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THE JOURNAL
OF THE
FRIENDS' HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

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Rules of the Society.

(I.) Membership shall be open

(a) To any member of the Society of Friends on payment of a *minimum* annual subscription of Five Shillings (\$1.25), or of a life composition of Five Guineas (\$25); and

(b) To any other person on similar payment, and on the introduction of two members;

(II.) The officers shall consist of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary (or Secretaries), and a small Executive Committee, of which the Clerk of the Meeting for Sufferings of London Yearly Meeting, the Clerk of that Meeting's Library and Printing Committee, the Recording Clerk, and the Librarian shall be ex-officio members, and to which several representative Friends in America shall be attached as consultative members;

(III.) As funds will allow, but not more frequently than four times a year, a Journal shall be issued in the interests of the Society, and sent free to all members;

(IV.) As supplements to its periodical, the Society shall, from time to time, as means allow, print various documents of interest, which subscribers shall be able to obtain at a reduced price.

THE JOURNAL

OF THE

FRIENDS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Contents.	PAGE
Notices - - - - -	81
Notes and Queries - - - - -	82
“The First Publishers of Truth”—III. By <i>John W. Graham, M.A.</i>	85
Edmund Peckover, Ex-soldier and Quaker (illustrated). By <i>E. Josephine Penrose</i> - - - - -	88
County Tipperary Friends' Records—II. - - - - -	90
Bevan and Naish Library, Birmingham. By <i>C. Dickinson Sturge</i> -	91
“Decline” Literature—II. - - - - -	93
The Price of Candles - - - - -	93
Friends on the Atlantic—I. - - - - -	94
Extracts from the Bishop of Chester's Visitation, 1665—I. By <i>W. Fergusson Irvine</i> - - - - -	97
Meetings in Yorkshire, 1668—III. - - - - -	101
The Will of Margaret Fox - - - - -	104
William Keynell, of Dorsetshire - - - - -	106
“William Miller at the King's Gardens”—I. By <i>William F. Miller</i>	107
Springett Penn to James Logan - - - - -	111
“Occurrences for the Progress of Truth”—I. - - - - -	112
Friends' in Current Literature. By <i>Norman Penney</i> - - - - -	115
Friends' Reference Library, Devonshire House - - - - -	119
Sixth List of Members - - - - -	120
Editors' Notes - - - - -	120

D.—The Reference Library of London Yearly Meeting,
Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.

Notices.

A balance sheet for the first year of the Society's work, 1903-4, is included in this issue. The cost of printing vol. ii. of THE JOURNAL will be more than that of vol. i., as it will consist of four numbers instead of three.

The second annual meeting was held in Leeds, on the 25th of Fifth Month, when there was a good attendance of members and others. William Charles Braithwaite, B.A., LL.B., of Banbury, Oxfordshire, was appointed president for the year.

Notes and Queries.

FRIENDS AND MUSIC (ii. 2).—
Att a yearely meeting, the 26th day
of the 10th-month, 1681. at freinds
meeting house in Scarborough, it
was agreed upon (by friends at
the said meeting whose names are
hereunder written) as followeth :—

“Whereas freinds have taken
notice that the men that goe
through the Towne in the night
season doth call at some freinds’
houses, playeing at their dores or
windowes, saying, ‘Good morrow,’
to some freinds and to their chil-
dren, playing with their Instru-
ments of musick, &c.

“Friends of this meeting,
weightily considering of it, doth
give their sense and judgment
concerning the said practice, vizt. :
That it is altogether unbecoming
freinds to allow on or countenance
the same ; yet if some friends may
plead that it may be of service
to them in some particular to heare
what hour in the night or morning
it is; and also where or what
quarter the winde is in, and to
thrust or try if their dores be fast ;
may be condended to and
allowed of. But, however, freinds
should limmet them to this re-
striction, that they only call them
by their names, without saying,
‘God morrow,’ and calling on
their childrens’ names, nor playing
on their musicall instruments
at freinds dores or windowes ;
as to these things freinds should
forbit them and not at all en-
courage them. And we do desire
and hope that all faithfull freinds
in Scarborough will be unanimous
in this particular, as well as in
other things of like nature that

is out of Truth and the ancient
practice of faithfull freinds
elsewhere, who hath and doth beare
testimony all along against all
such wanton, brutish practices,
tending only to satisfie and please
vayne and wanton minds with
their foolysh musick.”

As a practical answer to Thos.
Wm. Backhouse’s question about
Friends’ estimate of music in past
times, I send the following extract
from a book, published by the
late Henry Clarkson, relating
some of his early recollections.
He was a railway engineer, and
associated with Stephenson and
others in their work. He lived
at Alverthorpe Hall, near Wake-
field, and died at a very advanced
age a few years ago. He was
articled to a surveyor at Thorne,
and speaks thus of some Friends
called Reeder, with whom he
lodged during the years 1821-5.
Of John Reeder he writes :—

“He had a lofty contempt
for anything like music, and I
was very fond of playing the flute.
His wife had a secret fondness
for my performances, and used
sometimes to say when he went
out, ‘Now he’s gone out—thou
may play.’ One day I was in-
dulging her and myself with an
air and variations from one of the
operas, when the door was warily
opened, and first appeared the
broad brim of a Quaker’s hat;
with a grim face underneath it,
and then a voice said, ‘Henry,
put that vain piece of wood away.’
I afterwards made an Eolean harp,
to which, when placed in the open

window; he would listen with something like satisfaction—a fine distinction between the natural and artificial.”—CHARLES BRADY; *The Limes, Barnsley*.

FRANCE.—In the possession of Thomas Henry Webb, of Dublin, are two MSS., relating to Friends in the South of France. One is endorsed, “A List of the names of the friends and their families in the villages of Congénies and (St.) Gilles, copied by Anna Rawes, of Marnhull, in Dorsetshire, 1798.” The Congénies list contains twenty-two families, and that of St. Gilles fifteen. An asterisk, denoting a minister, is placed opposite the following names:—Peter Marignan, Peter Robinet, Junr., Madelene, wife of Francis Benezet, and Louis Antoine Masolier, of Congénies; and Mary, wife of Adrian Heraut, of St. Gilles. The list closes with this sentence:—“David Ventugol, of (St.) Gilles, is said to have in his possession 2,700 Sheep; 800 of which he milks twice a day, 60 yoke of Oxen; 50 horses, 10 asses; 100 Persons are employed by him as Servants constantly, but in vintage time upwards of 200, when they make annually 1,200 hogsheads of wine.”

The other MS. is composed of a copy of a document “Respecting Friends in France,” dated “From Congénies, near Nismes, in Languedoc, 4th October, 1785,” and also of two letters, which passed between Friends of the same place and London Friends, in 1786. The visit of Jean de Marsillac to Congénies, Fontanès, Quissac, and other places is referred to with satisfaction.

FAMILISTS (i. 51; ii. 5).—See an interesting account of this Sect and of the relation of Familism with Quakerism, in Allen C. Thomas’s *Family of Love*, 1893; reprinted from “Haverford College Studies,” No. 12. See also Hallywell’s *Account of Familism as it is Revived and Propagated by the Quakers*, 1673.

JOHN HILL, OF ACKWORTH.—A letter, written by this Friend; who was the first superintendent of Ackworth School (1779-1790), to his daughter, Lydia, at Frenchay, in 1783, is in the possession of John Dymond Crosfield, of Liverpool. The letter gives a full and striking account of the writer’s early life, and especially of the circumstances connected with his engagement to, and marriage with Judith Leaper; his second wife. Students of Ackworth history may be glad to know of this letter.

REGISTERS OF WILLS.—Some of the Friends’ Meetings of Ulster, Ireland, kept registers of wills. This custom was brought from Ireland to Westmorland; the will book at Kendal beginning about 1699. Are there any other instances of will books kept by Meetings in other parts of England?—ALBERT COOK MYERS, *Kennett Square, Pa., U.S.A.*

THREE YEARS FOR SEVEN FARTHING.—In *A Few Instances of the Severe Prosecutions in the Exchequer for Tythes of Small Value; Humbly Offered to the Parliament*, folio, 2 pp., c. 1705, occurs the following:—

“Peter and Thomas Hardcastle, of Kirby-Malzard, Yorkshire, were Prosecuted in the Exchequer by

Ben. Holden, Vicar of *Hobthwait*, for Seven Farthings demanded, and were Imprisoned in *York Castle*, 'till Discharged by *K. William's* Clemency, which was about 3 years after."

Another copy of this broadside omits the above "instance," but whether the statement was omitted because of lack of proof, or added because of its appositeness, cannot now be determined.

EARLY FRIENDS IN CANTERBURY.—We get a glimpse of Quakers with other Nonconformists in a letter written from Canterbury, on the 4th November, 1665, by Anthony Cooley, to Joseph Williamson, Secretary to Lord Arlington. Its contents are noted in the volume of *State Papers, Domestic*, for 1665-6. Of these years, Besse has no note in his *Sufferings*, as regards Kent, there being (i., 294) a break from 1664 to 1668.

"Nothing was prosecuted last session against Quakers, Nonconformists nor the rest of that diabolical rabble; there were several indictments, but the bills were not found, because most of the grand jury were fanatics. They meet at Mr. Taylor's, a blind minister, in St. George's parish, Canterbury, and eight other houses of Quakers, Fifth Monarchy Men, Presbyterians, etc., in or near Canterbury, and are desperate enemies to the laws, ecclesiastical and civil. A warrant is issued for seizure of Edw. Hurt, an attorney, Richd. Bemister, a surgeon, Wm. Jones, a rumping captain and four others; for being at a conventicle."

Hopes he understands rightly that all Nonconformists in corporations will be disfranchised."—
GEO. EYRE EVANS, *Aberystwyth*.

MISSING EDITION OF BARCLAY'S "APOLOGY."—The Librarian of **D** would be obliged if those who possess copies of the 1678 editions would kindly compare them with the following particulars of the two editions of 1678 in **D**:—one edition, presumably the first, has 412 numbered pages, the spelling is archaic, as, e.g.; *coun-trey-men*, on the title page, and on page 273, line 7 from foot, the letter *c* in *Remembrancer* has a cedilla. The other edition of 1678 in **D**, has 392 numbered pages, which run 312, 313, 214, 315, and the head-line of page 50 is *Second Proposition* (should be *Third*). Information of an edition of 1678 not possessing the typographical peculiarities of either of the above-described editions would be welcomed.

EARLY INSTANCE OF RECORDING MINISTERS.—At our Meeting of Ministers and Elders held at York, the 7th of 12th mo., 1780:—
"Thos. Armitage is desired to recommend to the consideration of the Monthly Meeting the recording of Henry and Sarah Tuke as Ministers, their apperances having been to our satisfaction."
i. iii, 1781:—"Agreable to the recommendation of last Meeting, the Monthly Meeting hath recorded Henry and Sarah Tuke as ministers in unity, and recommended them to this Meeting as proper members thereof."

“The First Publishers of Truth.”¹

The latest Supplement to our JOURNAL shows again how much we should have missed but for this undertaking. It begins with the continuation of the terrible story of underground imprisonment at Norwich, where, for some months, Friends suffered every foulness of seventeenth century confinement, aggravated, in their case, by their refusal to rent rooms from the gaoler. As in so many other narratives, the story of Quaker persecution throws a revealing light upon the inefficiency of the government of the Restoration.

Many are the links that bind the generation of these earliest Friends to ourselves. The first Friend in Northamptonshire was Francis Ellington. It is but recently that Francis Ellington Wright died at Kettering. The names of Clothier and Batt occur at Street in the Somersetshire account, and Bax, Gurney, and Patching in other parts.

The account from Northumberland is brief, but that from Oxfordshire is long, and of vivid and painful interest. Friends made, in the Protector's days, a series of determined efforts to publish their message in Oxford; and the cruelty and ignominy to which they were subjected were remarkable even in that age, as one might expect in the haunt of lawless youth and established religion. Two young women were tied back to back by the students in S. John's College, and pumped on till they were nearly drowned. This followed on a night in the “Cage”—a place of ignominy—and a public whipping; and was followed by further violence, which caused lifelong injury to one of them.

These outrages occurred before William Simpson marched through the city naked, for a sign. Had it been after that strange event, we might have excused something of the violence of public opinion. It should be noted that

¹ Members of the Historical Society can still obtain this set of five Supplements for ten shillings (\$2.50), or, if preferred, they can purchase the Supplements separately for half-a-crown (60 cents) each. Payment should be made to Norman Penney, Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Without, London, E.C., to Dr. Rufus M. Jones, 1010 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to David S. Taber, 51 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Supplements can be purchased by non-members for three shillings (75 cents) each from Headley Brothers, 14, Bishopsgate Without, London, E.C., or from Philadelphia and New York as above. All prices include postage.

this imitation of Isaiah had what we should now call the approval of the Meeting. William Simpson acquainted Friends with his mission thus to testify to the Puritan rulers that they should be shortly stripped of power, and "allso from yt Couering of Religion wth wch they seemed to be couered with." Friends waited on the Lord to know His mind and will therein, and then did the act in a solemn ritual manner, a Friend walking on each side of "the Sign" carrying his clothes. Some scandalised undergraduates would have laid hold on him, but were prevented by soldiers. The men of the Commonwealth army had read the twentieth of *Isaiah*. Indeed, William Simpson had been a soldier himself. We must not forget that this Friend, soon after his Oxford eccentricity, had a conspicuous part in the convincement of Isaac Penington, and that the writer of our account, presented to the Morning Meeting so late as 1705, was in full sympathy with him. Moreover, the pageant was succeeded by a large meeting and a powerful testimony from William Simpson. The age, rather than the individual, must take most of the responsibility for these weird doings. Solomon Eccles accompanied George Fox in his great invasion of America in 1671, and must therefore have been "in unity and good esteem," after he had given much the same kind of testimony, though not quite, on three separate occasions (see p. 240).

I dwell on this, not because it is sensational, but to point the moral that we ought to be slow in drawing parallels between that age and our own, not only in externals, but in drawing comparisons, often sadly unfavourable to ours, between their spiritual results and our own.

The clods of men's spirits had been broken up fine, so that seeds could find lodgment; they had been ploughed and harrowed by Reformation and Revolution, by persecution and controversy. Nearly everybody then would have claimed to have a religion; now-a-days, those who consciously have one are probably a minority of the nation. The smooth hard crust of habit and convention, of ways long established, and thoughts that are not of yesterday, make the success of the Quaker reformer more slow to-day. The Episcopal Church, when George Fox attacked it, was only a century old—and the Presbyterianism of England not much more ancient than the Salvation Army is now. Calvin, the great enemy, was only as far removed as John

Stuart Mill to-day. Independency was a mere contemporary. The religion of modern England was in the making just then, and the Quaker itinerants were agents in the process.

This issue includes Westmorland, the centre of the subject; for here was the cradle of Quakerism. We have a detailed account of the two epoch-making meetings, at Firbank Chapel Grayrigg, and at the chapel at Preston Patrick. Reading these quaint pages one can see Francis Howgill, on the latter occasion, fidgetting in the pulpit, rising only to sit down again, fingering his Bible, but unable to proceed, while George Fox, then twenty-eight, was sitting silent under weighty exercise at the back of the meeting. Here and hereabouts were convinced the young men whose names have appeared under the headings of Somersetshire, Middlesex, Oxfordshire, and elsewhere, as the First Publishers there. Here, in 1652, Quakerism first ceased to be the isolated faith of a few scattered believers, and became an affair of congregations. George Fox, indeed, seems to have captured several Separatist congregations, already gathered in a faith so near Quakerism that it was left to him only to crystallize the fluid elements ready prepared to fall into shape. In finding and reaching such prepared souls individually lies probably our best hope to-day.

The excellent editorial notes form the beginning of what may some day become a Quaker cyclopædia.

JOHN W. GRAHAM.

Henry Macy liued [at] ffreshford, in Sommersetshire, travelled in Countyes of Summerset, Dorset & Wilts, a man of a very meek, lamb like spirit, was faithfull to y^e last, layd down y^e body at a friends house in Wilts, 1680.

JASPER BAT.¹

Tho. Shaw, a weaver, a Cheshire or Lancashire man, an honest, true man, travelled in England & Jreland, & sufferd much in those countryes, & laid down in Jreland his body, about y^e time of y^e Kings coming in, 1660. He travelld with Will^m ffallowfield.

ROB. WARDELL.¹

¹ D. Portfolio 16.76.

Edmund Peckover, Ex-soldier of the Commonwealth, and Quaker.

Edmund Peckover, son of Edmund Peckover, of Chalton, Northamptonshire, was born April 15th, 1613, o.s. He was in Cromwell's army for nine years, in Fleetwood's regiment, and obtained his discharge in 1655, evidently leaving the army because he had embraced the principles of the Society of Friends and believed war to be unchristian.¹

¹ This Discharge is here reproduced (see illustration) from a photograph supplied by Alexander Peckover, LL.D., F.S.A., owner of the original. The Discharge is signed by Joseph Blissett and Hugh Parrye. It is a cause for surprise that a soldier leaving the Cromwellian army for conscience sake should receive a discharge in such favourable terms, especially as many other soldiers were leaving the profession of arms for the same reasons.

The following quotation from Firth's *Cromwell's Army*, 1902, pp. 344; 345, is interesting in this connection :—

“ In Scotland the progress of another sect caused Monck some alarm; namely, the Quakers. George Fox's account of his journey to Scotland says that he converted many officers and soldiers to his principles. ‘ I think,’ wrote Monck to the Protector, ‘ they will prove a very dangerous people should they increase in your army, and be neither fit to command nor obey, but ready to make a distraction in the army and a mutiny upon every slight occasion.’ Monck's officers made similar complaints to their general. ‘ I fear,’ wrote Major Richardson, ‘ these people's principle will not allow them to fight, if we stand in need, though it does to receive pay.’ Colonel Daniel represented that Quakerism was subversive of all discipline, and quoted the case of his own captain-lieutenant, Davenport :

“ ‘ My Captain-Lieutenant is much confirmed in his principles of quakeing, makeing all the soldiers his equals (according to the Levellers strayne), that I dare say in [a] short time his principles in the army shall be the root of disobedience. My Lord, the whole world is governed by superiority and distance in relations, and when that's taken away, un-avoydably anarchy is ushered in. The man is growne soe besotted with his notions that one may as well speake to the walls as to him ; and I speake it from my heart, his present condition is the occasion of great trouble to mee. Hee hath been under my command almost fowerteen yeares, and hitherto demeaned himselfe in good order, and many of these whimsyes I have kept him from, but now there's no speakeing to him, and I doe professe I am affraid least by the spreading of these humours the publique suffer, for they are a very uncertayne generation to execute commaunds, and liberty with equallity is so pleasing to ignorance that proselytes will be dayly brought in, and any rationall person that speakes or acts against it shall be censured as proud, or a disturber of liberty, and when I thinke of the Levelling designe that had like to have torne the army to pieces, it makes mee more bold to give my opinion that these thinges be curbed in time ; otherwise, wherever this principle remaynes there will bee great factions, which I shall counterplot and discourage in my regiments, and will cast all the water I can upon it. There was one example last day when he came to St. Johnston ; hee came in a more then ordinary manner to the soldiers of my company, and asking them

These are the forty five some if many more that Edmund Peckover & William found as
of Peckover in the troops of Cromwell's army. And one of the names of the soldiers of the
and hath still the command of the same; and under the command of the Right Honourable
of the Honourable General Peckover. He and when is Colonel in the service of the Honourable
in England and Scotland from the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred
forty five; until the year one thousand six hundred fifty and five; during which
time he behaved himself with gallantry and valour as he could afford to do
and was rewarded of our King here with a set of arms and seals thus signed
Edmund Peckover 1675

To Joseph Peckover
Esq. of
London

HB
A.

RELEASE OF EDMUND PECKOVER FROM CROMWELL'S ARMY, 1655. (See p. 88.)

In 1657, he settled at Fakenham, in Norfolk, on property which still remains in the family, where he kept a shop or store. He married Margaret Monk,² whose parents both died while suffering imprisonment for conscience sake, in the persecution which followed the Restoration. It was not long before Edmund Peckover himself was arrested for refusing, on Quaker principles, to take an oath. The magistrate who committed him was himself soon afterwards imprisoned for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Charles II., on political principles, and the two, while imprisoned together, became quite friendly.

A quaint little book, printed in 1679, called *The Lamentable Cry of Oppression*, relating to the persecution of the Quakers in Norfolk, gives details of the fines levied on Margaret Peckover, Edmund Peckover's wife, for "three first-days non-attendance at the steeple-house," and these details give some idea of the goods sold in their shop, which she managed during her husband's absence in prison:—

4th month, 1668	..	3¼ yards of Scotch cloth..	..	value 5s.
5th	..	goods 6s. 6d.
6th	..	piece of fine vermillion 7s.
7th	..	caligo lawn 6s.
8th	..	Scotch cloth 6s. 6d.

Fines of 5s. or 10s. were frequently levied on Edmund Peckover and his family for attendance at meetings. One of these meetings consisted of four Friends talking together in the roadway to Thurning. Two informers saw another man near by, and swore it a meeting!

howe they did, and the men doeing their duty by holding off their hats, he bade them put them on, he expected no such thing from them. My Lord, this may seeme to bee a small thing, but there lyes more in the bosome of it then every one thinkes, and though it's good to bee humble. yet humility would be known by the demonstration thereof, and where all are equalls, I expect little obedience in government.'

"When Davenport was brought before Monck, he remained firm to his principles, refused to take off his hat, and 'theed' and 'thoud' his commander-in-chief. Not unnaturally he was sentenced to be cashiered. Half a dozen other officers of the same sect shared his fate, and all the regiments in Scotland were, during the course of 1657, thoroughly purged of Quakers." See *Scotland and the Protectorate; Clarke Papers; Thurloe Papers*.

This opinion respecting Captain Davenport is in strong contrast with that of George Fox, given in his *Journal*, i. 409.—EDs.

² This was a second marriage. His eldest son, Joseph, is described in the Birth Registers as son of "Edmond and Mary," while the rest of his children are registered as the issue of "Edmund and Margarett." The second marriage must have been prior to 1668.—EDs.

Edmund Peckover's son, Joseph, was the father of the Edmund Peckover who became an eminent minister of the Society of Friends and paid a religious visit to America.³

E. JOSEPHINE PENROSE.

County Tipperary Friends' Records.

WILLIAM DOVER, SCHOOLMASTER.

From our Monthly Meeting at Knockgraphan in County of Tipperary, ye 15th of ye 3rd mo., 1709.¹

These are to certifie all whome it may concern that the bearer hereof, William Dover, Schoolmaster, hath taught Schoole for ffriends of this County above seven years, in which employment he was very diligent and reasonably well qualified for the same, and a good example to his scholars. He was brought forth in a publick testimony for truth in our meeting, &c., which was to the edification & comfort of ffriends & his Deportment amongst us was becomeing his profession. He left us by consent & in good unity with us. We recommend him to the care of ffriends where his lot may fall & desires his preservation in the truth, which, with the Salutation of brotherly Love to ffriends where this may come, we conclude, your loveing ffriends :—

STEPHEN COLLETT, JOSHUA FFENNELL, JAMES RUSSELL, ISAAC NEWBOULD, BENJAMIN FFENNELL, THOMAS LUCAS, BENJAMIN MASON, CHARLESS HOWELL, SAMUEL BARRETT, THOMAS BARGER, SOLOMON WATSON, SAM: CHERRY, JOHN WELDEN, JOSEPH COLLETT. [also] THO. WIGHT, JOSEPH FFENN [? FFENNELL], two of Corke, who happened to be at that meeting.

³ For account of this Edmund Peckover's American travels, and for notes on the Peckover family, see JOURNAL, i. 95-109.

There is no record of the dates of the death of the ex-soldier or those of his wives, in the Registers for Norfolk and Norwich.—EDS.

¹ From a copy in D (Gibson Bequest MSS. iii. 179).

For previous records of Friends of County Tipperary, see JOURNAL, i. 110.

Bevan and Naish Library, Birmingham.

Paul Bevan, at his death in 1868, left a collection of 623 Friends' books, made by himself and his cousin, Joseph Gurney Bevan.

These books Paul Bevan's representatives gave to their cousin, Arthur John Naish, on condition that the following memorandum should be inserted on each volume :—

MEMORANDUM.

This Book is one of 623 Volumes of "The Writings of Early Friends," which belonged to the late PAUL BEVAN, OF TOTTENHAM.

He was much interested in making the collection when comparatively young, and it occupied much of the leisure of months, if not of years.

As time passed on, however, his estimate of their value greatly changed, and when nearing his Heavenly Home, he remarked emphatically to a friend who was speaking to him of the interest of such a collection, that *one little book*, which he gave him, and which treated especially of the Atoning Sacrifice of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, was *worth them all*.

Arthur J. Naish added about 1,150 volumes, and at his death in 1889, the collection was purchased by subscription, and, after being catalogued, was placed in a room at No. 8, Dr. Johnson Passage, adjacent to the Bull Street Meeting House, Birmingham.

Since then, 866 volumes have been added, mostly by purchase, but partly by gifts from various Friends; making a total at the present time of 2,639 volumes. One of these is probably unique; it is a *Primmer*, edited by F. D. Pastorius, having William Penn's book plate inside the cover, and on the first pages a written address :—

To William Penn, the Father of this Province, and lately also the Father of John Penn; an innocent and hopeful babe :

Since Children are the Lord's Reward,
Who get them may rejoice;
Nay, Neighbours, upon this regard,
May make a gladsome noise.

Therefore, us thinks we dwell so near,
Dear Governour, to thy gate,
That Thou mayst lend an Ear to hear
What Babes congratulate.

BEVAN AND NAISH LIBRARY.

God bless the Child (we young ones cry),
 And add from time to time
 To William Penn's Posterity
 The like! Here ends our Rime.

But fervent prayers will not end
 Of honest men for Thee,
 And for thy happy Government,
 With whom we all agree.

Philadelphia, the 29th day
 of the xi. month.
 Anno. 1699/1700.

ZECHARY WHITPAINE.
 ISRAEL PEMBERTON.
 ROBERT FRANCIS.
 JOHN WHITE.
 SAMUEL CARPENTER.
 HENRY PASTORIUS.

For themselves and on behalf
 of their schoolfellows.

There are also 159 broadsides ; two amongst the earliest, both signed, "G. F.," are in black letter. The most interesting are the copies of addresses to Parliament and the Crown. One, dated 1659, gives a brief account "of the multitude of grievous and bloody sufferings," naming special cases in seventeen counties. Another, dated 1661, recites that "in the days of the Commonwealth and of Oliver and Richard Cromwell," 3,179 Friends had suffered "imprisonment and other abuses," of whom, thirty-two had died in jail ; "since the King came," 5,000 more, of whom twenty-two had died in confinement ; this is signed by thirty Friends. A third broadside gives further details, showing the number in each county ; the largest being 500 in London ; 400 in Yorkshire ; 197 in Worcestershire ; and 180 in Somerset. This is signed by twelve Friends, not in all cases the same as those whose names appear on the first.

The Library has also five scrap-books containing portraits, views, and printed letters, with some curious caricatures, the point of which is now forgotten. One of these is entitled, *The Quaker pleading his own Cause, or Justice Asleep In an old Mans-Field*. The last line is no doubt a play on the name of Sir James Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice, 1804 to 1814. At the foot of the plate is a note referring to the case, *Cove v. Wright*, reported in the *Public Ledger*, November 13th, 1812 ; but there is nothing

to show whether Friends were interested in the proceedings, or if the Quaker is merely introduced as typical of a man of independent character. Several of the letters also refer to forgotten controversies.

The Secretary will be glad to forward copies of the catalogue to anyone who is desirous of further information respecting the contents of the library.

CHAS. DICKINSON STURGE.

“Decline” Literature.

The following essays were omitted from the list given on pages 71, 72:—

An Essay. By “Fishponds.” 1859.

Life alone in Christ Jesus; or Quakerism Analysed. [By Miss Robinson, of Ireland.] 1861.

The Bruising of the Serpent’s Head and of the Church’s Heel; or An Essay on the Causes of Decline of the Society of Friends. By George Pitt. This was written in 1858, and first printed in 1872 (five years after the author’s death), by George Pitt, son of the author.

A Voice from the Wilderness, by Sarah Alexander, of Leominster.

A Letter to a Friend; being an Examination of a Pamphlet, entitled “The Principle of ancient Quakerism,” c. 1858.

The author who wrote, under the *nom-de-plume* of “Quantum Mutatus,”¹ *An Essay on the Causes of Decline,* was William Bigg. See J. Smith’s *Catalogue*, i. 268.

The Price of Candles.¹

Rec^d the 21th Octo^r: 1702, of m^r: James Louging the sume of one pound, sixteen shillings in full for 3: Dozen Candles, J say Recd p

li	s	d
I	16	00

ROBERT PACKER.

¹ Compare the line “O, quantum mutatus ab illo,” in *Quakerieties for 1838*, by Jeremiah Bigg, brother of William Bigg. This quotation (Virgil, *Æn.* ii. 274) also appears on the title page of George Bishop’s *Mene Tekel*, 1658.

¹ From original in D (Penn MSS. 44).

Friends on the Atlantic.

SEA STORES.¹

Sea Stores put on board by J. A.² for our worthy Friends, Sam¹ Fothergill, Mary Peisly,³ and Katherine Payton,⁴ at Philadelphia, y^e 2^d of 6 mo., 1756.⁵

In the Box No. 2 is a Jarr of Sweatmeats, a Jarr of Ditto Ginger, 2 Jarrs of Preserved Cranberries, one of Preserved Quinces, 2 of Preserved Damsons, 2 of Currant Jellies, one of Rasberries, one of Apricock Marmalade, a bottle of pickled Onions, 2 Bottles of other Pickels, a Bottle of Capers, one of Musta^d, one of Olives, one of Kethup, a Jarr of preserved Black Cherries, 2 Baggs of Pruins, a Bag of Sago, 4 Bottles of Bitters, Cinamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, and Ginger, several papers of Different Seeds—as Fennel, Carroway, sweat Margorum, Cammomoil, penneroyal. Sugar Candy, Mint, & Thime, & ground Pepper, & I beleive a Bottle of Kyan Pepper for present Use.

¹ From the original in the possession of John Dymond Crosfield, of Liverpool.

² Possibly, John Armit, a prominent Philadelphia Friend.

³ Mary Peisley was born in Ireland in 1717, of Quaker parentage. She travelled in the ministry in her own land and in England, and in 1753, in company with Catherine Payton, she crossed to America. Shortly after Mary Peisley's return from America, she married Samuel Neale, of Rathangan, but three days after the marriage she was taken suddenly ill and died. See *Lives of Samuel and Mary Neale*, 1795, etc.

⁴ Catherine Payton was of Dudley, in Worcestershire. At an early age she entered upon the work of the ministry, and travelled for many years therein, attending many of the Circular Yearly Meetings as they came in course. C. Payton gives a lively account of the return voyage of herself and her companions, in which we read that they had a very quick but stormy passage lasting only thirty-four days. In addition to Samuel Fothergill and the two women-friends, Abraham Farrington, Samuel Emlen, and other Friends were on board. C. Payton married William Phillips, of Redruth, in 1772. She died in 1794. See *Life*, 1797, etc.

⁵ Samuel Fothergill states in his journal that the vessel was the "Charming Polly," John Troy, master.

There is a bag of Barly in one of the Chests.

In the Womens Chest is a pot of Eggs, a Bagg with Dryed Cherries, 2 Baggs of Raisons, a Bagg of Rye Meal, one of Rice, one of Indian Corn Meal, 2 Bottles of Pennsylvania Coffee, 4 lbs. Chocolate, a Bag of Rusk, a Pott of Butter for the Table Use, 2 Cheeses, hard soap, 2 loaves of Sugar, 2 Quart Bottles of Kyan Pepper, some almonds, a Bagg of Cinnamon Cake, a Bagg of Naple Biscake, Currans, Dryed Apples, Ditto Peaches, a Bottle of preserved Fox Grapes, a Jarr of Honey, one of Red Cherries, a Cannister of Bohea Tea, Sugar Plumbs, Marmolet, a Cannister of Green Tea, 2 Tin Chocolate Pots, 2 Chamber Pots Pewter, Balm, Sage, summer Savoury, hore hound, Tobacco, & Oranges—2 bottles of brandy, 2 D^o of Jamaica Spirrit, A Canister of green tea, a Jar of Almond paste, Ginger bread.

In Samuel Fothergills new Chest :—a Pott of Eggs, a Bagg of Buckweat Meal, a bagg of Muscovado Sugar, one of Rusk, one of Oatmeal, a Cheshire Chease, a loaf of Sugar, dried Quinces, Reasons, Plumb Cake, 2 Bottles of Pennsylvania Coffee, one of Kyan Pepper, one with Dryed Cherries, a Canister of Bohea Tea, hard soap, 2 pound Chocolate, a piece of Dried Veal, a bottle of Pennsylvania Coffee ground, Marmolade, Tobacco, 2 Baggs of Naple Biscuit, Balm, Dryed Quinces, & peaches, Cittron, & Orange Tansey.

In a Hamper is 6 gammons of Bacon, 10 Tongs, 2 hams of Venison, a p^s of dried beef.

In a Barr¹ No. 1 is 3 doz. port wine & 9 pint bottles of best Canary.

A Cask of Indian Corn for the Stock, 3 Cags of Milk bread, 2 tubbs of butter, a box of pipes, a Cag of Mollosses, & an empty cag to brew in, half a barr¹ of Cyder, 5 doz. D^o, 2 half barr^{1s} of Ale, a Cag with Yeast to brew in, 2 Cags of Rum, a Cag of Madera wine.

3 Shoats,⁶ 6 doz. & 3 fowls—A Milch Goat.

In another Hamper :—1 doz. fountainiac, 1 doz. Lisbon, Bristol water,⁷ Metheglin, &c.

⁶ Young hogs.

⁷ Otherwise known as "Bristol (Hotwell) water," *i.e.* water from a warm spring in the bed of the river Avon. A century ago, or more, the spring had a great reputation, and it is still sought after by some credulous persons. It is still flowing, although the water is not hot. The district of Bristol where the spring is situated is still called "The Hotwells."

In a Box No. 3 :—a pott of Orange peel Marmolett, a Jarr of Cranberrys for Tarts, 2 Jarrs of Mangoe, 2 bottles of Goosberries, a pott of preserved Cherries, Cranberry Jam, Curain Jelly, 3 pint bottles of Cinnamon, Citron and orange flower water, a bottle of Lavender, one of Rose, and one of Pennyroyall water, a bottle of bitters, white Currain wine, Matheglin, preserved damsons, and a small Strainer.

9 bottles of white wine vinegar in y^e locker on board.

A Case of bottles filled with Brandy & Jamaica Spiritts.

2 Matrosses.

A hamper directed “Stores for the Fr^{ds}.”

No. 1 Contains 20 bottles Cherry Rum, 6 bottles of Brandy, 12 bottles Porter, A bag of dryed Peaches, Ditto Summer Savoury.

Another Hamper No. 2 :—3 doz. best Porter, and 3 doz. Madera Wine.

Sent down in the Pilott boat :—Some Lemmons, Onions, & horse reddish, also a Rump of Alomode beef.⁸

To be continued.

⁸ “The Captain undertook to lay in provisions for us. He was kind enough to draw up a list of the things we should require ; it appeared necessary for a passenger to America to buy up half the beeves and sheep of Smithfield, together with all the turkey, geese and poultry of Leadenhall, not to speak of wine and rum, enough for the whole crew. He said that in bad weather so much of the live stock was destroyed that it was necessary to provide against these accidents. So he prevailed, and I think I kept the whole ship’s company with my stores.

“The time approached when we were to go on board. The ship was to drop down with the ebb on Saturday morning at nine with the turn of the tide. Everything was on board ; on the forecastle on deck my live stock was gathered ; sheep, pigs, turkeys (all of which died in the Channel), geese and poultry ; our furniture, books and music were stowed away in the hold ; our wine and liquors were laid in bunks around the cabin ; the Captain and the Mate were to take meals with us ; they were also so obliging as to drink up our rum and wine.”—(Sir W. Besant’s *The Orange Girl*.)

Extracts from the Bishop of Chester's Visitation for the year 1665, relating to Friends.

The volume from which the following entries are transcribed is not precisely the record of the Visitation itself, which seems to have taken place in the early autumn of 1665, but is the record of the cases subsequently presented, as an outcome of the Visitation, and afterwards tried before two Commissioners in December.

It is worthy of note that practically no Quakers appeared to answer the charges. They seem to have ignored the Court in a wholesale manner, and I expect in the next Visitation (of 1668) we ought to find the bulk of these duly excommunicated, preparatory to being handed over to the Secular arm.

The records are a curious jumble of compended Latin and English, but for the sake of simplicity I have translated the whole.

During the middle ages, and down until the Act of Toleration began the breaking of their spell, the Bishops through their courts exercised jurisdiction over a very wide area—chastity, slander, usury, licensing of Doctors, midwives, behaviour in public places, drunkenness, gaming, in fact all moral offences, in addition to questions relating to Church polity and structures.

The Bishop "visited" his Diocese once in every three years—his Archdeacon the other two years—and his visit consisted in the issuing of an immense string of questions addressed to the Churchwardens, Sidesmen, Rectors, Vicars, etc., ordering them to tell of any breaches of ecclesiastical discipline, that came within their knowledge. They returned their answers, "presenting" that so and so was guilty of such and such an evil practice—hence, these Quaker presentments. All the Bishop could do to the delinquents was to solemnly excommunicate them; if they disregarded this terrible weapon, the Bishop sued out a writ of "*de excommunicato capiendo*," and the civil authorities then appeared on the scene and imprisoned, fined, and so on. See Hallam's *Constit. Hist.*

DEANERY OF WIRRAL : Co. CHESTER.

Nil.

DEANERY OF WARRINGTON.

Visitation held 11th December, 1665, at Wigan.

FARNWORTH.

Against Robert Barton & his wife, Gilbert Holt, Thomas Kukid [?] & his wife, John Barnes & his wife, Savage Mason, Richard Goose, Thomas Barnes, senior & his wife, Thomas Barnes, junior, Peter Barnes, William Barnes & his wife, Samuel Barrowe, John Minshall & his wife, Elizabeth Minshall, Eleanor Minshall, Mary Minshall, & Samuel Minshall, quakers. The said Savage Mason is a notorious, seduceinge Person.

Against Thomas Earle & his wife, Margaret Massey, Mary Shaddocke, Richard Lancaster & his wife, Richard Holden & his wife, [*blank*] the wife of Thomas Tankerfield, & Thomas Taylor & his wife, for the same.

Against Richard Lancaster, junior, Richard Earle, Isabel Earle, Margaret Earle, & Ellen Barnes, for the same.

HUYTON.

Against Peter Lathwood & Alice his wife, William Bootle & Margaret his wife, William Hatton & Alice his wife, James Fletcher & Mary his wife, & Richard Biseley, for Quakers.

HALSALL.

Against Thomas Barrowe, for being a Quaker.

Against Roger Letherbarrow & Jane his wife, George Pye & Margaret his wife, Margaret Underwood & John her son, for the same.

MELLINGE CHAPELRY IN THE PARISH OF HALSALL.

Against Thomas Hickocke, schoolmaster, a Quaker, for teaching a private schoole in William Martin's house.

Against Alice Tyrer, & the aforesaid Thomas Hickocke, for Quakers.

ORMSKIRKE.

[Loose scrap of paper on which is a letter as follows.]
Gentlemen.

Wee, the Churchwardens of the pish of Ormskirke, humbly offer these things to yor consideraçon :—

Impr: whereas in our presentmts to this Court wee did present Rich: Mosse, of Skersmosdell, dyer, among

Recusant Papists, hee is now put amongst Quakers in the Citaçon, wch : wee pray may bee amended.

* * * * *
 Silvester Sutch, }
 James Swift, } Churchwardens.

Against Isaac Ashton & Margaret his wife Anne Kenobye & Anne her daughter, Peter Leadbeater, Mary the wife of Richard Taylor, Thomas Kilshowe & his wife, George Burrowes & Dorothy his wife, John Dicke & Jane his wife, Anne Atherton,¹ Gotterell Atherton, Richard Cubbon² & Anne his wife, George Showe & Margery his wife, Thomas Fearnese & Jane his wife, & Richard Webster, Quakers.

Against Margaret Kendell, widow, Mary Kendale, Catherine the wife of George Endowe, Lawrence Underwood, Mary Johnson, widow, Henry Fostart & Mary his wife, & Thomas Crosby, for the same.

Against Thomas Crosby, of Ormskirke, Quaker, for openinge his shop & exposinge his wares to sale upon hollidays.

Against Henry Fostart [see above], for not paying the rate assessed on him towards the repair of the Church, 4d.

Against Isaac Ashton, & Anne Kenoby, both of one house, for the like betwixt them, 1s. 1d.

Against James Barton & Elizabeth his mother, for the same, 1s. 3d.

Against James Barton, junior, 1s. 3d. & William Barton, 1s. 3d., the same.

Against Elizabeth Halsall, widow, 10d. & Catherine Lathom, 4d. ob., for the same.

Against Gotterell Atherton & her mother, for the same, 10d.

Against Richard Cubbon, 8d. Peter Leadbetter, 10d. & Edward Lyon, 6d. for the same.

SEPHTON.

Against Richard Johnson, Anthony Wetherby, Edyth wife of John Hulton, John Smallshowe & Ellen his wife, Quakers.

¹ The persecution of Oliver Atherton, of Bickerstaff; which resulted in his death in prison in 1663, is mentioned by George Fox in his *Journal* (ii. 25, 26). There is a long letter in D., written by O.A., to M. Fell, from Shrewsbury Gaol in 1660.

² Richard and Anne Cubban (Cubham), of Bickerstaff, are also referred to in the *Journal* (i. 381, ii. 25, 26). Anne Cubban died in 1703, and her husband in 1709.

WALTON.

Against Richard Much, of Bootle, Thomas Rose, of Kirkdale, & Margaret Kirks, of Bootle, for Quakers.

WEST DERBY CHAPPELLRY IN THE PARISH AFORESAID.

Against Roger Watmough, & James Tarleton, for Quakers.

WARRINGTON.

Against John Barrowe, Samuel Dunbabin, John Crowchley, Susan Crowchley, Jeremiah Thomlinson, Brian Sixsmith³ & his wife, Thomas Cocker & his wife, of Warrington, Quakers.

Against John Pickeringe, & John Barrowe [see above], of Warrington, for not buryinge their dead att the Parish Church.

WINWICK.

Against Geoffrey Flitcroft & Dorothy his wife, Richard Pickeford, alias Cooke, of Houghton & Culcheth, Quakers.

WIGAN.

Against George Bradshawe, Peter Bradley & his wife, Mrs. Boore, widow, James Gregory & his wife, Ralph Pemberton, Alice Pemberton, & Henry Winstanley, Quakers.

WM. FERGUSSON IRVINE.

To be continued.

³ The names of Brian (Bryan, Bruen, Brewen) Sixsmith (Sixsmith) and of his wife Hester, occur occasionally in the records of early Friends. They were the parents of William Sixsmith, whose testimony entitled, *Some Fruits brought forth through a Tender Branch in the Heavenly Vine, Christ Jesus, named William Sixsmith*, was written by his father in 1679, and to which were added some short pieces in verse. In 1660, B.S. was imprisoned at Shrewsbury with Benjamin Boulton and others, for visiting Friends in prison at that place, and in the next year he suffered in the same way in Denbighshire. (Besse, i. 744, 748.) Patience Sixsmith is mentioned by Besse (i. 327) in connection with Warrington. William Sixsmith died in 1677, aged twenty-one, and his father died in 1679. See *Piety Promoted*.

Meetings in Yorkshire, 1668.

Concluded from page 76.²⁹

East Ryding	Meetings.	Townes belonging to Meetings.	Names of some prsons belonging to each Meeting.
Northwoldes	Vlram	Barniston ³⁰ Skipson ³¹ Beeforth Bonwick	Geo : Hartas, Thomas Thomson, John Watson, Thomas Pearson, Thomas Nayler, Peeter Settle.
	Kelke	Harpham Grainsmire Foston Brigham Fradingham	Lanc: Mensen, Char: Cannabye, Joseph Helmsley, Will ^m Botterill, Silvester Starman, Will ^m Ogle, Thomas Drape, John Sugden, Christ : Oliver.
Thes 5 Meetings one Monthly	Cottam	Kellam Skeene Nafforton South Burne Garton Emswell Langtofft	Greg : Milner, Rich : Pursgloue, Rich : Towse, James Cannabye, Robert Milner, Geo : Thomson, Tho : Jenkinson, Tho : Nichollson, Christopher Towse, Bryan Robinson, Will ^m Gerrard.
	Bridlington	The Key Benton ³² Carnabye Hunmanbye Hastrope	Rob : Prudam, Fr : Storye, Zach : Smales, Tho : Anderson, Henry Gerrard, Will ^m String ^r , Thomas England, Ral : Stephenson, Frances Simson, Rob : Lamplough, Anth : Gerrard, Rob : Simson.

²⁹ On page 76 occurs the name of Josias Blenkhorne, of Whitby Meeting. The following is copied from the Yorkshire Registers and illustrates the tragedies in the life of the past, which often underlie the cold formality of the register-books.

NAME.	DATE OF DEATH.	RESIDENCE.	DESCRIPTION.	MO. MG.
Blenkarne, Joseph	1672.6.26	Whitby (died at).	Son of Josias and Elizab. perished in the sea.	Pickering.
Blenckarne, Josias	1672.7.28	Of Whitby Meeting.	Perished in the sea.	Pickering.
Blenckarne, Christo.	1672.7.28	Of Whitby Meeting.	Perished in the sea.	Pickering.
Blenckarne, Robert	(Date of Burial, 1672.8.15).		Son of Josias and Elizab.	Pickering.

MEETINGS IN YORKSHIRE, 1668.

East Ryding	Meetings.	Townes belonging to Meetings.	Names of some prsons belonging to each Meeting.
Meeting	Kirby Dale	Kirby Octon Butterwicke East Lutton Duglebye Towle thrope fryday thrope East Heaserton Shearburne	Mich : Simson, Will ^m Simson, Will ^m Pudsey, Rob Main- ford, Will ^m Sepharson,[?] Will ^m Maw, Frances Spinke, Will ^m Jepherson. [?]
	Holderness	Owst- wicke	Hillston Rosse Burton Pidsee Elsthornwicke Flinton Albrough Tunstall Remswell Waxham Halsham
Pattring- ton		Welwick Shresling ³³ Easington Killsea Newton Hompton Weathernsea Hollam Ottringham	Dan : Harye, Ruben Han- cocke, Will ^m Blossome, Fr : Howden, Peter John- son, John Bird, Rich : Corke, Rich : Hardy, John Foster.
Paull		Kenningham Royall ³⁴	Chr : Drew, Peter Drew, Andrew Adams, Will ^m : Boucher[?].
Sutton		Wawne Ganstead Coniston Bilton Musse ³⁵ & Swine Throtlebye ³⁶ Skertley ³⁷	Will ^m Elliker, Law ^r : Elliker, Chr : Snaith, David Thew- son, John Twinham, Fr : Burton, Robrt Richardson, John Plummer, Thomas Pinder, Tho : Bowes.

East Ryding	Meetings.	Townes belonging to Meetings.	Names of some prsons belonging to each Meeting.
	Hull	Marefleett Newland	Will ^m Garbutt, John Holme, Thomas Wilson, Rich : Haggett, John Lyth, Anth : Wells, Will ^m Read, Thom : Howsman, Thomas Somerscales.
	Hornsea	Seaton Burton ³⁸ Nunkeat[1]ing Hatfeild Cowden	Oliver Ketteridge, Peter Acklam, Geo : Smith, John Raines, Pars : Newsam, John Fisher, Hugh Bayley, John Cox, Peter Gardham.
	Eloughton	Ferrybye Eliker Brantingham Caue Brough Elher Thorpe	Robert Langley, Will ^m Southern, Robert Stephenson, Will ^m Richardson, Thomas Wawne, Thomas Parkins, William Foster.
	Weeton ³⁹	Cliffe Holme Shipton Sancton Goodmandam	Edw : Wilberfosse, Sebast : Alerthorp, Chr : Walkington, Will ^m Smith, Thomas Leming, Rober : Carver, Anth : Carver[?].
	Houlden ⁴⁰	Knedlington Saltmarch Rednesse Swinfleett	Will ^m Goforth, John Hogg, James Emson, Chr : Graue, David Nutbroune.
	Pocklington	Willton Barnby	John Wilson, Chr : Hurdsman, Jo : Ratcliffe.
	Wallter ⁴¹		Chr : Hutton, James Turner, Chr : Willson, Will ^m Walker.
	Beverley	Lockington Woodmansey Cottingham Chery Burton	Thomas Huchinson, John Nettleton, Sam : Barton, Thomas Robinson, Fr : Robinson, Robert Bukell, Jo : Garfett.

³⁰ Barmston.³¹ Skipsea.³² Bempton.³³ Possibly, Skeffling.³⁴ Ryhill.³⁵ Meaux (pron. *Muce*).³⁶ Thirkleby.³⁷ Possibly, Skirlaugh.³⁸ Brandsburton.³⁹ Weighton.⁴⁰ Howden.⁴¹ Warter.

The Will of Margaret Fox.¹

I, Margarett Fox, of Swarthmore, in the County of Lancaster, Widdow, being in the eighty fourth yeare of my age, yett, blessed bee God, in a good measure of health, and of a sound and perfect memory, Doe make this my last will and testament in the manner and forme following :—

First Item. I doe give unto my son in law, Daniel Abraham, of Swarthmore aforesaide, and Joseph Goade, of Beakeliffe in the aforesaid County of Lancaster, yeoman, Tenn pounds for the Poore of the people called Quakers, belonging to Swarthmore Meettinge, to bee kept by the said Meettinge as A Stocke, and the Intrest of it yearly to help to mentaine Such poore of the people called Quakers as shall bee in want, belonging to Swarthmore Meettinge Aforesaide.

Item. I doe give to my grand children, Nathanaell Rous,² Bethiah English, Ann Rous, Nathanaell Meade, Margery Lower, Loveday Lower, Richard Lower, Mary Lower, Bridgett Lower, and John Abraham, Each two guinnies.

Item. I doe give to my grand children, Charles Fell,³ Issabell Graues, and Margarett Manwaring, Each one guinnie.

¹ The two documents here reproduced are accompanied by a copy, in Latin and English, of the Administration Bond which was then, apparently, necessary in cases of executorship as it now is in the case of administrations. All three documents are "Extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice in the Archdeaconry Court of Richmond," and are in the possession of Emma Clarke Abraham, of Grassendale Park, Liverpool.

² Nathaniel Rous and Ann Rous were children of John and Margaret Rous, of Kingston-on-Thames.

Bethiah English, daughter of John and Margaret Rous, was the wife of David English, of Pontefract.

Nathaniel Meade was the only son of William and Sarah Meade, of Essex.

Margery, Loveday, Richard, Mary, and Bridget Lower were children of Thomas and Mary Lower, of Marsh Grange, in Furness.

John Abraham was only surviving child of Daniel and Rachel Abraham, of Swarthmore.

³ Charles Fell was the only son of George Fell, the eldest child and only son of Judge Fell.

Isabell Graves was only daughter of George Fell, and wife of James Graves.

Margaret Manwaring is, presumably, Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret Rous. She "is not alluded to, after attaining woman-

All the remainder and residue of my worldly estate whatsoever I doe give unto my deare and loueing daughter, Rachell Abraham, wife of Daniell Abraham aforesaide, who hath lived with mee many yeares in my old age, and hath dilligently and dutifully demeaned her selfe to me with a great deale of care & tenderness. And I doe make my said daughter, Rachell Abraham, sole executrix of this my last will and testament, Hereby revokeing all other wills and testaments whatsoever formerly made by mee.

In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale, the sixth day of April, Anno Domin one thousand six hundred ninety and eight.

MARGARETT FOX
M.F.

her mark.⁴

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said Margarett Fox to be her last will and testament in the presence of us.

HENRY PHILLIPS.
WM. DAVIS.
WILLIAM MEADE.
SARAH MEADE.

Proved at Richmond, Yorks.,
3rd Oct., 1702.

An Inventory of the goods and chattels, rights and creditts of Margarett Fox, late of Swarthmoor hall in the County of Lancaster, Widdow, deced, taken and apprized by Joseph Sharpe, of Hollowintre, Yeom̄, Wm Fisher, of Worstone, Mercer, Barnard Benson, of Swarthmoor, husbandman, and Thomas Hodgshon, Junior, the second day of October, Ano Dmj 1702:—

hood, in any of the family letters extant. But it is evident from her father's Will that she had been a source of trouble to her parents. . . . There is no information as to the mode in which this daughter so much displeased her parents, but not being mentioned about the time of her father's death in any of her mother's or grandmother's letters from or to Kingston suggests the idea that she did not reside there, and that she had probably married contrary to the wishes of her family." (Webb's *Fells*, pp. 388-391.) Margaret Rous was a scholar at Christopher Taylor's school at Waltham Abbey.

The last three legatees were probably non-Friends, and therefore did not appeal to the grandmother's heart as did the earlier named grandchildren.

⁴ It is believed that Margaret Fox was almost, if not entirely, blind in the later years of her life. This would account for her "mark" here, for the number of letters purporting to be from her, but written in various handwritings, and for the many letters addressed to one or other of the daughters instead of directly to their mother.

	£	s.	d.
First her wearing apparell and purse	040	00	00
Plate	030	00	00
Her books	010	00	00
Her credits	249	00	00
Household Goods	171	03	08
	<hr/>		
	Total	500	03 08
		<hr/>	

JOSEPH SHARP
WM FISHER
BERNARD BENSON
THOMAS HODGSHON } Apprizos.

William Keynell, of Dorsetshire.

Quarterly Meeting at Dorchester, 25th 4th mo., 1690 :—
And be it noted that since our last Quarterly Meeting it has pleased the Lord to remove from us by death our honest, worthy Friend, Wm. Keynell, of the Isle of Purbeck, who received a gift of the ministry several years before his decease, and faithfully laboured therein according to the ability which God gave him, he being the only minister which was then had in the county, and was well beloved by his friends. And as a manifestation of his love to them in the Truth, he gave, by will, a considerable estate of land¹ for the use and benefit of poor Friends of this county, with £10 in money, who, with us, have cause to remember him for his charitable gift to them. And we doubt not that he laid down his head in peace with the Lord, whom he loved according to his measure.²

¹ Known as the Ailwood Estate and consisting of farm house and thirty-three acres of land, situate in the parish of Loders, in the Isle of Purbeck. See *Trusts and Trust Properties vested in Bristol and Somerset Quarterly Meeting and its subordinate Meetings*, 1870, pp. 55, 56.

² William Keynell (Kennell) is described as a mariner, of Ailwood. His wife, Elizabeth, and he were both buried at Poole.

“William Miller at the King’s Gardens.”

William Miller, “the Patriarch,” as he was called by his descendants, was the first of five generations of the family, who, for nearly two centuries, were leading Friends at Edinburgh. According to family tradition, he was born near Hamilton about 1655. Probably he was a convinced Friend, as his name first appears in the Meeting records in connection with his marriage, in 1680, to Margaret Cassie, a connection of the Barclays of Ury, and for many years resident in their family. The marriage took place, “be for many wittnesses,” at the house of Hew Wood, a worthy friend, a minister, and gardener to the Duke of Hamilton at Hamilton Palace. For nearly ten years after his marriage he and his family were resident at various places in the West of Scotland, where he doubtless followed his vocation as gardener; but in First Month, 1689, we find his name, with others, appended to an account of the assault by the Cameronians on Edinburgh Friends, and before the end of the year, he was certainly resident in the city, “at the Abbey of Holyrood,” where his son, Hew, was born in Eleventh Month. He was probably already gardener at Holyrood Palace, having been helped to this comfortable position, perhaps, by his friend, Hew Wood, whose patron, the Duke, was “heritable keeper” of Holyrood House.

William Miller’s name soon becomes of frequent occurrence in the minutes of Edinburgh Meeting. Very often he was on Meeting appointments for drawing up the Epistle to London, and letters to individual Friends who had applied to the Quarterly Meeting for advice, and on other weighty business. Early in 1695, he seems to have been Clerk of both the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings, and for the next ten years his laboriously penned, quaint minutes enrich the record books. In Third Month, 1697, we learn that Friends of Edinburgh

doe now keep there mittings in the stritts, where they feell the a sisting arme of the Lord to suport them under there present exersis ; That there mittings are raither more quiet on the first day then formerly they were whill within the mitting house, and that we hop that this suffering will have some Impression, and be ane oppertunity to reach many.

Next month, W. M. explains that the meeting was held at the Abbayhill, by reason of the magistrets taking our own house from us, and that for the cause as foloueth. . . . On of our number goeing to the provist and on of the bayles to complin of som a buce that was don to us, such as som yung men offering to beat som, offering to pick a woman's pocket, with all the Ethisticall languish that ther witse could invint, liping and dansing the tim of our mitting ; and for our complining of these things, they have taken our Just right and propertie. So they punish the rightiouss and lets the wicked goe frie. . . . And when Bartholemew Gibson and William Miller went to the toun counsel of Edenburgh to demand the key of our Mitting house again acording to Patrick Heliburton his promise [he was a bailie and was "the man that took the key"], Heny. Lun, a lette bayley, and John Miller, present bayley, spok to us, and said that we should not have our key again, and lickwise said they would buld up our house dour, and that we should have no mor mitting in that place.

It was at this time that, according to family tradition, the Patriarch's wife, when preaching in these open-air meetings,¹ used to stand up, with her husband and eldest son on either side to protect her from the assaults of the rabble. Meanwhile the Meeting for Sufferings in London had drauen up a brewiat of frinds sufferings, with which they had attended the secrтарыs of steats, who shoued there dislick thereat, and promised to writte to this place to give redress, and desire[ing] us to attend the Chansler and advocat in order to procure it.

This, Bartholomew Gibson and William Miller, "or any other frind," are desired to do "as they see fridom." A year later Friends appealed to William III., who promised them fair, but in three months' time (Sixth Month, 1698), W. M. has to record

the tumultouse rabel continoueth to molest us at our mittings notwithstanding of our dear frinds in England of ther representing of it to the King and to others that is in athority. . . . yet no ease hath been as yett not withstanding of all pretences to that efect.

The meetings were kept "at the futt of our own turne picke in the oppen stritts for atestimony against the unJust actings of the magistrets of Edenburgh, and that from the 8th day of the Second Month to the 3rd day of the 8th Month, 1697." Friends then moved into the room below their own Meeting House, "by reason of them that lived in it is taken away by death, and it being standing emptie we have made it our mitting house."

The Monthly Meeting for Second Month, 1698, had to be "aJurned . . . by reason of the disturbance of the

¹ This would make an interesting subject for a picture.—Eds.

rabbell to Bartholomew Gibson his hous ” ; and in Ninth Month, 1698, W. M. records

frinds weall every way, only the rabbell contineueth abusing of us both at our first dayes mittings, and allso at our fift dayes mittings, with all mainer of ungodlyness, with casting of fire bales of pouders amongs us while within the house, they working out ther own shame, it being astain to christianity yet hood winked at by the magistrats of the city.

Three months later, the Clerk reports that Friends of Edinburgh are in love and unity,

but there outrageous adversaryes, the rabbell, is still abusing of us at our mittings and more especially the Colegions with the suttmen and others that, as we may call, Scum of the whol citty, and although that som of us hath spok to som of the maisters of the Coladg yet they are still raither worse then better.”

At the end of 1701, there was a very great riot, som of the Colidgens breaking up our duers with forr hamers . . . that the oak planks was broak to peeces, and after the Colidgens the moab that followed them, being several hundreds of them, men and boyes, offering wealence to som, draging som by the heals, holding up the forr hamber to kill a man a bove seventy-four years of eadg [whilst] the Capten of the tounes gaird [being appealed to] raither smiled at it.

At last, however, in Third Month, 1702, the Clerk was able to record some improvement ; those in authority have now sent ther searcers with ther officers and putteth away the rabbell from amongst us. So as befor we recorded there disorderly miscariadges and ther unchristian behaviour, therfor wee are wery glead to record som beginnings of amendment.

For many years, however, our chronicler had, from time to time, to pen such minutes as the following :—

Twelfth Month, 1704-5 : This meeting ended in love and unity amongst themselves, [but] ther is more disturbance at the meeting at Edinburgh then ther hath been som years befor at the fifth dayes meettings uswaly by the Colidgeners and in the first dayes meettings by a great rabell.

Third Month, 1708 : frinds pairted in love and unity, and the pouer of the Lord did a pear in ane Eminent mainer, and many testimonys was born to the truth, and although that the provist and bayles sent som officers and souldiers to quench the tumultos rabbell, yet the rabbell, som of them, was wery rude in bricking up [*i.e.* breaking] of windoues, yet ther was many sober peapell was ther, and som of good not[e] and wery attentive, so that ther had not been a greater Meeting of publick frinds and other for many years, and the Lord[’s] power over all it[’s] oposers.

There were no less than eight “publick frinds” from England present on this occasion.

Even six years later, W.M., who had been appointed Treasurer of Edinburgh Meeting in 1700, and in that capacity

was directed, 1714, to see to "the necessary Repparations" to the Meeting House, was told to have the windows "Fir-laced to hinder ye stones from coming upon friends when ye wyld Boys do Trou ym."²

At Edinburgh Monthly Meeting, Third Month, 1702, the Patriarch

gave in a peaper declairing his dislick with som men frinds in ther wearing ther Coats oppen in the breast, and of som women frinds, that weareth ther bear breasts in resemblance of the great women that hath ther breasts and there necks wery much neacked, which he is shure that truth ought not to admitt of; and Lickwise he is perswaded that those that was the first profesers of the truth was in Contrary practise with those that doe soe now, both men and women. His paper is recorded in the book of leaters [now alas, non-existent; and very properly] it was ordered to be read in the womens meeting.

In Fifth Month, 1702, the Patriarch had lost "his dear and loving wife," Margaret (Cassie) Miller, "on of the finest women in hir adge, day, and generation," he fondly describes her. After telling of their marriage, and the births of their ten children, he proceeds:—

Hear foloweth William Miller his testimony concerning his wife. At the Abbay the 25th of the 5th month, 1702:—Jt hath often been in my heart; and now for clearing of my conscience I thought fitt to give my testimony concerning my loveing wife, Margrat Miller . . . that now, while J am in a deap sence and sorrow for hir, that it may be amerandom to me and hir children, the two youngest being in that age that they will never remember that they see hir [she died very shortly after the birth of little Benjamin, the youngest. Her husband had been acquainted with her upwards of twenty-four years]; of these [he continues] J have been married to hir on and twenty years, ten months, and about two weeks, which J can say was but as a very short tim, because of the love that wee had on to another; and this I can say ther was never awrong word betwixt us . . . a deutifull wife she was . . . as ever a man had, and a loving mother to her children as ever had children, and I may say amother in this our Jsrael, yea, such an on both as to hir life and conversation, and also by hir sound doctrine that she preached to the astonishment of many . . .

² It appears from the cash accounts of Edinburgh Meeting that in 1720, 48 shillings Scots was paid "to the soldiers that guarded the Meeting house door." Again in 1724, there is an entry that 24 shillings sterling was "paid to the Town Officers and Soldiers for attending the Meeting house door." The latest trace of the custom which I can find is under date, 3. v. 1764, when £1 is entered as "Cash payd for a Soldier attending, preceeding this date." A *very* faint echo of the doings of the untamed "rabbell" of Edinburgh survived even to my young days, when, as we passed along some of the back streets on our way to meeting, we used to be followed by discordant cries of "Quack-quack," from the children in the gutters.

for although some hath come with that intent to catch hir in hir testimony, yet they were disapointed in there atemps, for though that she had not the advantadg of letter learning, the Lord's pouer was the more seen; and what she had learned was from another maister ; and seeing the Lord had given her ane talent, she did not put it under on bushell, nor yet under ane bedd, but sett it upon ane candelstick, that it might give light to all, as many can bear wittness by hir much travell, yea, in all places of this nation, where frinds had meettings, and even when shee was a yung woman, and alwise traveld upon hir foot, and more espacialy wpon hir oun Chargess. . . She was given up to spend and be spent for what she knew of God, for the which it is my faith and belife she hath the answer of peace, " Weel don, good and faithfull servant, enter into the Joy of thy Lord." And seeing it hath been the will of the Lord to remove hir from the trubels of this world [to] my great loss . . . this is my comfort she is at rest with Christ hir saviour. . . What shall J say of hir, " the Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh, blissed be his nam for ever,"—" the nam of the rigitious shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

WILLIAM F. MILLER.

To be concluded.

Springett Penn to James Logan.¹

Cap^t Rich^d Hill, Jsaac Norris, J. Logan, R. Assheton,
T. Griffiths,

Gentlemen.

J have received a lett^r from Colonell Jn^o French, whose services to y^e Family J'm very sensible deserve to be remembred, J therefore Heartily recommend him to yo^r notice, & shall approve of w^t ever you do in his favour, so farr as you shall think Consistent wth Justice, & am wth good wishes for all your prosperity,

Yo^r already Obliged fr^d,

SPRINGETT PENN.²

Lond^o, May y^e 23^d, 1724.

¹ From the original in D (Penn MSS. 58).

² Son of William Penn, Jun., and grandson of the Founder. He died in Ireland in 1731.

“Occurrences for the Progress of Truth.”¹

1749.

Daniel Stanton, from Pennsylvania, visited friends meetings in the three Provinces, as did also John Griffith, from Pennsylvania, and William Backhouse, a second time, from Lancashire; Elizabeth Marriot, from Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, accompanied by Edith Flower, from Malton in Yorkshire, William Impey, from Essex, and William Thomas, from y^e Island of Tortola in America.

¹ The following letter written by Samuel Bewley to [?] William Thistlethwaite will fitly introduce these “Occurrences” to our readers. This letter, and extracts made by S. Bewley, have been preserved in a portfolio of MSS., collected by William Thistlethwaite, now belonging to John S. Rowntree. See JOURNAL, i. 130n.

“ Dublin, 3 4 mo., 1866.

“ My dear friend.

“ When I went to examine the book in which was copied the Annual report made at our National Meeting, of the ‘ Occurrences for the Progress of Truth,’ I got so much interested in it, and found the information so varied, that I thought thou could hardly form a just idea of its character, if I simply complied with thy request to furnish thee with a copy of the report for *one* year. I have therefore made extracts commencing with one of the first reports which have been preserved, and selected others at various intervals when anything peculiar affecting our society occurred. . . .

“ I find in reference to the oldest proceedings of our National Meeting, in the latter part of the 17th century, that somewhat similar reports were entered on their proceedings, and that, about the year 1702 or 3, it was referred to a Committee, of which Thomas Wight, of Cork, was one, to prepare an account of the ‘ Rise and Progress of Truth ’ in Ireland. This was chiefly compiled by T.W., who brought it down from 1653 to 1700, and after was continued to the year 1751 by John Ruddy. . . . It was referred to Dublin Mens Meeting to revise it and have it printed.

“ The Annual reports, entitled ‘ Occurrences for the Progress ’ were continued from that time, but were not printed, and the making such reports were directed to be discontinued by direction of our Y. Mg. in 1849. . . .

“ With love, I am

“ Thy affectionate friend,

“ SAMUEL BEWLEY.”

“OCCURRENCES FOR THE PROGRESS OF TRUTH.” 113

And the following friends of this Nation, *viz.*, James Gough, from Mountmellick, visited friends Meetings in y^e Provinces of Ulster and Munster, Jane Faile and Sarah Williams visited friends in y^e province of Ulster, and Isabel Middleton them of Munster province.

The summe total of Friends sufferings this year for Tythes, Priests Maintenance, and repairs of Parish Worship Houses was £1,564 11s. 11d.

1750.

Friends enjoyed their meetings peaceably, and were visited by the following friends of y^e Ministry, whose labours in y^e Gospel were acceptable to us, *viz.*, John Bevington, from Warwickshire, who, besides visiting the meetings of friends, had also Meetings in Lismore and Kinsale among strangers to good satisfaction, and who, at his departure, also wrote an Epistle of Exhortation to Friends, which was dispersed and published amongst them.² Samuel Fothergill, of Lancashire, was here a second time, and visited Friends at their Half Yeares Meeting in y^e 9th Month, and afterwards had divers other meetings in Dublin and other parts of y^e Province of Leinster.

Joseph Tomey, from Dublin, visited Friends in their meetings in y^e provinces of Ulster and Munster.

Friends at Cork this year appointed and held meetings among Strangers at y^e following places in y^e province of Munster, *viz.*, at Kinsale, Bandon, Ross, Carberry, Skibbereen, Baltimore, Bantry, Dunmanaway, Charleville, Mallow, Dungarvin, Caperquin, Lismore, Tallow, and Tipperary, which meetings were large, and held in a peaceable, satisfactory manner, y^e people in most places expressing their satisfaction and desiring further opportunities of y^e like kind.

The summe total of Friends sufferings this year for Tythes, Priests maintenance and the Repairs of Parish Worship Houses, £1,760 7s. 8d.

1753.

May Drummond proceeded in her visit to y^e Meetings of Friends in y^e province of Leinster, and visited some of those in Munster. Edmund Peckover (a 3rd time) visited

² Query if printed. It is not mentioned in Joseph Smith's *Catalogue*, and is not known in **D**.

Friends Meetings throughout the three Provinces as did also, or for the most part, Samuel Stott from Suffolk, and William Rickett from Lincolnshire. Ann Gunner (a 2nd time) and Mary Artis, from Suffolk, visited some meetings in y^e province of Munster, and most of y^e families of Friends in Dublin. Sarah Splatt (a 2nd time) and Mary Sparks visited y^e Meetings of Friends in y^e Provinces of Ulster and Munster, and Mary Sparks also visited y^e meetings of Leinster Province, Sarah Splatt being disabled by infirmity of body from visiting Friends in y^e last named province, except at their Quarterly Meeting at Carlow.³

This year also was finished a certain memorable service, which, altho formerly proposed, had not hitherto been executed, *viz.*, it was again proposed at a Half Years Meeting, 1752, that a National visit should be performed to y^e several Particular and Monthly Meetings throughout y^e Nation by some friends of each Province, in order to enquire how y^e several good Advices and Recommendations of former National Meetings had been put in practice, and also to stir up Friends in their several Meetings, as occasion might require, to a more diligent and due observance thereof. Accordingly, the following friends were appointed to this service, *viz.*, Samuel Watson, Robert Lecky, Joseph Williams, Joseph Tomey, and James Pim, from Leinster, John Cristy, James Cristy, Jacob Hancock, and Thomas Greer, from Ulster, James Tomey and Abraham Fuller, from Munster; and an account was given to y^e National Meeting that they had accomplished y^e said service, and that their labours generally proved to good satisfaction, and that it was hoped they will prove of some benefit.

The summe total of Friends sufferings this year for Tythes, Clarks wages and repairs of Parish Worship Houses, £1,587 12s. 11d.

To be concluded.

³ For many of the names in the earlier portion of this article see *A Book containing a Catalogue of ye names of Friends in the Ministry who from time to time visited ye Meetings of frds in Ireland, but more particularly Corke, Bandon, and the parts westward from Bandon, etc.*, 1656-1765, belonging to Cork Monthly Meeting. The copy of this MS. in D. fills 168 4to. pages. The index, which has been specially prepared, contains nearly 850 entries.

[Would not some Friends interested in Irish Quaker history incline to provide funds for the printing of this valuable manuscript?]

Friends in Current Literature.

The Rise of the Quakers, by T. Edmund Harvey, M.A. (London: Thomas Law, and Headley Brothers. 8vo, pp. 180; in Horne's "Eras of Nonconformity" series), is an excellent handbook of early Quaker history and doctrine, written in attractive, easy style. It will, without doubt, have a large circulation. The author has recently given up an important post in the British Museum to devote himself to philanthropic and municipal work in London. Though careful and accurate in his work, he has been led into error, on page 79, by a misprint in the book referred to, and the name on line 4 should be Thomas Thompson¹, the well-known Friend, of Skipsea, Yorks, who died in 1704.

Joseph Bevan Braithwaite's book, *Memoirs of Anna Braithwaite, being a Sketch of her early Life and Ministry, and Extracts from her private Memoranda, 1830-1859*, has just been issued (London: Headley, 8vo, pp. 201). Rather more than five chapters are given by the author to his mother's visits to America. There are portraits of Anna Braithwaite and her husband, Isaac Braithwaite.

Anna Braithwaite's granddaughter, Anna Braithwaite Thomas, has written a valuable memoir of her husband, *Richard H. Thomas, M.D., Life and Letters* (London: Headley, 8vo, pp. 438). J. Rendel Harris, Litt. D., has contributed a short preface, and the book is supplied with illustrations. It is well that the lessons of such a valuable life should be thus preserved in order that they may be learned and relearned for the future.

John William Steel, of Darlington, Durham, author of "Friendly Sketches," etc., has given us a very useful epitome of northern Quakerism in olden times, in his *Early Friends in the North* (London: Headley, 8vo, pp. 60). The account of Anthony Pearson, justice and Friend, is specially valuable, and it is accompanied with an illustration of Rampshaw Hall, Justice Pearson's home,² where the first Friends' Meeting in Co. Durham was held. Another illustration

¹ J. Whitehead's *Written Gospel Labours*; 1704, gives *Theo. Thomson*; this is corrected in Thomas Chalk's *Life of John Whitehead*, 1852; p. 9 n.

² See *First Publishers of Truth*; pp. 88, etc.

shows the time-honoured Meeting House at Countersett, north-west Yorkshire, near which lived Richard Robinson, George Fox's friend and frequent host, and, at a later date, the Fothergill family, which has given many valued members to the Society of Friends.

Those conversant with Ackworth School and its history will find interesting reading in *Between the Cupolas. A "Light-and-Airy" Record* By W[ilfred Whitten] (London: Headley, 8vo, pp. 128). The book is dedicated "To my old Schoolmasters . . . with Respect, Affection, and Forgiveness." The "light and airy rooms," so named "by a grotesque irony,"³ were "dismal abodes of woe," used for the purpose of punishing misdemeanours and of providing opportunities for reflection. They were constructed in 1819 and abolished in 1847.

Aylmer Maude's *The Doukhobors* (London: Constable, 8vo, pp. 338) gives the history of a people in whom Friends on both sides of the Atlantic have taken much interest.

William Rathbone. A Memoir, by his daughter, Eleanor F. Rathbone (London: Macmillan, 8vo, pp. 507), contains portraits of four successive Friends named William Rathbone, *viz.*, (1) the great-grandfather of the subject of the *Memoir*, 1726-1789; (2) the grandfather, 1757-1809; (3) the father, 1787-1868; (4) the son, 1819-1902. William Rathbone, the great-great-grandfather, joined the Society of Friends about 1730, and a little later his father, William Rathbone, also became a Friend. William Rathbone (1757-1809) left Friends; "the immediate cause of his expulsion from the Society of Friends was his publication of a book entitled, 'A Narrative of Events that have recently taken place in Ireland among the Society called Quakers,' a detailed statement of the circumstances under which a number of Irish Friends had been disowned for what were held to be lax views regarding the authority of the Bible. . . . It was evident that the author shared the heretical opinions of those whose case he was relating." William Rathbone (1787-1868) was disowned for "marrying out," but "re-admitted—it is said, upon his giving an assurance that, though he could not out of courtesy to his wife, say he repented having married her, he would not do it again." He and his family left Friends some years later. His son, the William Rathbone of the *Memoir* (1819-1902), was a

³ See Thompson's *Hist. of Ackworth School*, 1879.

Friend by birth. "He was fond of calling himself a Quaker, and justifying the claim by the saying, 'Once a Quaker, always a Quaker,' though, seeing that his family ceased attending the Friends' Meeting when he was about four years old, his case seems rather an extreme application of the rule."

In *William Bodham Donne and his Friends* (London: Methuen, 8vo, pp. 344) are numerous interesting letters which passed between Donne and Bernard Barton, and which are now first published. Donne writes to Barton in 1842, "By the by, though you read not history, you have probably seen or heard of Sewel's 'History of Friends.' I assure you I took as much interest some weeks since in the account of George Fox, as in all the 'Kings and Kaisers' put together. He waged and won a harder war than Hannibal or Cæsar." There is a reference to "John Joseph Gurney" in one of Donne's pieces of poetry. A portrait of Barton appears among the illustrations.

The King, of the 27th of May, published in London, devotes four folio pages to the Yearly Meeting recently held in Leeds. There are illustrations of the Meeting Houses in Leeds, and at Devonshire House, London, and of Sidcot School, in Somersetshire. Some portraits of Friends also appear, and include George Fox, William Penn, Richard Reynolds, Sir Edward Fry, and several M.P.s. The portrait of Joseph Albert Pease, M.P., is incorrectly ascribed to his brother, Alfred Edward Pease, Bart., and that of the late Joseph Richardson, of Yorkshire, to "Mr. James Richardson, a prominent Irish member of the Society of Friends." The portrait of the junior editor of *THE JOURNAL* also appears.

There have been many references to the Yearly Meeting in the London and provincial papers.

"London at Prayer" is the title of a series of articles in *The Pall Mall Magazine*. The article in the July issue is devoted to Friends, and is written in an able and sympathetic manner by the editor, Charles Morley. The article is enlivened by sketches of the Meeting Houses at Peel, Deptford, and Devonshire House, reproductions of Robert Spence's painting of "George Fox on the Haystack," and of his etching of Brigflatts Meeting House, and a somewhat imaginative scene at Westminster Meeting House during prayer.

Clement Young Sturge, M.A., barrister, has under the

title of *Leaves from the Past* (Bristol: Arrowsmith, 4to, pp. 100), edited the Diary of his great-grandfather, John Allen, brewer, of Wapping, written between February and July, 1777. There are twenty-three illustrations—taken from paintings, photographs, and silhouettes, and, at the end, genealogical tables of the families of Allen, Knight, Sturge, Miller, Jermyn, Clayton, Fox, Stafford, Hanbury, Beck, Lucas, Bastin, Smith, Marriage, etc. Unhappily one looks in vain for an index.

Recent publications also include:—*The Guiding Hand of God*, by J. Rendel Harris (London: Thomas Law, 8vo, pp. 126); *William Penn, Soldier of the Cross and Empire Builder, His Times, His Faith, and His Works*, by Frederick Sessions (London: Headley, 8vo, pp. 28), containing reproductions from pictures of Basing House at Rickmansworth, the State House in Philadelphia, and of William Penn and the Colonists (an early eighteenth century painting); *Poems, by John Greenleaf Whittier*, in the "Red Letter Library," with introduction by the Bishop of Ripon (London: Blackie, small 8vo, pp. 253); *William Penn's Some Fruits of Solitude*, with Introduction by John Clifford, M.A., and a full Bibliography by Samuel Graveson (London: Headley, small 8vo, pp. 180); *Bible Notes*, vol. i., by A. Neave Brayshaw (London: "British Friend" Office, small 8vo, pp. 88, and interleaved blanks); *The Imperial Drug Trade, A Re-statement of the Opium Question in the Light of Recent Evidence and New Developments in the East*, by Joshua Rowntree (London: Methuen, 8vo, pp. 304); *Critical Times in Turkey and England's Responsibility*, by Georgina King Lewis, with portrait of the author in Macedonian costume (London: Hodder, 8vo, pp. 210); *Word-Pictures of Chinese Life, illustrating an unclosed Chapter of History*, by Alfred S. Dyer (London: Roberts, 8vo, pp. 86); *Betting and Gambling, a National Evil*, by B. Seebohm Rowntree (London: Macmillan, 8vo, pp. 250); *J. H. Shorthouse*, edited by his wife, containing, vol. i., "Life and Letters," and vol. ii., "Literary Remains" (London: Macmillan, 8vo, pp. 844).

NORMAN PENNEY.

Friends' Reference Library. (D.)

The following list gives short titles of some books not in the Collection, which the Committee of the Library would be glad to obtain. Other lists of *desiderata* will be sent on application to the Librarian, Norman Penney, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Hester BIDDLE's *Trumpet of the Lord God*, 1662 ; John BELLERS'S *Colledge of Industry* in Owen's *New View of Society*, 1818, *Watch unto Prayer*, American editions, v. y., *To the . . . Commissioners appointed to take care of the poor Palatines*, 1709, *Considerations on the Schism Bill* ; James BROWN'S *Epistle of Love and Caution*, Newcastle, 1754 ; Alfred BEESLEY'S *Japheth*, 1834, *History of Banbury*, 1841 ; James M. BROWN'S Penn's *Primitive Christianity*, Phila., 1857 ;

John CHANDLER'S *Special Warrant*, 1663 ; Dr. CLUTTON'S *Dissertation on . . . Small Pox*, 1721 ; *A Full and True Account of Benjamin Child, a Quaker*, 1703 ; Richard CLIPSON'S *Epistle to Friends of Truth*, 1680 ; *The Cry of Oppression* (No. 2), 1683, folio ;

William EDMUNDSON'S *Answer to the Clergy's Petition*, 1688 ;

George FOX'S *To all that would know the Way*, 1659 ;

Enoch HOWET'S *Quaking Principles Dashed to Pieces*, 1655 ; John HELTON'S *Reasons for quitting the Methodist Society*, 2nd and 3rd editions, *Deplorable State of Man*, 1st edition ;

Funeral Sermon on the Death of Dinah JOHNSON, 1709 ;

Thomas LETCHWORTH'S *Monthly Ledger*, 3 vols., 1773-5 ;

Brief Account of Robert MOTT, N.Y., 1815 ;

William PENN'S *Sandy Foundation Shaken*, with Preface by Thomas Foster, 12mo., 1812, 1818 ; PENN'S Trial, entitled, *A Suitable Present for every Freeborn Englishman*, 1771 ; PENN'S *Truth Rescued from Imposition*, 1700, *Great Case of Liberty*, 1670, *Christian Quaker*, Phila., 1824 ; James POPE'S *Plea for Truth*, c. 1659 ;

The Young Quaker, a Comedy, 1784 ; *The Quaker's Letter of Thanks*, 1722 ;

Randall ROPER'S *Truth Uindicated . . . John Perrot*, 1661 ; Thomas ROBINS'S *Sinners Warning-Piece*, c. 1650 ;

SHADWELL'S *Fair Quaker of Deal*, 1709, 1756, *The Fair Quaker, or the Humors of the Navy*, 2nd edition, 1775.

William TOMLINSON'S *Word of Reproof*, 2nd edition, c. 1655, *Epistle to Magistrates*, broadside ; *Memorials of Sarah TUCKER*, Providence, 1848 ; Elizabeth TUCKETT'S *Example and Precept*, 1831 ;

Priscilla WAKEFIELD'S *Leisure Hours, Juvenile Anecdotes, Domestic Recreation, Sketches of Human Manners, Traveller in Africa, Traveller in Asia*.

Sixth List of Members.

*Names received in London from the 9th of 4th Month to
the 22nd of 7th Month, 1905.*

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Dr. Williams's Library	Tuds, Josiah W. (U.S.A.)
Ely, Warren S. (U.S.A.)	Tyson, James (U.S.A.)
Gibbins, Frederick William	Wanstead Preparative Meeting
Halliday, S.	Warren, T. (South Africa)
Mennell, George Henry	Willesden Preparative Meeting
Mervine, William M. (U.S.A.)	Wrigley, Robert

Editors' Notes.

The Editors would be glad to receive suggestions for a suitable motto for the Historical Society, and also for a monogram.

They would also be glad to know the opinions of their readers on the proposal to print, occasionally, on the cover of THE JOURNAL, a list of the names and addresses of the members of the Historical Society.

Some members are urging the enlargement of THE JOURNAL, so that a greater amount of matter might be published each quarter, and the Editors would be willing to agree to this if the subscription list could be increased from 500 to, say, 750.

The newly elected president of the Society suggests the insertion in THE JOURNAL of epitomes of the history of Meetings for Discipline, presented in genealogical form to show the various amalgamations or divisions which have produced the present boundaries, and their dates. The Editors would be glad to receive such Meeting genealogies for publication.

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