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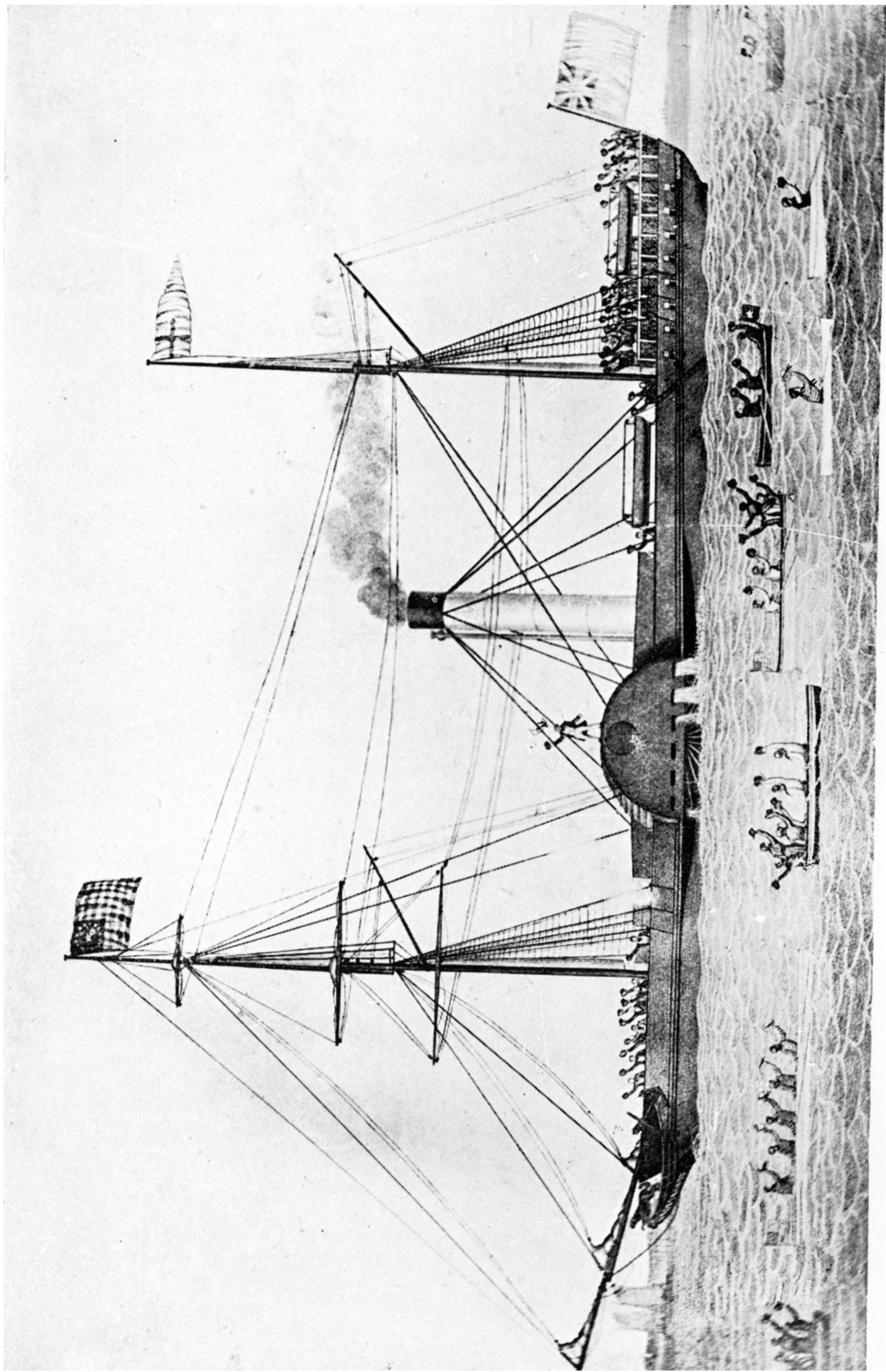
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ARRIVAL OF THE "SIRIUS" AT NEW YORK. 22nd APRIL, 1838

The original of above is certified as correct by Lieutenant Roberts. R.N.

Block lent by Messrs. Gutz, Cork]

THE JOURNAL OF THE FRIENDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Editor: NORMAN PENNEY, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.
Devonshire House, 136, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2

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Our Quotation—7

“ Take care of indulging in little selfishnesses ; learn to consider others in trifles ; be careful to fulfil the minor social duties ; and the mind, so disciplined, will find it easier to fulfil the greater duties, and the character will not exhibit that trying inconsistency which one sees in great, and, often, in pious persons.”

AMELIA OPIE (1769-1853).

Irish Friends and Early Steam Navigation

CORK

UR attention has been drawn to the work of Friends in the South of Ireland in connection with the introduction of steam navigation by the reading of articles in *The Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society* for 1917 (vol. xxiii.), now re-published as *History of Port of Cork Steam Navigation*, with numerous illustrations, by William J. Barry, 1919. Gleanings from this book and from private advices are here introduced.

The founder of the St. George Steam Packet Company, c. 1824, was Joseph Robinson Pim (1787-1858), described, in 1835, by James Clark, of Street, as "an Irish Friend well known as principal manager of, I suppose, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ the Steam Packets in the Kingdom. He has a very nice house and garden [near Liverpool]." (THE JOURNAL, xvi. 132.) He was the father of Joseph Robinson Pim, usually known as "Captain Pim" (1832-1900), who lived at Valence, France (*Annual Monitor*, 1901).

Two of this company's boats, *Lee* and *Severn*, were placed respectively on the Liverpool and Bristol Line. Robert J. Lecky wrote to the author of the *History* :

I well remember Monday, the 4th October, 1824, when the "Lee" (Captain Chapman) came up to Lapp's Quay, when Tom Ross and I seized the mail box, and ran with it to Lecky and Mark's Office (which was on the site of Father Mathew's Chapel on Charlotte Quay), and sent out the letters by our liveried porters nicknamed "Cockatoos."

Robert J. Lecky (1809-1897, portrait in *History*) was a son of John Lecky, of Cork, and a member of the firm of R. J. Lecky & Co., Iron Shipbuilders, etc., of Cork. He was a brother-in-law of J. R. Pim, Senr.

The following circular was issued in 1824 :

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The LEE Steam Packet, being now ready to commence plying between LIVERPOOL and CORK, and SEVERN expected also to commence in a short time between BRISTOL and CORK; we think it might be acceptable to all concerned in the *Importation of Goods from Great Britain*, or the *Exportation of Irish Produce and Manufactures*, to be informed, that it is intended to despatch these superior Packets, weekly, throughout ALL the Seasons of the year, with whatever Goods and Passengers may offer, PUNCTUALLY at the times that may be appointed for their departure.

Being constructed and built on the most approved plan, and with powerful Engines, it is confidently expected that every satisfaction will be experienced by the shippers and consignees of goods, and that the accommodations for Passengers will be found to be most commodious and comfortable. A Female Steward on board will attend to her proper department.

The expedition of the conveyance will be such, as, in most cases, to precede the advices of shipments, and thereby prevent the owners or consignees from effecting Insurance; to remedy this, the PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY of Ireland has authorized its Agent to open policies for any sum on goods, as interest may appear, to be shipped on these Packets at any time, whereby every parcel of goods will be covered effectually from the instant of shipping, until the amount of the different shipments come to that of the sum in the policy, the shipper notifying

at the respective time of shipping to the Agents of the Packets the value of the goods going on board.

Proprietors of shares in the Packets are entitled to go in them, at all times, free of charge for passage money.

JOHN LECKY, Agent to the Patriotic Assurance Co.
LECKY AND MARK, ACTING PROPRIETORS.

CORK, 21st of 9th Month, 1824.

Ross and Johnson, Brokers.

Printed by Hennessy, French-Church-Street.

For John Lecky (1764-1839), merchant and banker, see vol. xv. 10.

In 1826, the *Severn* had to encounter severe opposition on the Bristol line from the *Superb*, the owners of which were exclusively merchants and traders of the City and County of Cork. Among these owners were the following Friends: Joseph Harris, Ebenezer Pike, Harvey Sons & Deaves, and perhaps John Cotter. "The *Severn* and *Superb* war" raged fiercely for some time. The owners of the *Severn* posted bills, announcing:

EACH
DECK PASSENGER PER
" SEVERN "
WILL GET A
LOAF OF BREAD
GRATIS.

but this attraction only lasted two trips. The loaves were bought from William Martin, the Friend who started Father Mathew on his temperance crusade. The *Superb* was ultimately vanquished and was purchased by the St. George Company.

In 1844 the St. George Company was merged into the Cork Steamship Company, of which Ebenezer Pike, J.P. (1806-1883), of Bessborough, Blackrock, was the guiding star. He was succeeded by his son, Joseph Pike, J.P., D.L., of Glamire, who was a Friend in early life. E. Pike's daughter, Mary Lecky, married Arthur Pease, M.P., of Darlington. Portraits of father and son appear in the *History*.

A list of the proprietors of the St. George Company (23 ii. 1842) appears on pp. 41, 42, of the *History*; it includes the names of numerous Friends—James Beale, Grizell Maria Bradshaw (Dublin), Sarah Bradshaw

(London), Cropper, Crewdson, Goff, Harvey, Hutchinson, James Midgley (Rochdale), Newsom, Pim, Pike, etc.

Robert J. Lecky, wrote as follows to the author of the *History* (p. 16) :

I well remember being one of a party (I was twelve years old at the time) invited on board the "Bencoolin," bound to Botany Bay with convicts. She was owned by Cropper, Benson & Co., of Liverpool. This was in 1821, and our party consisted of Reuben Harvey, his daughter Eliza, my father and sisters, Abby and Lizzie, and myself. On arrival at Cove we went to the "Bencoolin," Abby and Lizzie dressed in white muslin, Friends' bonnets, etc., being escorted on board the East Indiaman by Major Prior dressed in full regimentals. I recollect how handsome the trio looked.

It was a Friend who was the immediate cause of sending across the Atlantic the first¹ vessel to steam the whole distance. At a meeting of the British Association in 1836, Dr. Dionysius Lardner (1793-1859), lecturing on Steam Navigation, declared :

As to the project of establishing a steam intercourse with the United States . . . it was, he had no hesitation in saying, perfectly chimerical, and they might as well talk of making a voyage from New York or Liverpool to the moon.

On hearing this pronouncement, James Beale (c. 1798-1879) who was much occupied in steam-ship business, declared that not only was it practicable, but that if anyone would join him, he would guarantee to coal and send out a steamer from Cork, then built, to New York, and find a captain who should be competent to take her.

The *Sirius* was chartered from the St. George Steam Packet Co.; it began its transatlantic voyage on the 31st March, 1838, being accompanied to the entrance of the harbour by Joseph R. Pim, James Beale and others, in the *Ocean*. Among the owners of the vessel were "Joseph Robinson Pim, of Oakfield, in the County of Chester, and Jonathan Pim, of Bloomsbury in the County of Dublin." She arrived off New York on the 22nd April² (see illustration). The saloon fare was thirty-five guineas. She consumed 450 tons of coal, compared with the 6,600 tons consumed by the *Mauretania* over the same course. The return voyage began on 1st May, and the vessel reached Falmouth on the 18th. Her captain was Lieutenant Richard Roberts, R.N.

The *History* gives a portrait of James Beale. He was an uncle of Alfred and Henry H. Beale, of Cork, and great-uncle of Charles E. Beale, William Goff Beale and Alfred Beale, Jun. H. H. Beale was secretary to the Cork Steam Shipping Company for many years.

Malcomson Brothers, of Neptune Iron Works, Waterford, were extensive ship-builders and steamship owners. Their SS. *Iowa* was launched in November, 1863, the year of the establishment of Iowa Yearly Meeting. She was of 4,000 tons burden. In December, 1864, she was lost on the coast of France, near Cherbourg, represented to be worth £60,000 to £80,000. In Spring, 1865, some £12,000 was expended on an attempt to raise her; about July, 1865, Lloyd's Salvage Association succeeded in floating her and she was brought into the Imperial Dockyard at Cherbourg. "It is no small tribute to the character of the work turned out at the Neptune Iron Works that this noble ship, after lying several months on the rocks, subject to the violent action of the seas and the attempts to raise her, has been found entire excepting the holes made by the rocks."

In June, 1865, the SS. *William Penn*, over 4,000 tons burden, was launched, and in May, 1867, the *Indiana* took to the sea, being the twenty-seventh SS. built at Neptune Iron Works.

The SS. *Avoca*, built at Neptune Works, was the first¹ steamship to attempt to force the ice at Odessa and open the port, 1862.

Malcomson Brothers, with Anthony G. Robinson, owned the St. Petersburg Steam Ship Company, London to Petrograd. Joseph Malcomson (c. 1798-1858) was the first¹ person to bring a steamer to Petrograd, and it is said that he was fêted by the Czar.

William Malcomson (c. 1813-1892) was chairman of Lever's Line, Galway to U.S.A.

Joseph and William Malcomson were sons of David Malcomson (c. 1764-1844), who, after being awhile in the employ of Sarah Grubb, *née* Pim, at Anner Mills, near Clonmel, established himself as a miller at Clonmel, and engaged largely in other industries assisted by his five

sons. He married Mary Fennell (probably the Mary Malcomson who died in 1854, aged 84).

In the *Catholic Record*, of September, 1918, there is an account of some of the commercial activities of David Malcomson under the caption: "A Glimpse of Industrial Clonmel in 1829," written by Richard Lalor Sheil (1791-1851), author, orator and politician.

Ebenezer Pike built numerous vessels in his Water Street building yard, during the period 1848 to 1860—the *Gannet* was the first, and no less than 370 men were employed at the yard.

The *Southern Reporter*, of 4th July, 1848, states:

While others are talking on the subject of Irish manufacture and doing nothing, Mr. Pike, the enterprising builder . . . expends a very large sum in wages to the various workmen employed. . . .

George Robinson & Co. had a ship-building yard adjoining that of E. Pike.

R. and J. Lecky built the first¹ screw steamer, the *Rattler*, in 1846, "which at once focussed the attention of the propeller as a new means of propulsion, and went far to establish its use in the mercantile marine" (*History*, pp. 4, 47). They also built "the first¹ double dredger built in the United Kingdom, having a chain of buckets on each side" (*ibid.* p. 5).

Ship-building in Cork ceased about 1867.

DUBLIN

Joseph Robinson Pim was a director of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. from about 1832 to 1837.

BELFAST

John Pim, J.P., of Belfast, has kindly prepared the following:

The earliest instance yet found of a Belfast Friend being connected with steamers is that of John Pim (1800-1865) who in 1838 became agent in Belfast for the paddle steam packet *Solway*, running between Belfast

Friends' Historical Society

It is intended to hold the

ANNUAL MEETING

at the Penn Club, 8-10, Tavistock Square,
London, W.C.1, on 19th of April, 1921,
when ERNEST E. TAYLOR will
deliver his presidential address, entitled:

***“THE FIRST PUBLISHERS OF TRUTH:
A Study from the Economic Standpoint.”***

COFFEE at 6 p.m. Members and others are cordially invited to be present.

and Port Carlisle, affording, as announced on the Sailing Bills, "direct and expeditious communication with Carlisle, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, York, Leeds, London, &c., &c."

For a couple of years from about 1850, Edward (1804-1877) and his brother, George C. Pim (1807-1882), trading as George C. Pim & Co., were agents for the Waterford Steam Ship Co.'s service between Belfast and Liverpool. About the middle of last century, Richardson Brothers & Co., of Belfast, with a branch house in Liverpool, were owners of sailing vessels, the principal members of the firm being John Grubb Richardson, of Belfast and Bessbrook (1813-1890), James N. Richardson (1818-1896), Joseph Richardson (1821-1905), and William Valentine (1812-1894), an ex-Friend. About 1849 they started and managed the Liverpool and Philadelphia Steam Ship Co., whose first vessel, the *City of Glasgow*, sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia in December, 1850. She and her numerous successors were so well equipped and successful, they rapidly attracted an extensive passenger and cargo trade.

The second-named partner inaugurated¹ the system of carrying steerage passengers at about £5 per head, then considered to be such a low figure that it would prove unprofitable. However, the capital accommodation and food provided, so vastly superior to the old emigrant ships, attracted such crowds of emigrants and others that it proved a great success and other Companies soon followed suit.

In 1854, during the Crimean War, the British Government offered very attractive terms for the Charter of the Company's steamers. Many shareholders strongly urged acceptance, but the Richardsons, being Friends, conscientiously refused their consent, and being outvoted, retired, disposing of their shares and interest in the concern, which eventually has become the well-known American Line.

Aforenamed William Valentine and Jacob Bell (1805-1856), another ex-Friend, a flax spinner, united with numerous leading Belfast merchants in forming in 1852 the Belfast Steam Ship Co., for a service between Belfast and Liverpool. It became a Limited Company

in 1872. William Valentine and Elias H. Thompson (1822-1880), a flax and yarn merchant, were most active members of the Board of Directors for nearly thirty years. Joshua Pim (born 1837) joined the Board in 1880, and was Vice-Chairman for about twenty years. His brother, John Pim (born 1835) retired recently from the Secretaryship, after holding the position for over forty-three years. The Company's first steamer was the *Telegraph*, which at once became celebrated for her high speed, 16 knots, and superior accommodation. She was chartered to the British Government during part of the Crimean War. The Commander-in-Chief selected her to carry the dispatches of the fall of Sebastopol. Those on board that voyage never forgot the shaking they experienced from the very high speed at which she was driven—without injury to herself. Another of the Company's fleet, the *Sea Nymph*, similarly chartered, was one of the few vessels which survived the terrific hurricane off Eupatoria in the Black Sea on 14th November, 1854, described by Dr. Russell, the famous correspondent of *The Times*, as "the most terrible gale ever known in this part of the world." Her underwriters were so pleased, they presented the Captain, George Harris Tallen, with a handsome service of plate, "as a testimony to his seamanship and presence of mind which under God preserved crew and vessel."

In 1859 the Company took over the vessels and business of the long established Langtry's Line, whose *Waterloo*, which had sailed from Belfast on 21st July, 1819, was the first coastwise or cross Channel steamer to enter the Mersey.

The Directors in 1854 realised that the screw was a better and more economical mode of propulsion than paddles, and had the SS. *Semaphore* built; she more than satisfied their expectations. The first Mediterranean telegraph cable was laid from her in August, 1860.

In 1866 the Company purchased the fleet and trade of a line from Londonderry to Liverpool, which had first started in 1831.

The fame and success of the Belfast Steam Ship Co., Limited, have largely been the result of maintaining first class passenger and cargo services between Belfast and Londonderry with Liverpool and Manchester.

The Household Account Book of Sarah Fell of Swarthmoor Hall

Edited by NORMAN PENNEY, F.S.A.

Royal 8vo. £2. 2s. net.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4: C. F. CLAY, MANAGER

PRESS OPINIONS

“Only rarely are we permitted that intimate insight into household management of bygone centuries which a well-kept account book capably edited affords....The manuscript, so illuminative of times past, was rescued from possession of a grocer, who was using it as waste paper: a few pages are missing. It has now a permanent resting place in the Friends' Library at Bishopsgate. The Cambridge University Press make it accessible by this reprint in most attractive form, in which the editor and his band of helpers have made plain many obscure passages.”—*The Daily Telegraph*

“For Quakers and for others the old book has an interest from the light it throws on George Fox and his friends....There is abundance of interest in this old record of a household....The book is a record of the kind that illumines the life of the days; it is a page of English history which we shall not turn again.”

The Daily News

“A book with such a lineage, in which the most trivial item of daily expenditure in a remote Lancashire manor house is scrupulously noted, is plainly an original source of exceptional authority for the study of domestic economy.”—*The Times*

“Has a two-fold interest. It is a record of careful management in a large Lancashire house during the years 1673—1678; and

[P.T.O.]

THE HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT BOOK OF SARAH FELL

merely as a record of wages and prices for the period it would have been well worth publishing. But the house in question is also famous in religious history....The accounts are elaborately annotated and indexed....They throw a flood of light on the routine of daily life in Fox's home."—*The Manchester Guardian*

"Although Sarah Fell, of Swarthmoor Hall, in Furness, was a step-daughter of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, and therefore a person of measurable importance in her day, she certainly cannot have dreamt that the household accounts which she kept with such particularity would be handsomely printed and published by the Cambridge University Press a couple of centuries after she had finished all earthly reckonings....It has now been edited by Mr Norman Penney, whose notes explain many of its personal allusions and the bearing of various entries upon the life of what was then an isolated agricultural district....The historian of domestic economy will find the five hundred pages of Miss Fell's accounts a rich quarry of detail."—*The Observer*

"Here is a record which, rescued in earlier days from the sacrilegious hands of a grocer, has been preserved through the ages, and now appears admirably edited. At first sight the long rows of accounts look dull, but they are full of interest to one who knows the period and the people concerned."—*The New Statesman*

"It is admirably printed, and with the necessary notes, introduction, and index, is a document of very real value to students of history. Others than such students may also find good entertainment in a book that tells us how a sober-minded, prosperous middle-class household, resident in a corner of North Lancashire, spent its money in the days of Charles II."—*The Outlook*

"Here is a valuable and curious footnote to such social history as Macaulay's 'State of England under Charles II.'...All praise is due to Mr Penney for making the old life of England live again by his skilful editing of a record which might have been dry and unfruitful to the general reader."—*The Christian World*

"This is essentially a book for the reference library, but students of the early history of the Quakers will delight in conning these somewhat complicated lists, while for the general lover of history the book 'affords a fairly complete account of the conditions of life in one of the larger houses in Furness in the latter part of the seventeenth century.'"—*The Inquirer*

On breaking out of the war in 1914, Government took over for a short time its entire fleet ; from the autumn of 1914 its *Magic* and *Heroic* were commandeered by the Admiralty until 1919.

NEWRY AND DUNDALK

In 1837, a steamship company was established in Dundalk, and later one was formed in Newry. James N. Richardson, of Bessbrook, Newry (born 1846) was on the Board of the latter for several years. On the amalgamation of the two concerns under the title of the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Co., Ltd., Henry Barcroft, of Newry (1839-1906), became a Director, and continued so until his decease.

The services are between Dundalk and Newry with Liverpool, Glasgow and Ardrossan.

NOTES

¹ Note the number of "firsts" in this article. Friends were to the fore in many lines of useful service.

² The *Great Western* steamship left on the 8th April and arrived at New York a few hours after the *Sirius*.

³ In a letter written by John Grubb from London, 9 viii. 1838 (original in possession of J. Ernest Grubb, 1920), we read :

"Daniel Wheeler is indeed an extraordinary man. I heard he sailed last week [1 viii. 1838, see *Memoirs*, 1842, p. 688] in the *Sirius* steam vessel for Russia,—the first vessel of that kind which ever sailed for Russia."

This letter opens out an interesting question :

Did Joseph Malcomson and Daniel Wheeler sail on the same vessel ?

Was that steamer the same as the famous transatlantic voyager ?

The presence of his friend, Daniel Wheeler, on the vessel might have added to the interest taken in its arrival by the Czar.

The *History* informs us (page 33) that the *Sirius* "made a second voyage to New York . . . and on her return in July, 1838, she resumed her station in the cross-Channel trade between Cork and various English ports until unfortunately she was lost . . . having struck, during a fog, a reef of rocks . . . on the morning of Saturday, 16th January, 1847." But could she not have sailed for Russia very shortly after her return from New York, and before resuming her passages across Channel ?

A note to this reference to the *Sirius* states that "on one of her usual voyages to Liverpool the 'Sirius' collided off Haulbowline with the Brigantine 'Luvius,' which was coming up the river. The 'Luvius' belonged to Messrs. Harvey and Newsom. The latter vessel was sunk and remained 14 months in the mud, subsequently salvaged, repaired, and sold, but was lost on the next voyage."

Obituary

PROFESSOR GEORGE LYON TURNER, M.A.

WE regret to record the death of our esteemed contributor, Professor Lyon Turner, who died at his residence on Hayling Island, 13 viii. 1920, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a professor at Hackney College, and later at the Lancashire Independent College. Our acquaintanceship with him began when he was living at Lewisham in 1903, at which time he was giving himself to research among the records of English Puritanism. His great work was "Original Records of Early Nonconformity under Persecution and Indulgence," in three volumes, 1911-1914, which has been found very useful in **D.** MSS. from his pen still await publication in **THE JOURNAL**.

Notes on the Life of Emma Marshall

EMMA MARSHALL (c.1830-1899), the famous writer of historical tales, was a daughter of Simon and Hannah (Ransome) Martin, of Norwich.¹ Simon Martin was a partner in the Gurney Bank, and resided at the Bank House. Hannah Ransome (1787-c.1870) was a Friend by birth. On her marriage in 1809, however, she was disowned, but before the birth of her first child she was reinstated and remained a Friend for many years. Emma's elder sisters, Hannah and Mary

went to a large boarding school at Stoke Newington for the daughters of plain Friends.² They and all their schoolfellows wore the regulation stiff cardboard Quaker bonnets. These were made by an expert Friends'

¹ Much of the following information has been taken from *Emma Marshall*, a Biographical Sketch, by her daughter, Beatrice Marshall, 1900 (J. J. Green Collection in **D**).

² This school was conducted by Susanna Corder (1787-1864) for many years from 1824.

milliner in Bishopsgate Street³ and were the sport of the young ladies of a rival non-Quaker establishment next door.

Of this school, Mary Martin wrote :

We were not allowed to sing hymns, only to repeat them. On Sundays we went to Meeting twice and before starting had to repeat either a prophecy and its fulfilment, or portions from a catechism compiled by Joseph John Gurney to confirm us in Friends' principles. There was no lack of ministry—William Allen, Cornelius Hanbury and some others, frequently preaching and praying. I remember a certain Sarah Grubb who preached. She filled my young soul with fear and horror. She was like some weird prophetess, very forbidding and gaunt, who even eschewed a white lining to her Friends' bonnet. The great events of our school life . . . were a visit to the British Museum and the Friends' great festival of Yearly Meeting. . . . We drove up to London in coaches. . . . The sittings lasted about a week, and were held in the Fifth Month. During the week there was a kind of *table d'hôte* for Quakers at the Four Swans in Bishopsgate Street. It was just at the time when several Friends left the Society and at some of the meetings exciting scenes took place.⁴

Little Emma wore a bonnet, "but not one turned out by the artist of Bishopsgate Street," and attended Meeting at the Gildencroft and Goat's Lane. Her impressions of Amelia Opie,⁵ contributed to a woman's magazine, are worth repeating here in extract :

One figure had always a peculiar fascination for me. This Friend did not glide noiselessly into Meeting [as other Friends] nor did she walk with bent head and a meek demeanour : instead, the train of her gown made a "swish" upon the matting as she passed. And as week after week I watched for her advent, which was generally soon after the wheels of the Earham and Keswick carriages had grated on the gravel drive before the Gilden-Croft Meeting-house, I never failed to recognise in this stately Friend something which distinguished her from the rest. Tall and now somewhat stout, with her head thrown back and her bearing

³ Who was the "expert milliner" ? Two sisters named Pumphrey were in this line of business in Houndsditch at a somewhat later period and they were succeeded by Elizabeth Messer Dyne, afterwards Bray.

⁴ Probably the time of the Beacon controversy, which was at its height in 1836.

⁵ Amelia Opie (1769-1853), *née* Alderson, was a convert to Quakerism. For many years she was "the liveliest of the lively, the gayest of the gay ; admired for her talents . . . grown up in the laxest sect of semi-Christians" (quoted in the *Life of Amelia Opie*, by Brightwell, 1855). Her father was a doctor in Norwich. In 1798 she married John Opie, the celebrated painter, and mixed much in learned and high-class society in London and Norwich. On the death of her husband in 1807

that of one who knew she was a personage of importance in that sedate assembly, Amelia Opie would pass to a seat of honour below the minister's gallery, and compose herself to her devotions, not so quickly as those about her. I have caught her eye wandering many a time, and I can recall the abstracted, "upward gaze" which is related of her as characteristic when she rehearsed the experience of her past life to her friends. Sometimes I now think the meditations of Amelia Opie might be upon the brilliant scenes and gay company from which she had separated herself for ever. For it was a marvellous change, when one comes to think of it, from the "feathers and finery" of a fashionable lady in the early part of the century to the stiff Quaker bonnet (hers, by the way, was small, and perched somewhat coquettishly on her head), and the silk gowns of gray and fawn which were the only permissible colours for the garments of the "plain Friends."

Of Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Marshall further wrote :

From her earliest childhood Amelia loved to frequent the court during the assizes and when Baron Alderson was on the Bench his Quakeress cousin was often seen at his side. It was the one dissipation of her later life—a glimpse into the world she had forsaken. She always had a new gown for the occasion, and I remember hearing a dressmaker say to my mother that she must wait for the dress she was making for her as Mrs. Opie's "court dress" had to be finished by a certain day. . . . The High Sheriff's carriage, with Judge and Chaplain within, drove up once to Mrs. Opie's door in Lady's Lane, and to the surprise of the spectators who had followed the carriage, out stepped the fair Quakeress,

she settled with her father in Norwich. Largely owing to close association with the Gurney family at Earlham and Cromer, especially with "my dearest and best friend, Joseph John Gurney," and partly owing to the ministry of William Forster, Mrs. Opie began to attend Friends' meetings, and in 1825 she was received into membership. The effect of the experiences of over fifty years was always noticeable in later life, causing her Quakerism to be of an unusual type for that period. She was fond of bright colours, hung the walls of her various homes with pictures and consorted mainly with prominent persons outside of the Society. She frequently visited Paris and "some of her most sincere and attached friends felt a degree of anxiety lest her lengthened residence in the gay capital of France . . . should be injurious to her best and highest interests."

On the other hand, Amelia Opie entered heartily into philanthropic work. She was a diligent attender at Yearly Meeting, of which attendance she wrote in 1843 :

"Yearly Meeting has engrossed me as much as usual ; for I never missed *one* sitting since I obtained the great privilege of belonging to it."

It does not appear that she spoke as a minister or paid any "religious visits," though closely allied to the evangelical religion of the day.

Her numerous books, written before and after she joined Friends, have had a wide circulation. They are set out in Joseph Smith's *Catalogue* and many are in D.

in her soft silk gown of pigeon grey, and Baron Alderson was heard to say affectionately: "Adieu, my dear cousin Amelia."⁶

In her description of Norwich in the early years of last century, Miss Marshall wrote of Amelia Opie as "still brilliant in old age, and in the sober garb of a Quakeress, which the world said she had donned instead of azure plumes and floating scarves, for love of a Gurney Adonis [J. J. Gurney]."

The daughter, Hannah, above mentioned, married Thomas Geldart, a widower, of an old Norwich Quaker family, highly esteemed and respected. Previous to their marriage they both left Friends and became Baptists. Mrs. Geldart is known to Quaker bibliographers as the author of *A Memoir of Samuel Gurney*, published in 1857.

Mrs. Martin, and her daughters Hannah and Mary, remained Friends⁷ till after their removal to Clifton. They were baptised into the Church of England by the Rev. James Marshall, whose son, Hugh George, became the husband of Emma Martin.

Regarding the Quakerism of Mrs. Marshall, her daughter wrote:

Though it was so many years since my mother had renounced Quakerism—indeed strictly speaking, she can hardly have been said to be a Quakeress at all—the Quaker traditions of her bringing up lingered with her till late in life.

Mrs. Marshall was much interested in higher education, and when resident in Gloucester formed a committee to arrange series of lectures. Professor Silvanus P. Thompson was engaged to lecture on Modern Science, "when to my mother's amazement and discomfiture the use of the room where all the lectures had hitherto been held was at the last moment curtly refused, the reason being given that a local man had intended lecturing on the same subject."

⁶ In 1850 Mrs. Opie paid her last visit to the court, at the Midsummer assizes. "It was her last visit to that scene which for so many years she had been wont to frequent. She did not neglect on this occasion, to make her usual offering of a bouquet to the Judge."

⁷ No record has been found in the Friends' Registers for Norfolk and Norwich of the births of any children of Simon and Hannah Martin. The birth of their mother is recorded—20 xii. 1787, at Norwich, parents Thomas and Margaret Ransome.

Benjamin Huntsman (1704:1776), and the Casting of Steel

OUR first acquaintance with Benjamin Huntsman, the Quaker inventor, was brought about by the record of his invention in J. S. Fletcher's *Sheffield*, in the series "The Story of the English Towns" (London: S.P.C.K., 7½ by 5, pp. 128, 3s. 6d. net).

In the thirties of the eighteenth century, Huntsman was in business as a clock-maker in Doncaster, and it was the difficulty of obtaining suitable steel for his work that made him experiment in its manufacture. He also required finer steel for lancets with which he performed gratuitous and very successful surgical operations. He was looked upon as the "wise man" of the neighbourhood. In 1742 he removed to Handsworth and in 1772 to Attercliffe.

Huntsman's main difficulty lay in discovering a fire-clay in which the bars or ingots of the bar iron or cement steel could be molten. No date can be assigned to Huntsman's final solution of the problem, nor does any record appear to exist as to the succession of his experiments [quoted in *Sheffield* from "Early History of Crucible Steel," 1894].

Owing perhaps to a review of his work in a French book in 1764, Huntsman's steel found favour in France, while Sheffield would have none of it. But ere long his steel, exported to France, returned in the form of cutlery, which was pronounced better than the home-made article. Upon this his fellow-manufacturers gave way and when he "moved his works to Attercliffe he was doing a big trade in his own neighbourhood."

There are curious legends in Sheffield to this day as to how various folk of the town tried to rob Huntsman of the secret of his discovery. One appears to have some basis. The first Sheffield firm to make crucible steel after Huntsman was that of Walker, of Ecclesfield. Some of the heads of that firm certainly became acquainted with the mysteries of Huntsman's process, and it is said that the secret was secured by one of them, who, attiring himself as a tramp, approached Huntsman's works one bitterly cold night in winter and craved permission to warm his starved body at the furnace fire. This being granted to him, and he seated

in some snug corner, he secretly watched what was done, and triumphantly carried away with him the knowledge so craftily acquired [*Sheffield*, p. 74; see also quotation from *The Useful Metals and their Alloys* in Hunter's *Hallamshire*, ed. Gatty, 1869, pp. 170-172; *Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute*, 1894].¹

Of Huntsman's Quakerism, little is known to us. The author of *Sheffield* informs us that he was so true to the tenets of his faith that he would not have his portrait painted, and would not accept a Fellowship of the Royal Society! He was of a very reserved and retiring disposition.

The writer of *Sheffield* states that Huntsman was born at Sheffield, but the Friends' Registers (followed by *D.N.B.*) state that he was born at Epworth in Lincolnshire, 4 vi. 1704, his parents being William and Mary Huntsman of that place. His elder brothers were John and Samuel and after him came Mary and William. These were all registered as Friends. The parents are said to have been of Dutch or German extraction. There was a considerable Quaker family of Huntsman in the Holderness district, across the Humber, in the later seventeenth and earlier eighteenth century. Thomas Huntsman, of Hull, married Priscilla Mowe, of the same place in 1675.

Benjamin's son and successor, William (1733-1809), was not registered among Quaker births. There is a tradition in the family that "Benjamin's wife, unknown to him, took William and had him baptised into the Church of England, in Derbyshire. Benjamin was so angry when he found this out that he said she should never have another child. William was, however, brought up as a Quaker and remained in that Society until his second marriage, when he was admonished for having married without the consent of the Society. He then promptly retired from the Society. His son, Francis, grandfather of the present Director of the firm of B. Huntsman, Ld., was brought up in the Church of England."

¹ Samuel Doncaster, of Sheffield, who has kindly interested himself in this resuscitation of Huntsman, has sent the full reference to him in Hunter's *Hallamshire*; this has been placed with other ms. in D. We are glad to record also the help received from the present members of the firm of B. Huntsman, Ld.

Books Wanted

(For previous lists, see xiv. 88, 121; xv. 119; xvi. 17.)

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE REFERENCE LIBRARY:

Eliza Coltman's *Instructive Hints and Plain Tales*, about 1816.

The Mother's Catechism, and *Questions on Luke and John*, by Elijah Coffin.

Vaccination Vindicated, by James Cooper, 1811.

Old World Scenes, by Charles Williams, Pittsburg, 1867.

Sketch of Efforts . . . Indians, by Thomas Wistar, Phila., 1866.

Diary of John Pemberton, edited by Eli K. Price, Phila., 1867.

Sacred History, by Thomas Ellwood, 2 vols., Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.

Conscript Quakers, by Etham Foster, Cambridge, Mass., 1883.

INFORMATION WANTED respecting the following Anti-slavery publications, mentioned in W. W. Dewees's "Early History of Ohio Y.M."

The Philanthropist, edited by Charles Osborn and Elisha Bates.

The Genius of Universal Emancipation, edited by Benjamin Lundy.
Any issues desired.

**Please send offers to the Librarian, Devonshire House,
Bishopsgate, London, E C.2.**

Burials in Private Property

"**A**BOUT this time that untoward generation of Quakers began to bury theirs distinctly by themselves in their gardens and orchards in several places of the towne, all which burials, there being no notice given of them to the minister or parish clerke, are here omitted, nor have their names inserted in this church register, tho there was a considerable mortality among them, as also those of several other sorts of phanaticks, who having forsaken the church, would not be buried in the church yard, but in their orchards or backside of their houses."

From the Bugbrook (Northants) Parish Register of 1668, quoted in *Descendants of Thomas French*, i. 41, Philadelphia, 1909.

Friends and Current Literature

Books of interest to Friends may be purchased at the Friends' Bookshop, 140, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

The Friends' Book and Tract Committee, 144, East 20th Street, New York City, are importers of Friends' literature.

Many of the books in D. may be borrowed by Friends. Apply to the Librarian, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Zur Vorgeschichte des Quäkertums, by Pastor Theodor Sippell, of Schweinsberg, Bez. Cassel, Germany. (Alfred Töpelmann, Giessen, 1920, pp. 56.) This important piece of research into the historical sources of Quakerism throws welcome light upon the religious affinities of the great community of Westmorland Seekers who joined Fox in 1652, and gives strong reasons for establishing the sequence:—Lutheran doctrine, Grindletonians, Antinomian Independents, Baptists, Westmorland Seekers, Quakers. Pastor Sippell shows that Roger Brekeley (1586-1637), the leader of the Grindletonians (see "Beginnings of Quakerism," p. 24), preached pure Lutheran doctrine, free from all Calvinistic or Melancthonistic, and also from all Antinomian colouring. He thinks that the initials J.C. to the introduction to his sermons, printed in Edinburgh, 1670, and in London, 1677, may stand for John Camm. J.C. says that after Brekeley's death, the following short extracts from his sermons had been placed at his disposal. As John Camm became a Friend in 1652 and died in 1657, the point must be regarded as doubtful. It seems likely, however, that the 1670 edition was not the first. Pastor Sippell, however, brings forward an important piece of evidence connecting both John Camm and Francis Howgill with the Grindletonians. In the spring of 1654, Camm and Howgill went up from Westmorland on foot to London to see Cromwell and declare to him the message of the Lord (see "Beginnings of Quakerism," pp. 156, 157). Now Roger Williams, in his "George Fox Dugged Out of his Burrowes," published at Boston in 1676, asserts that Quakerism was first brought to London by two Grindletonians from the North of England, and, as Williams ended his stay in London in the early summer of 1654, he is no doubt referring to Camm and Howgill. We already know that another Quaker, Thomas Barcroft, had been a Grindletonian (see "Beginnings of Quakerism," p. 24).

The relations of Mrs. Hutchinson's (1590-1643) Antinomian Independency to the Grindletonians are carefully traced, and a direct connection is shown from a passage in John Winthrop's "History of New England," Boston edn., 1825, i. 224, which says that the authorities expected an increase of many adherents of their persuasion from the Church of Mr. Brekeley. Dr. Rufus M. Jones deals with the so-called Antinomianism of Mrs. Hutchinson, and the important preparation for Quakerism made by her insistence on first-hand religious experience, in chapter i. of the New England section of "The Quakers in the American Colonies."

Pastor Sippell is hoping to continue his researches with the help of our English libraries as soon as he can get leave to come to England. Meanwhile, we may congratulate him upon a most suggestive piece of historical work.

W. C. BRAITHWAITE.

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The State Historical Society of Iowa has begun publication, monthly, of *The Palimpsest*, intended to popularise the early history of the present State of Iowa. (Iowa City, Iowa, 8 by 5½, pp. 32, \$1.00 per year.)

“The piecing together of letters, journals, and reports, newspaper items, and old paintings, enables us to see once more the figures of the pioneers moving in their accustomed ways through the scenes of long ago.”

The scenes of long ago produced in this issue—“White Beans for Hanging”—depict rough frontier life at Bellevue in the Iowa Territory, c. 1837.

Charles R. Simpson, of the John Woolman Hostel, Islington, London, has written a pamphlet, packed with valuable statistical information, *Facts and Figures on the Social Problem*. (London: 136, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, price 4d.)

An attractive little illustrated pamphlet, written by Ann Sharpless—*John Woolman, A Pioneer in Labor Reform*—can be obtained from Friends' Book Store, 302 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and Friends' Bookshop, 140, Bishopsgate, London.

We are looking forward with pleasure to the issue of the Rancocas edition of “The Journal of John Woolman,” edited from the original manuscripts by Amelia M. Gummere.

Another issue of *The Annual Monitor* has appeared, for 1919-20, covering the period from 1 October, 1917, to 30 September, 1919 (editor, Joseph John Gill, 9, Claremont Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2s. 6d., postage extra). There are fifty-six memoirs, and nineteen portraits. The average age at death is on the descending scale—1915-16, 64 years; 1916-17, 63 years; 1917-19, 62.3 years.

The thirteenth Swarthmore Lecture was given, at the time of the All Friends Conference in London, in August, by Rufus M. Jones, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., of Haverford College, Pa., his subject being *The Nature and Authority of Conscience*. (London: Swarthmore Press, in cloth 2s. 6d., in paper, 1s. 6d.)

The latest book by Edward Thomas, of New York, son of our friend and fellow labourer, Allen C. Thomas, of Haverford, is entitled *Industry, Emotion and Unrest*. (New York: Harcourt, 7½ by 5¼, pp. 255, 10s. 6d.) The author is described: Member Appellate Federal Bars of New York and Washington.” The jacket of the book states:

“Edward Thomas was born in Baltimore [1877] and was graduated in 1897 from Haverford College, where his father was professor of history. After some experience as salesman, chemical advisor, and office manager for a New England chemical house, and as assistant examiner in the U.S. Patent Office, he became a patent expert, and attorney in New York. He has written ‘Chemical Patents,’ ‘Industrial Conditions in the South before the War,’ and other books.”

A new periodical has reached us under the name of *Penn Pioneer and Jordans News-sheet*, which is issued by a Committee of Tenants in the interests of Jordans Village and its neighbourhood (Frederick J. Edminson, Old Jordans Hostel, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, 3d.). The principal articles are "History of Jordans Village" and "Jordans and the *Mayflower*, 1620-1920," the latter being an account of the suggestion by Dr. Rendel Harris, that some of the timbers of the *Mayflower* were built into the barn at Old Jordans.

There is an obituary with portrait of the late John Gilbert Baker, F.R.S. (1834-1920), the noted botanist, of Kew Gardens, London, in the *The Gardeners' Chronicle* for August 21.

The pamphlet by E. F. Howard—"Friends' Service in War Time"—has appeared in French guise as *Comment les Quakers ont servi pendant la Guerre*. (Paris: Société des Amis, 20, Avenue Victoria, 25 centimes.)

Harrison S. Morris, of Philadelphia, has written a novel, entitled *Hannah Bye*, an Eclogue in Prose (Phila: Penn Publishing Company, 7½ by 5½, pp. 266, \$1.75). The book is said to be "a clever picture of Quaker life in a present-day community." We hope it does not refer to more than one such community. We have no desire to belong to the Meeting in which Deborah Bye (mother of Hannah) or Josiah Vogdes reside and minister. (Copy presented to D.)

* There is a slight reference to Thomas Huntley and his school in *Burford—Past and Present*, by Mrs. Gretton, daughter of the late J. Marshall Sturge. (Oxford: Blackwell, 7½ by 5, pp. 148, 6s.)

"In 1801, too, the boys' boarding and day school, kept by Mr Thomas Huntley, must have been in full swing, as twelve years later 'The Oxford Journal' has this notice: 'For sale, premises, well-watered, in the most healthy part of Burford, being on the Hill, at the upper end of the town, commanding an extensive prospect for many miles around, and are remarkably well-situated for a School, for which use it has been occupied by Mr. Thomas Huntley for upwards of fifty years.' This house was at the summit of the High Street hill, on the east side, where the one-storey building, with the signboard, 'Teas provided,' now stands" (p. 105).

Henry J. Cadbury, lecturer in the New Testament, Andover Theological Seminary, has presented a copy of his book—*The Style and Literary Method of Luke*—which forms vol. vi. of Harvard Theological Studies. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press; London: Oxford University Press, 9½ by 6½, pp. xii. + 205.)

The sixth of the series of lectures known as William Penn Lectures, was delivered, 9 v. 1920, at Race Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, by John Haynes Holmes, of the Community Church, New York City, his subject being *Heroes in Peace*. It is published by Walter H. Jenkins, 140 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia. A copy has been presented to D. by the Young Friends' Movement Bureau of Philadelphia Y.M.

* Not in D.

Charles Francis Saunders has presented a copy of his latest book—*Useful Wild Plants of the United States and Canada*. (New York: McBride, 8½ by 5¾, pp. 12 + 276, illustrated by photographs and numerous line engravings.) C. F. Saunders, of Pennsylvania and California, is a Quaker botanist of wide knowledge. He was also the editor of "The United Friend," during the three years of its course (1894-1897), and author of "With the Flowers and Trees in California," "The Indians of the Terraced House," and other books. The object of this work is "to describe the wild plants that are useful as foods, beverages, soap, etc.," Much Indian lore regarding them has been added.

A Service of Love in War Time, by Rufus M. Jones (New York: The Macmillan Company, 8½ by 5½, pp. xvi. + 284, \$2.50, illustrated), records the course of the American Friends' Relief work in Europe, 1917-1919. There is an appendix containing a list of American Reconstruction Workers in France.

*Among *Victorian Worthies*, Sixteen Biographies, by G. H. Blore (Oxford University Press, pp. viii. + 376, 7s. 6d. net) are John Bright, tribune, and Lord Lister, surgeon.

"My Ancestors"¹

IT was a saying of the late John Edward Ellis that no man could claim to be a genealogist unless he knew the maiden names of his four great-grandmothers. Judged by this test Norman Penney shows himself to be a genealogist of a high power, setting out as he does, in many family tables, forty surnames of his direct ancestors, comprising among them more than a hundred and fifty individuals. It will be obvious that this feat cannot be accomplished without going back on some lines at least seven generations. Infinitesimally small as this number is in the immeasurable sum of a man's ancestors, it is nevertheless, in itself sufficient to make him contemplate himself with awe as he thinks of all that has gone to the shaping of his life, and, particularly, of the men and women who have brought him to this day.

"Born into life!—man grows
Forth from his parents' stem,
And blends their bloods, as those
Of theirs are blent in them;
So each new man strikes root into a far fore-time,"²

On the line of his Penney ancestors our author, going back five generations, begins with George Penney, born in 1680, at Berry Pomeroy in North Devon. Of him and his wife, Joan Hanover, little is known

¹ *My Ancestors*, by Norman Penney (printed for private circulation by Headley Brothers, of Ashford, Kent, 8¾ by 6¾, pp. xvi. + 236, with genealogical tables, coats of arms, illustrations, facsimiles, etc., one guinea, from the author, 136, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.)

² Matthew Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*.

beyond the fact that at some time they moved to Poole. Here his son George, the second, found a wife, Joanna Norman, and at some time unknown they became members of the Society of Friends, to which Joanna's family had once belonged. After tracing back the ancestry, so far as known, of Joanna's parents and grandparents, the story takes up the ancestry of the wife of her son, George Penney the third (1748-1805), Katherine Harrison. She was the great-grandmother of Norman Penney, and her Harrison ancestry is traced back to her great-great-great-grandfather, John Harrison, whose dates are unknown, but who was the father of William, born in 1606. We are then told what little is known of the families of the *wives* of these Harrison ancestors. And so passing from one table to another (a difficult passage which cross references would have made more easy) we trace the direct ancestry by means of the small capitals in which the names are printed, and further read the names of the brothers and sisters of these direct ancestors and of *their* wives and descendants. It will be clear that this process takes us over a wide field, and before we have finished traversing it, we have come on the names of many ancient Quaker families, Backhouse, Binyon, Lucas, Glaisyer, Kemp, Grover, Neave, Dixon, Horne, Ianson, Rickman, Collinson and others, the majority being of the south country.

The men and women who are brought before us were little known to the world—one of the Dixon family helped to fix the Mason and Dixon line in America, and another was responsible for Cleopatra's Needle being brought to England—they were, for the most part in business life, free alike from poverty and riches, deservedly enjoying the confidence of their townfolk, serviceable in their day and generation, winning if not converts to Quakerism, certainly respect for it. “ Few,” says the writer, “ have been of note even among the followers of George Fox.” But some of those who lived when it was hard to be a follower of Fox bore their testimony by fine and imprisonment and even by death. The sturdiness of character which they passed on to their descendants is seen in an anecdote told of Mary (Grover) Horne, who, being a tenant of the Duke of Norfolk, on one occasion wished to speak to the Duchess. On her way she had called upon the housekeeper, and to the invitation of the Duchess to stay to tea, she replied that she had already promised the housekeeper to take tea with her. Elizabeth Glaisyer, who tells the story in her “ *Autobiography of the Old Rocking Horse*,” observes, “ I did not see anything in this refusal, though some persons seemed to do so. Perhaps it was my wooden head, I thought engagements ought to be kept.” Of the father of Mary (Grover) Horne, John Grover, the *Lewes Journal* of October 2, 1752, contained an obituary notice saying that “ without any assistance of a Schoolmaster, he became an eminent one himself . . . he attained also a considerable knowledge of the Law, in which capacity he was highly useful, as he practised with uncommon honesty and great Moderation in his demands.”

On every page a wonderful industry and capacity for minute research is manifest, and future generations, looking back to their goodly heritage, will be grateful for the knowledge of their ancestors here made available.

A. NEAVE BRAYSHAW.

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 :

Accounts of London Y.M., 1856, 1859, 1863, 1872, 1880, written by William Rowntree, of Scarborough, presented by Allan Rowntree.

"George Fox" and "John Woolman" in Dutch translations, presented by Cornelis Boeke.

Pedigree of the Family of Fry, of Corston and Sutton Benger in the County of Wilts, mounted and bound. Prepared by Sir John Pease Fry, Bart., in 1906, and presented by him.

Analyses of the Waters of the Rivers and Springs of York and the Neighbourhood, etc., by Joseph Spence, York, 1843, and other items from the library of the late Dr. John Willis, of Bradford. Joseph Spence (1804-1872) was an analytical chemist in The Pavement, York. He was also a partner in the York Glass Company, a flourishing concern. He built a house on Holgate Hill (commonly called by local Friends "The Fortress").

He twice analysed the water at Ackworth School ("History" 1879, p. 258). See "History of the Spence Family," by J. J. Green, typescript in **D**.

Daniel Gibbons, of Brooklyn, N.Y., has presented a copy of *Pennsylvania Dutch and other Essays*, written by his mother, Phebe Earle Gibbons (1821-1893), Philadelphia, 1872, 207 pp. The donor has kindly added notes, giving real names of Friends mentioned in the book under assumed names.

Edward G. Brockbank, of Manchester, has presented printed copies of marriage certificates—Thomas Ellwood (of Cumberland) and Mary Ritson, dated 24 iii. 1665, and Thomas Brockbank and Elizabeth Dockerey, dated 5 v. 1716.

Five ancient broadsides have been presented by the exors. of Thomas William Backhouse, of Sunderland, *per* Irwin Sharp.

Joseph J. Green, of Hastings, has made a valuable addition to the Quakeriana at Devonshire House, by the presentation of a silver tablespoon of letter-date 1782-3, once belonging to Joseph Thresher (c. 1750-1786) and his wife, Jane Harry (c. 1756-1784), of both of whom there is a long account in the Friends' Quarterly Examiner, 1913, 1914. From the

Thresher family, the spoon passed to the Perry family and thence to the Poulter family. It was given to J. J. Green by his father-in-law, Daniel Perry Poulter. The spoon is inscribed "I.I.T."

Three small volumes of script have been presented by Georgiana Crosfield, of Liverpool. One contains an early portion of the original Journal of John Kelsall, of Dolobran, Wales, commencing with 1650, the date of the birth of his father, John Kelsall, and continuing to the year 1736. A copy of this portion of the Kelsall Journal has been in D for some time, but the location of the original remained hidden after various attempts to discover it. Now from an unexpected source arrives the said original! It is inscribed: "Geo. Crosfield, Liverpool, the gift of Charles Bell, of Whitehaven, 5 mo., 1834"; the previous history of the book is unknown.

The other volumes are copies of letters—one book (written 1716) of letters received by the copyist, and the other (written 1735) of letters sent by him.

By the kindness of Ella Kent Barnard, of West Grove, Pa., a copy of *What Answer?* by Anna Elizabeth Dickinson, has been added to Americana in D (301 pages, Boston, 1868). It is an anti-slavery story of the time of the Civil War. The author is thus described by E. B. Chace in 1862 ("Elizabeth Buffum Chace," 1914, i. 234 ff.):

"That brilliant young creature was then at the beginning of her brief but marvellous career as an orator. She was nineteen years old, a Pennsylvania girl who had been reared by a Quaker mother, but who early broke through the Quaker bonds in which that mother would fain have held her. She made an address at a meeting of the Progressive Friends which attracted attention."

There is a portrait of her (*ibid.*). Whittier refers to her in his "Lines on a Fly-leaf," and she is also mentioned in "Abby Hopper Gibbons" (ii. 81).

"Articles taken upon Oath (before several of his Majesties Justices of Peace) against the most Montrous QUAKER the World ever yet knew, called JOHN TAYLOR. Wherein such Blasphemie is contained, as before was never heard in any Christian Government. For which he remains in Goal, to be proceeded against according to Law." London: Printed in the Year 1675.

An eight-page tract bearing above title has just been purchased. It has not been found in the Catalogue of Joseph Smith or elsewhere and nothing outside its pages is known of John Taylor. His address is given as "Cursitors Alley in the County of Middlesex." His examination took place at Guildford, whither he came from London and "hath ever since lain at Rebecca's Sisters House, in the Angel in Guldeford, and employed himself in visiting Friends; but knoweth none of their Names."

The nature of the contents may be gathered from the opening words:

"He pretends to be so fully inspired, that he hath attained to perfect perfection; therefore doth not, nor cannot commit the least sin."

“TYD des EINDES uit alle de TYD-BESTEKKEN, van alle de dagen des nieuwen Testaments in de REGERING GODS, over SYN KERK en der selver VYANDEN, van den Doop Christi tot den einde der Werelt. Door THEODORUS WILMAN. t'Amsterdam, by GERARDUS BORSTIUS, 1696.”

This little volume of 688 numbered pages came to hand from the library of the late Dr. John Willis, of Bradford. Information respecting it is desired.

Sunshine and Roses, by Edwin P. Haworth, of Kansas City, Mo., is a book of verses on various subjects, with a frontispiece of the author and “My Baby.” Kansas City, 1914, 104 pages. Presented by the author, while in London attending the All Friends Conference.

A very rare tract has lately been acquired for the Reference Library, viz.: *A Short Testimony concerning Catherine Allardes, late Wife to John Fullertowne, of Kinnebar*. “who departed this Life, the last day of the last Moneth called February; Anno 1670.” Printed Anno 1671 but without name of printer or place, 4 to, 16 pages.

William F. Miller wrote in his “Dictionary of all the Names of the Persons belonging to Edinburgh Yearly Meeting etc., 1656-1790” (MS. in D.): “John Fullerton, ‘Elder,’ was married about 1647 to Catherine daughter of Sir John Allardice. Both were ex-communicated for adhering ‘to the scandalous errors of quakerism.’”

On 8 Feb., 1908, the late W. F. Miller wrote to Dr. W. A. Macnaughton, of Stonehaven:

“John Fullerton of Kinaber had joined the Society before 1669. In 1671 he married at Edinburgh Elizabeth Burnet, relict of Robert Douglas, of Tilquhillie. . . . He ‘fell from the Truth,’ however, and in May, 1677, Edinburgh Q.M. directed ‘Friends at Montrose no longer to hold their meetings at his house at Kinnaber as they had been wont to do.’”

A photograph of the house at Kinnaber, presented by M. Christabel Cadbury, is in D.

See Jaffray’s “Diary,” 2nd ed., 1834, p. 311.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur Leatham, Kt., F.S.A., etc., secretary of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, has presented a copy of his *Origin and Lineage of the Leatham Family, with Some Personal Notes*, dated September 1st, 1919, pp. 76, with “Pedigree of Leatham of Hemsworth” on a folding sheet. The compiler traces back to Robert Leatham, of Barnsley, one of the first Quakers (-1681), who was imprisoned in York Castle in 1665, and was buried at Burton. Following him came a second Robert (1657-1707), of Barnsley, who also suffered as a Quaker, 1690 and 1691. This information was obtained from “The Record of the Sufferings of the People of God called Quakers, belonging to the City of York.”

Robert Leatham (tertius) (1691-1734) married Elizabeth, daughter of Boswell Middleton, of Boroughbridge. Descendants of William

(1701-1779), brother of Robert (tertius), married into the Quaker families of Gurney, Fowler, Bright, Barclay and Pease. The compiler of the record descends from John (1703-1793), brother of Robert and William, whose son William (1765-1854) changed the spelling of the name to Leetham. The book is largely occupied with the military record of various members of the Leetham family.

A Sharp Rebuke from one of the People called Quakers to Henry Sacheverell, the High-Priest of Andrews Holbourn. By the same Friend that wrote to Thomas Bradbury. London, 1715. Said to have been written by Daniel Defoe (Smith, *Cata.* i. 51).

A Theory of Interest, by Clarence Gilbert Hoag, A.M., New York, 1914, 240 pages. Presented by the author, while attending the All Friends Conference in London.

By the kindness of Martha H. Garrett, of 5353 Greene Street, Germantown, *per* Allen C. Thomas, a complete set of *The Student*, a monthly Journal devoted to the educational interests of the Society of Friends in School and Home, has been presented to the Reference Library.

The Student was first issued in Ninth Month, 1880, under the editorship of Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford and Watson W. Dewees, of Westtown, at the price of one dollar for a year (twelve numbers). In July, 1884 (vol. iv. no. 11), the management resigned and the paper was suspended for a short time.

In October, 1884, the magazine was revived as the organ of the Educational Association of Friends in America, edited and published by Martha H. Garrett, and Davis H. Forsythe, of Philadelphia, other Friends becoming Associate Editors. Two years later Isaac M. Cox became Business Editor, with M. H. Garrett as Corresponding Editor. At the commencement of volume ix (x. 1888), the latter took over both offices, being joined by Lloyd Balderston, Jr., a year later. In Midsummer, 1892 (xii. 10), the periodical was discontinued. Isaac Sharpless wrote a valedictory article.

R. H. Fox, M.D., author of "John Fothergill," has presented a copy of the *Memoirs of Samuel Fothergill*, published in New York, in 1844, that year in the possession of Charles C. Cresson, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA M.M., 30 x. 1720.

"The friends appointed to let Richard Robinson know the resentment of this meeting on the report of his speaking slightly of the King informs the meeting that Richard acknowledged himself sorry for what he had said."

Proceedings of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. vii. p. 253 (March, 1920).

The Cambridge "Journal of George Fox"

Continued from page 44

70—Vol. I., p. 412, l. 31—for *son* read *grandson*. Thomas Bewley's son George married Elizabeth Stordy (see i. 463) and his grandson George married Sarah Rawlinson. See *Bewleys of Cumberland*, 1902.

71—Vol. II., p. 491.—It is said that Sir Nathaniel Meade died at his house . . . *probably without descendants*. In a pamphlet issued in 1918, *William Mead, Quaker, and his Relations*, written by Mr. Henry J. Mead, solicitor of the Supreme Court, we read of Sir Nathaniel :

"He had two sons, Robert and William. Both died in infancy, and were buried at Romford. His widow, Martha, Lady Mead, died in 1779 and was also buried at Romford."

Mr. Mead, writing to the editor, 22 July, 1920, states :

"I have recently come across an entry in the Middle Temple Records shewing that Thomas Meade, son and heir of Sir Nathaniel Meade, was admitted a student of that Inn on 6th Nov. 1732. I do not know if he was ever called to the bar, as I have not been able to see the list of calls. I had hitherto thought that the only children of Sir Nathaniel were two, who died in infancy."

72—Vol. I., p. 40. " & there a toppe of the hill I was moved to sounde ye day of ye Lorde." These words are not found in the printed editions of *The Journal* (see bi-cent. ed. i. 109). It is interesting to note that William Penn quotes the substance of them in his Preface to *The Journal*—"Upon this mountain he was moved of the Lord to sound forth his great and notable day." It appears that W. Penn was acquainted with the original manuscript.

"The Pulpit Fool a Satyr"

LONDON. PRINTED IN THE YEAR MDCCVII.

THE anonymous author explains that by pulpit fool he does not "mean a clergyman without wit and learning," but one who rails in the pulpit and is unfaithful generally—a blind guide, a tacker (defined in *New English Dictionary*—one who advocated tacking the bill against occasional conformity, 1704, to a money bill in order to insure its passage through the House of Lords).

At the end he comes on to the Nonconformist bodies, and of Baptists he says :

"In Life and Pulpit too their Preachers shine,
They have no error, save one, INFANT CRIME ;"

and he speaks well of their preachers.

Then Quakers :

“ We next will Ramble to the *Bull and Mouth*
 To hear the *Yea and Nay-man holding Forth* ;
 'Tis *PEN* I mean, but he's a *Pulpit-Fool*,
 That knows so much, and yet forsakes the Rule :
 { *Unbenefic'd* (yet Rich) *PEN* had the way
 To get a vast Estate—*By Yea and Nay* ;
 Then *COACHT* it (spight of Friends) to *Pensilvania* ;
 Where tho' his Doctrine be not sound, nor true,
 He'll hav't approv'd, because 'tis strange and new ;
These slight Baptism, and the Sacrament,
 (Oh may they see their Error and Repent)
 For they *UNITE* against the *Roman Whore*,
 Renounce the *Pope*, and *Tackers* do abhor ;
 { Are Friends at Heart, as well as in their Speech,
 (And tho' *BUGG* writes and *KEITH* against them Preach)
 Are very Just, as well as very Rich ;
Then wou'd they Christen, and Christ's Death revive
 I'th *SACRAMENT* (where Souls do Feast and Live)
 They'd pass for Christians and the best of Men,
 And to their *CREED* we all wou'd say *Amen* .
 But this will hardly be (for if you mark)
Their Light within does keep them in the *Dark* ;
 I can't say all, for some are so refin'd
 They scarce do *QUAKE* in Body, Dress or Mind.
 The best, the kindest Friend I ever had,
A Quaker is, and yet so truly good ;
 His Sense and Vertues, if I shou'd describe
 Wou'd be enough to attone for all the Tribe ;
 { For Search all Sects and Parties whilst you can,
 You scarce can find the like *Samaritan*,
John H—— has Bounty in his very Name.”

Copied by A. N. Brayshaw,
 John Rylands Library,
 18. vi. 1920.

Jeremy Crispin, Cordwainer

“ In the space of three years he had been a Papist, a Quaker, an Anabaptist, a Jew, an Arian, a Socinian, a Mahometan, a Deist, and an Atheist.”

Quoted from *The Connoisseur*, September 26, 1754, in *Proceedings of Wesley Hist. Soc.*, September, 1920 (xii. 7).

Jordans, 1869

“THE weather was everything we could desire & the company most acceptable. I think our numerous *American* Friends and others enjoy'd it much. That precious little woman F. Smiley, was largely engaged. . . The Friends Griffiths I suppose thou knows, that meek man Amos Griffith takes great care of his wife, warms her slippers, buttons her boots, & guards her every way—listening also to her words. I should think they are very differently constituted, but admirably fitted to go through life together. It is not *always*, though, that the husband is so willing to be the retiring partner. . . Are there any nettles in America? because F. Smiley was stung the first time in her life, at Jordans, by one.”

From a letter in the J. J. Green Collection, without date. The occasion was probably the M.M. held at Jordans, 6 mo. 3, 1869. Edith Griffith (1801-1873) was the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Price of Maryland. She married Amos Griffith in 1820; in 1839 she was recorded a Minister. A. and E. Griffith attended London Y.M. in 1868 and 1869. Amos Griffith (-1871) lived in Pennsylvania and later in Ohio.

Memorial, London, 1878; *Joseph Edgerton*, Phila. 1885, p. 112; *Memorials of Hope Park*, London, 1886; *Maude's Transactions and Changes*, Phila. 1886, p. 101.

QUAKERS TURNED OUT OF THE STRANGERS' GALLERY.—An amendment to the West Indian Emancipation Act of 1833 was moved by Sir Culling Eardley in the House of Commons and declared carried by a majority of three. In a letter from T. F. Buxton to a friend in the country he reported that the numbers were received with such a shout by the Quakers in the Strangers' Gallery that they were all turned out by the officers of the House as rioters.

British Folks and British India, Fifty Years Ago, by John Hyslop Bell (-1920), of Darlington, editor of *The Northern Echo*, giving an account of the efforts for the bettering of the condition of the natives of India, by Joseph Pease, Senr. (1772-1846), of Feethams, Darlington, and others.

Joseph Pease, Senr., was an ardent philanthropist, whose work has been partially eclipsed by that of his older brother, Edward Pease (1767-1858), “the father of railways,” and by his nephew, Joseph Pease, M.P. (1799-1872). Descendants of his only son, John Beaumont Pease (1803-1873), are with us to-day. His daughter Elizabeth (1807-1897) became Mrs. Pease-Nichol, of Edinburgh. There are portraits of Joseph Pease in Mr. Bell's book.

Notes and Queries

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

D.—Friends' Reference Library, Devonshire House, 136, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Camb. Jnl.—*The Journal of George Fox*, published by the Cambridge University Press, 1911.

D.N.B.—*Dictionary of National Biography*.

THE THREE SARAH GRUBBS OF CLONMEL (xvi. 95).—In connection with the article on the three Sarah Grubbs which lately appeared in this JOURNAL, I am interested in the references to the Greer family. My first wife was Margaret E. Greer, daughter of Thomas Greer, of Belfast. She and her sister, Mary Ellen, later the wife of Richard Penney Fumage, emigrated to Tasmania in 1884, and were perhaps the sole survivors of that branch of their family descended from James Greer, son of Thomas Greer,¹ of Clonrole, Lurgan, by his second wife.

The Greer pedigree, set forth in Burke's *Landed Gentry of Ireland*, derives the family from the clan McGregor, through the Griersons of Lag, and for this reason the Greer coat quarters the McGregor arms, and the motto "Memor esto," presumably refers to this ancestry. As the above descent from the Griersons is of comparatively recent date, it should be capable of proof. It is also stated that "the change of name to Greer took place about 1630."

¹ According to Burke James is given as his younger brother.

The derivation of the family, and its name in the article above quoted, is so startlingly at variance with the comparatively sober pedigree in Burke, that it seems to merit some further consideration.

The statement that Sir Henry Greer (*James* in Burke) was created Lord Greer in 1572, ninety-four years before his death in 1666, and thirty-five years before his father, Sir William Greerson, was knighted, would seem to require some explanation. I am not able to consult *The Complete Peerage* for the reference to "Lord Greer," 1572, but should be glad to know what it has to say concerning him. Then we have the astonishing statement that he was eighteenth in descent from Sir Henry Greer, Knight, 1096, who "was the first of this family surnamed Greer." I understand privately that the authority for this personage is a pedigree written about 1720, that is some 600 years after his reputed date; I dare hazard the opinion that no documentary evidence can be produced for this phantom knight, who is recorded as bearing a surname ages before such a convenience came into vogue. I also suspect that the prefix "Sir" was far away from

this period. Still more wonderful the pedigree gives us his ancestry back for another twelve centuries or so, to Fergus, the first king of Scotland, who, the *D.N.B.* says, is an absolutely fictitious personage; and this estimate of him must doubtless include the twelve centuries of ancestors, and also, I am afraid, Sir Henry Greer, knight, 1096, and many of his reputed descendants.

The statement that "Sir Henry Greer, knight, 1096," married Juliana, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell (another improbably-named person) would seem to be an echo of the marriage of Sir William Grierson, of Lag, to Nicola Maxwell, daughter of Sir John Maxwell, Lord Herries.

It would seem probable that we are on much more solid ground with the Burke pedigree, and I must sadly conclude that the MS. Greer pedigree of 1720, with its magnificently long descent from 300 B.C., is a fake, jumbling together fact and fiction in a happy-go-lucky manner, and perhaps not intended to be taken seriously by its author; or, if with intent to deceive, then only comparable with "The Bonny House of Coulthart," see *The Ancestor*, No. 4, pp. 61-80.

WILLIAM L. MAY.

Maydena,

Sandford, Tasmania.

HEXAGONAL MEETING HOUSES.
—At Burlington, N.J., Friends built a hexagonal meeting house in 1691, and at Fallsington, Pa., was built an octagonal school house in 1775. Are there other Quaker buildings of similar description? Did this mode of

architecture originate in America or was it introduced from Great Britain?

AN OLD, FRIENDS' TOMBSTONE.
—About a mile from Chapel-en-le-Frith, in Derbyshire, on the old road to Sheffield, there is, just off the road, near the gates of Ford Hall, an old Friends' burying ground. On one of the gate-piers is the date 1668. The enclosure measures some sixteen yards square; it is in grass with a few shrubs, in a rather unkempt condition. Against the wall, opposite the gate, is an old stone with the inscriptions "IR sonne TR buried 17th day 8th month 1671," and underneath, "AR wife of TR buried 2nd 10th month ano 1685"; also, "JR dapered [*sic*] this lif 1742,—of Octobar." Built into one of the side walls is a block of stone with the letters "R.W." but no date.

There are about five stones of modern and simple design (though not of strict Quaker pattern) on the left hand wall, with names and dates of interment, all since 1875.

THOMAS HENRY WEBB.

For further respecting this burial ground, see *Quakeriana*, 1894, i. 152, ii. 8.

THE SISTERS GRIMKE (xiv. 79).
—The reasons for the severance of these Friends from the Society, as given in vol. xiv. are stated in the *Bulletin of F.H.S. of Phila.*, vol. ix., p. 125n, to be inaccurate. The editor writes, under date 24 vii. 1920:

"The sisters were disowned because of the marriage of Angelina Grimké 'out of Meeting,' and for

Sarah Grimké (apparently) aiding and abetting. Thomas Smith Grimké [xiv. 80] was a brother. He was a great peace man, but I am under the impression not anti-slavery."

For more respecting this family see *Bulletin*, vol. ix. ; *Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin*, p. 169.

QUAKERISM AND ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1650-1750 (xvi. 110).—The thesis on this subject, prepared by Ezra K. Maxfield, has been accepted by the committee at Harvard and the author has been awarded the degree of Ph.D. We hope to hear further particulars ere long of this important contribution to Quaker literature.

PREACHING TO NOBODY (xvii. 102).—"In confirmation of my conversation regarding Stephen Grellet's having preached in an empty lumber-camp, I would say, that we have three or four Friends in our Meeting at Germantown, Phila., Pa., who are blood-relations of Stephen Grellet, and one of them, Sarah C. C. Reeve, an Elder of the Meeting, was on intimate terms for years with his daughter, Rachel Grellet. I consulted Sarah Reeve about the episode, and she says that Rachel Grellet frequently related the story as an incident of her father's life, without any question as to its historicity. This seems to me fairly conclusive as to the genuineness of the episode.

"I might add in further confirmation that when writing my sketch of Stephen Grellet's life in *Quaker Biographies*, vol. iv., I utilised the incident, because a manuscript leaf relating it was

lent to me for the purpose by Elizabeth Pearsall Smith of our Meeting (now deceased), who was also a relative of Stephen Grellet, and treasured many mementoes and traditions of his life. This manuscript leaf was, I suppose, written down from the oral story which was current, as stated by Sarah Reeve. Of its authenticity Elizabeth Smith evidently had no question. Hoping these facts may help to justify the use of the story by Violet Hodgkin,

"I remain,

"Sincerely thy friend,

"ALFRED C. GARRETT."

ISAAC NORRIS TO JAMES LOGAN. —1706/7 1 mo. 10. London letter of Isaac Norris, of Philadelphia, to James Logan, of Philadelphia:

"On y^e 6th Jnst, being a Lovely Clear Day J went wth Hen: Goldney —took a room wth in 2 Yards of & Opposite to y^e Door where y^e Queen Entred to y^e Parlim^t house —had a fair Sight of her, the L^s Godolpin & D: of Marlbrö: Wⁿ they came Out again I had Confidence Enough to come Out & Stare y^e 2 Latter full in their face as they Sate in their Chairs Reading w^{ch} Gave me oppertunity to be very near the Queen yⁿ Past y^e Union or Onion as Patrick Us'd to say."

MS. Isaac Norris Letter Book, 1706-1709, iv. 38.

ALBERT COOK MYERS
Moylan, Pennsylvania.

NOBILITY AT WESTMINSTER (xvii. 20).—Another account states:

"Hast thou heard any thing of a great public Meeting which Hannah Backhouse and Elizabeth

Fry had last 1st day week at Westminster for the *upper* classes of the Nation, & I understand they could not go *higher* unless the Royal Family attended, which I believe, was not the case. I did hear that the Duchess of Sutherland walked up the Meeting holding our friend Edward Harris under the arm. It is also said that Lord Morpeth &c were there & that the Meeting was satisfactory."

JOHN GRUBB to his brother, Joseph Grubb, from Sudbury, 16 vii. 1838.

EDWARD HARRIS (above) (1787-1852) of London, was a son of Richard and Jane Harris, of Walworth. He became a prominent Friend and was "an active partner in a large commercial house" (*The Friend* (Lond.), 1852, p. 125). In 1814 he married Isabella Tindall (1791-1868) and had a family of eleven children, among them being Edward (1815-1900); John Tindall (1817-1887), of Egham, Biblical commentator; Theodore (1832-1900), minister, traveller and banker, of Leighton Buzzard; Ellen (1820-1903), who married

Francis Bassett (d. 1899 aged 79), of Leighton Buzzard, banker and M.P.; and Isabella (b. 1822), who married Alfred Tylor (1824-1884), scientist, of Carshalton, and later of Mayfield, Sussex (*Mary Howitt*, 1889, ii. 38).

For the Harris family, and especially Isabella (Tindall) Harris see *Family Memorials*, privately printed in 1869 (copy in D.).

WESTON-SUB-EDGE REGISTERS.—Burials, 1703. "James Hunt of Shipston, a Quaker, found dead in a wood, was putt into y^e ground Sept^r 11."

Information from Richard Savage, Avranches, Stratford-on-Avon.

FRIENDS AND THE BLIND.—In Flynn's *Influence of Puritanism* occurs the following (p. 160, after a reference to William Edward Forster, 1871):

"Groups of Quakers raised funds for the education of the blind and sent teachers amongst them into several English counties."

What is known of this philanthropic effort?

"THE GREAT JOURNAL."—We are glad to be able to report that the manuscript of *The Journal of George Fox*, to which reference has frequently been made in THE JOURNAL (see esp. ii. 152, iii. 90, vii. 90), has now become the property of the Society of Friends, having been purchased from its owner, Robert Spence, by the joint contributions of Friends in America and Europe. It is deposited in the Devonshire House Reference Library.

A Strange Marriage Procedure

PRESTON MONTHLY MEETING,

HELD AT PRESTON THE 2ND OF 10TH MONTH, 1797 :

BY the Information of Preston Particular Meeting we understand that Hannah Danson & John Whitaker got into Preston Meeting House yesterday Morning & in a clandestine Manner took each other in Marriage, contrary to the rules of our Society, this Meeting appoints Thos. Smith & David Wilcockson in company with those appointed by our Women Friends to visit her & report to next Meeting.

At our Monthly Meeting held at Preston 7th of 11th Mo, 1797 :

Thomas Smith reports, the Friends appointed to visit Hannah Whitaker late Danson have had an opportunity with her & she acknowledged the report & it being contrary to the rules of our Society, this Meeting therefore appoints William Brown and Benjm Abbatt to prepare a paper of Denial against next Meeting.

At our Monthly Meeting held at Preston 5th of 12th mo. 1797 :

A Paper of Denial against Hannah Whitaker (late Danson) was produced, read, & signed & John Danson and Ralph Alderson are appointed to read it to her, & at the close of a first-Day forenoon Meeting.

Dilworth Abbatt, of Preston, who sends the above, remarks :

“ In looking up information I came across the enclosed minutes which if not unique in Quaker annals are at any rate abnormal.

“ By calling the bride by her partner's name Friends seemed to have recognised that the ‘function,’ however it was carried out was a marriage. They seem to have lost no time in disowning the bride.

“ There is a long tale told of a John Danson (possibly the same as mentioned in the Minutes) a Gardener and a rather noted character in his day, who, on being threatened with a visit from the Bailiffs, walked over to Knowsley to interview Lord Derby with whom he appears to have been at Preston Grammar School in his young days. Lord Derby was his landlord and the result of the interview, conducted in Quaker phraseology on J.D.'s part, was that Lord Derby made his (J.D.'s) house rent free for the rest of his life.”

George Fox Monument

THE monument to George Fox at Fenny Drayton, in Leicestershire, was erected, in 1872, on the initiation of Mr. Charles Holte Bracebridge, of Atherstone Hall, Warwickshire, in co-operation with George Dymond, of Birmingham. The opportunity for it arose in 1871, and a sufficient amount of money being quickly subscribed, a simple obelisk was erected in the following year, to the memory of one, who, as Mr. Bracebridge said, was so distinguished and worthy of respect. It is of stone, in the corner of a wood by the roadside, and bears the inscription :

IN MEMORY OF
GEORGE FOX,
FOUNDER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,
BORN NEAR THIS SPOT A.D. 1624,
DIED A.D. 1690.
AND WAS INTERRED IN BUNHILL FIELDS
BURIAL GROUND, LONDON.
ERECTED 1872.

On the hills above, is the meeting-house at Hartshill and a long established Quaker School to which more than 100 years ago, Ackworth scholars were sent to finish their education, while a few miles away, at a place known as High Cross, where Watling Street and the Fosse Way cross each other, is a pillar which is said to mark the Roman centre of England, and which is believed to be nearer the real centre than any other spot known.

George Dymond's interest in the neighbourhood arose from his membership of the committee of Birmingham Friends who had charge of the ancient meeting-houses in Warwickshire. This led him to visit Hartshill regularly, and with one or more companions to hold occasional meetings at Baddesley-Ensor and Atherstone. The re-opening of Hartshill meeting-house in 1869, which had been closed for thirty years, was due to the efforts of George Dymond and his colleagues on the committee.

The origin of the memorial will be seen by the following letter from Mr. Bracebridge published in the *Biographical Catalogue of the London Friends' Institute*, page 861 :

Atherstone Hall, Warwickshire,
12th September, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—

I hope you will excuse my troubling you in the following matter relating to the memory of the religious reformer, George Fox, who was born in 1624 at the village of Drayton, about three miles from this town. The estate was at that time in the hands of my ancestors, and therefore I have a natural interest in preserving the memory of so good a man, and of his association with Drayton. The house in which Fox was born still exists nearly in its original condition, but there is no

monument or permanent record of the event which gives the place its interest. I would willingly, at my own expense, erect some slight memorial of George Fox, of Drayton ; but I think you will agree with me, that more respect is shown to the man, and to his friends, by inviting their co-operation. Having been in communication with the present owner of the Drayton estate, the lord of the manor, I find that a suitable site can be obtained near the birth-place, and I shall be glad to assist in the erection of a simple obelisk with a suitable inscription thereon, if it should appear that the Friends appreciate such a durable record of the place and date of birth of one of themselves so distinguished and worthy of respect. An obelisk of Mansfield stone, fifteen feet high, can be erected at a cost of about £50, and it is proposed to raise the necessary amount by subscriptions of a guinea or half-a-guinea, the memorial, when completed, to be vested in the trustees of the Friends' School at Hartshill, near Atherstone. Trusting the proposal will commend itself to your favourable consideration, and will meet with your support, I need only add that subscriptions may be paid into the Leicestershire Banking Company, at Atherstone, to the credit of the " Fox Memorial Fund."

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

C. H. BRACEBRIDGE.

P.S.—Further particulars may be addressed to me, to Mr. George Dymond, The Woodlands, Wellington Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham ; or to Mr. John Dixon, Master of the Friends' School at Hartshill, near Atherstone.

In the copy published in the Institute Catalogue there is an obvious printer's error in the spelling of the name Bracebridge.

George Dymond died in 1873, and J. T. Burgess, in his *Historic Warwickshire*, published in 1876, refers to Mr. Bracebridge as being then deceased.

GEORGE CECIL DYMOND.

*Boundary Road,
Birkenhead.*

The following Friends and ex-Friends were among the six-hundred guests invited to Queen Victoria's Coronation Banquet at the Guildhall, London, on Friday, 13th of July, 1838. Under "Members of Parliament": Joseph Pease and Richard Sanderson. Under "Merchants": Charles Barclay, Samuel James Capper and Jeremiah Harman. Under "Bankers": D[avid] Barclay, Robert Barclay, Benjamin Barnard, Samuel Gurney and John Masterman. Under "Public and Distinguished Characters": Dr. Birkbeck.

Information taken from *Report of the Committee for conducting the Entertainment of Distinguished Foreigners representing their Sovereigns at Her Majesty's Coronation*. Presented to the Court of Common Council, 27th September, 1838.

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Death of Allen C. Thomas

The news of the sudden death of Allen C. Thomas, of Haverford, Pa., on the 15th December, 1920, has come upon us as a stunning blow. We hope to refer to our friend more fully in our next issue.

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