect hearing an oath or a curse uttered, except the word 'faith' might be accounted an oath." "Alas for England," she adds, sorrowfully.² PHEBE DODGE from Long Island, "who had for her companion BETTY SHAW, daughter of the late Hew Shaw, Gardener, of Durham Meeting, but not publick."¹ ABRAHAM FULLER, accompanied by THOMAS WILY, a young man of Cork, "not publick."³

1753

ELIZABETH BURR, Northamptonshire, with MARY REBANKS as companion "but not publick." WILLIAM LITTLE, Newcastle, GEORGE WAKEFIELD, Shields, EDWARD WALTON.¹

1754

This year the names of only two Ministering Friends appear in the Kelso Records, and neither of them can be described as "strangers":—ROBERT HARVEY from Old Meldrum in the North parts of this Nation," and MAY DRUMMOND.¹

1755

MARY JAMES from Pennsylvania, and ANN SUMMERLAND, Colebrookdale.¹

1756

JOHN ALDERSON, Westmoreland, accompanied by ANTHONY SAUL, Cumberland, the latter "not publick," SAMUEL NEAL from Ireland, accompanied by THOMAS CREWDSON, Kendal, "though not himself publick."¹ Samuel Neale seems to have visited all of the few Friends remaining in Scotland. At Edinburgh, he writes, "The meeting [on First-day] ended to more contentment than I expected, considering the wide and distant walking of some from the principle they profess." Of Friends at Ury he sorrowfully records, "The apostacy is glaring in this part of the world." At Inverary [Inverury],

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however, they had two "solid good meetings," and at Old Meldrum they found "a sensible body of those concerned at heart for the growth and increase of the Truth."⁴

1757

WILLIAM IMPEY, Saffron Walden.¹

1759

ANDREW BRADLEY, ABIAH DARBY and ANN SUMMERLAND, all of Colebrookdale, EDWARD WALTON.¹

1760

RALPH BAINBRIDGE "of Cornwood," ANDREW BRADLEY, JAMES KING, Newcastle,¹ JOHN STEPHENSON, Stockton-on-Tees, GEORGE WAKEFIELD, Shields,^{1, 5} THOMAS WARING, Herefordshire, CUTHBERT WIGHAM, Cornwood.¹

1761

JOSEPH JACKSON, Allendale, CUTHBERT WIGHAM, and THOMAS DOBSON, Carlisle, "not publick."

1764

HANNAH BROUGHTON, Norfolk, and MARIEN BOWMAN, Crook, near Kendal, "went through all the meetings in Scotland." MABLE WIGHAM, Cornwood, "BETTY" WILKINSON, Cockermouth, ANN KING, Newcastle, and GEORGE WAKEFIELD were all at Kelso. "Mable and Betty went through the Meetings in Scotland, the other Returned from this."¹ JAMES KING. SAMUEL FOTHERGILL and ISAAC WILSON, Kendal.⁵ These two Friends visited all the meetings of Friends in Scotland with the view of enquiring into the state of the Society, and of endeavouring to restore the discipline, which had become very lax. The editor of *Memoirs and Letters of Samuel Fothergill* remarks :

In several places the Monthly Meetings had almost ceased to be held, and it could not be ascertained who were and who were not entitled to membership in the Society. This lamentable condition continued for about twenty years after this period, when in 1784 John and Elizabeth Wigham from a sense of religious duty went to reside in Scotland. . . . Some other ministers were at the same time led to visit this nearly desolate part of the heritage Soon after this the discipline was in good measure restored, and a few solid Friends were raised up to conduct the affairs of the Society.

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Samuel Fothergill himself says of Edinburgh Meeting :

It is composed of a very few of our Society [nearly thirty, he says elsewhere] and few, very few of these worthy of the name. Several [of the town's people] came in to the meeting [on First-day], and behaved civilly; the state of the Meeting is indeed very low, but I need not particularise that place, the state of the Society in general is so, though I trust there is a little remnant preserved living.

There were only thirteen or fourteen Friends remaining at Ury, and Old Meldrum had now the largest numbers of members amongst the few Meetings still existing in Scotland. Samuel Fothergill was anxious that the two Yearly Meetings of Edinburgh and Aberdeen should be amalgamated, but did not press the matter "too vehemently," as he found William Miller of Edinburgh and Robert Barclay of Ury "inflexibly bent against uniting the Meetings." (The Union took place, however, in 1786, when the present "General Meeting for Scotland" was instituted, or "Half year's Meeting" as it was also called from the meetings being held twice a year, at Edinburgh in the spring and Aberdeen in the autumn.) The two worthy Friends from England seem to have had altogether a very exercising time, but, says Samuel Fothergill :

It is not right to complain . . . we ought to accompany the seed, and it is in this nation much depressed. The division amongst the Presbyterians is great, Seceder, and Seceder, and Seceders from them are almost daily making their appearance.⁶

1765

JAMES KING. MARY SIMPSON and her companion, SARAH HALL, both of Cockermouth: "Sarah was not publick."⁷

1766

JAMES KING, SUSANNAH FOTHERGILL and HELEN WRIGHT, Liverpool, JOSEPH OXLEY and JOHN ROPER, both of Norwich.⁷ Their first halting-place, says Joseph Oxley, was Kelso.

At Charles Armstrong's [Ormston's] an ancient Friend and minister. . . . His children married out of the Society, but through the precious visitation of the Almighty, his daughter so offending had taken a sober religious turn and sometimes appears in a few words in meetings.⁸

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This no doubt was Jane (Ormston) Waldie, the "Lady Waldie" of Sir Walter Scott's pleasant early memories.⁷ At Montrose they found only one family of Friends remaining. At Kingswells, near Aberdeen, there were "still a few honest good Friends. . . though they are poor as to this world yet rich in faith and good works." This place and Old Meldrum seem to have been almost the only bright spots in Scotland. Joseph Oxley, however, mentions with appreciation the kindness of William Miller of Edinburgh in entertaining Ministering Friends at his house and furnishing them with Guides "for many days together, the chief of which at his own cost." "Publick Friends" travelling in Scotland had laboured under many difficulties, finding "neither Guides but what they themselves provided nor Friends' houses to accomodate them." However, at the following Yearly Meeting "it was agreed that in future such expense should be defrayed out of the general stock."⁸

1767

JAMES KING. "BARBARY SHARPLESS alone in her way to the North & did Return by this [Kelso] again on her way to Settle Yorkshire to which she belongd." SAMUEL STOTT, "Edmds'Bury." JOHN TOWNSEND, London. RACHEL and DOROTHY WIGHAM, Cornwood.¹

1768

JANE CROSFIELD, near Kendal, with HANNAH WHITE, Alston " (not publick)." JAMES KING. ANN SUMMERLAND and MARGARET "GILPING," Colebrookdale. ESTHER TUKE, York, and "SALLY" PRIESTMAN, York " (the latter not publick)."¹

1769

THOMAS "ATALEY" [? of Newcastle]. JOSEPH BENNS, and JOSEPH JACKSON, both from Yorkshire. JAMES KING. THOMAS SUTTON, Cumberland. MABEL WIGHAM and "NELLY" WATE.¹

1770

DAVID DUCKITT, Cumberland. MARY RIDGEWAY and JANE WATSON, both from Ireland. "BARBARA SHARPLS who went into the North to Visite Friends &

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see his *Relations in Catness.*" JOHN STORER, Nottingham. "BETTY" WILKINSON.¹

1771

"SALLY" MARCH, Durham. WILLIAM HUNT and THOMAS THORNBURGH from North Carolina and ROBERT WILLIS from "The Jerseys, their Guides being JAMES KING and DAVID DUCKITT."¹

1772

"FRANSES" CLAPHAM, Sunderland, and JOSEPH PROCTER, Yarm. JAMES KING. "ANTHONY MASSON and JONATHAN HODGEN from the deals of Yorkshire near Sattle."¹

1773

WILLIAM "CRAW."¹ (In a letter addressed by William Crow to "Old John Elmsley," Old Meldrum, he describes himself as "Liueing at Walton near Branton in Gilsland in Cumberland.")⁹ DAVID DUCKITT. JOSEPH DAVIS, Gloucestershire. JOSEPH HEATH, Coventry. JOSEPH JACKSON. JAMES KING. RACHEL WIGHAM and MARTHA JOHNSON, Cornwood.¹

1774

ARCHIBALD BALLFOUR from Ireland. "ABIAH DARBY and FRANCES DODGEN, Leek, Staffordshire: they went from this [Kelso] to Ed^r & Returned by Berwick and Alenwick at which Last two places they had Large Mittings in their townhalls with the inhabitants, &c." DAVID DUCKITT. BENJAMIN HIRD, Leeds. THOMAS WILLEY from Ireland.¹

1775

THOMAS COLLEY, Sheffield. THOMAS CUTFORTH, Newcastle. JAMES KING. RUTH FALLOWS, Leicestershire, and MARTHA WINTER, Nottingham.¹

1776

THOMAS ATTLEY. RALPH "BENBRIDG." WILLIAM CROW, accompanied by DAVID DUCKITT.¹ David Duckitt, writing to John Elmslie, tells of the safe return home of William Crow and himself

with Sheavs of Peace in our bosoms, after a toilsome (yet delightful) journey, having come from Aberdeen to Mountross in one day, from that

STRANGER FRIENDS VISITING SCOTLAND II

to Perth in one day, and from that to Stirling where we had a good meeting at a publick house : the Landlord would take nothing for the house. I often say with thankfulness this is a different spirit from that which stoned and imprisoned our friends formerly. We had also a quiet good meeting at Glasgow and at Bedcow at Edenburgh and at alanwick in the town hall wher upwards of athousand people atended and it was to general satisfaction.⁹

ANN KING. MABEL WIGHAM.¹

1777

THOMAS CARRINGTON, Pennsylvania. THOMAS COLLEY. THOMAS CUTFORTH. BARBARA DRURY, Cockermouth. DAVID DUCKITT. JAMES HESSEY, n^r York. PHILIP MAIDEN, Sheffield. JOHN STEAD, Workington. THOMAS CORBYN, JOSEPH ROW, London, THOMAS FINCH, n^r London, and WILLIAM TUKE, York, " all four in a visit to Monthly Meetings in Scotland," were at Kelso in Eighth Month.¹

1778

WILLIAM " DOGING," Cumberland. BARBRA DRURY. DAVID DUCKITT. RUTH RITSON, Clifton n^r Penrith. THOMAS SUTTON. ESTHER TUKE. MABLE WIGHAM, Sunderland.¹

1779

JAMES KING. ESTHER MARSHALL, Leeds.¹

1780

ANN CHRISTY, London. JAMES KING. MARY RIDGEWAY from Ireland. JANE SHEPLEY, " Shifts Borrow," Dorset, and SARAH STEPHENSON, Melksham.¹ These Friends had " a close searching time " at Edinburgh. At Old Meldrum they visited families " to the number of about twenty, part of them scattered about the country." At Ury they were treated " with much respect " by Robert Barclay and his wife, though " not members of our religious Society." On their return they had

close painful labour visiting families at Edinburgh, as there was in some a sorrowful departure from ancient purity. . . . We were about a month and two days in Scotland, having travelled about five hundred miles, visited the six meetings and about twenty-six families.¹⁰

JANE WATSON. MABEL WIGHAM.¹

1781

RALPH BAINBRIDGE.¹ THOMAS CASH, Cheshire. THOMAS CUTFORTH, Bouton, Yorkshire. MARY ORMSTON, Newcastle. WILLIAM RATHBONE [Liverpool].¹

1782

THOMAS CASH. MARY PROUD and SARAH GRUBB, Yorkshire, with RALPH BAINBRIDGE.¹ The two Women Friends paid a general visit to Scotland and had almost everywhere "a painfully exercising time." They attended the Yearly Meeting at Edinburgh which was but a small gathering.

There were several who through the neglect of Christian discipline think they have a claim to the Society, as being the offspring of Friends. Others were like the Philistines in whose hands the Ark of the testimony is fallen, and esteemed by them a contemptible thing. There were also present a number of students from distant parts, whose parents are not only members of Society but some of them useful therein. . . . We had an exercising, close and searching opportunity . . . with those under profession with us and particularly the students.¹¹

1783

Under date Fourth Month 28th, the Kelso MS. records: "We had BENJAMIN HERD & JOHN BINNS, Yorkshire, at our meeting in Co with JOHN WIGHAM, Cornwood, all in their way to Edinburgh Yearly Meeting where they meet with THOMAS COLLEY & FILIP MAIDEN of Sheffield and JAMES BACKHOUSE of Darlington." WILLIAM CROW, Norwich. HENRY TUKE, York.¹

1784

"MORRAS BIRBEK," London. THOMAS CASH. ISAAC GRAY [from England; he seems to have died "n^r Charlemont" in the Fifth Month, when visiting Friends in Ireland, probably after attending Edinburgh Yearly Meeting]. JAMES KING. MEHATEBELL JENKINS from New England, and HANNAH OGDEN, Sunderland. REBECCA "JOHNS" [Jones] from Pennsylvania and CHRISTIANA HUSTLER [Bradford], WILLIAM MATTHEWS from Pennsylvania. REBECCA WRIGHT from "The Jerseys" and MARTHA ROUTH, Manchester. NICHOLAS WALN, Philadelphia.¹

1785

JOHN ABBOT, Ives. RALPH BAINBRIDGE and THOMAS CASH with WILLIAM "IRWING" as Guide.

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ELIZABETH HOYLAND, Sheffield, and ESTHER TUKE. PHILIP MADON. JOHN PEMBERTON and THOMAS ROSS from Pennsylvania. CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR. HENRY TAYLOUR [? of North Shields].

1786

RALPH BAINBRIDGE. PATIENCE BRIGHTON. DEBORAH DARBY and ANN SUMERLAND. ZERAYAH DICK from America. GEORGE DILLWYN from New Jersey. DAVID DUCKITT. HENRY TUKE. JOHN PEMBERTON, ISAAC TAYLOR and THOMAS CASH.¹ These three Friends in the course of their travels reached the Orkney Islands. Leaving their horses in Caithness under the care of a Friend, a farmer, residing near Old Meldrum, and crossing the Pentland Firth by sailing boat, they reached Ronaldsha Island. Here, writes Isaac Taylor, they were entertained for "eleven days at the house of James Stewart, a person of considerable property and, with his wife, very kind, free and respectable: and indeed we have met with respect and great hospitality I think everywhere." They had many large meetings on the different islands, finding "the people in general disposed to attend and their behaviour commendable."⁹

1787

GEORGE DILLWYN. DAVID DUCKITT. JOHN PEMBERTON, who, writing from Cumberland after his visit to Scotland, remarks, "I feel more of the effects of hardships in our late journey now I am laid by, than when engaged. My mind then was so exercised I paid little attention to the shell."⁹

1788

THOMAS CASH. THOMAS GRIER from Ireland. SARAH STEPHENSON, accompanied by ESTHER BRADY, Thorn. HENRY TUKE " & Sister ANN."¹

1789

JOHN ABBOT. MATTHEW JOHNSON, Cornwood. TABITHA MIDDLETON, Northamptonshire. CATHERINE "TRUCKITT," Sheffield. HANNAH WIGHAM, Pontefract, " & a young woman from Leeds," says the Kelso chronicler "I think her name is STORRS: they had been a visit to the North of Scotland."¹

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1790

JAMES BACKHOUSE.¹

1791

EDWARD HATTON, Cork. REBECCA YOUNG [aft. Byrd] and SUSANNA APPLEBY, both of Shrewsbury.¹

1792

RALPH BAINBRIDGE. WILLIAM CROW "with REUBEN BINKS his Companⁿ Darlington." MARY DUDLEY [? London] and ELIZABETH PIM, Clonmell. HANNAH WIGHAM. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, WILLIAM NORTH and ROBERT FAIL, "a young man, all from Dublin, had a satisfactory Meeting at Kelso in their way to Edin^r."¹

1793

WILLIAM CROTCH, Suffolk. SARAH HARRISON from Philadelphia, and HANNAH GAYLAND, Liverpool. PRISCILLA HANNAH GURNEY, Colebrookdale, MARTHA HOWARD[? Haworth], Lancashire, and MARTHA ROUTH. HENRY TUKE¹

1794

SUSANNAH APPLEBY, Colebrookdale, and MARY LLOYD, Birmingham. SARAH STEPHENSON and MARY JEFFREYS JUN^r, Melksham.¹ These two Friends seem to have visited the South of Scotland only. They attended the General Meeting at Edinburgh :

First one for worship then one for business and in the evening the meeting for Ministers and Elders, all in degree owned. We had also after supper an heart tendering opportunity with the Friends out of the North.¹⁰

After visiting families in Edinburgh, they proceeded to Glasgow, where "the rude rabble followed our chaise as we rode along the streets, behaving very unhandsomely, of which" naïvely adds Sarah Stephenson, "our singular appearance might be the occasion." Next day they had a meeting "with a few who are in part convinced and a few other persons. It was a season owned by the Master with his good presence."¹⁰ DEBORAH TOWNSEND, London, and MARY [? Mercy] RANSOM, Hitchin,¹ Whilst visiting Friends at Edinburgh, Deborah Townsend was taken

STRANGER FRIENDS VISITING SCOTLAND 15

ill and died, at the house of George Miller, Ninth Month 22nd.

1795

MARY NAFCHTELL, Guernsey, and ELIZABETH TUKE, York. SAMUEL RUNDALL, Cornwall, with JOHN ROSS, Cumberland, "the former publick, had a very satisfactory meeting here [Kelso] in their Return from the north."¹

1796

WILLIAM FARRER, Liverpool. "SARRAH HARMINSON" [Harrison] and I. TALBOTT, Philadelphia. SARAH BIRKBECK, Settle, and SARAH SHACKLETON, Ireland. JOHN and ELIZABETH HOYLAND, Sheffield, and MARTHA SMITH, Doncaster. WILLIAM SAVERY, Philadelphia.² (These are the last entries in the Kelso records.)

1797

DEBORAH DARBY and companion. SARAH HARRISON and companion. HENRY TUKE, accompanied by George Miller and another Edinburgh Friend, paid an extensive visit to the West of Scotland in the autumn of this year. They had public meetings in most of the towns and in several villages—Glasgow, Greenock, Dumbarton, Luss, Oban, Tyndrum, Inverness, etc.—sometimes in the village inn or schoolroom, sometimes in the Mason's Lodge, once, at Inverary, "under trees in the Duke of Argyle's demesne." They were subject to "a deal of rudeness" in some of the towns near Glasgow. Probably WILLIAM SAVERY and WILLIAM FARRER.⁹

WILLIAM F. MILLER.

Winscombe, Som.

¹ MS. Records of Edinburgh Yearly Meeting.

² *Life of Catherine Phillips* [formerly Payton], 1797, pp. 38-41.

³ *Journal F.H.S.*, x. 254.

⁴ *Life of Samuel Neale*, 1845, pp. 48, 49.

⁵ MS. Records of Aberdeen Yearly Meeting.

⁶ *Memoirs of Samuel Fothergill*, 1843, pp. 447-452.

⁷ Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, 1839, i. 160.

⁸ *Life of Joseph Oxley*, 1837, pp. 278-282.

⁹ *Miller MSS.*

¹⁰ *Memoirs of Sarah Stephenson*, 1807, pp. 51-56, 122-124.

¹¹ *Life of Sarah Grubb*, 1796, pp. 46-50.

An Old Botanic Garden

THE third of Pennsylvania's Botanic Gardens, and the one that is now in the best state of preservation, is that at "Harmony Grove," planted by John Jackson (1747-1821), a contemporary and friend of Humphry Marshall, the botanist (1722-1801).

John Bartram (1699-1777) began planting his garden in 1728; Humphry Marshall, his cousin, influenced by Bartram, began his in 1773; and John Jackson about the time he inherited Harmony Grove in 1785.

To the last named Dr. William Darlington, in his *Memorials of Bartram and Marshall*¹, thus refers (p. 549n):

John Jackson, of Londongrove Township, Chester County, was one of the very few contemporaries of Humphry Marshall, who sympathized cordially with his pursuits. He commenced a garden soon after that at Marshallton was established, and made a valuable collection of rare and ornamental plants, which is still preserved in good condition by his son, William Jackson, Esq. John Jackson was a very successful cultivator of curious plants, a respectable botanist, and one of the most gentle and amiable of men.

"Harmony Grove" is situated in the western end of the Toughkenamon valley on the Harmony road near the town of West Grove. Its earlier history is well worth repeating:

Isaac Jackson, an Irish Friend became greatly interested in America, to which his elder daughter² had emigrated, and although past sixty years of age, it became impressed on his mind that he too should emigrate, or, as the old family memoir states, Isaac and wife had the subject of their emigration "under weighty consideration for several years," and "while they were under exercise and concern of mind and desirous that best wisdom might direct, Isaac had a dream or vision to this import, that having landed in America he traveled a considerable distance back into the country till he came to a valley between two hills. Through this valley ran a pretty stream of water. This prospect and situation of the place

¹ Printed in 1849 (copy in D.).

² Rebecca, married Jeremiah Starr and settled in Pa.

seemed pleasant, and in his dream he thought his family must settle there, though a wilderness unimproved."³ And also that his family should possess this land for many generations.

Of this family tradition Bayard Taylor probably tells in his poem, "The Holly Tree," to which he perhaps added the romance :

And a vision came as he slept one day in a holly's shade,
An angel sat in its boughs and showed him a goodly land,
With hills that fell to a brook, and forests on either hand,
And said, "Thou shalt wed thy love, and this shall belong to you,
For the earth has ever a home for a tender heart and true."

Even so it came to pass, as the angels promised then,
He wedded and wandered forth with the earliest friends of Penn,
And the home foreshown he found, with all that a home endears,
A nest of plenty and peace for a hundred and eighty years.

Tradition says that, fully convinced, possibly by the dream, that it was right for him to come to America, he at once prepared to emigrate with his family, and in due time (September, 1725) arrived at the home of his daughter in London Grove township, and that when he related his dream to her family, "was informed of such a place near. He soon went to see it, which to his admiration so resembled what he had a foresight of that it was a cause of joy and thankfulness."

This tract of 400 acres was the only unsettled land in the neighborhood at this time, and Isaac hastened to become the owner of this, to him, promised land. In the valley close to the spring, as was common in those days, he builded his house, at first a log house that was later joined to a substantial stone wing; and since then, two brick additions have been built, where formerly the log house stood. The house is large, low and rambling, with little architectural merit, and does not compare favorably with Bartram's house, but the treasures of the grounds to the lover of trees and plants far outnumber those in Bartram's garden, where few, if any, of the original trees are standing.

Isaac Jackson willed 300 acres of his homestead to his eldest son, William, who at his death in 1785 willed

³ Quoted in Futhey & Cope's *History of Chester County*, 1881, p. 610 (copy in D.).

it to his son, John, the botanist, who from this time on devoted much of his time to his garden. The original garden consisted of an acre and a half surrounding the house in the valley. His son later planted the hillside grove.⁴

In the heart of the grove is the spring, and here formerly stood a spring house, above which was the seed house and office, for John Jackson carried on an extensive correspondence with the learned men of this country and of Europe, and sent and received here his packets of rare or curious seeds. Only part of the walls of the old building are now standing, and they are richly colored with the mossy growths of a century. The spring with its little outlet is tributary to White Clay Creek, and finds its way finally into the waters of the Delaware.

One does not often have the advantage of knowing the age of a growing tree, so that it is more than interesting to know what nature can do in one hundred and twenty-nine years. The trees, however, have become too crowded for perfect development, and have more the appearance of forest trees, while the shrubbery and lesser plants and vines, now growing wild, give just a hint of what a tropical jungle might be. In their sheltered valley they have fortunately escaped the ravages of storms, a few have died, and others need the helping hand of the tree surgeon to prolong their life or remove signs of decay, but they are in the main wonderfully preserved and beautiful.

Fronting the house are a row of veterans (possibly planted by the emigrant) somewhat maimed, great maples, a sycamore stretching stark arms heavenward, and a honey locust with a girth of more than 13 feet (all measurements about 4 feet above ground).

The grove is rich indeed in great nut trees of many kinds, that must have gladdened the hearts of generations of little folks, and their "goodies" added to the charm of home on winter evenings when they gathered around the great open fires on the hearth.

There is a group of picturesque mahogany trees now laden with their great brown beans.

⁴ John Jackson married Mary, daughter of Joel and Hannah Harlan. His son was William (1789-1864). See *Hist. of Chester Co.*, pp. 610, 611.

Our nurseryman, I notice, speaks of the sweet gum as being a tree of slow growth and "medium size," but the noble one growing here sends up a smooth unbroken trunk far into the air whose girth is over 14 feet.

The great ginkgo, a noble tree, measures almost 10 feet in circumference.

Near the spring is the fine holly tree (girth $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet) that Bayard Taylor describes as having come with the family from over the sea :

A hundred and eighty years it had grown where it first was set,
And its thorny leaves were thick and the trunk was sturdy yet,

and it is still symmetrical and beautiful.

Among the evergreens are many well-known friends of great size. A cedar whose progenitor probably came from Lebanon's slope. The yews are of two varieties, the English yew, and one with a very small leaf.

One larch has a circumference of 12 feet, a cypress of 12 feet, while a bald cypress growing near the outlet of the spring has a girth of $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet and through the moist ground about it pushes up its numerous "knees" to a distance of 30 feet from its base.

Little wonder that to the old settler it was "the promised land."

ELLA KENT BARNARD.

West Grove, Pa.

27 v. 1724.

It is observed that the custome of Tea in y^e p^{re}sent use of it in y^e ffamilys of some ffreinds by invitations and vissitations, is too much a Worldly custome, by w^{ch} our young people & children make vissitts also one to another tending to their hurt & looseing the sence & simplicity of truth, by giveing way to unnecessary discourses & talk when they are together ; w^h thing y^e Elders of our halfe years meeting some years past, became so sencible of, that wth grieffe of minde, they re^{pr}esented it to y^e three provinces as a hurtfull thing creeping into Friends familys and Earnestly recomend it to y^e care of concerned ffriends to put a stop to it, Not but y^t the creature in it selfe may be usefull to some weak people or such others as may find benefit by it in the ordinary use thereof and not as Gennerally & customarily by y^e people of y^e world as too many of ffriends & their Children has got into the costly & Unnecessery Examples thereof.—From the Minute Book of the Men's Meeting at Cork.

Presentations in Episcopal Visitations, 1662;1679

Continued from Vol. xii. p. 8.

DURHAM.

NORTHERN BORDER.

SOUTH SHIELDS. St. Hilda. 1655. Dec. 19. Cuthbertū Coatesworth et eius uxor. Michaelēm Coatesworth et eius uxor, Radūm Milburne et eius uxor, Lancelotum Greenwell et eius uxor, Robertum Lynton et eius uxor, Georgiū Carr et eius uxor, Robertū Harrison et eius uxor, —as excoicate psons & keeping their children unbaptised.

Lewis Frost et eius uxor, et Jacobū Smith—for not frequenting y^e parish Church & baptiseing y^r children.

Thomā Chandler, Annā Marke, et Jacobū Wilson, —for y^r nonconformity.

WHITBURN. 1662. Nov. (“Whitburne.”)

— Bluett vid—for being a Quaker & refuseing to pay Church duetyes.

1665. Sept. 8. Thomā Wood et eius uxor—for quakers.

Thomā Gower gen, et Thomā Wood—for keepeing their children unbaptised.

Thomā Gower et eius uxor, Tho: Wood et eius uxor, —uxor Johis Matthewes, et Katherinā Roxbye—as excoicate psons.

Thomā Gower, Thomā Wood, et Gulielmū Fenwicke —for refuseing to pay their assessm^t to y^e Church:—all eor.

BOLDON^r. 1662. Nov. (Bowdon *als* Boldon.)

Cristoferum Trewhit, Gulielmū Trewhitt et Dorotheam uxor eius, Georgiū Trewhitt et Susannā uxem eius et eorum servum—frequent & publique meetings in the houses of Xtoferi Trewhitt where resort a numerous company

^r In 1669 the Bishop of Durham reports :

“Att Bolden. 40 Quakers that keepe Conventicles there.”

from seūall places in Northumberland & this County & have promised to themselves a buryall place (as they call it) in the garth of the said Xtofer Trewhitt other then what the lawes of this Kingdome have p̄scribed and allotted them.

1665. 8 Sep. Christopherum Trufett et Margaretam uxorem eius, Willmūm Trufett et Dorotheam ūx eius, et Georgiū Trufett et Susannā eius ūx—for quakers and as excommunicate in y^e primary visitation.

GATESHEAD. 1662. Nov. 4. Richum Ewbancke, Geor̄ Ayrey, Johem Ayrey², Thomā Mostocke, et Radulphum Dobson—for haveing meetings upon the Lords day at one Richard Ewbanckes house in Gateshead, 16 martii—exc.

Thomas Gibbins, Johem Readshaw, Gulielmum Readshaw, Cuthbertum Hunter, Lancelotū Grimsell, Rob̄tum Tweddall—They are p̄sented by the Churchwardens for haveing severall meetings upon the Lords day at one Richard Ewbancks house in Gateshead.

1665. Dec. 19. Georgium Airey, Johem Ayrey, Richūm Eubancke et Christo. Bickers—for quakers.

RYTON. 1662. Nov. 4. Richūm Sharp et eius ūx, Johem Abbes et eius ūx, Janā Ridley, Thomā Chambers, (exc^d) Thomā Harbottle, et Thomam Layburne—for Quakers & refusers to come to Church.

Marcum Sanders—exc^d for wilfully omitting the buryall of his Child according to the Rites & ceremonyes of the Church.

1665. Sep. 7. Thomā Laburne et eius ūx—for Quakers.

EBECHESTER. 1665. Sep. 8. Isabellā ūx Johannis Johnson, et Mariā ūx Cuthbū Atkinson—ēx for Quakers & excoicate p̄sons in y^e primary visitation:—ēx.

1662. Nov. 4 ("Ebchester"). Isabellā ūx Johis Johnson—for a Quaker.

Mariā ūxem Cuthbū Atkinson, poicē de Ebchester—for a Quaker.

² In 1669. the Bishop reports: "Att Gateshead. 3 viz., Samuel London, Richard Stockton and John Airy who att their houses entertaine some Conventicles."

MEDDOMSLEY. 1662. Nov. 4. Thomã Baker et Constantiã eius uxor, Henricũ Baker genitorem, Thomã Hopp et Janã eius uxorem, Johem Hunter et Mariam eius uxorem, Elizabetham Malin, Gulielmũ Mayre et Elizabetham eius uxorem, Robtũ Hunter et Aliciã eius uxorem—presented for refuseing to come to Church being tearmed & called by the names of Quakers:—exc.

Cuthbertũ Hunter the like & keeping his children unbaptised.

1655. Sep. 8. Thomã Blakiston et Constanciã eius uxorem, Henricũ Baker, Thomã Hopper, Margaretã Hopper, Robertũ Hunter et Ellinam eius uxorem, Katherinã Hopper Spinster, Johem Malum et eius uxorem, Cuthbertum Lighton, Mariã Lighton, Willmũ Mayre et Mariã eius uxorem, Johem Hunter et Mariã eius uxorem et Elizabethã Malũ—for quakers & exc. persons:—all ex.

G. LYON TURNER.

To be continued.

A Paper of Denial

May y^e 6th 1709.

Whereas I being very Drunk with Wine on y^e 26 of April last past & went into y^e mint to see a Pewterer of my acquaintance y^t had lately come there it's reported y^t I should both Curse & Swear very much y^e which I do not remember but knowing too well heretofore when I have been in y^t beastly Condition y^t I have been subject to those Capital crimes which oblidgeth mee to believe y^e Truth of this report which I am heartily Sorrow for in y^e 1st place for abusing my Creator in vsing y^e Creature & next in Causing A reproach on y^e people Called Quakers by such a shamefull & Scandalous life of which maketh mee no otherwise than a Scandel to y^e profession of y^e Truth which I profess, Now this is to satisfie all those to whose hands this may come, y^t this Evil practise Committed on y^e 26 abovementioned with too many of y^e like nature heretofore I have been guilty off. That Several Friends on divers Times have visited mee by way of Condemning such vile practices also they have given me wholesome advice y^t I might be reclaimed Which Christian usage & y^e repeated favours of Christ are y^e true Motives of this My acknowledgment judging & condemning all Such Evil practises, hopeing through y^e mercy's of Jesus to refrain from grieving God or his people any more.

JOHN KIRTON.

[Endorsement] J^{no} Kirton's Paper.

From MSS. belonging to Southwark M.M., preserved at Peckham Meeting House, South London.

“The Old National Road”

THE following, by William Bayard Hale, appears in the *Century Magazine* for December, 1911:—

“ . . . Bless me! it did not remain for this generation to build good roads even in America. Has everybody forgotten that splendid highway which, before the day of the locomotive, the Government at Washington threw across the Alleghanies and pushed to the Mississippi—forgotten the romance and history that flowed over it—forgotten the surge of that fulfilling tide of civilisation which, after the Revolution, found its outlet to the imperial West past the milestones that stretched—and stretch today from Cumberland on the Potomac to St. Louis on the Father of Waters? Some of us have not forgotten. . . .

“ During one period of each year in particular the capacity of the National Road seemed tried to its limits by processions of family carriages of the type possessed by every well-to-do Western family. They were filled with Quakers coming to Yearly Meeting [at Richmond, Ind.], some from the region of Spiceland and Dublin, more from Wilmington and Cincinnati, Spring Valley, and Waynesville. Once each year, at the mellow season of late autumn, when the harvests had been safely gathered and the men were free for a fortnight, filling our little city with their soberly garbed figures, and filling the great Yearly Meeting-house—as big as the Metropolitan Opera House—morning, afternoon and nights, with throngs which came and sat and departed in a silence and composure impossible to believe. There may have been for an hour, in the vast barn of a place, no stir save the lazy buzzing of a fly high up against a window, or the gentle nodding of the oak (calculated to be one thousand years old) seen through the unpainted glass, when Esther Frame, or Robert Douglas, or some other celebrated Friend, would rise and break forth in a rhapsody of spiritual exaltation. There would be no movement when the high voice, sustained to the end like a chant, without an amen, died away; none

until presently the Friend 'at the head of the meeting' extended his hand to his nearest neighbor, and the meeting took a deep breath and 'rose'

"The National Road was really built, according to the settled belief of my grand-mother, Ann Harlan, in order to enable the Friends of Clinton County, Ohio, to come to Yearly Meeting at Richmond. To be sure the histories talk of other purposes . . . my grand-mother takes no stock in such talk. She understands thoroughly that that rough but God-fearing man, Andrew Jackson, understood the needs of the Friends who had come up from North Carolina in the early years of the nineteenth century—had carved out of the wilderness the opulent farms and built the goodly towns of the Little Miami and Whitewater valleys and established their religious capital at Richmond. She had always been thankful to Andrew Jackson, as she was to Providence, for all such things as it is the duty of Providence and Presidents to provide for the righteous, and she travels the National Pike back and forth every year (she has made the journey more than seventy times) to Whitewater Yearly Meeting with an undisturbed conscience of her own, and a tranquil trust in the goodness of all men and of the workings of all God's world."

The writer's kindly, humorous picture of his Grand-mother, Ann Harlan, should be read in full by every lover of Quakerism; it is too long to copy here. Her earliest trips to Yearly Meeting had been on horseback. The writer has been absent from home for years and as he speaks of it being Yearly Meeting time the evening of his return, a new light flashes over "Linden Hill" and there arrives:

"A panting, six-cylinder motor-car bringing Grandmother Harlan in huge automobile coat and goggles" to Yearly Meeting. They are an hour late for the Fourth-day evening meeting, because of an accident by the way, that sorely "tempted Eli" to depart from the yea, yea; nay, nay of the Quakers! At her grandson's evident surprise at this new mode of travel Grandmother Harlan placidly says (a new quotation to him)—"Thee knows, William, that the Good Book says the horse is a vain thing for safety."

Notices Relating to Friends in "The Gentleman's Magazine," 1731 to 1761

THE following Notices were extracted a number of years ago. A later examination of the Indexes to this "Monthly Intelligencer," with added knowledge of Friends of the eighteenth century, might produce further references, but we think that the principal ones have been noted below.

JOSEPH J. GREEN.

1731

DIED, 9 February, "Springet Pen, Esq. ; at Dublin, grandson of Sir W^m Pen [*sic*] the famous Quaker" (p. 83).

DIED, 23 May, "Mr. William Aubery, Son-in-law to the late William Penn, Esq." (p. 220).

ESSAY, "Of Quakerism" [its tenets] (p. 481).

1732

DIED, 3 March, "The Wife of Walter Newberry, Merchant of Gracechurch-street, in the 33^d Year of her Age, of the Dropsy, for which from the Year 1728," etc. [account of the illness] (p. 678).

MARRIED, April, "The Son of Mr. Jefferies, a Quaker and Writing Master in Westminster, to a Daughter of Mr. Freeman, a Confectioner at St. Margaret's Hill, South[wark]" (p. 725).

DIED, 17 May, "Mr. Charles Burford, an eminent Quaker, at Wimbledon in Surrey" (p. 775).

MARRIED, September, "Dr. Vauks, a Physician of Darking in Surry, to a Daughter of Dr. Budgen" (p. 978).

MARRIED, September, "Wm. Penn, Esq., one of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, and Grandson of the late Sir Wm. Penn [*sic*]: to the Daughter of Mr. Alexander Forbes, Merchant of this City" (p. 1126).

LETTER from "Thy sincere Friend, Obadiah" to "Friend," re Brother Abinadab's Epistle. Quotations from Parson Smith and Robert Barclay (pp. 781, 782).
re Quakers (p. 846).

1733

DIED, 8 January, "Mr. Bendall, an eminent Quaker in the Minorities, reputed worth 20,000*l.*" (p. 45).

MARRIED, May, "Mr. James Barclay, a Dutch Merchant, grandson to Robert Barclay, the famous Apologist, to Miss Sally, Daughter of Mr. John Freame, Banker, and Deputy Governor of the Lead Corporation" (p. 268).

MARRIED, June, "Thomas Hankey, Esq; 2nd Son to Sir Hen: Hankey, Knight, Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs of London, to a Daughter of Sir John Barnard, Kt. and Ald. of the same" (p. 326).

QUAKERS FLATTERED by High Church (p. 413).

ON QUAKER DRESS, by Ephraim Plain (p. 30).

1734

DIED, 5 October, "Sir W^m Ogborne, Master-Carpenter to the Office of Ordnance, Justice of the Peace, Col. of a Reg. of the Militia of the Tower Hamlets, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and Sheriff of London in 1726. He was bred a Quaker, but afterwards conform'd. He was knighted when the City carried up an Address to the late King, in relation to Gibraltar. He had an excellent Character" (p. 572).

7 December, Mary Harris, a Quaker, presents to her Majesty "two Caps of uncommon fineness for the Princess of Orange, as part of her Child-bed Linnen, with Verses in Needle-work on them," etc., etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ column (p. 702).

1735

MARRIED, in April, "Mr. Wyat, a noted Quaker at Ware, Hertfordshire, to Miss Proctor, who the Day before stood Godmother to him at his Baptism" (p. 218).

DIED, 2 May, "James Wilson, at Kendal, Lancashire, aged 100" (p. 276).

DIED, 4 August, "Mr. John Ecclestone, a Quaker, and many years a Director of the East India Company" (p. 500).

POEM, "On the noted and celebrated Quaker Mrs. [May] Drummond. By a young Lady," beginning "Hail happy virgin of celestial race,"¹ 24 lines (p. 555).

1736

DIED, 16 April, "Mr. And[rew] Pitt, at Hampstead of a Gout Fit in his Stomach. He was the Person who waited on the Prince (See Occ. Sunday 4 April, 1736 p. 229). Mr. Voltaire, in his *Letters concerning the English Nation*, says, 'He was one of the most eminent Quakers in England, who after having traded 30 Years, had the Wisdom to prescribe Limits to his Fortune and his Desires, and settled in a little solitude at Hampstead. He was of a hale ruddy Complexion, and had never been afflicted with Sickness, because he had always been insensible to Passions, and a perfect Stranger to Intemperance,' and some of our News Papers add,—He inherited many Virtues, and wanted every Vice" (p. 232).

MARRIED, 1 September, "Mr. Dickenson, a Quaker of Bristol, Married to Miss Bernard of Fanchurch-street, worth 6,000 l." (p. 552).

4th April, "Mr. Andrew Pitt, an Eminent Quaker, &c., waited on the Pr. of Wales, to Sollicit his Favour in Relation to the Quakers Tythe Bill, whom his Royal H. answer'd to this Effect,—'As I am a Friend to Liberty in General, and to Toleration in particular, I wish you may meet with all proper Favour,' etc. To which A. Pitt agreeably replied" (p. 229).

MARRIED, 13 December, "W^m Penn, Esq. to Miss Vaux" (p. 748).

SUFFERINGS OF QUAKERS (pp. 265, 266, 268-270).

TYTHE BILL (pp. 400-403, 691-718).

1737

DIED, 10 February, "Mr. Hackney, a Quaker and Scarlet Dyer in Old Street, immensely rich" (p. 124).

LONG LETTER on the "Prosecutions of Quakers and the Original of Tythes" addressed to "Friend Urban" and signed "Thy Friend Jonathan ———" (pp. 154-156).

MARRIED, 25 August, "Mr. Vandewall to Miss Ingram, at the Bull and Mouth Meeting" (p. 514).

¹ This poem appears in full in THE JOURNAL, iv. 112.

1738

MARRIED, 10 March, " Mr. Dav[id] Barclay, Merchant, Grandson of the famous Apologist,—to Miss Pardo of Adderbury, Oxfordshire " (p. 164).

DIED, 19 June, " Mrs. Cox (Wife of Mr. Cox, formerly a Grocer in Aldersgate-street) : she was a Quaker, and Mother of the present Countess of Peterborough, and Viscountess Preston " (p. 324).

DIED, 21 August, " Lady of Sir John Barnard, Lord Mayor " (p. 436).

QUAKERS BILL, " Friend Edmund Gurney, Friend William Williamson, John Moor, Daniel Vandewall, and others " named as signatories to the Yearly Meeting circular epistles (p 139).

1739

MARRIED, [5 April] " Mr. Burdon, an eminent Quaker, Tobacconist, marry'd to Miss Nainby, a celebrated Beauty of that Persuasion, worth 10,000 l." (p. 216).

DIED, 13 May, " Mr. Tho. Cox, a Quaker, formerly Grocer in Aldersgate street. His fortune, which is very considerable, is divided among his 3 children, viz., his Son, a Sugar Merchant, and his 2 Daughters, the Countess of Peterborough, and the Lady Dowager Preston " (p. 272).

MARRIED, 13 July, " Mr. Dimsdale, a Quaker Surgeon, to a Daughter of Nath. Brassey, Esq., Member for Hertford " (p. 383).

DIED, 16 August, " Jacob Bell, Esq. ; in Grosvenor-street, worth 4,000 l. per Annum " [Query whether a Friend] (p. 439).

MARRIED, 2 November, " Mr. Sadcoal, an eminent Linnen-Draper and Quaker, married to Miss Lee, with a plentiful Fortune " (p. 605).

CONDEMNED TO DEATH at the Old Bailey, 20 July, Francis Trumball, a Quaker, " for y^e Highway " (p. 382).

1740

DIED, 24 May, " Mr. Hill, a Quaker W. India Merchant " (p. 262).

DIED, 25 May, " Mr. Alex[ander] Forbes, London Merchant, of great Worth and Reputation " (p. 262).

MARRIED, 7 August, "Mr. Easton, an eminent Quaker, to Widow Hoop, with 4,000 l." (p. 412).

DIED, 7 October, "Mr. Jos[eph] Moore, an eminent Quaker, Merchant, at Greenwich, worth 30,000 l." (p. 525).

1741

DIED, 26 January, "Mr. John Gurney, of Norwich, a Quaker, eminent for his knowledge of Trade, good Temper, and great Abilities" (p. 50).

DIED, 21 April, "Mr. Simmes, a Quaker, worth 20,000 l." (p. 221).

1742

BIRTH, "The Lady of Richard Mead, Esq., eldest son of Dr. Mead, of a daughter" (p. 602).

1743

MARRIED, 6 September, "Mr. Baily of Colchester, to Miss Mary Vandewall, with 4,000 l." (p. 498).

DIED, 27 September, "At Edinburgh, William Millar, the Quaker, aged 81, who by renting a Garden of a few Acres and selling Ale (call'd the Quakers Ale) acquired a Fortune of 5,000 l." (p. 553).

1744

MARRIED, 5 January, "Mr. Peregrine Bowen of Bristol, one of the People call'd Quakers, to Miss Nicholls of Queenhithe, with 10,000 l." (p. 52).

DIED, 16 January, "Edw: Haistwell, Esq., a Director of the SS. Company" (p. 53).

DIED, 31 May, "Mr. Edw: Gregory of Bristol, one of the People call'd Quakers" (p. 338).

ADDRESS OF QUAKERS TO KING GEORGE II. dated 9 March, 1743. Full text and answer (p. 166).

ADDRESS OF MERCHANTS OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO KING GEORGE II. full list of names. Include John Furly, Jonathan Gurnell, John and Salem Owen, and John Wilmer (pp. 162, 163).

1745

MARRIED, 22 November, "Mr. Samuel Vandewall, an eminent merchant, was married to the relict of Mr. Harris Neate, a West India merchant of London" (p. 51).

DIED, 8 January, " Mr. Bell, merchant of London, a quaker " (p. 52).

DIED, 6 JULY, " Mr. George Depledge, an eminent preacher among the Quakers in Norwich. He was a man of good sense, attended with a remarkable cheerfulness of temper " (p. 388).

DIED, 16 July, " At Holbeach in Lincolnshire, Mr. Sam Trotheringham, one of the people call'd Quakers, but no bigot, a man of considerable fortune, and eminent for his learning in general, as well as mathematicks, more particularly Algebra, and the doctrine of fluxions, and chances (tho' no gamester) : he was the first man in England who invented a clock with two minute hands ; one shewing the true time, and the other the apparent time at all seasons of the year, according to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, and obliquity of the ecliptick, as settled by Dr. Flamsteed ; which was made by Mr. John Berridge late of Boston, now of London ; he was affable, and charitable, of an engaging conversation, and courteous behaviour to people of all persuasions ; and is accordingly lamented by his acquaintance " (p. 388).

DIED, 27 September, " John Freame, aged 80, formerly an eminent banker " (p. 558).

QUAKERS AND SOLDIERS, " The quakers sent down 10,000 woollen wastecoats to keep them [the soldiers] warm " (p. 614).

1746

DIED, 28 October, " John Penn, Esq ; son of the famous master William Penn, Lord Proprietor of Pennsylvania ; he bore a very good character " (p. 612).

QUAKERS ADDRESS KING GEORGE II. Address dated 12 May, 1745 (p. 306).

1747

DIED, 27 March, " Robert Barclay, of Ury, Scotland, Esq ; son of the famous apologist for the Quakers, aged 75 " (p. 199).

DIED, 3 April, " Alex. Parker, attorney at law, and deputy clerk of the errors in the exchequer chamber " [Query whether a Friend] (p. 199).

BIRTH, 5 June, " Wife of Rich. Penn. Esq ; a proprietor of Pensilvania, deliver'd of a son " (p. 296).

MARRIED, 9 Novr: "At the Quakers meeting. Mr. Stamper Bland, banker of Lombard-street, to Miss Sally Morgan of Stratford, [with] 6,000 l." (p. 544).

"A PRIVATE LETTER sent from one Quaker to another. 'Friend John, I desire thee to be so kind to go to one of those sinful men, in the flesh, called an attorney, and let him take out an instrument with a seal fixed thereunto, by means whereof we may seize the outward tabernacle of George Green, and bring him before the lamb-skin men at Westminster, and teach him to do, as he would be done by: And so I rest thy friend in the light R. G.'" (p. 170).

ADDRESS, "Dublin, Sept. 29. The people call'd Quakers waited on the lord lieutenant with an Address of congratulation, which was spoken by John Barclay, and were graciously received" (p. 496).

1748

DIED, 19 February, "Nat. Kill, a wealthy Quaker, at his seat at Stapleton, near Bristol" (p. 92).

BASTARDY, "A man and woman, quakers, walk'd thro' the streets of Bristol, Gloucester, Oxford, at separate times, cloth'd in hair sack cloth, repeating something as they pass'd along, doing penance for a bastard child" (p. 571).

1749

QUAKER'S LETTER, "Thy constant Reader and Friend A. D.² Shropshire, 20th 4 mo, called June 1749" writes to "loving Friend Sylvanus Urban" disproving above letter from one Quaker to another *re* George Green, and also informing him that the Quakers alluded to in the bastardy case "are not in unity with the people call'd Quakers, nor were owned as such where they came." (p. 269).

1750

MARRIED, 31 May, 1750, "Fra Lawton, of Ealing, Esq., to Miss Gurnell of Hammersmith" [Query whether Miss G. was a Quaker] (p. 284).

²"A.D." probably Abiah Darby, of Coalbrookdale, Salop (1716-1794). See THE JOURNAL, x.

MARRIED, 14 June, "At the Quakers meeting, Mr. Capel Hanbury, Virginia merchant, in Tower Street, to Miss Molly Lunn of Threadneedle street" (p. 284).

POEM, "To M.P.³ a Native of Ireland, now in England, visiting the Meetings of her Friends, the Quakers." "In thee, bright maid! accomplish'd we behold," etc. 46 lines. Signed "Oxfordsh. Jan. 10, Philanthropos." "[We hear that the stature of the maiden is as remarkable as her accomplishments, being near 6 feat.]" (p. 86).

1751

DIED, 21 April, "Mr. Tho. Blagdon, attorney and deputy chamberlain of Bristol" (p. 236).

DIED, 8 June, "Mr. John Barclay, quaker, son of the apologist" (p. 284).

MARRIED, 22 August, "Hon. Tho. Penn (one of the 2 proprietors of Pensylvania) was married to Lady Julia Fermor, youngest daughter to the E. of Pomfret" (p. 427).

DIED, 15 December, "John Doubleday, Esq., at his seat at alnwick abbey, Northumberland, aged 90" (p. 572).

DIED, 16 November, "Mr. Geo. Graham, clock and watchmaker, at his house in Fleet-street" long account, 1¼ columns (pp. 523, 524).

1752

DIED, "Mr. Benj. Robins, an eminent engineer, who went to India, in the service of the E. India Company; also his deputy" (p. 92).

DIED, 16 May, "Mr. Tho. Plumstead, a wealthy quaker, and N. England and W. India merchant" (p. 241).

BIRTH, 28 June. "Lady Juliana Penn, consort of Tho. Penn, Esq; proprietor of Pensylvania, of a son" (p. 288).

DIED, "Mr. W^m. [should be Jonathan junior] Gurnell, in the Old Jewry, who left 500 l. to the charity school of Ealing, near Brentford" (p. 289).

³ "M.P." was, doubtless, Mary Peisley, *aft.* Neale (1717-1759). Her visit to England extended from Seventh Month, 1748, to Ninth Month, 1750, so that this poem must have been written in Eleventh Month (Jan.), 1749/50. Copies of the verses are in **D.** See *Life of Samuel and Mary Neale*, 1845.

MARRIAGE, 14 September, "At the Quakers' meeting in Gracechurch-street, Mr. W^m. Thomas of Maryland, merchant, to Miss Wynne [Wyan], of Cheapside" (p. 432).

1753

DIED, 9 January, "Theodore Ecclestone, of Mortlake, Esq." (p. 51).

DIED, 3 February, "Mr. W^m. Maud, a wealthy merchant of Sunderland, went from his house on the 20th past, upon business, which having executed, he mounted his horse at 7 at night, in good health, to return home; but has not been seen or heard of. His horse, with saddle and bridle, was found within 300 yards of the place where he was last seen. Hedges, ponds, wells, ballast hills and sea banks, have been examined, nay, the River Tyne has been swept for a mile to no purpose, as it is fear'd he is murdered, several suspicious vagabonds have been taken up on the occasion and committed to goal" (p. 98).⁴

DIED, March 1st, "Jasper Weston, Esq., merchant in Thames street" [Query whether a Quaker] (p. 148).

DIED, 28 March, "Mrs. Mary Collinson wife of Mr. Peter Collinson, F.R.S., and S.A.S. By her acquaintance she is as unaffectedly as deservedly lamented; and those whose happiness it was to be united to her by the stronger, though more tender ties of affinity and friendship, now pay the genuine tears of affection to her dear and most valuable memory; with a pious resignation she submitted to the will of the great author of her being, happy in that calm serenity which arises from a firm assurance of approaching felicity, and is the inseparable attendant of a life of exemplary virtue" (p. 200).

DIED, 28 March, "Sir Wm Cann, Bart., town clerk of Bristol" (p. 200).

⁴This narrative also appears in *Local Records*, by John Sykes, 1833, i. 204, under date 1753, Jan. 24, with the following addition: "His disconsolate widow offered a reward of 50 guineas, his majesty also offered the like sum, and the honourable Henry Vane and George Bowes, esq., offered a reward of 50 guineas for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers. March 22d. Mr. Maud's body was found by a country boy in a runner of water near Boldon, not far from the roadside from Cleadon. The coroner's inquest sat upon the body the next day and brought in a verdict of wilful murder by persons to them unknown."

BIRTH, 19 April, "Lady Juliana Penn, wife of Mr. [Thomas] Penn, one of the Proprietors of Pensylvania, of a daughter" (p. 248).

DIED, 9 July, "Barnard Gurney, of Norfolk, Esq." [Query if a Quaker] (p. 344).

ADDRESS, "A female Quaker who was in the house, to see the King on the throne, began to hold forth as soon as his majesty was gone, against the vanity of dress, and preached for half an hour" (p. 292).

1754

DIED, "Dr. Richard Mead, F.R.S. aged 81" (p. 95); other accounts.

BIRTH, 15 July, "Lady of Capel Hanbury, Esq., of a daughter" (p. 340).

BIRTH, 17 July, "Lady of Tho. Penn, Esq., of a son" (p. 340).

DIED, 17 August, "Miss Jane Hanbury, daughter of Capel Hanbury, Esq." (p. 387).

1755

MARRIAGE, "W. Dodsham [Dodshon], of Durham, to Frances Paxton; being of the people called Quakers, the Lady made a learned discourse upon the occasion" (p. 186).

BIRTH, 17 JULY, "Lady of Thomas Penn, Esq., proprietor of Pensylvania, of a son" (p. 333).

BANK FAILURE, Tuesday, 4 March. "At Dublin all business was put to a stand occasioned by the failure of a bank kept there by the quakers, for 300,000 l. Mr. Brewer, their cashier, had embezzled 84,000 l. He was arrested and lodged at Mr. Sheriff Crampton's and 24,000 l. in bonds and other securities, were found in his house at Stony-Barton. . . . This caused an extraordinary run on all the other banks, and one more was obliged to stop payment" (p. 135).

1756

MARRIED, 16 February, "Mr. John Barclay to Miss [Susanna] Willett" (p. 91).

MARRIED, "Mr. Harford, merchant of Bristol to Miss Summers of Haverfordwest with 10,000 l." (p. 314).

BIRTH, 22 July, "Lady Juliana Penn, of a daughter" (p. 361).

1757

MARRIED, "Osgood Hanbury, of London, Esq., to Miss Molly Lloyd, of Birmingham" (p. 46).

MARRIED, "Mr. Harford to Miss Holmes, 5,000 l." (p. 435).

DIED, Sept. 2, "Tho: Penn, Esq., son of the Hon. Tho. Penn, Esq., proprietor of Pennsylvania" (p. 436).

1758

QUAKER BAPTIZED, 24 February, "Mrs. Dennington, a Quaker of 80 years of age at Harefield, in Middlesex, was baptized and admitted a member of the Church of England" (p. 141).

DIED, 22 June, "Mr. John Hanbury, merchant at Coggeshal in Essex, not more eminent for his diligence, punctuality, and success in trade, than truly amiable for the unaffected simplicity of his manners, the cheerfulness of his disposition, and the integrity of his heart" (p. 293).

DIED, 1 July, John Freem, Esq., at Orset, Essex (p. 340).

DIED, 31 July, "Mrs. Jacob Hagen, sen., Hambro' merchant" (p. 396).

MARRIED, "Mr. Viger of the Strand, to Miss Clarke, 2,500 l." [Query whether Friends] (p. 94).

1759

DIED, 6 March, "Rich. Partridge, Esq., agent to Philadelphia, Rhode Island, Connecticut and East Jersey, for 30 years, in his 87th year" (p. 146).

DIED, 1 April, "Rich. Newman, a quaker of Cork, one of the greatest dealers in the woollen trade in the Kingdom" (p. 194).

MARRIED, 28 May, "Mr. M. Freeman, merchant of Bristol, to Miss Abby Freeman" (p. 292).

DIED, 3 September, "Mr. Elliot, merch[ant], Bucklersbury" (p. 442).

DIED, 4 September, "Dr. [Gideon] Wells, at Cotness, Yorkshire" (p. 497).

QUAKER ILLTREATED, 16 February, "One of the people called Quakers, in Gracechurch-street, open'd his

shop as usual on the fast day ; on which the mob assembled, and broke his windows, but proper officers having shut up his shop, the mob dispersed ” (p. 92).

1760

BIRTH, 23 January, “Lady Juliana Penn, of a son” (p. 102).

DIED, 24 February, “Mr. John Warner, merchant, near East Lane, Rotherhithe, in the 86th year of his age. A gentlemen eminent for his skill on the most curious articles of herb culture.” Nearly a column devoted to an account of “his extensive garden of some acres, planted with a treble row of dwarf pears and apples, on each side of a long canal.” He grew pines successfully, and exotic plants. He was the first who grew Burgundy grapes “in this century [? country]. . . . This gentleman was very happy in a strong healthy constitution, which was principally owing to his temperance and daily exercise in his garden,” etc. (p. 153).

DIED, 17 March, “Mrs. Grace Penn, wife of John Penn, Esq.” (p. 154).

DIED, 15 April, “Sir Nat. Mead, sergeant at law” (p. 203).

Died, 24 April, “Son of Tho : Penn, Esq., aged 13” (p. 203).

DIED, 15 May, “Mr. W^m. Pitt, brewer of Southwark, a preacher among the quakers ” (p. 249).

DIED, 27 August, “Smart Lethieulier, Esq., at Aldersbroke, near Ilford, Essex.” A column account of him by Peter Collinson, F.R.S. (p. 443).

DIED, 15 October, “Rob. Barclay, Esq., grandson of the famous apologist for the quakers ” (p. 490).

1761

QUAKERS ON THE GERMAN WAR, 5 columns (pp. 13-15).

DIED, 20 February, “S[amuel] Vandewall, Esq., Lincoln’s Inn fields ” (p. 94).

BANKRUPT, April, “David Barclay, of Cateaton-street, insurer ” (p. 190).

MARRIED, 11 June, “John Matthias Wagulin [Wegulin], Esq., to Miss Owen of Stockwell” (p. 284).

To be continued.

Pilgrims and Puritans as Persecutors

IT is not at all unusual both in America and England for writers and others to confuse the Pilgrims and Puritans of the New England Colonies. An example of this may be seen in Mabel Brailsford's recent excellent work, *Quaker Women, 1650-1690*, p. 94. Speaking of Mary Fisher's visit to Massachusetts, she says: "She . . . tasted the first fruits of the persecution which was meted out to her fellow-believers, even to the extremes of mutilation and death, by those who were themselves the survivors of the *Mayflower*."

In that part of New England which is now known as Massachusetts, there were two distinct colonies, the New Plymouth Colony, and Massachusetts Bay. The former was settled by the Pilgrims who came over in the *Mayflower* (1620), and the latter, Massachusetts Bay, was settled by emigrants from England, who came in detachments, beginning with a band under John Endicott in 1628, followed by a larger number in 1629, and later by others, in quick succession, until, by 1640, twenty thousand colonists were in Massachusetts, most of them having been incited to seek homes in the wilderness by the persecution of Laud and his party. These colonists were not separatists, like the Pilgrims, but were Puritans who wished to purify the Church of England of those beliefs and practices which seemed to them "Popish" or undesirable. Their purpose was to establish a state founded on the Church as they conceived it. Church and State were to be inextricably interwoven. It is impossible to understand the history of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay unless this fact is kept in mind. It explains many things which otherwise seem inexplicable or sometimes strangely vindictive. These Puritans never believed in tolerance, or in religious liberty except for themselves. As early

as 1635, they expelled Roger Williams, and in 1638 John Wheelwright and Anne Hutchinson, on account of their religious views and practices.

The Pilgrims of New Plymouth, on the contrary, were themselves separatists, and during the early years of the Colony there is no reason to believe that they persecuted anyone. Apparently the earliest law restricting religious liberty is dated June 12, 1650; it forbids persons "meeting on the Lord's Day from house to house." Under this law a certain Obadiah Holmes and eight others, including some women, were "presented" October 2nd, 1650. There is no record of what was done to them. Another early "presentment" was that of Arthur Howland who was charged with "not frequenting the publicke assemblyes on the Lord's daies." On September 2nd, 1656, the Governor and Magistrates of Massachusetts Bay wrote a letter to the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England in which they advise, "some generall rules may be alsoe comended to each Generall court to prevent the coming in amongst vs from foraigne places such Notorious heretiques as quakers, Ranters," etc.¹ A copy of this letter was also sent to Rhode Island, where, doubtless, it received little attention. It was after this letter that the authorities of the Plymouth Colony prescribed the penalties and instituted the persecutions of the Quakers in Plymouth. The first law appears to have been passed June 3rd, 1657, and the persecution to have ceased in 1661. The various penalties inflicted were disfranchisement, banishment, committing to the House of Correction, the stocks or cage, seizing of books and property, fines, and whipping, but in no case, so far as discovered, was there mutilation or death. Nor is there any reason to think that death was ever contemplated. In 1657, William Bradford and John Alden, of the original Pilgrims, were still living, but whether the former had any hand in the special law against the Quakers does not appear. Bradford died in 1657, so it is not likely that he had. John Alden, however, cannot be acquitted of a "fall from grace." At least his name is signed to some of the restrictive legislation.

¹ *Records of New Plymouth*. ii., 162, 174; x., 156.

It is needless to go further into details as all important ones are given in Rufus M. Jones's *Quakers in the American Colonies*, chapters ii. to v., where the whole subject is admirably treated, though the distinction between Pilgrims and Puritans is taken for granted.

In Massachusetts Bay, as the records show, nothing was too harsh or severe if it would keep the hated Quakers away or drive out of the Colony those who were already there. This feeling culminated in the hanging of the four Quakers on Boston Common in 1659-1660. There seems no doubt that in both Colonies the persecutions were almost wholly the work of the ministers and magistrates, not of the people at large, many of whom sympathised with the sufferers.

The change in sentiment in the Plymouth Colony was due to several causes: the death of most of the early Pilgrims; the great increase in population in Massachusetts Bay which brought the inhabitants of the two Colonies nearer together; the natural influence which a powerful neighbor would exert; and, above all, the formation in 1643 of the federal union of the four Colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, and hence the overwhelming Puritan influence. It will be noticed that the earliest laws abridging religious liberty in Plymouth were passed in 1650-1651, thirty years after the landing of the Pilgrims, and the first law against the Quakers was in 1657, or thirty-seven years after the arrival of the *Mayflower*. It is, therefore, incorrect to speak of the "survivors of the *Mayflower*" meting out "the extremes of mutilation and death," when neither can be laid to their charge. One can but deeply regret that the charge of persecution cannot be evaded by their successors.

ALLEN C. THOMAS.

Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Note.—This subject was discussed in 1866, 1867 in the columns of *The (London) Friend*, New Series, vols, vi., 236; vii., 17, 166; and in the *Friends' Review*, vol. xx., 83, 498, 517. This discussion was occasioned by a lecture delivered by Benjamin Scott (*The Pilgrim Fathers neither Puritans nor Persecutors*, a Lecture delivered at the Friends' Institute, London, on the 18th of January, 1866, by Benjamin Scott, F.R.S.A., Chamberlain of the City of London, London, 1866). It must be acknowledged that the lecturer claimed somewhat overmuch, while his objectors allowed him too little.

Friends and Current Literature

Most of the Friends' books published by Headley Brothers, London, may be obtained through Friends' Book and Tract Committee, 144 East Twentieth Street, New York, N.Y.

IT is not often that recorders of history can obtain a statement of an eyewitness written seventy-three years after the event, but the *Bulletin of F.H.S. of Philadelphia*, of Eleventh Month last (vol. vi. no. 3) has succeeded in presenting its readers with such a statement, by Charles F. Coffin, of Henry Clay's visit to Indiana Y.M. in 1842.

Other interesting items appear in the same number; principal among them being the first portion of the Journal of the Travels of David E. Knowles (1801-1848) among the Cherokee Indians.

Our Missions, the organ of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association, (15, Devonshire Street, London, E.C. edited by Raymond Whitwell, M.A.) begins to run as a monthly magazine with the New Year at one penny a number. This change is partly due to the semi-centennial celebration of the Association to take place this year.

A new edition of Georgina King Lewis's *George Fox* has reached us from the Friends' Tract Association. It was the first published of the Series "Friends Ancient and Modern" (London: Headley, 6½ by 5½, pp. 40, three illustrations, one penny). Can also be obtained from Friends' Book and Tract Committee, 144 E. 20th St, New York City. This is the fourth edition, completing an issue of 25,000 copies.

* Robert Muschamp, of Radcliffe, has drawn attention to vol. ii. of the *History and Traditions of Ravenstonedale*, by Rev. W. Nicholls, recently published (London: Simpkin, 7½ by 5, pp. 184). Chapter xi. is occupied with (A) notes on "The Friends' Register," (B) "Features of Their Entrance into the Dale," and (C) "Their Persecution." At the opening paragraph we are told that "George Fox did not enter the Dale," but this is contradicted a few pages on, as a result of communication with R. Muschamp, who quotes *F.P.T.* Earlier enquiries of some Friend with local knowledge would have saved the author from various misstatements and provided more interesting material.

* Another volume from the pen of Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, a Friend of Philadelphia, has made its appearance—*English Ancestral Homes of Noted Americans* (Phila: Lippincott, 7½ by 5½, pp. 312, 28 illustrations, \$2.00 or 8s. 6d. net). Chapter vii. is entitled "A Penn Pilgrimage." In the Preface is a kindly acknowledgment of help from the Friends' Librarian at Devonshire House, "in whose rooms some of these pages were written."

* = not in D.

Friends and the Inner Light is the title of a pamphlet written by A. Neave Brayshaw (London : Headley, 16pp. 1d.) It is an enlargement of an article which appeared in "Friends' Fellowship Papers" in September last.

* There are several illustrations in *Among the Canadian Alps*, by Lawrence J. Burpee,¹ from photographs taken by Mary M. Vaux (now Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, of Washington, D.C.), George Vaux, Jr., and the late William S. Vaux, of Philadelphia.

The Ploughshare, A Quaker Organ of Social Reconstruction has appeared in another form, as a monthly magazine (London : Oakley House, Bloomsbury Street, W.C., 9½ by 7¼, pp. 36, 6d. or 6s. a year, post free). One illustration has been specially drawn by Joseph E. Southall—"John Ball [d. 1381], Pioneer of the Fellowship of Men." The printers, Newnham, Cowell & Gripper, are to be congratulated on the excellence of their work.

The Venturer is the name of a new periodical, with the sub-title "A Monthly Journal of Christian Thought and Practice" (London : Headley; and New York : Association Press, 9½ by 7¼, pp. 32, 3d. or 3s. 6d. a year, post free). The first issue appeared last October.

The latest book by H. Douglas C. Pepler, a Friend of Croydon, is *The Devil's Devices or Control versus Service*, with woodcuts by Eric Gill (London : Hampshire House Workshops, Hammersmith, 7½ by 5, pp. 123, 2s. 6d. net).

Ernest Dodgshun, B.A., has written a very valuable *Study Handbook on History and Problems relating to the War* (London : National Adult School Union, 1, Central Buildings, Westminster, 7¼ by 4¾, pp. 104).

Photographs have been taken of two groups of Friends in camp at Jordans, preparing for service under the War Victims' Committee or the Ambulance Unit, and may be obtained from Mr. S. J. Muir, Photographer, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

From the records of Cumberland Quarter Sessions, printed in the *Carlisle Journal*, 31 Dec. 1915 :

"1703, 7th April.—This is to certify to all whom it may concern that the people called Quakers did at this Cort p̄sent that they had a meeting house at Allonby, in this county, and desired y^t the same house might be recorded in this Cort, w^{ch} according to the direction of the said Act of Parliament is so recorded.

"4th October, 1704.—Ordered that John Scott's house at Ouse Bridge be recorded as a meeting place for the people called Quakers.

"1698, 9th April.—These are to certify that att the request of certaine people called Quakers, and by the p̄sentment of this Court, p̄suant to the late Act of Parliament, hathe ordered one house at Kirkbride lately built there upon a certaine piece or parcel of ground by Arthur Skelton

¹ London and New York : John Lane, 9¼ by 6, pp. 239.

and others purchased for that purpose, to be recorded for a meeting house for their religious worshipping. Dat die anno. . . . A House in the parish of Caldbeck lately built there for that purpose be recorded for a meeting house for their religious worshipping. Dat die anno.

“These meeting-houses are still in existence, although I believe there are now no congregations. The Arthur Skelton, who was the builder at Kirkbride, lived at what is now Angerton Farm, his family having occupied the tenement since the dissolution of the monastery. He was, I think, a brother-in-law of Thomas Stordy, of Moorhouse, who died in prison for his faith. The meeting-house at Kirkbride, surrounded with trees, consists of a meeting-house and a stable where the horses of the worshippers could be stabled. There is also a graveyard, but no stones mark the names of the dead, and there is a melancholy and neglect about the place which would have grieved the hearts of these silent sleepers to think that the Society in that village had ceased to exist.”

Printed reports of anniversary celebrations often contain valuable records of regional history, which it is important to preserve. Such are those relating to the Friends Meetings at Third Haven, Md., 1884; Brick, Md., 1902; Arch Street, Philadelphia, 1904; Old Kennet, Pa., 1911; Concord Monthly Meeting, Pa., 1911; New England Yearly Meeting, 1911; Haddonfield, N.J., 1913; London Grove, Pa., 1914.

The latest is the *Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Friends Meeting at New Garden, Chester County, Pennsylvania*, celebrated 18th of Ninth Month, 1915, presented to D. Both branches of Friends took active part in the proceedings; the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements was Ezra Webster, Toughkenamon, Pa. This volume of ninety pages is dedicated “To John Miller in whose home New Garden Meeting was held for three years prior to the building of the house at New Garden in 1715.” There is an “Historical Sketch” by Sarah Moore Cooper, an address by Francis R. Taylor on “The Promise of the Early Friends,” “Scraps of Family History” by Augustus Brosius, “Our Opportunities and Responsibilities” by J. Barnard Walton, “Personal References and Incidents,” by Truman Cooper, poetical pieces, etc. It is to be regretted that F. R. Taylor did not acquaint himself more fully with the position and composition of early Quakerism before making his address. as many of his statements are misleading. He confesses that his memory is “not very keen that far back” (!). He belittles the organisation of the early day. “From 1650 to 1737 [the date of the introduction of a definite membership] the Society was not a compact or orderly or systematic body, with regular meetings held at regular intervals, with regular queries to answer . . . but composed of very common ordinary people,” but a little later he mentions several early *queries*, speaks of a small minority of the *membership* and tells us that George Fox “established *monthly* meetings”! “Things became very complicated and very disorderly. The work of the church devolved almost entirely upon the ministers,” but how about

Ellis Hookes and Richard Richardson (Recording Clerks), Thomas Ellwood, Gerard Roberts, and other prominent Friends, who, so far as we know, were not preachers? and how about the clever management of the funds under the care of Margaret Fell? and the careful collection of records of sufferings? and the recording of births, marriages, deaths and burials, the result of which is to-day the marvel of the antiquary?—"complicated," if you will, but *not* "dis-orderly." William Meade and William Penn, "speaking from the top of a barrel, in one of the streets of London . . . were disturbing the peace and promoting disorder"! The first Friends went to London "with great trepidation." For "Launceston Castle," read Lancaster Castle, or rather, Lancaster and Scarborough.

Our friend, Dr. Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford College, Pa., has written on *The American College* in the series "The American Books," published by Doubleday, Page and Company of New York (7½ by 4½, pp. 221, 60 cents net). The book contains an informing survey of the history of the nine Colonial colleges—Harvard, Mass.; William and Mary, Va.; Yale, Conn.; Princeton, N.J.; University of Pennsylvania; Columbia, N.Y.; Brown, R.I.; Rutgers, N.J.; Dartmouth, N.H.

The course of lectures delivered at Woodbrooke in August, 1915, has been issued in a volume from the Oxford University Press, under the title *The Unity of Western Civilisation*, arranged and edited by F. S. Marvin (9½ by 5½, pp. 314, 7s. 6d. net).

* In the *English Historical Review* for January, there is some valuable Quaker matter, thus described in "The Standard," of January 19:

Another contribution which is strongly reminiscent of the present day is the letter book of a Quaker merchant, Robert Plumstead, of Gracechurch-street, comprising letters written to his correspondents in Philadelphia during the years 1756-8. This time includes the opening period of the Seven Years' War. Our trading ships were seized by French privateers, so that insurance ran up exceeding high, "despite the great care taken to protect our trade." A National Government was formed and failed, and "all Europe seems in a ferment." But a greater question than trade difficulties was the one whether Quaker merchants should ship arms and ammunition to America, and could Pennsylvania Quakers continue to sit in the Assembly once the Colony was at war? Eventually they withdrew (urged to this course by a special deputation from London), since "in time of war it was impossible for Quakers to retain political authority without surrendering their distinctive principles." Thus in 1756 the Quaker *régime* in Pennsylvania came to an end. Miss C. A. J. Skeel is the author of this pleasant sketch of the Society of Friends when its members were a considerable class, distinct in speech, thought and dress from their fellows.

Recent Accessions to D.

JN addition to the unstarred literature introduced under the heading "Friends and Current Literature," the following items have been added to D. during the last few months :

A Quaker's Visit to Hartford in the year 1676, edited by Frank D. Andrews, Vineland, N. J., 1914—refers to a visit by William Edmondson.

The Making of a Man, written under the direction of Richard Mott Jones, President of William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, 1915.

A Quaker Diary in the Orient, by William C. Allen, San José, Cal., 1915.

Public General Acts, 4 and 5 Geo. V., 1914.

A Calendar of the People called Quakers, arranged by Horace Mather Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1916. Some of the pictures appear also in *The Portraiture of Quakers*, by the same compiler (also in D.).

Two curious coloured prints : (1) entitled *Benefits of a Plentiful Harvest*, 20 by 8, representing a cleric seated in the centre, with a Quaker kneeling on one side holding bags of corn, with other figures representing on one side sufferers from the high price of corn, and on the other, persons benefiting therefrom. "C. W. fecit." "Pub. Novem^r 1st 1813, by W. N. Jones, n^o 5, Negate Street." (2) Entitled *A Peep into the old rag Shop in Threadneedle Street*, 15 by 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ —on the right, authorities of the Bank of England, and on the left, one or two Friends with onlookers—one Friend in charge. "Pub^d by S. W. Fores, 50, Piccadilly, 28th Sept^r 1818."

Announcements of meetings at 15th Street, New York City, from Tenth Month, 1914, to Summer, 1915, in one volume, presented by the Monthly Meeting.

Cobbett's *Rural Rides*, 2 vols. in Everyman's Library—No "Quakers" in Index, but seventeen references found and noted.

Peace Episodes on the Niagara, Buffalo Historical Society Publications, vol. xviii., 1914, containing "The Quaker Mission among the Indians of New York State," by Joseph Elkinton—The date of George Fox's visit to America is ten years out.

Elizabeth Buffum Chace (1806-1899) Her Life and its Environment, Boston, Mass., 1914, 2 vols. "A study of reforms and of New England Life."—Slight references to many Friends. The tradition receives a further lease of life that George Fox was present at a marriage on Rhode Island in 1651!

Memoirs of Quaker Divide, by Darius B. Cook, Dexter, Iowa, 1914—the story of Friends' Meeting, Bear Creek, Ia., from 1853 to 1914.

Genealogical Notes of the Families of Hall, Featherstone, Wigham, Ostle, Watson, etc., by John Hall Shield, Burnlaw, Allendale, Northumberland—Typed copy for private circulation only.

Notes and Queries

ELLEN COCKAN AND THE PARASOL (xii. 6).—J. J. Green suggests that this should be Ellen Cockin, *née* Abraham, of Swarthmoor (wife of Richard Cockin, of Doncaster), who died in 1841, aged 83. (See *Annual Monitor*, 1842.)

The following, kindly written by W. F. Miller, makes it clear that the well-known Minister, Ellen Cockin, is intended. (Some accounts substitute umbrella for parasol.)

“I think there is no doubt that the Ellen *Cockan* of the anecdote was my grandmother, Ellen (Abraham) *Cockin*. She married my grandfather, Richard Cockin, in 1799. At the time of R. C.’s first marriage in 1780 [?] he is described as a glover, but at the date of his second marriage in 1799 as “breeches maker.” (The late Charles Hoyland once told me that in his time at Ackworth School, early in the nineteenth century, the leather smallclothes in which the schoolboys were in those days dressed were popularly known as “Dicks,” so named after Richard Cockin, who made them!)

“In 1806 R. C. writes in his Diary:—‘Since writing the preceding observations relative to the declined state of my business, we have concluded to begin business in the drapery and hosiery line, my wife and sister [Ann Abraham] to have the management thereof and sister to be partner therein. In 1808 he writes: ‘It is now two years since we engaged in that trade, which we find has answered

beyond our expectations. . . .

On our beginning business we had some reasoning as to the expediency of shutting up the shop on the meeting days on a week day which sometimes we did and at other times omitted, till through enfeebling reasoning we nearly gave it up. After some time our beloved friend Deborah Darby was here and what she said on the subject so tended to revive the subject with us that we again returned to the practice.’

“How long they continued the business I do not know, but both my grandfather and Great-Aunt Ann Abraham had retired on a competency many years before their decease at an advanced age.”

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—The house of Annie Lawrence, a Minister of West Grove, Pa., who died last autumn, was one of those noted in the days of the “Underground Railroad,” and the family still show various secret closets large enough to hold one or more runaway slaves. The house was built by Jacob Lindley.

LIFE OF JOHN BARTRAM, PIONEER AMERICAN BOTANIST.—I am engaged in the collection of material for a life of John Bartram, and shall be very glad to hear of any letters written by him between the years 1734-1778. Also any letters from William Bartram (son of the botanist), addressed to Dr. John Fothergill or Peter Collinson,

in reference to his father's death and place of burial.—CARLOTTA HERRING BROWNE, 9, Dorset Square, London, W.

[Miss Browne would be very glad to receive copies of any such MSS. which may be in the possession of Friends, or if the originals were sent to the Editor they could be seen by Miss Browne in the Reference Library.]

HISTORICAL ANNIVERSARIES (xii.)
—The following has recently been added to D.: *The Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of Haddonfield, New Jersey*, celebrated October 18, 1913 (Phila: Franklin Printing Company, J. Linton Engle, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 7 $\frac{1}{4}$, pp. 95, many illustrations, \$1.00). Elizabeth Haddon, *aff.* Estaugh (1680-1762), was the Quaker foundress of the borough of Haddonfield, she having under religious concern emigrated from London, in 1701, in order to provide a home in the wilderness for travelling Ministers, on property belonging to her father.

LICENCE FOR MARRIAGE.—1660, Dec. 21, George Fell, of Swarthmore, co. Lancaster, Esq., Bachelor, aged about 22, son of Thomas Fell, late of same, dec'd, and Hannah Potter, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, co. Surrey, Widow, about 22, with consent of her father Edward Cooke, at St. Dunstan in the East, or St. Margaret's, Lothbury, London.

Col. J. L. CHESTER, *Allegations for Marriage Licences, issued from the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at London, 1543 to 1869*, pub. Harleian Society, vol. xxiv., London, 1886, 48.

ELLA KENT BARNARD, of West Grove, Pa., sends the following, and adds, "This little story was told me lately by one of the family."

Just before the Battle of Brandywine, when the British troops were looting the Quaker homesteads in that neighborhood, the home of William Lamborn (son of emigrant—see Bicentennial of London Grove Meeting), was entered by a party of their men. Noticing the silver buckles on the slippers of the daughter an officer ordered her to take them off and give them to him. Her father hastily stepped in front of her and said "And I order her to do no such thing." The officer, drawing his sword, said he "would split him down if he said anything more." With both hands the old man threw wide his coat and answered "Split me down if thee dares." A senior officer now stepped up and said, "Let the old Quaker alone, I rather admire his grit."

THE CASTLE OF CHAMBORD (vii. 90, 151).—In this year [1792] our friend Robert Grubb went to France, whither he had before accompanied his wife and some other Friends on a religious visit to the few of our profession there. He now formed an acquaintance with Madame Roland and her husband, and received encouragement from them, from the Bishop of Blois, and some others, to make a purchase of lands with the view of establishing a school on an extensive plan. The place selected was Chambord, one of the palaces which the King had resigned. Several gave their

names for shares if the purchase could be made. William Leadbeater [the husband of the writer] was one—perhaps unconsciously impelled thereto by the mysterious influence of nature. He was not one who loved change, but his family had originally come from that fair land, and his thoughts dwelt much on removing thither. We had it in view to take part in the new establishment. Roland and his peerless Marie also spoke of settling themselves there. Robert Grubb described them as very amiable worthy persons; but he regretted their having entered too much into the spirit of party. The breaking out of the war put a stop to this plan.

MARY LEADBEATER, *Annals of Ballitore*, 1862, p. 205.

ARMITAGE FAMILY.—*A History of the Armitage or Armitage Family* has been recently compiled by Bryan I'Anson, compiler of the *History of the I'Anson Family*. The Quaker section commences with Samuel Armitage, of Oulton in the county of York, whose son, John, married Sarah Webster, of Selby, in the same county. Their second son, Joseph (1755-1843), of York, and later of Selby, married Mary Fox (d. 1845) and had a numerous family. There is a fine, full-page portrait of Samuel Fox Armitage (1830-1914), of Nottingham and also portraits of Stephen (1864-1915), his son and of John (1827-1903), his brother. (London: privately printed by Hazell, Watson & Viney, folio, price five guineas.)

JOURNAL OF SARAH FOX (v. 119, 174).—Three volumes of extracts from the journal of Sarah Fox, *née* Champion (1741-1811), have been presented to D. by Mary Ann Tanner, of Bristol. These extracts were made by the late Richard Ball Rutter (1826-1898) of Bristol, and were apparently intended for publication, but only a small portion appeared in *The Friend* (London) in 1874.

I'ANSON FAMILY—An extra-illustrated and specially bound copy of *The History of the I'Anson Family*, 1915, has been presented to D. by the Compiler, Bryan I'Anson. It is a folio printed by Good and Son, of London, for the Genealogical Research Society. Chapter vi. deals with the Quaker portion of the family, descendants of William I'Anson (c. 1604-1655) of Leyburn, Yorks, who married in 1634, Margaret Dent (d. 1689), of Leyburn. Their eldest son, James (bapt. 1638), became a Friend, prior to his marriage with Jane Horner, of Coverdale, in 1664. There are but few of the name I'Anson or Janson now among Friends, but we still have among us descendants bearing the names Thistlethwaite, Kitching, Tuke, Cudworth, Dodshon, Penney, etc, etc. There are numerous illustrations. The price of the ordinary edition is five guineas.

EARLY ADVERSE LITERATURE—Above one hundred books are put forth in opposition unto this Principle [i.e. the Inner Light].

R. HUBBERTHORNE, *Something in Discourse between the King and R. H.* 1660, p. 3.

THE NAME QUAKER.—One of the Lords asked, How long we had been called Quakers, or did we own that name? R. H. That name was given to us in scorn and derision about twelve years since.

R. HUBBERTHORNE, *Something in Discourse between the King and R. H.*, 1660, p. 3.

PEIRCE'S PARK.—George Peirce (Pearce) emigrated from Somerset, England, to America in 1684, and the same year had a tract of 490 acres surveyed to him in Thornbury township, Chester Co., Pa. On 4th of 9th month, 1684, he presented two certificates to a meeting of Friends "att the Governor's house," one from "the monthly meeting of ffrenshay in the County of Gloucester," and the other from "Thornbury Meeting." His twin grandsons, Joshua (1766-1851) and Samuel (1766-1838) planted an arboretum or park of rare native and foreign trees. This beautiful estate is now the residence of Pierre S. du Pont, president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company.

ELLA K. BARNARD.

HISTORICAL PAGEANT.—On September 24, 1915, a unique and artistichistorical pageant was given at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. Episode One pictured the early inhabitants, coming of the Quakers, treating with the Indians, surveying for their meeting house, etc. Colonial life, the visit of British and Hessian soldiers in 1777, migration to the Western Reserve in 1830, educational development, underground railway and later history were pictured in other episodes.

Ruth Ann Chambers's school was pictured, its leader was Mrs. Margaret Carey, niece of Bayard Taylor, and little Anne Taylor Carey personated little Bayard Taylor attending this his first school.

The following is extracted from a letter (now in the possession of Albert Cook Myers) written to his old teacher :

"I have never forgotten the days I spent in the little log school house and the chestnut grove behind it, and I have always thought that some of the poetry I then copied from thy manuscript books has kept an influence over my life since.

"There was one verse in particular which has cheered and encouraged me a thousand times when prospects seemed rather gloomy. It ran thus :

' O, why should we seek to anticipate sorrow

By throwing the flowers of the present away,

And gathering the dark, rolling cloudy to-morrow

To darken the generous sun of to-day ?'

"Thou seest I have good reason to remember those old times and am grateful to thee for encouraging instead of checking the first developments of my mind."

MODERN TRANSIT.—Very rapid strides in our modes of travel have been noticeable in the last few years. Formerly Baltimore Yearly Meeting owned a large "pasture lot" for the use of Friends riding or driving to Yearly Meeting. Last year on First day morning fifty-four automobiles stood about the Meeting House at Park Avenue.

ELLA KENT BARNARD.

ELIZABETH HOOTON

FIRST QUAKER WOMAN PREACHER

(1600-1672)

BY

EMILY MANNERS

WITH NOTES, ETC., BY

NORMAN PENNEY, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.

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“Mrs. Manners has gathered into a readable volume the result of her researches into the history of Elizabeth Hooton, who is notable, not only as the first Quaker woman preacher, but also as a witness for her faith whom no tortures or hardships could daunt. Her life is a strange medley of adventure and suffering and religious steadfastness.”

Mansfield and North Notts. Advertiser, February 26, 1915.

“This volume is prepared with the conscientious care and attention to detail which is characteristic of the Historical Society’s publications. The whole story is of extraordinary and vivid interest. Mrs. Manners has done well to piece the fragments together to form a striking picture of so remarkable a woman.”—*The Antiquary*, April, 1915.

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