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OF THE
FRIENDS HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

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CONTENTS OF NUMBER ONE

	Page
250 Years of London Y. M.	1
Editor's Notes	2
An Irishman at London Y. M. in 1794	3
Record of Friends travelling in Ireland, 1756-1861. I.	17
The Diary of James Backhouse, 1747-1752	21
The Travels of William Baldwin in America, 1709	27
George Fox's Knowledge of Hebrew. By A. N. <i>Brayshaw, B.A., LL.B. Illustrated</i>	31
Letter from Joseph Bringhurst to the Poet Cowper	32
William Crotch and the Poet Cowper	33
Frederick Smith and the Poet Cowper	34
Friends and Current Literature	36
Recent Accessions to D	40

Notes and Queries:—

John and Elizabeth Estaugh—Quaker Bankers of Cork—Isaac Hopper and his Library—"The Journal of Thomas Shillitoe"—In Death still Divided—Buried like a Dog—Will of John Parsons, of London, 1702—Muschamp Family—Recording Clerks—A Descendant of John Woolman—Samuel M. Janney and the Indian Council—Jacob Brown, 1775-1821—Nathanael Greene, 1742-1786—Ruskin and Quakers—"The Friend," Honolulu

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For Table of Contents see page two of cover

250 Years of
London Yearly Meeting

IT has been decided by the Agenda Committee to devote the first evening of next Yearly Meeting to an historical survey of the work of London Y.M. during the two and a half centuries in which it has been held *without a break* (1668/9 to 1918).

For use on this occasion material is in preparation in the Library Department at Devonshire House, and the Librarian would be very glad to receive information bearing on this subject—especially to be informed of reports of Yearly Meeting, written by individual Friends.

As it is intended to print some record of the occasion, which will contain the papers read or referred to, information regarding pictures suitable for reproduction would be welcomed.

*Devonshire House, 136, Bishopsgate,
London, E.C.2.*

Editor's Notes

THE Editor regrets the delay in the issue of the last part of last year's volume, although that delay has made evident the interest with which many of his readers anticipate the publication of **THE JOURNAL**. It is to be hoped that the four issues of the present volume will make timely appearance.

Among articles which it is intended to print in volume XV. may be named "The Life and Letters of Jean de Marsillac," a French Friend of the late eighteenth century, who has been described as a "Napoleonic spy"; "The Dresses of a Quaker Wedding Party in the Eighteenth Century"; further "private views" of London Yearly Meeting; "The Goff Letters," by S. Hilda Bell, and other records of Friends in Ireland; etc.

It has been decided to publish as a special Supplement to **THE JOURNAL** a paper by A. Neave Brayshaw, read at numerous meeting houses in late months, describing the personal life of George Fox. Some of the material has been drawn from obscure and little known sources, and "The Personality of George Fox" is presented in a light and with a detail which will be new to most readers.

The Supplement will probably run to ninety-six pages and will, by special arrangement, be sold at the reduced price of one shilling (post free for one shilling and three-pence).

Later in the year a souvenir volume of the celebration of two-and-a-half centuries of London Yearly Meeting will probably appear. See page one of this issue.

An Irishman at London Yearly Meeting in 1794

A LITTLE diary of 24 pages, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 3 in., written by John Lecky (1764-1839) of Cork¹, has been lent to D., *per* J. Ernest Grubb, of Carrick on Suir. We offer to our readers the following extracts :

Left Cork abt $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2, 4th day 5 mo. 7. 1794. Sailed from Cove² abt $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 & arrivd at King Road $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1. 6th Day morning came up in a Boat to Lamplighter's Hall to Breakfast & up to Bristol near 12 o'clock. Call'd on W^m Gayner, John Waring, John Lury, Walter Jacks.

In coming to the city from Lamplighter's Hall we came thro' Lord Clifford's park which with the General Face of the Country exceeds most of what I have seen in Ireland, except in some parts of Leinster abt Ballitore, Belan &c. The Entrance into Bristol where we came in, is I find the best, & exceeds any thing I have seen in Ireland, the Suburbs being elegant & regular Houses fit for people of consequence & next to no small Houses or Cabins. I can see little or no similarity between Bristol & Cork, the Houses built of Brick & many of them cover'd with Tiles, with the manners of the people, had something of a surprizing Effect to a person so lately left another Country, & make such wonder that a few Hours sailing shou'd bring us into so different a place. I find that a plain Appearance and consistency of conduct are likely to prove beneficial and causes that make a Friend be taken more notice of by Friends.

Henry Tuke³ from York & Mary Prior⁴ from near London here on a family Visit, with Isaac Hadwen⁵ & his wife, I met at John Lury's, also W^m Crotch⁶ from Needham in Suffolk, a minister of considerable note & one who was convinced abt 11 & received at abt 13 years of age, appeared in the Ministry, abt 19.

5 Mo. 11. 1st Day. 3 Meetings, first at 10 large & a small Meeting house open besides ; 2nd at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 thin & the last at 6 pretty full. This is the last Day for

holding 3 Meetings, the last M^o Meets having concluded to discontinue the middle one, the Evening Meeting in future to begin at 5 oClock from 21 of 3rd Mo to 21 9 mo inclusive & at 6 in Winter. W. Crotch & Mary Prior both similarly led to declare that a fast from outward ministry was likely to be experienced.

[After a further description of Bristolian architecture, John Lecky writes :]

Friends meeting house is a substantial looking Building I think it wou'd do as well to have less moulding cornices &c, which probably cost a great deal. The ground plan is abt the size of Cork House. The Number of Friends Families abt 180.

Staid to Meeting 3rd Day; on Accot of Friends in the Visit perhaps it was larger than usual, but the attendance was pretty large

5 M^o 13. 3rd Day left Bristol in a Stage at 2 oClock got well to Lond^o abt $\frac{1}{2}$ past nine the 14th in the Morn^g, did very little for the Rem^r of the Day but see a little of the City & a few Friends, among whom was Sam^l Emlen⁷ just the same as when he left Ireland. . . . I was at the Guild Hall, Exchange, B. Fryer's Bridge &c &c with John Pim,⁸ who had provided Lodging in Barth^o Close for several of the Irish Friends.

15th 5th Day. Monthly Meeting at Westminster. I was to have attended, but prevented & confined till Evening with my right Eye swelled from Cold I caught in the Stage I believe. In the Evening went out to Islington in a coach with J. P., his wife and sister in Law & from thence walked thro' the Fields to near Newington—the view of the Country & Neighbourhood of the City in that Quarter is very rich.

6th Day 16th at meeting in the New Women's Meeting Room, the first Meeting ever held in it, the number of persons present & they mostly of the Society was computed to 1500, a great Number of Ministers but from the great crowd they were obliged to be scatter'd all over the Meeting. Several spoke & some largely, particularly Sam^l Emlen in his usual Extraordinary Way, George Dilwyn⁹, Martha Haworth,¹⁰ &c &c. In the Evening attended a large Committee of Ackworth School at Grace Church Street Meeting House which held from 3 to abt

8 & very little Good or Information to be had from it owing to a diff^{ce} of Sentiment between the Lond^o & Country Committees who have the management of the School.

[The next was an off-day After breakfast at John Merrick's our Diarist goes sight seeing and at dinner at J. M.'s he meets Nancy Chandlee and Nancy Howis (?). After dinner he visits some show of freaks—"Cow with two Heads, Sheep with six Legs . . . a Model of a Guillotine & a figure dress'd up to represent the late King of France."]

[Then follows a list of Friends from Ireland present at Y.M.]

Josh Williams ¹¹	Mary Ridgway ¹⁸
John Conran ¹²	Jane Watson ¹⁹
Sam ^l Davis ¹³	Lucia Christy
Reuben Fisher ¹⁴	Rebecca Strangman ²⁰
Saml Elly ¹⁵	Margt Hoyland ²¹
Saml Bewley	Ann Broadhead ²²
W ^m Penrose Sam ^l	Louisa Conran
Ab ^m Jackson ¹⁶	—— Phelps
John Shannon	—— Bradshaw
Thos Bradshaw	& children
John Phelps	Sarah Birkit
Robert Grubb ¹⁷	Mary Birkit ²³
Thos Pim	
W ^m Fennell, Cahir Abbey	
John Lecky	

[On First Day, 18th, J. Lecky was at Peel morning meeting, "Dined at John Pim, Sen^{rs} 8 in Lamb's Conduit Street, with his wife Sarah, Sister to Cous^a Ann Pike of Cork" and was at Westminster in the afternoon.]

[Y.M. began on Second Day at 4. "The new Men's Room was fill'd & the number of Friends present computed by some at 1200, but I think 950 to 1000 nearly the Number."]

[On Third Day meetings were held 10 to 1 and 4 to 8, under the Clerkship of Joseph Gurney Bevan²⁴ and were occupied with answers to Queries.]

4th day 21 Six publick meetings at 10 [and then finished Answers to the Queries 4 to past 7 !]

5 Day 22nd . . . The Meeting for Sufferings which has been heretofore held every 6th Day is changed to the 1st & 3rd 6th Days in every month from the 1st to the 6th inclusive & on the 1st 6th Day only in every other Month.

[Further visits to the City followed.]

6th Day 23rd To Meeting at Horslydown w^{ch} was (as well as all the others open) very crowded. Martha Routh²⁵ in an 'extraord^y Testimony for above an Hour I suppose & Mary Proud²⁶ in Supp^a very long & uncommonly sublime. Meeting for Discipline at 4 . . . a debate ab^t publishing a second Edition of the Book of Extracts which was put off for another year . . . The large Committee to meet again at 7 in the Morning.

1st Day 25. To Grace Church Street Meeting in the Morning . . . to Devonshire House in the Afternoon which was held at the Women's House & very full above 1,000 persons present I believe & less preaching than in any Meeting I have been at. The People look'd for Words I suppose & they were perhaps rightly disappointed.

4 Day 28. Two Meetings. The first in the Morning at 11 finished the Business . . . the Evening at 5 the General Epistle got thro' tho' not without too much debating about the wording of the General Epistle, but that being got thro', the Meeting being better attended than for some of the latter past Sittings & I think all the Rep. present except 1 & except those who got leave to be absent; they settled down into a comfortable solemnity when the final Minute being read & three friends concerned in supplication, the Meeting closed in an uncommonly solemn Manner ab^t $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 being the 11th sitting I think.

5th Day 29. I went to Change the first Time at the Change hour where I met several Cork people. After having dined at W. Birkbecks,²⁷ in the Evening I went to Park Meeting held at 6 oclock in Southwark; this is principally designed for Clerks & Servants who cannot get to the other Meetings conveniently. There was ab^t 250 persons at it & several Friends spoke—G. Dilwyn, Job Thomas²⁸ of Wales, Mary Pryor of Hartford &c. One Minister at the Yearly Meeting from Wales (Edward

Davis) that can hardly speak English & at home preaches in Welsh. The Epistle published this Even^g: sent one to Bro^r T. Jacob²⁹ In the last sitting of the Meeting several Friends wished to prevent their being so speedily made publick but others being in favour of the old plan of giving to any who asked for them. Jas. Phillips³⁰ ended the Debate by saying that until it was concluded & enter'd on the Book, he woud continue the accustom'd way of dispersing them.

6th day 30th Josh^h Williams & several of the Irish Friends set off this Morn^g for home; at 11 went to the Peel Meeting where the Remains of Geo. Beaumont³¹ late partner with Tho^s Corbyn³² was brought & a large Meeting held, after which went to Bunhil Fields to the Interment, chiefly to see the Method of conducting Funerals there; there are few or none of the Funerals here that any people attend on foot. The Coffin without Towels was brought into Meets^g on Friends Shoulders & carried away the same way to the Hearse which was coverd & close like some market Carts I have seen in Cork, except its being on 4 Wheels & drawn with 2 Horses after which followed the Relations & some invited Friends in ab^t 12 Coaches. The Grave was made very deep, the Earth spread & covered with Boards, no Seats for the Relatives, but they were placed about the Grave, across which lay 2 pieces of wood on w^{ch} the Coffin was laid & afterw^{ds} lowered down wth Ropes & Webb. In the Burying Ground there are no Distinction of Graves, not so much as the Sod raised on them. There appears to be a difficulty in knowing where to open the Ground & they are obliged to bore with an Instrument, when, if they meet any Obstruction they try elsewhere, this wou'd not do in stony Ground; in this Ground Geo. Fox was buried & formerly there was a Stone in a Wall that pointed it out, but I believe it was removed on rebuilding the Wall.

[Several days were spent by John Lecky in business calls, but he generally arranged to meal at Friends' houses.]

1st day 6 Month 1st. Went to Tottenham after Breakfast with J. Pim in a single Horse Chair, John Shannon in comp^y on Horseback. The Meeting pretty

large, many Friends from Lond^o & the Neighb^d usually going to Tottenham the next 1st Day after the Yearly Meeting. Several there that had scarcely the Appearance of Friends but others & even of the gay Families that are evidently under a good Degree of Conversion & their Dress very plain. The Morn^g Meets began at 11 & the afternoon at 4, W^m Crotch, Tho^s Colley,³³ R^d Phillips,³⁴ Ann Tuke,³⁵ Marg^t Hoyland &c at them. I dined with John Chorley³⁶ whose Wife Alice is gone to Yorkshire to see a sick Mother; took Tea at 3 oClock at Tho^s Phillips & again at 7 at Tho^s Forster's³⁷ whose Mother, a fine old valuable Fr^d of 87 yrs of Age we call'd to see.

2nd Day 6^{mo} 2. 1794. Went to see the Leverian Museum, to 'Change after dinner & thence to the top of Paul's, after which went to see Joanna Power, late of Youghall, & to sup at J. Merrick's. I cut a bit of copper from the Ball at the top of Paul's 404 Feet from the Ground . . .

3rd day 3rd. After Breakfast went to Somerset House & in the Evens to Tea at Joanna Powers, from whence went to the Queen's Palace Gate to see the King &c going to the Opera. There were abt 11 Coaches, & 1 Chaise I think & the King, Queen, Six Princesses & their Attendants, besides several whom I suppose were Officers of State.

[The following First-day John Lecky was at The Peel and heard Sarah Harrison³⁸ and Martha Routh. After an ineffectual attempt to secure a seat in the Stage for Hull, which caused delay, he left London at 5 p.m. on Third Day, the 10th of Sixth Month and reached Lincoln about 8 p.m. the following evening—distance 133 miles. He notes the condition of agriculture and remarks on the number of windmills.]

We passed by a Gibbet near Stilton where the Bones of a Man are in Chains abt 8 years. [At Hull, under date "6 Day, 13th," he writes:]

The News of the Engagement between the 2 Fleets³⁹ having arrived last Evening & confirmed to-day, the Bells were ringing all Night at Intervals & this Day Colours hung out, the Ships fired & the Soldiers also . . . Great Illuminations & other demonstrations of what they call Loyalty; at the Cross Keys Inn where I lodge some

were drinking & singing till 3 oClock . . . Friends appear'd very much afraid of having their Windows broken & some are in the practice of putting up Candles; one Friend, a Carpenter, though plainly dress'd was anxiously seeking for his Workmen to send to some of his Customers or Employers to fix up Boards &c for Candles. I thought it my place to give him some plain hints of the Impropriety I saw in such Conduct, which did not appear to be very cordially recd, owing to the looseness of Conduct in others & in other Respects. The People are much after the world & afraid to let slip any Opp^y of making Money.

1st Day 15th first Meeting at 10 2nd D^o at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2, both Silent. In the Evening at Edw^d Hornors, &c.

[From Hull J. Lecky passed to York, "Supp'd with W^m Tuke" and went on to Manchester.]

This place I take to be nearly as large as Cork, tho' they have no Corporation nor Members in Parliament. They are about cutting a new Canal from West Houghton to go by Preston to Lancaster. . . .

4th Day 18th Left at 2 oClock in the morning & got to Preston to Breakfast. This place is idle having very little Trade of any Sort. . . . got to Lancaster about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11. This Town is the first coverd with Slates that I have met with in this Land. The Castle on an Eminence with their worship House adjoining is a fine Object and sets off the Town much.

5th Day 19th Went to Meeting at 10 The Meeting House is on an Eminence pleasantly situated & of a pretty good size. There are a large Body of Friends here perhaps 50 or 60 Families, some of whom are so gay as to retain no Appearance of the Society, tho' they appear to be on as good Terms with each other as in some other places . . . In the afternoon went with Geo Barrow & Henry Jepson to bathe ab^t a Mile below Lancaster

1st Day 22nd [at Liverpool] Meeting in the morning at 10. Dined with Isaac Hadwen. The afternoon Meeting began at 3. Took tea with W^m Farrer⁴⁰ & nephew John Harrison.⁴¹

[After transacting some business and visiting "the Blind Asylum," "the Tobacco Warehouse" and "the

Queen's Dock" and after a fruitless attempt to set out to sea, John Lecky finally got across the Channel and safely landed again on Irish soil.]

NOTES PREPARED WITH THE KIND ASSISTANCE OF J. ERNEST GRUBB

¹ John Lecky (1764-1839) was "the eldest son of Robert Lecky, of Youghal (who died in 1772), by a daughter [Margaret] of Thomas Harvey, of Springfield, near Youghal; and grandson of John Lecky of Kilnock, co. Carlow, who removed to Youghal about 1750 [2]. The last named John Lecky was son of another John, who, in 1716, for his zeal in promoting the tenets of the Society of Friends, was arrested at Kilkenny, and imprisoned there for holding a religious meeting, described, after the fashion of the time as 'a riotous assembly'. At the age of eight years John Lecky [our Diarist] was adopted by his uncle, Francis Harvey, a merchant and freeman of Cork, on whose death he became a business partner with Mrs. Harvey, the firm being Lecky and Harvey. She died in 1800 and Mr. Lecky thereupon went into partnership with Mr. Newenham in the banking business till 1821, when he retired therefrom."

"The Private Bankers of Cork and the South of Ireland," in the *Journal of the Cork Hist. and Archæ. Soc.*, vol. 1 (1892), p. 245.

John Lecky married in 1796 Susanna, daughter of Joseph Jacob, of Waterford; their son Robert John Lecky was born in 1809 and died at his London residence in 1897.

² Now Queenstown, since the visit of Queen Victoria in 1849.

³ Henry Tuke (1755-1814), of York, preacher and writer. His works were edited by Lindley Murray and published in four volumes in 1815. He was a son of William and Elizabeth (Hoyland) Tuke, and received an early education at a school at Sowerby, near Thirsk, kept by a Friend named Ellerby, and later studied Latin and Greek. He married Mary Maria Scott, for whom and her non-Quaker family, see chap. ii. *Memoirs of Samuel Tuke*, 1860.

⁴ Mary Bray, afterwards Pryor, was born in Nonsuch House near the south end of London Bridge in 1737, daughter of Andrew Bray, a stationer. She married John Pryor, a woolstapler, of Hertford, in 1760, and had eight children. She had three interviews with George III. in reference to the war with America. Her adventurous voyage to America in 1797 is told in attractive form in *Mary Pryor, A Life Story of a Hundred Years Ago*, by Mary Pryor Hack, 1887. See Testimony; *Quaker Biographies*, vol. iii.

⁵ There were four of the name Isaac Hadwen (1687-1737, c. 1724-1767, 1753-1842, 1793-1865). This was Isaac the third (1753-1842), of Liverpool. He married Susanna Gayland, of Warwick, in 1791. "From 1789 to 1828 he was the frequent and acceptable companion of several Friends from America in their visits to different parts of this Nation" (Testimony). He accompanied William Flanner to Ireland in 1828, being the "Isaac Haldwell" of Mrs. Greer's *Quakerism*, 1851, p. 100—"a most gentlemanly looking person and prepossessed us very much by the quiet smile of drollery with which he watched the impression made on us by the uncouth figure of the American." (See also THE JOURNAL iv. 87.)

⁶ William Crotch (-1805) left an account of his early life and convincement, which was printed in *The Irish Friend*, vol. 2 (1839), p. 94. He was brought up as a "waiting boy at a great Inn in Norwich," and began to attend Meeting against the wishes of his Mistress. "I was very soon received amongst Friends, at thirteen years of age. I was some time footman to John Gurney [of Earlham, 1749-1809, father of the well-known Earlham family]. I remember one time when Rachel Wilson was at our Meeting, I invited William Crowe, a neighbour lad with whom I was intimate . . . to go with me." (This was William Crowe (1733-1805), of Norwich, who became an eminent Minister. Letters which passed between the two Williams are in D.)

William Crotch travelled in the ministry in the British Isles, and in 1799 he received a certificate (original in D.) to visit America. He was again liberated for similar service in 1804. He arrived in New York in a poor state of health, but was able to pay some remarkable family visits and engage in other service in Philadelphia and elsewhere. Surrounded by the tender care of Friends of Philadelphia, he departed this life in that city in 1805.

⁷ Samuel Emlen (1730-1799), of Philadelphia, the noted preacher, paid seven visits to Europe, his first being in company with John Woolman. (*Biog. Cata. Lond. Friends' Inst.*, 1888.) He had a father and a son of the same name.

⁸ John Pim (1718-1796) of London, was the son of Joshua Pim, of Mountrath, Queen's Co. John and Sarah Pim had fifteen children, the eldest, Sarah (1746-) married John Grubb, of Anner Mills, Clonmel, at Tottenham in 1778, her father being described as John Pim Joshua.

It is not always easy to tell whether the elder or younger J.P. is intended by John Lecky.

John Pim, Jr., (1752-1829), son of John and Sarah, of Dublin, was at Ballitore School, and in 1773 he settled in London and became a merchant and minister. In 1790 he married Elizabeth Bevan (1762-1835), daughter of Paul Bevan, of Swansea and Tottenham.

⁹ George Dillwyn (1738-1821) was born in Philadelphia. In 1759, he married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Deborah Hill. His first visit to Europe occupied about seven years, beginning 1784; his second lasted nine years; he quitted Europe in 1802, and returned to his home at Burlington, N.J. His wife was the companion of his European travels. See *Gathered Fragments*, by Ann Alexander, of Ipswich, 1858.

¹⁰ Martha Haworth (Howarth) (1750-1799) was the daughter of George and Martha Haworth, of Shuttleworth Hall, Lancs. She was a Minister about twenty-seven years. Many letters to and from her are in D.

¹¹ Joseph Williams (1736-1807) was son of Joseph and Mary Williams, of Dublin. He began to preach in about the year 1787; "he many times attended the yearly meeting in London" (*Leadbeater's Biog. Notices*, 1823). In 1761 he married Jane Chamberlain. Mary Birkett (see note 23) wrote *Lines* to his memory, 1807.

¹² John Conran (1739-1827), of Moyallen, co. Down, visited many Meetings as a travelling Minister. In 1783 he married Louisa Strangman (1755-1805), daughter of Samuel and Anne Strangman, of Mountmellick. For a record of his life see his published *Journal*, 1850, and also *The Irish Friend* for 1837 and 1839, and for Louisa Conran, see *Leadbeater's Biog. Notices*, 1823. There is a silhouette of J.C. in the Cash Collection in D.

¹³ Samuel Davis, of Clonmel, was son of Robert Davis, of Minehead (see *Friends' Magazine*, 1831, p. 16). He went to Clonmel to condole with the relatives of Joseph Sparrow (who, with Edith Lovell, was drowned on their passage from Cork to Bristol in 1782), and met and married Mary Grubb, daughter of Benjamin Grubb of Clonmel, 1727-1802 (and his wife Susanna, *née* Malone). Robert Davis, now of Harrogate, is a descendant.

¹⁴ Reuben Fisher and his wife Jenepher lived at Youghal. They were parents of Joseph Fisher (c. 1777-1816), whose *Diary* was printed by William Alexander, at York, in 1820.

¹⁵ Samuel Elly (1757-1839) was eldest son of Samuel Elly (1705-1781) of Cork, and Sarah Wiley, his second wife, and grandson of John Elly (d. 1733) who came to Ireland with his mother and settled in New Ross, co. Wexford, and joined Friends. John Elly married Deborah, second daughter of Lieutenant Robert Sandham (1620-1675) for whom see Leadbeater's *Biog. Notices*; Evans's *Friends' Library*. (J.E.G.)

¹⁶ Abraham Jackson (c. 1763-1833), of Garryroan, co. Tipperary, married Ann Broadhead (1757-1812), of Yorkshire, in 1800. He died at Neath, South Wales, to which place he had removed. His "dear wife Barbara Jackson" is mentioned in his will (copy with J. Ernest Grubb, Carrick-on-Suir).

¹⁷ Robert Grubb (1743-1797), of Clonmel, was the son of Joseph Grubb of Clonmel (1710-1782) and his wife Sarah, *née* Greer.

In 1782, while resident in York, he married Sarah Tuke (1756-1790), daughter of William and Elizabeth Tuke, of York. They removed to Ireland in 1787. In 1792 he went to France in reference to the proposed establishment of a school at Chambord (*THE JOURNAL*, vol. vii.; *Leadbeater Papers*, vol. i.).

R. and S. Grubb travelled extensively in the ministry. Letters written to them by Rebecca Jones, of Philadelphia, are in *D*. Their marriage certificate, 5 iv. 1782, is in the possession of J. Ernest Grubb, of Carrick on Suir.

^{18, 19} For Mary Ridgway and Jane Watson, see *THE JOURNAL*, x. 132, 280.

²⁰ Rebecca Strangman (1759-1825) was a sister of John Grubb, of Anner Mills. She married Joseph Strangman, of Waterford, in 1786.

²¹ For Margaret Hoyland (1765-1833) see *THE JOURNAL*, iii. 135n; mss. in *D*. There is a coloured reproduction of a miniature of this Friend in *D*. (Pictures, i. 173).

²² Ann Broadhead, afterwards wife of Abraham Jackson (see note 16), was at this time assisting in the boarding school at Suir Island, Clonmel, founded by Sarah (Robt.) Grubb, *née* Tuke, to which district she had removed from Yorkshire about 1786.

²³ Probably the Mary Birkett, of Dublin, who wrote *A Poem on the African Slave Trade*, 1792, and, also in verse, *Lines to the Memory of Joseph Williams* (see note 11), 1807. There is in *D* a letter from M. Birkett to S. Philips, in care of Ursuliana Stratton, of Bristol, dated from Dublin, 5 mo. 27, 1799, and referring to the death in her confinement of "Hannah," *i.e.*, Hannah Wilson Reynolds, *form.* Forbes, of Dublin, who died 9 v. 1799, aged 30, at Wallington, Surrey. Mary Birkett signed the Reynolds-Forbes wedding certificate. (Information from Edith Webb, Dublin.)

²⁴ Joseph Gurney Bevan (1753-1814) was the son of Timothy and Hannah Bevan, of London. "His literary studies were for some years pursued under a physician, a classical scholar, who had a taste for poetry, and under whose tuition he became familiarly acquainted with some of the Latin poets" (*Biog. Cata. Fds. Inst.*, 1888). In 1776 he married (s.p.) Mary Plumstead (1751-1813), daughter of Robert and Hannah Plumstead, and entered into his father's business of chemist and druggist in Plough Court, Lombard Street. But in 1794 he retired from business to devote himself to religious work. He wrote biographies of James Nayler, Robert Barclay and Isaac Penington, and Sarah Stephenson. He was the writer of the well-known *Summary of the History, Doctrine, and Discipline of Friends*, at the desire of the Meeting for Sufferings, 1790; many times reprinted, and translated into Welsh, French, German, Italian, and Spanish, down to about 1850, with a Philadelphia edition of 1882. He was one of the editors of that well-known necrology, *Piety Promoted*. He was an Elder and his wife a Minister. He was prominent in the trial of Hannah Barnard for Unitarianism at the Y.M. of 1801, and had been Clerk of Y.M. in 1794.

Hannah C. Gurney, *aft.* Backhouse, writes of J. and M. Bevan in 1807, "I have often very much enjoyed their company, yet it has been like breathing a rarer atmosphere—though better of itself, yet oppressive to earthly things. I thoroughly relished his high intellectual capacity" (*Journal*, 1858). He is described in *Memorials of Hope Park* (Edinburgh), as "this large-hearted, genial friend, sound writer and classical scholar." A memorial volume was brought out by Josiah Forster in 1821.

The family of Bevan must be distinguished from that of Bevans. Both families were known to London Quakerism of the same period.

²⁵ Martha Routh (1743-1817) was a daughter of Henry and Jane Winter, of Stourbridge. When about seventeen she removed to Nottingham and assisted Anna Coulson with her school there, later becoming principal. She journeyed as a Minister through England, Scotland and Ireland. She married Richard Routh of Manchester in 1776. In 1794-97 she was in America and later, accompanied by her husband, she crossed the Atlantic again. R. Routh died in New York in 1804. Her death took place while attending Y.M., at the house of Simon Bailey, of Spitalfields.

See *Memoir*, 1822; Testimony; *D.N.B.*; THE JOURNAL, ii., iv., vi., xiii.; letters, etc., in D. At her first visit to the States she introduced the "plain bonnet" among American Friends, which head dress took the place of the beaver hats then in use (Gummere, *The Quaker*, 1901, pp. 110, 190; *The Westonian*, 1912, p. 101.

²⁶ Mary Proud (1742-1826) was a daughter of Rowland and Elizabeth Jones, of Ross. In early life she went to London, and there contracted a marriage with a non-Friend, "a sober, religious character," however. After five years of married life she lost her husband and two children within four months. As Mary Malham, she returned to Ross, and was engaged in ministerial work. In 1775 she married William Proud, of Hull, and 1803, with husband and daughter, Rachel Proud, she removed into Essex to Bocking and Kelvedon. See Testimony.

²⁷ This was doubtless Wilson Birkbeck (1754-1812), son of John and Sarah (Wilson) Birkbeck, of Settle. He was an ironfounder of Nicholas Lane, London, and he later lived on Stamford Hill. His first wife was Hannah Plumstead (d. 1791), and his second wife was Grizell Hoare, who, as his widow, became the third wife of William Allen, F.R.S.

²⁸ Job Thomas (c. 1750-1807) occupied a small farm-house in Carmarthenshire, and was by trade a shoemaker. He also attended London Y.M. in 1796 (*F.Q.E.*, 1894, p. 469). About a year later "he was thrown from a young horse and received so great an injury on the spine, as at length to occasion the deprivation of voluntary motion in every limb, his head only remained subject to his will." (*Piety Promoted*), which continued for ten years till his death, after intense suffering.

Job's wife was not a Friend, but their surviving son, Joseph Thomas (c. 1788-1870), was sent to John Benwell's school at Sidcot. He remained a Friend till he "married out," and was disowned; he became a useful member of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist body (*The Friend* (Lond.), 1870, p. 217). Hannah Chapman Backhouse visited the family in 1843, and writes: "Called on Job Thomas's widow, aged 94—a very interesting visit—saw her son and a nice grandchild who takes care of her. Truly the savour of his spirit seemed to remain among them—the blessing to the third and fourth generation of those that feared the name of the Lord" (*Journal*, 1858, p. 261).

²⁹ Thomas Jacob (1762-1828), of Waterford, and later of New Ross, where he died. His sister Susanna (1764-1838) was the wife of the writer, John Lecky. Thomas Jacob's wife was Hannah Fennell Lecky, sister of John Lecky; she was a daughter of Robert and Margaret Lecky, of Youghal.

³⁰ James Phillips (1743-1799) was the son of William and Frances Phillips, of Redruth, Cornwall; in 1768 he was married to Mary Whiting, in London, being described as "Citizen and Woolman." About 1775 he commenced business at George Yard, Lombard Street, as Friends' printer and stationer, a business in which he was succeeded by his son, William Phillips (1775-1828), the noted geologist. He had another son, Richard (1778-1851), a chemist. Both sons were Fellows of the Royal Society. (*THE JOURNAL*, vii. 30-32.) There are numerous letters in **D.** addressed to James Phillips.

³¹ The London Registers record the burial of *John* Beaumont, at Bunhill Fields, 30 v. 1794, aged 62.

³² Thomas Corbyn (c. 1711-1791) was apprenticed to a highly-respectable apothecary in Holborn, London, and succeeded to the business. He was also a good practical gardener. "The sternness of his manner veiled a heart susceptible of the kindest feelings. . . . His line appears to have been assisting young men in their first efforts to establish themselves in business; he used to lend small sums to such. . . . His losses from this practice were considerable" (Robson MSS. in **D.**). He was an Elder; his wife, Sarah Corbyn (c. 1719-1790) was a Minister. Their second daughter, Sarah, married Richard Phillips (1756-1836). See *Richard Phillips*, 1841, pp. 54ff.

³³ For Thomas Colley (1742-1812), see *THE JOURNAL*, x. The following anecdote respecting him is told in the *Memoir of James Hurnard*, 1883, p. 49:

"He was originally a drummer in the English Militia and afterwards became a Minister in the Society of Friends, and paid a visit to America in that capacity. While travelling in that country he came to Richmond, in Virginia, at which town he felt a religious concern to hold a public meeting. There was no building in the place so suitable for his purpose as the Hall of Legislature, which was then sitting. As soon as it became known that an English Quaker preacher was desirous to have the Hall to hold a meeting in they adjourned their sitting and allowed him to have the use of

it. Several members of the Legislature attended, and, among the rest, the gentleman who related the following particulars. He said that when he sat down in the meeting he felt ashamed of himself for being there; and he was still more ashamed when the preacher rose, and he perceived that he was a little, insignificant man, and evidently uneducated. He thought it presumptuous in Thomas Colley to pretend to come there to enlighten them, who were men of education. He hung down his head in order that he might not be observed by anyone present. He said that the text of Scripture with which the preacher began was one that he had never been able to understand, and, therefore, had disbelieved. It was this, 'Except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God!' He was rather struck to hear Thomas Colley pronounce this text; and wondered what he would make of it. At first the preacher spoke with extreme slowness; but as he proceeded with his subject, and explained the text according to its spiritual meaning, he waxed warmer and warmer, till the gentleman began to be deeply interested in the discourse. At length he ventured to look up at the preacher; and he said that he could not help fancying that it was an angel to whom he was listening and not a man. Somehow or other, his tears, he said, began to flow, and on stealing a glance around he observed that many of those about him were affected in the same manner. It was an occasion such as he had never witnessed before; and at the conclusion of the discourse, he felt that he had been enlightened and edified. As soon as the meeting was over several of the legislative body who had been present collected to discuss the merits of the sermon. They had all been very much gratified with it; and it was proposed and immediately resolved upon, to make up a purse of money, and depute one or two of their number to present it to Thomas Colley, with a request that he would allow his sermon to be printed. The deputation accordingly proceeded to his tavern, where they were introduced to the friend who travelled with him as his companion. Having stated their business to him they were surprised to be informed that the discourse with which they had been so much pleased, was preached without premeditation, and that it was in vain to offer money to Thomas Colley, as the ministers in the Society of Friends never received any pay for their sermons, except the 'penny of peace.' "

³⁴ Richard Phillips (1756-1836) was a son of John and Mary Phillips, of Swansea. He took to the conveyancing branch of the law and joined Friends in 1789 (his father having left Friends at an early age). He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Corbyn (see note 32). He was closely engaged in the work of anti-slavery, and was an early worker in the British and Foreign Bible Society and School Society. "His manner in preaching was animated and impassioned, his matter persuasive and abounding with joyous thanksgiving. The tones of his fine melodious voice often swelled into a chant" (*Biog. Cata. Fds. Inst.*, 1888). His *Memoir* was published in 1841.

³⁵ Ann (Tuke) Alexander (1767-1849) was a daughter of William and Esther Tuke, of York. She was at Ackworth under John Hill and then assisted her parents in a school for girls in York. She first spoke in the ministry in 1786, when nineteen, and accompanied her brother Henry on several religious visits. For several years she assisted in the school founded by her brother-in-law, Robert Grubb and his wife, Sarah (Tuke) Grubb, at Suir Island, Clonmel. In 1796 she married William Alexander (1768-1841), then of Needham Market. In 1803 began her religious visit on the American continent. In 1808 W. and A. A. removed from Needham to York, and took charge of the school for girls in which she had previously given her assistance. About 1811

William Alexander began a book-selling business in York, and he and his wife commenced publication of *The Annual Monitor* in 1813. On her husband's death in 1841, Ann Alexander went to live in Ipswich.

There are many records of Ann Alexander in D., recent additions include letters to her from Rebecca Jones, of Philadelphia, presented by Alfred Tuke Alexander, and numerous references in the privately printed *Memoirs of Samuel Tuke*, 1860, presented by Henry Tuke Menell.

³⁶ John Chorley (1740-1817) and Alice Chorley (1745-1828) were well-known London Friends. There are silhouettes of both in D. John Chorley married Alice Fothergill of Wensleydale, N. Yorks, in 1770, *s.p.* The "sick mother" was Margaret (Thistlethwaite) Fothergill, widow of Alexander Fothergill. She died in 1798, aged 88.

John Chorley was a retired linen-draper of Gracechurch Street, living at Tottenham.

See *The Thistlethwaite Family*, 1910, p. 144.

³⁷ We cannot make this information suit any members of *the* Forster family of Tottenham.

³⁸ There is a good account of Sarah Harrison (c. 1748-1812) of Philadelphia, in *Biographical Sketches*, Phila., 1870. She was a daughter of Rowland Richards, of Pa., and married Thomas Harrison of the same, *circa* 1768—she "was managing and neat as a housekeeper, warm-hearted and kind to friends and neighbours, hospitable to strangers, charitable to the poor and ever ready to perform services of kindness to all" (*ibid*, p. 347). Her visit to Europe extended over several years, commencing 1792.

"Here Harrison has spoke of what she saw
In visions deep, when filled with holy awe,
The curtain of the future half withdrew,
While coming objects glided into view ;

* * * * *

Told how King George, as gushed the hidden springs,
Bowed at her message from the King of kings."

("The Arm Chair" in *Select Miscellanies*, 1851, v. 105.)

³⁹ The victory of the British Fleet under Admiral Howe over the French fleet.

⁴⁰ William Farrer (c. 1743-1836) was an Elder of Liverpool Meeting. He visited Scotland in 1796, probably as a "guide" to travelling Ministers (THE JOURNAL, xiii. 15).

⁴¹ John Harrison (1762-1812) was a corn-merchant and lived at Mount Vernon, Liverpool.

Date, about 1850. Place, a street in Cork. Three citizens in conversation. First citizen to second citizen: "You put your money in the Catholic bank, and you lost it"; to third citizen: "And you put yours in the Protestant bank, and you lost it,—and I put mine with Pike the Quaker, where there's no religion at all, and I have it still"!

From THOMAS HENRY WEBB'S *Collection of Quaker Stories*.

Record of Friends travelling in Ireland 1756:1861

JN volume X. we printed a list of Friends visiting Ireland from 1656 to 1765; we print below a later list, from a manuscript lent by J. Ernest Grubb, of Carrick on Suir. Some spellings have been corrected.

1756

Robert Proud; John Stephenson; James Clothier;
Ab^m Farrington, America.

1757

Jane Crosfield; William Bragg; Lucy Bradley;
John Alderson.

1758

Robert Harvey, Scotland; Peter Hudson.

1759

Joshua Dixon; Edward Walton; John Haslam;
Joseph Millthorpe; Catharine Payton [*afi.* Phillips];
John Griffith.

1760

Joseph White, America; Abigail Benson; Miriam
Bowen.

1761

David Saul; David Bell; Anne White; Ruth
Fallows; James Daniel, America.

1762

Samuel Spavold; Daniel Rose; Joseph Oxley;
Anne Summerland; Hannah Broughton; Anne White;
Martha Williams; Elizabeth Rack; Samuel Fothergill;
Jon^e Raine; I[saac] Wilson; W[illiam] Rathbone (last four
on the visit to Ireland by direction of the Yly. Mg).

1763

Joshua Dixon; William Fry; John Simpson and
Wife; Anne Wright.

1764

Anne Wright *alias* Gunner; Sus^a Hatton *alias*
Lightfoot.

1765

John Townsend; Isaac Gray; Martha Williams, Waies.

1766

Anne Kenyon; Mary Kirby; Rebecca Ransom[e]; John Fry; Thomas Rutter.

1767

Robert Walker; Benj^a Hird; Elizabeth Robinson.

1768

Rachel Wigham, Cumberland; Elizth Wilkinson, Cumberland; Thomas Goodwin, America; Elizabeth Robinson, Essex; Anne Kenyon, Lancashire.

1769

Hannah Broughton and Jane Fayle (of this nation); Sarah Taylor, Manchester; Alice Rigge, Kendal; Thomas Gawthorpe, Westmorland; Joseph Davis; Joseph Proctor.

1770

Jane Crosfield, Westmorland; Jane Routh, Lancashire; Mary Simpson, Cumberland; Isabella Binns.

1772

David Duckett, Cumberland; William Hunt and Thomas Thornburgh, America; Robert Willis, America.

1774

Thomas Colley, Yorkshire; James Gough, Bristol; Thos. Melhuish, Somesh.; Esther Tuke, York; Hannah Wigham, Yksh.

1775

Barbara Drury and Mary Robinson, Cumberland.

1776

Catharine Phillips, Cornwall; Lydia Hawksworth, Bristol; Matthew Johnson, Northumberland.

1777

Mabel Wigham, Northumberl^a; Elizth Robinson, 2nd time; John Storer, Nottingham; John Townsend, London; James Backhouse.

1778

Mary Robinson, 2nd time; Hannah Hadwin; Sam. Spavold, Hertfordsh.; Thomas Carrington, America; Isaac Gray (died at Antrim, buried at Grange near Charlemont in 1784).

1780

Sam^l Nottingham, America, to Munster only; Christiana Hustler and Phebe Marshall, Yorksh.; Betty Gregory, Wiltshire.

1781

Edith Lovell, Bristol (lost on her voyage home 12.31.81).

1782

Thomas Dobson, Cumberland; John Foster, Lancashire; Ruth Follows, 2nd time; Ann Byrd, Devonshire; Robert Valentine, America; John Hall, Cumberland.

1783

John Pemberton, Philadelphia; William Matthews, Yorktown, America.

1784

J^{no} Pemberton and W^m Matthews (here since last year); Patience Brayton, New England; Rebecca Wright, New Jersey; Hannah Bevington, Worcester; Sarah Stephenson, Wiltshire; Thomas Cash, Cumberland; Isaac Gray (died at Antrim); Mehetable Jenkins, New Engl^d; Thomas Ross, Pennsylvania.

1785

J^{no} Pemberton, Mehetable Jenkins and Thomas Ross (here since last year); George Dillwyn, New Jersey; Zacharias Dicks, N. Carolina; Samuel Emlen, Philadelphia, to Dublin; Rebecca Jones, Philadelphia; Sarah Grubb, Yorkshire.

1788

Anne Summerland and Deborah Darby, Shropshire; Matthew Johnson, 2^d time.

1789

Sarah Crawley and Mercy Ransom, Hertfordshire; John Hall, 2nd time, to Dublin; Joseph Proctor to Leinster; Samuel Smyth, Philadelphia; Elizabeth Bevington, London; Anne Hunt, Somersetshire; Martha Routh and Martha Hawarth, Lancashire.

1790

Elizth Bevington, Anne Hunt, Martha Routh, Martha Hawarth (here since last year); Thomas Dobson, 2nd time; Matthew Johnson, to Ulster.

1791

Henry Tuke and Ann Tuke, York; Elizth Gibson
late Robinson.

1792

Elizabeth Wigham, Scotland; Mary Richardson,
Cumberland; Samuel Emlen, Philadelphia; Sarah
Harrison, Philadelphia.

1793

Sam^l Emlen and Sarah Harrison (here since last
year); Thomas Rutter, Bristol; Thos. Clark, Somerset-
shire; Job Scott, New England (died at Ballitore);
Esther Brady, Yorkshire.

1795

Nicholas Waln, Philadelphia; David Bacon (an
elder) and Thos. Scattergood, Philadelphia; William
Crotch, Suffolk; John Abbott, Plymouth.

1796

Thos. Scattergood, John Abbott and W^m Crotch,
here since last year; Samuel Emlen; Phebe Speakman
and Sarah Talbot, Concord.

1797

Sam^l Emlen, Phebe Speakman and Sarah Talbot;
Deborah Darby, Coalbrookdale; Rebecca Young,
Shrewsbury; Sarah Harrison, Philadelphia; Sarah
Birkbeck, Yorkshire; David Sands, State of New York;
Will^m Savery, Philadelphia.

1798

W. Savery, David Sands, Sarah Harrison, Sarah
Birkbeck (remained since last year).

1799

Sarah Stephenson and Mary Jefferys, Melksham;
Susanna Appleby, Colebrookdale; Mary Lloyd, Birming-
ham; Charity Cook, South Carolina; Mary Swett, New
Jersey; Hannah Barnard, State of New York; Elizabeth
Coggeshall, Rhode Island.

1800

The above eight friends remained since last year.

John and Sarah Abbott, Plymouth; Jane Honey-
church; Mary Sterry, London; Richard Jordan, N.
Carolina; Elizabeth and Barbara Wigham, Scotland.

To be continued

The Diary of James Backhouse 1747:1752

BY the kindness of Edward Backhouse, J.P., of Darlington, we have been able to read this Diary, and we are permitted to print extracts therefrom for our readers.

The records of these years are contained in a quarto, leather-bound volume of about 200 pages and they occupy rather less than half of the book. The book is lettered "Vollum First," and on a flyleaf are the words, "The Diary of my Grandfather, James Backhouse. E. Backhouse, Ashburne, 1842," and in pencil "E. B jr."¹

The book opens with an historical retrospect, which here follows :

I was Born at Yealand Conyers in the parish of Warton and County of Lancaster on the night betwixt the 21st and 22^d of the first month 1720/21, My Father william Backhouse [1695-1761] was younger son of James Backhouse of the same place who Dyed prisoner for Tythes in Lancaster Castle the 13th of 4th month, 1697 Aged 29 years see his Dying saying voll : 8 page 46. My Grandmothers name was Jennet Godsalve before shee was married, my Mothers name was Agnes Atkinson from Colthouse near Hawkshead Lancashire.

My Parents lived at Yealand Conyers till about the 19th of 2^d month 1727 when we removed to Over Kellet to the house where Tho^s & Robert Withers formerly lived. I went mostly to the free schooll at Kellet except a little I staid at Yealand at my Grandmothers till shee Dyed, & I think I went most of the year 1732 to Yealand Scool & back every day on foot being three long miles each way to learn Wrighting and Arithmatick with Michael Jenkinson who afterwards married my Aunt Ruth Robinson.

The Second of twelfth month 1734 My Father left home and went to Yealand to my Uncle John Backhouses [d. 1739] and from thense by Hawkshead &c. to Whitehaven where he took shiping for Philadelphia intending to visit Friends in America Mother & I went with him to Whitehaven where he met his Companion John Burton,² I supplied the place of a Servant Womon to my Mother during his Absence. he came home again much out of health in harvist 1736.

About the 30th of ye Eight month same year Father bought some Flax and began hackling that I might get Instructed in Trade at home.

I staid at Kellet with my Father and wrought at hackles untill about the middle of the 11th month 1740/1 when I took the Small Pox w^{ch} I had to a very great degree being 14 Days before I was at the height most if not all that saw me expected I should Dye for many days, after I was got pretty much recovered which was about the 27th of 6th month, 1741 I went to live at Lancaster and acted under my Father while I staid there which was about four year & nine months. The 21st of 11th month 1744/5 Thomas Kendall of Lancaster accompanied me to Darlington and Introduced me to Father Hedleys house with an intent to ask consent for his daughter which was the first time I was at Darnton I think I made her 5 or 6 visits more and we were married at Stockton meeting house on the month meeting day & after the business was over being the eight of the Second month 1746 and In a few days after Entered into partnership with my Father in Law Jonathan Hedley.³

“ James Backhouse became extensively engaged in business as a flax-dresser and linen manufacturer, and in the year 1774, in conjunction with his [two] sons, established the Bank at Darlington. . . . For a long period he filled the office of clerk to Durham Quarterly Meeting ” (*Select Family Memoirs*, 1831). During part of the period of the Diary he was clerk of Stockton Monthly Meeting.

In later life James Backhouse engaged in the ministry and visited Friends in Great Britain, Ireland and Holland. He died 1 iv. 1798.

There are several entries respecting his elder son, Jonathan (1747-1826)—he first attended Meeting in 3 mo. 1751; “ made son Jonathan a place over Cole hole for his pidgeons ”; the next day a “ pidgeon ” was lost. Several other children did not survive their birth. James, the younger son (1757-1804), was ancestor of the York family. His wife’s relations are mentioned occasionally—“ Uncle Thomas Hedley ” (*circa*. 1676-) was visited at his home at Studdah, near Spennithorne, and in 4 mo, 1748, said uncle and his wife settled in Darlington.⁴

There are many references to J.B.’s trade—visits to Middleton Tyas for yarn; constant attendance “ at Shop down street ”; “ took about £6 & sold near 19 Dosen of Lint on Trust ”; “ Fair day. I was down street. Wee got in near 22 dozen of Yarn, took cash Yarn Included about £17 and trusted about £6 ”; “ In evening cast up

what profit we had made this year [1750] which was about £50 besides £20 left us by Mary Foster. We had a bad year for profit by Flax, we also did considerable less than other years"; the hacklers strike for higher wages in 1747, and the next year "we had about eighty Score of Yarn stole out of garth."

Much time was spent in assisting to build and furnish "the new house and arrange the garden."

1750. 6 mo. 26. "David Barclay his wife & 2 Daughters brickfasted wth us in new house w^{ch} was first time in it."

1750. 4 mo. 19. "The Window Surveyor came."

Many visits of itinerant preachers are recorded, but little said of their labours. Among transatlantic Ministers we note :

1748. Peter Davis of New England.

1749. Daniel Stanton of Philadelphia ("his memory is sweet to me"), Thomas Nicholson of South Carolina, Betty Hudson of Philadelphia, "who had a silent meeting."

1750. William Lightfoot of Philadelphia, William Brown of the same.

1751. William Thomas of Maryland, John Churchman.

1751. 6 mo. 14. "We came to Yarme where John Churchman & John Pemberton from Pensilvania had a hard meeting, many came in & was very unsettled."

Home Ministers included Samuel Bownas, Benjamin Holme, Robert and Grace Chambers, May Drummond, Gharret van Hassen, "from Ireland but formerly from Holland," Abiah Darby, Robert Wardell.

1750. 9 mo. 18. "At meeting twice both very dull ones."

1751. 5 mo. 9. "At Month meeting at Shotton . . . Jona Garbut preached I tho' flattened the meeting & had much better been quiet."

1751. 7 mo. 12. "Jas Conyers from York was at meeting & preached twice which was no advantage to y^e meeting."

1751. 7 mo. 28. "Robert Lawson from Lancaster & James Park from Tortola came & I spent evening with them at post office."

1752. 2 mo. 18. "At meeting appointed for W^m Impey^s from Saffron Waldon where John Murthwaint went into the Gallary & I had him to take out of meeting. a good meeting at Last tho very much desturbed at first by J : Murth^t."

Miscellaneous entries include :

1748. 5 mo. 8. "At Liverpool. We went to see pot houses & silk works where one wheele works above 300 Twisting bobbins & about 450 that winds Silk of the hank there is 2 of these Sets & about 50 Girls to attend on them."
1750. 5 mo. 24. "About $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 o'clock, when at Dinner it began to Thunder & was very Teryfying. the Cracks & Lightning seem'd both near at one Instant which split the Spire⁶ upon this seeple-house from near bottom of spire to above the hole where people goes out almost at Top & burst a great hole oposite to said door. some of the Stones were thrown about 50 yards from steeple, a house the other side the bridge was much damaged by y^e Lightning, several people was stifled for some time they could not speak some most blinded, it made our house shake as I never felt the like before."
1750. 8 mo. 26. "Tees was so frose could not cross with safety at higher ford at Blackwall."
1750. 9 mo. 9. "Blands Dragoon⁷ came out of the North & went South yesterday & to-day."
1750. 10 mo. 23. "My wife and I began about a month since to read some in the Bible every evening at going to bed & began 1st Chapter of Genesis this night got 3 chapter in Numbers." [Progress is reported from time to time.]
1751. 5 mo. 29. "My wife and I went to see some wild Beasts over Henry Wright Stable a he Lion 2 Leopard 2 hiancas &c."
1751. 8 mo. 19. "James Wilson & I went to Auckland, with Robt Wardell, we went to make the Bishop a visit and request his Interest in a bill Friends is going to lay before the parliament requesting to have the prosecutions in the Exchequer & Ecclesiasticall courts put a Stop to, who rec^d us kindly & answered our request as much as we could expect."⁸
1751. 10 mo. 22. "By this days post we have an account that Lottery Tickets sells at London for £44 2 0 a piece there being a £10,000 & a £5,000 prise to draw. . . . I had no concern in this Lottery."
1751. 10 mo. (December). 31. Third Day. "I went to Raby . . ."
1752. 1 mo. (January) 1. Fourth Day. "This day was always before now 1st of 11^m but by an Act of Parliament past last Sessions the year is for the future to commence on New Years day."⁹
1752. 1 mo. 6. "We have of late had a great quantity of halfpence made of bad drossy brass which was stopt payment here this day."
1752. 3 mo. 2. "Norgate bridge battlement fell & turn Leeds Waggon over into the water."
1752. 3 mo. 13. "at home Gardened Transplated Colly flowers Sew Lettice radishes onions parcella pears &c and Transplated Holly-hocks."

The Diary ends suddenly. Printed diaries are extant for 1752, 1760, 1763, 1768, entitled *The Daily Journal*, into which many entries were made (in cypher) but apparently never transcribed. Among the entries in plain English is a notice of the visit of Phœbe Dodge, from Long Island, in 1752, also of the binding apprentice of Benjamin Flounders¹⁰ from 1st September this year.

James Backhouse attended London Y.M. in 1752, and summarises his expenses thus :

Up	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	8
Horse & bed at London			..	..	..	..	1	3	8
Home again	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	6
							<hr/>		
							4	4	10
laid out there ..									
a gown for my wife			..	..	..	..	2	16	0
a hat for my self	..	..	..	..	..	..		14	0
a Gallan of mum	..	..	..	..	..	..		5	0
a st of Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	0
A Parret Cage	..	..	..	..	..	..		7	6
on Quarter meeting at			..	..	..	..		5	0
Books	..	..	..	..	..	..		5	3
Penknife & Snuf Box			..	..	..	..		1	0
my watch mending			..	..	..	..		13	0
Brought home	..	..	..	..	..	..		3	0

NOTES

¹ Edward Backhouse (1781-1860), of Ashburne, Sunderland, son of Jonathan and Ann (Pease) Backhouse. Edward, his son, of the same (1808-1879).

² John Burton (1682-1769) lived at Dent, N.W. Yorks.¶

³ Jonathan Hedley (1693-1763), of Darlington, was the eldest son of the second family of Thomas Hedley, of Hedley-on-the-Hill, in Northumberland. From the two marriages of Thomas Hedley descended numerous Quaker families. Jonathan married Mary Severs, of Darlington, and their only child, Jane (1718-1805), married James Backhouse, the Diarist.

⁴ Thomas Hedley (c. 1676-) was the elder son of the first marriage of Thomas Hedley of Hedley-on-the-Hill, hence was uncle of the half blood. His wife was Ann Bell (c. 1685-1759).

⁵ In one of James Backhouse's printed diaries, he has written (1752) : " Wm. Impey from Essex informed there is from 26 to 30 meetings in Essex & neer 20 in Suffolk and more in Norfolk, about 11 in Kent."

⁶ In his diary for 1752, J. Backhouse writes, under May: "They began to scaffold for repairing the Spier" and in June: "They finished the Spier & put on the weathercock," but this may not refer to repair of the damage done by the storm of July 1750.

⁷ Humphrey Bland (1686?-1763) served in Marlborough's campaigns; colonel of dragoons; governor of Edinburgh 1752-63. (D.N.B.)

⁸ This was the noted Joseph Butler, D.D. (1692-1752), author of *The Analogy of Religion*, and Bishop of Durham 1750-1752. In his *Daily Journal* for 1752, James Backhouse records on the 23rd of June: "Bishop of Durham Dyed y^e 16th at Bath." He also records in his Diary a visit of the Bishop to Darlington, 28 iv. 1751: "Had great attendance with 8 Coaches &c."

⁹ This is interesting in connection with the change of Calendar. The names of the months were not affected, but as Friends prior to this time had called March "First Month," they had now to omit Eleventh and Twelfth Months, so that January 1752 should become First Month.

In one of the Registers referred to by Percival Lucas in his pamphlet: *Some Notes on the Early Sussex Quaker Registers*, 1913, there is this note:

Memorandum: That y^e Names of y^e Months mention'd in this Book does Hold like correspondency with the Other Months Named after y^e manner of y^e world as they are distinguisht hereafter followeing vizt

The First Month is called by y^e world March.

„ Second „ „ April

„ Third „ „ May &c.

And note that by the Acc^t in this Book the year is [to be understood] to Begin the First day of the First Month comonly called March Whereas in the worlds Accompt it begins not till y^e 25th day of the said Month."

It has a strange sound to us that an Act of Parliament was required to make the year begin on New Year's day, but it must be remembered that the *official* year began on 25th March (which Friends called First Month), while the social and historical year had for a century or so been reckoned from 1st January. John Bunyan, in his introduction to *The Pilgrim's Progress*, writes the line:

"From New Year's Day to the last of December"

and Pepys, in his *Diary*, under date 31st December, 1662/3, writes

"Thus ends this year with great mirth to me and my wife."

¹⁰ This Benjamin Flounders was, perhaps, a son of Benjamin Flounders (d. 1756) and Barbara, his wife (c. 1707-1777), of Crathorne, near Yarm. In 1753, John Storer of Nottingham, lodged at the house of "Barbery Flunder's" at Yarm (THE JOURNAL, xiii. 116).

For reference to various members of the Flounders family, see *Richardsons of Cleveland*, 1889, ch. xvii.

1704.—Memorandum. That the minister and churchwardens have given their consent that George Stowerton and his family shall sit in the seat with John Clarson of Eardington, because their is no seat belonging to the house George Stowerton lives in, as shown on their being a many alterations made in the Church, and Quakers living in the House and never look'd after it.—From Parish Register, Aston, Birmingham.

Sent by G. Eyre Evans.

The Travels of William Baldwin in America, 1709

WILLIAM BALDWIN (1677-1720) was born at Gisburn, W.R. Yorks, but on his marriage he settled near Marsden, in Lancashire. His first companion in the New World was Hugh Durborow of Philadelphia, and, later, William Wilkinson (perhaps of Providence, R.I.) went south with him.

Early in Second Month, 1714, he and his family emigrated, calling on Friends on the southern coast of Ireland *en route* (THE JOURNAL, x. 214). He settled in Bucks County, Pa.

Wm. Baldwin having given this meeting a short and Satisfactory account of his Travells and Services on the Continent of America in Company with W^m Wilkinson. An Abstract is as followeth :

Leaving our family and friends in great love and Unity, J set forward on my Journey having had a good Passage in Eight weeks, J Arived safe at virginia the 16th day of the 3^d month, 1709, thence bending my Course direct for Philadelphia without visiting friends, where after some small stay, J found my way opened towards New England, soe leaving friends in love, and peace, with the comfort of a Companion, set forward through west and East Jarsey, taking meetings in Course to New York, where J visited friends, thence to Long-Island, in all which places we were favoured by Truth, and found an open Door to Receive Us, and our Testimony, after we had visited most of ye meetings on Long-Jsland, we went to Rhode Jsland finding their Quarterly meeting to approach we visited several Adjacent meetings and had good service, many Resorting to meetings soe were large, and the Religious care of friends for good order in that place was a comfort to us, soe went forward to new England. by Boston, Salem, Hampton and Dover, taking their Monthly Meetings in Course, in which places meetings were large, and found them in a Godly care for good order, and Truths prosperity tho' not free from Exer-

cises by Reason of some Tedious spirits that they have to deal with.

Soe now returning came by y^e same meet^s: to Providence Yearly meeting where were friends from many parts, we were tenderly favoured with Truth, and its Testimony was acceptable to friends & others, from thence to Dartmouth, visiting friends, soe to Nantucket, there is a Tender visitation on the Inhabitants of that place, Two Minist^s lately raised, where is a Meeting for worship, and a Monthly meeting and care for good order respected among them, we had divers meetings with them, where resorted most of the Jsland, soe may say a time of love to us, leaving them in union love & Tenderness, came to Narrow Ganset yearly meeting which was large, there being several friends from divers parts, many that were not of us, coming a great way to the same, it was a Thurrow Meeting of good Satisfaction, being comforted in seeing friends diligence in coming to these meet^s and doubt not but they have their reward. Thus having visited Rhoad Jsland and other Adjacent parts our unity being confirmed in the Truth, 'twas hard to part with one another, We left New England with peace of mind, and must say there is a sweet lively people there, meriting to be visited, soe came on to Cananicat divers from Newport accompanying us where we had a good meeting, soe to Kingstone meeting, being large, and comfortable, thence to Long Jsland soe visited friends meetings there, parting in much Sweetness, several friends accompanying us several miles came to Stratton Jsland, there had a meeting at John Shatwels,¹ where Truth was pretiously felt to our mutual comfort, soe passed through friends meetings in East and West Jarsey came to y^e yearly meeting at Philadelphia w^{ch} was large and held in a sweet solemnity, not only Respecting meetings for worship, but good order also, thence into Maryland to friends yearly-meeting at Tradaven-Creek, unto w^{ch} many friends and others Resorted, 'twas held four days,

¹ There was a John *Shotwell* who lived on *Staten* Island before removing to N.J. His father was Abraham Shotwell, "the founder of the Shotwell family in America" (*Lundy Family and Descendants*, 1902, p. 455), died in 1680 on Staten Island. John died at Woodbridge, N.J., in 1718. See *Annals of our Colonial Ancestors*, by Ambrose M. Shotwell, 1895-97.

wherein Truth was plentifully afforded to y^e bowing of many souls here, having the oppertunity to appoint divers meet^s on the Easternshore, we Generally saw friends in those parts to Satisfaction, thô meetings in some parts there are small and at great distances, friends glad of visits, being but few publick labourers, clear of y^t shore.

Crossed the Bay of Chespack, direct for Carolina had divers Meetings with friends in y^t provence, we found a General labour for Establishing Truth and Righteousness raised there and growing thô formerly neglected w^{ch} was a confirmation and strengthening to us in our service soe parting in Sweetness return'd to Chuckatuck in Virginia was at several meetings there, found them willing to give us all oppertunity possible to meet with them, where is a brightness on honest friends there Truths Testimony in good esteem among y^e people in General, several lately convinced a care for good order in that part, also having been at their monthly meeting took our leave of ffriends there in love soe went on to Appa-Mattacks was at friends Meeting—soe through New Kent meet^s small there and at great distance, this Inconvenience may be some cause of want of Zeal yet God was mercifully with us to our mutual comfort, soe past to y^e Westernshore of Maryland, visiting meetings too and again in these parts feeling Gods visitation upon them, that truly edified; clear of those parts came over Suskahannah into Pensilvania visited meetings in a more General Manner then before being at their General Monthly and Quarterly meeting friends fully attending them, thô we found y^e Exercise of the day heavy enough to wade under, yet Truth at times broke through for our help and comfort, soe 'twas an Uniting time and having seen the comfort of our labours J found my way opened for a Return, soe takeing our Solemn leave of friends of y^t province and having parted with my dear friend Will^m Wilkinson who had been my Companion more than six Months, came on to the halfe years meeting at Chester in Maryland where Truth appeared in a Melting manner to our comfort, so had again oppertunity to visit friends on the Easternshore w^{ch} was a Time of love to us in taking our Solemn farewell of each other, J may say

the Lord had raised in friends a General desire for my prosperity and preservation by Sea and Land—Passing the Bay had a fresh opportunity to visit friends on that shore more Generally and it was to us a Time of the Springing of love, in which the occasion was offered of taking our Solemn farewell of each other—soe parting in great Sweetness came on Board the friend ship on Potuxon River soe came down the Bay, making some stay at Kigatan (Kickahtan) had an opportunity to see frids^s at Chuck a Tuck in Virginia, were comforted in one anothers company and was glad to understand friends welfare there having been favoured with health soe as to see most friends upon the Continent in one Years time, was under an humble thankfulness therefore to our great Lord and Master, who to me was a sufficient reward.

And J may say J found them a people of a Generous Sp^t so y^t there was openness in the hearts and houses of ffriends, and like wise way made for me fully to discharge my self of that Testimoney for Truth w^{ch} J had to bear in those parts, soe in great Satisfaction left the continent and in abot^t 7 weeks came safe to y^e Jsle of Orkney in Company with two other ships and having several friends on Board ours we had many seasonable meetings with y^e Ships Crew, &c. who were loving to us, made three weeks stay on y^e Jsle of Pomona in w^{ch} time had divers meetings not only on Board our Ship but on y^e Jsland, and thô J could not understand that before y^t time any of our friends ever had a Meeting there yet several were reached and confessed to Truth, and believes as friends incline to fall in there in order to give them visits a meeting will be easily obtained several Expressing their love to me—telling me would J stay J need not fear a congregation, soe leaving them in tenderness and found the Lords love Js to them J landed at Shields in England soe came to my Native place, where under a Thankfull Remembrance of y^e Lords Providence & protection by sea and Land, our hearts were Enlarged to praise God, y^t is worthy forever.

WILL^m BALDWEN.

From Minutes of London Y.M. in the handwriting of Benjamin Bealing.

George Fox's Knowledge of Hebrew

AN article bearing this title appeared in *THE JOURNAL*, vi. (1909) 140-5, and it was supplemented by some further notes on p. 162, among them being a reference by William C. Braithwaite to Green's *Short History of the English People*, vol. iii. p. 1339, illustrated edition, where there is an illustration of "The Hebrew Alphabet writ by Geo: Fox the Proto Quaker," from a MS. in the British Museum. The alphabet is written in a circle (with some letters in the middle of it), which, as reproduced in Green, is rather smaller than an ordinary post mark, and on the left hand side shows only the lower part of two or three letters. A reference to the original in the British Museum shows that the reproducer of it for Green's *History* had neglected to turn over a narrow flap or hem of paper which concealed a small part of the penmanship. A photograph of the complete circle has now been taken and is here reproduced, showing not only the missing parts but also the original size, rather larger than is shown in Green. Those who know the Hebrew alphabet will see that it is not here completed, and that the part which is written is not wholly accurate. Two letters are missing from their proper places (though one of them is written inside the circle), the fourth letter is wrongly written though it appears in the middle almost correct, and one stands two places before its proper position. The writing is on a small scrap of paper bound up by itself (as a separate page so to speak) in a volume of larger sheets, Stowe MSS. 746, and the scrap itself is numbered 139.

Next following this is a sheet in the handwriting of George Fox beginning with the words "arones linen breches he put them one when he went in to the tabernakell," which are believed to be from a passage in Fox's *Great Mystery* (1659). The *recto* is photographically reproduced in *Catalogue of a Selection from the Stowe Manuscripts Exhibited in the King's Library in the British Museum*, a copy of which is in D. Of the *verso* a photograph has now been taken and it is in D. Fox's writing is continued to about half-way down this side and then in another hand is the following paragraph: "the twelve tribes amongst the Jewe the twelve apostells amongst the Christians which Christ chose to him selfe by the command of god moses chose seventy elders christ jesus who ends the Jewes may chose seventy elders." Following this, in a third handwriting, we read "Note, all but this last paragraph was writ by the noted George Fox the Founder of the Quakers, the later part by Mrs. Fisher (the greater Scholar), mother to Mrs. Bland of Beeston, who exceeds 'em both being wel skild in the Hebrew tongue w^{ch} she has taught to her Son and dau'ter, May 26th 1709, she gave this to Ralph Thoresby." (*THE JOURNAL*, i. 8) This is doubtless Thoresby the noted antiquary (1658-1725) and the Beeston referred to is therefore likely to be the place of that name near Leeds, where Thoresby was born, not Beeston near Nottingham. Now on the scrap of paper first mentioned, the words "The Hebrew alphabet writ" etc. are in Thoresby's

handwriting. This is additional evidence of the fact that George Fox knew something of Hebrew. On this subject see Braithwaite, *Beginnings of Quakerism*, pp. 301-2.

A. NEAVE BRAYSHAW.

P.S.—William Charles Braithwaite on seeing the proof of this article draws my attention to a letter of George Fox in which Hebrew words occur, Swarth. Coll. vii. 80 in D. Like most of Fox's letters, it is not written with his own hand, not even the signature, but at the top he has written "ffor the poep" [Pope] and he has endorsed it "for the pope g. ff." The letter contains two Hebrew words, the English letters being also given. The two words are a good way apart from one another, not together, and they show several mistakes. A.N.B.

*Letter from a Young Man, a Quaker, in
Pennsylvania, to the late William Cowper,
the Poet*

Philadelphia,

3rd mo. 4th, 1796

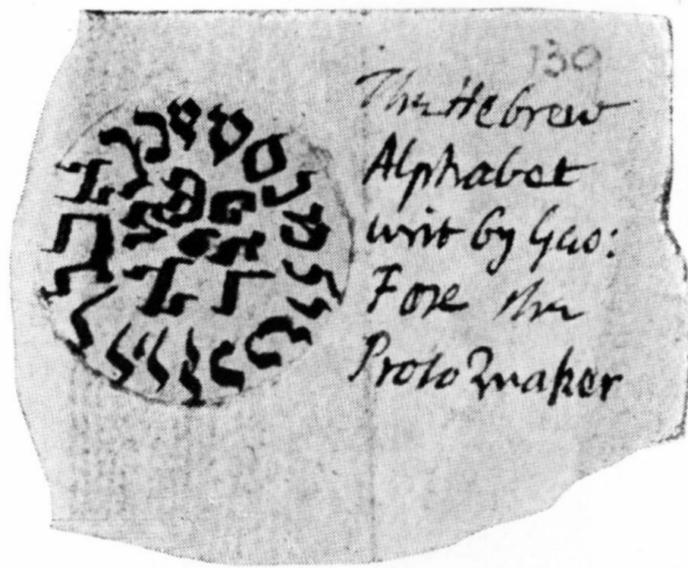
MY ESTEEMED FRIEND,

Perhaps thou art surprised by this salutation, written by an unknown hand; and thy curiosity may be cited to know the character of the person, a stranger, who presumes to call thee his friend.

He is a youth, a native of this city, whose name hath never been sounded by the tongue of fame; a few years past fortune shed her smiles upon his commercial employments, and promised him a profusion of her stores; but adversity commissioned by Heaven, was sent to blast his hopes and visit him with the blessings of poverty. In the school of affliction, he has been taught wisdom; he has been compelled to meditate on those things which truly belong to his nature, and he now returns, with sincerity of heart, his gratitude to that greatly good and wise Being, who has over-ruled his designs. He is by birth and principle a Quaker, wilt thou permit such a youth to call thee his friend?

I have been a frequent reader of thy *Task*, and essays in verse; I admire thy poetical talents, but the efforts of thy mind in the cause of true virtue, have gained thee my love, and my veneration.—When my heart has been oppressed by deep sorrow, I have derived sweet consolation from the sublime truths, so beautifully illustrated and elegantly enforced in thy works; my love of thy virtue, and my admiration of thy talents, have led to frequent enquiries after thee.

About a year ago, I heard thou wast afflicted with a painful lingering illness; my heart wept for thee—my concern for thy happiness and health has been continually alive—with the tenderest solicitude for thy



HEBREW ALPHABET WRITTEN BY GEORGE FOX. See page 31.

John Estough
Elizabeth Estough

SIGNATURES OF JOHN AND ELIZABETH ESTAUGH,
from a deed of 1722 in the possession of Lewis M. Pascall,
of West Grove, Pa. (1917). See page 43

welfare, I have endeavoured to discover thy condition, but my enquiries were fruitless ; and I am left in painful uncertainty of thy state—to know thou art well and happy will give joy to my heart !—

There are in this city, and within the circle of my acquaintance, many amiable and some great minds, who love thee with true affection ; their interest in thy happiness, make them desirous of a satisfactory account of thy present condition ;—be assured none but worthy motives have produced this letter, the heart by which it was dictated, breathes a prayer to Heaven, that thou mayest be blessed with peace on earth and with that wisdom, which shall finally lead thy soul into the world of eternal joy.

I am truly with respect
and affection, thy friend,
JOSEPH BRINGHURST,
29, Union Street,
Philadelphia.

A female who is alone in her room, at an hour almost approaching midnight, adds her testimony to the above lines—and with a grateful heart acknowledges the pleasure thy writings have given her ; may that Power that has heretofore enlightened thy understanding continue to be with thee and bless thee.—May thou be preserved from evil, and know thy evening sun to be set in brightness, and when thy journey through life is at an end, may thy immortal spirit, which hath so sweetly sang the praises of thy Maker on earth be admitted to join that assembly, whose harps are attuned to His praise, in a region where sorrow cannot enter !

The above letter was printed in Chester, Pa., in 1800 (copy in D), without the name of the writer. Name, address and date have been supplied from a ms. of the letter in D.

Is anything known of the receipt of the letter ?

William Crotch and the Poet Cowper

“ **T**HE incident to which I refer is the account of a visit paid by William Crotch to Cowper, the poet. William Crotch was a man . . . of a deeply religious character, and possessed in an extraordinary degree the gift of spiritual discernment. Being once in the neighbourhood of Cowper, he felt a religious concern to pay him a visit. He accordingly went to the house. A man-servant came to the door. William Crotch requested to be introduced to his master, but the servant replied that his master saw no one, and he had strict injunctions not to admit anybody. William Crotch was rather disconcerted at this refusal, and he continued to urge his request ; but still in vain. At length he said, ‘ Go and tell thy master that a poor creature like himself wishes to

see him.' The servant carried the message in, and presently returned with his master's permission to introduce the stranger. On entering the room where the poet was sitting, William Crotch walked up to him, and, without any other salutation, took him by the hand, and sat down by his side. For one whole hour they thus sat hand in hand, without speaking a word. In relating the circumstance, William Crotch said that during the time that they thus sat in solemn silence a clear conviction was afforded him of the extraordinary purity of Cowper's mind. He at length addressed the poet, and, having in this way disburdened his spirit, he took leave of him, well satisfied that he had obtained the interview."

Copied from *A Memoir of James Hurnard*, 1883, p. 51.

Frederick Smith and the Poet Cowper

Haymarket

19th of 3rd mo. 1792.

Respected Friend

W^m Cowper Esq

Olney,

Bucks.

Having accidentally heard some days since whilst on the borders of your County a report which afflicted me with a degree of concern, I thought I should not be satisfied without informing thee of it, as it certainly militates against thy repeated sentiments of Liberty and directly opposes the Idea thou hast given in some of thy excellent poems, that "the slave trade is oppressive and cruel and ought to be done away from this Country." What I heard is as follows, "that on reading the History of Africa thou had found that formerly the Species increased so fast that they were under the necessity of destroying or eating one another lest the country should be overstocked with Inhabitants, and on this ground thou objected to move in a petition to Parliament saying that the present mode of the slave Trade was preferable thereto;" the report came through a channel that rendered it exceedingly specious, it would give me much satisfaction to contradict it, and which I certainly mean to use every endeavour to do, if thou wilt favour me with materials for the purpose. I trust thou wilt excuse the liberty I have taken as I can assure thee it arises from an esteem I have felt towards thee on account of thy Philanthropic and Christian sentiments and which as I doubt not thou art really possessed of, thou wilt not lose thy reward in publishing to the world.

With much regard, I remain,

Thy friend

FREDERICK SMITH.

To Fred^k Smith

Chemist

Haymarket.

DEAR SIR,

I hold myself truly obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to contradict a report as false as it is injurious to me, I live in the neighbourhood of an ingenious people, and who seem daily to exercise their ingenuity in the fabrication of some falsehood or other, I have not very often been the subject of their Aspersions myself, but by this which they have now treated me with, they make me ample amends for all past omissions.

I have not these many years read a history of Africa, and when I read that history last I found no such assertion ; neither is it probable that any writer on that subject should have been silly enough to make it ; Having never in my life met with it till I found it in your letter, it is of course impossible that I can ever have made the speech or entertained the vile opinion imputed to me. In fact I abhor the slave trade to such a degree, that even if the abolition of it were sure to leave them under a necessity of devouring each other, which is absurd to suppose, I had much rather that they should, than that we should devour them——

The only reason why I did not sign the petition was, that not living in the Parish of Olney, it was not brought to me.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect and many thanks,

Your obliged humble servant

WILLIAM COWPER.¹

Weston-Underwood, near Olney

March 20, 1792.

¹ From copies given by F. Smith to Morris Birkbeck, now in D.

Frederick Smith (1757-1823) was born in London, of non-Quaker parents. After school days he entered the General Post Office, a relative of his being Controller at the time. In his autobiography he writes of his early "career of wickedness" and gives a full account of various baptisms of spirit before he reached light on religious matters. Before knowing aught of Friends he became convinced of the impropriety of judicial swearing and lost his position in the Post Office in consequence. He joined Friends in 1786, and became a Minister. He was a chemist in the Haymarket till he retired to Croydon in about 1806. He wrote numerous pamphlets, referring to card-playing, fashion, parental instruction, peace, swearing, wifely duty, prostitution, laboring people, "Saints" in Norway, medicine chests, and also a book titled *Reason and Revelation*. His autobiography was edited by Thomas Chalk in 1848. He left a wife and family.

Frederick Smith's son Edward (1787-1834) carried on his father's business. He married, secondly, Eliza, daughter of Joseph Fry Gundry, of Calne, Wilts. Haydon's picture of the "Quiet Hour" is said to represent Edward and Eliza Smith (*Essayist and Friends' Review*, 1893, p. 37 ; *Biog. Cata. Lond. Fds.' Inst.*, p. 635.

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 Librarian, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

JN the *International Studio* for October (1917) William Walton gives an account of the mural paintings of Charles Y. Turner, executed during the last fifteen years. the greater part of which are historical and "for this possibly graver and more conscientious work he seems to be peculiarly well qualified." The decorations of the Manhattan Hotel, the Waldorf Astoria and Hotel Martinique in New York City are described; as also those of the Baltimore Court House, begun in 1902, the first of which, sixty feet long and ten feet high, commemorates the purchase by barter of land in Southern Maryland by its first governor, Leonard Calvert, in 1634, and its companion painting the burning of the brig *Peggy Stewart* at Annapolis on October 19th, 1774, by its not altogether willing owner as a protest against the British stamp duties.

In 1905 for the De Witt Clinton High School in N.Y. he completed two large panels for the auditorium, giving an epitome of the ceremonies attending the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825—and in 1911 a very large panel for the new Court House in Youngstown, Ohio, commemorating the early trial there (1800-1810) of an Indian for the murder of an early settler who had refused to give him more whisky. And finally, for the Hudson County Court House, Jersey City, two large lunettes whose subjects are Washington watching from the Jersey Shore the storming of Fort Washington, November 16th, 1776, and The First Passage of the steam *Claremont* on the Hudson, August 17th, 1807.

Mr. Walton does not tell however, that Charles Y. Turner's earliest mural work was done in crayon on the blackened walls of the Friends' School, Lombard Street, Baltimore. Of the Lombard Street Meeting he has made a large memory painting, which now hangs in the Park Avenue Lecture Room, while a crayon picture, "First-day After Meeting," given in memory of his grandmother, Rebecca Turner, adorns the library.

ELLA KENT BARNARD.

* *Theosophy and Christianity*, by M. Carta Sturge (London : S.P.C.K. 6½ by 4½, pp. 94, 1s. 6d. net).

"The Author treats the Theosophist teaching respectfully, allowing it to speak for itself as far as possible; and then shows what elements in it are compatible with Christianity, and what are not."

Miss Sturge is an ex-Friend.

* = Not in D.

FRIENDS AND CURRENT LITERATURE 37

In the series—Handbooks of Ethics and Religion, issued by the University of Chicago Press, our Friend, George Aaron Barton,¹ professor of Biblical literature and Semitic languages in Bryn Mawr College, Pa., has written *The Religions of the World* (Chicago, Ill. : University Press, 7½ by 5½, pp. 350, \$1.50 net).

For Conscience Sake, by Alfred Bishop, with Introduction by John Clifford, D.D. (London : Headley, 8½ by 5½, pp. 56, 6d. net). This pamphlet concerns itself with the working of the Military Service Acts, especially in the case of Douglas R. Bishop, a Friend, of London (b. 1893).

The 36th Annual Report of the Ackworth Old Scholars' Association, compiled by Albert G. Linney, is to hand.

A typed copy has been secured for the Library of Joseph J. Green's "Bishop" John Hall (1662-1739) of Monk Hesleden, co. Durham, an eminent Quaker Preacher and Prophet ; his Sister Grace Chamber (1676-1762) of Sedgwick near Kendal, Quaker Minister ; with some Account of their Family, Descendants and Friends, 1917, pp. 114 and Index, pp. 19.

* In *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for June last, there appears an article on "The Doukhobors in Canada," by Elina Thorsteinson.

In the *Advocate of Peace*, July, 1917, published in Washington, D.C., there appears an article entitled "A Personal Interpretation of the Quaker View," by Edward Thomas, chairman of the New York Y.M. Peace Committee, and son of our friend and fellow-worker, Allen C. Thomas, of Haverford, Pa.

In the same paper there is also a short appreciation of John Frederick Hanson, born at Stavanger in Norway, in 1841, and died in Portland, Oregon, in 1917.

"Mary Fisher—Confessor" heads an article by Rev. T. G. Crippen, of Memorial Hall, which appears in *The Coming Day*, for Sept.-Oct., and Oct.-Nov., 1917. This publication is the official organ of the Free Church League for Woman Suffrage, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.4.

In *The Sunday at Home*, November, there is a column description of the circumstances attending the inoculation of Catherine II. of Russia by Dr. Thomas Dimsdale, in 1768, with the attendant fee of £10,000.

We have it on the authority of Dr. R. Hingston Fox that part of the information here given is "pure invention."

¹ Dr. Barton has relinquished his membership with Friends. See *The American Friend*, 2mo. 28, 1918.

“ It was little more than a century ago that there was born in North Carolina of English Quaker parentage one Thomas Elliott; and at about the same time also a girl who received the name of Abigail Anderson, and who was of similar descent. These two young Quakers lived near Elizabeth City in Pasquotank County; and it was their son Aaron Elliott who was the father of Aaron Marshall Elliott, the subject of our biographical sketch.”

This is the first paragraph of *The Early Life of Professor Elliott*, by George C. Keidel, Ph.D., late Associate in Romance, Johns Hopkins University, privately printed, Washington, D.C., 1917.

The early and adventurous life of A. Marshall Elliott (1844-1910) is here described—how he received a “haphazard” early education, but studied later at New Garden Boarding School (later Guilford College) and at Haverford and Harvard Colleges and in Europe—how he escaped from the South in 1862, escaped from Paris in 1870, and escaped from the Carlists while travelling in Spain somewhat later, in addition to various escapes in boyhood days. His energy was tremendous—“he deemed that in truth he was in the world to leave other people behind.”

Our Friend was a professor of Oriental languages in Johns Hopkins University, from 1876-1910. On receipt of the first issue of *THE JOURNAL* we had a most kind and encouraging letter from him.

The Contemporary Review, of October last, contains an article by B. Seebohm Rowntree on Labour Unrest.

In the *Proceedings of the Wesley Historical Society* for December last (vol. xi. pt. 4) there is an informing article: “The Conventicle Act and its Relation to the Early Methodists,” which will come as a surprise to those who think the Conventicle Act of 1670 was superseded by the Toleration Act of 1689.

“The meetings of the Protestant Dissenters after the passing of the Toleration Act were still considered to be Conventicles. If those who conducted them failed to comply with the conditions of the Act, they were deprived of its protection. . . . From 1739 to 1791 Wesley lived under the shadow of the Conventicle Act. . . . In 1812, chiefly through the exertions of the Methodists, ‘the execrable Act’ disappeared from the Statute Book of England.”

Friends generally registered their meeting-houses under the Toleration Act, and thus avoided the provisions of the Conventicle Act.

The Eagle and British Dominions Insurance Co., Limited (Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C.), have brought out a charming little book—*Links with the Past*, a brief chronicle of the public service of a notable Institution, by A. F. Shepherd, with reproductions from old prints, and photographs, and illustrations by E. Coffin. On page 108 we read:

“ The first substantial life claim paid by the Company was for £4,000 and upon it only two premiums had been paid. The Minutes of June 20, 1811, direct :

‘ That the sum of £4,000 be paid to the Executor of the will of Joseph Gibbins of Birmingham, Banker.’ ”

This was Joseph Gibbins senior (1756-1811), who married Martha Bevington in 1778; see early chapters of “Records of the Gibbins Family,” 1911, where a silhouette is reproduced.

A volume has been issued in memory of Elihu Richard Cross, of Scarborough (1864-1916). *E. Richard Cross. A Biographical Sketch with Literary Papers and Religious and Political Addresses*, selected by Marion Wilkinson, *née* Rowntree. (London : Dent, ; New York : Dutton, 8 by 5½, pp. x. + 236, 5s. net.) The following is the review which appeared in *The Times*, December 27th, 1917 :

“ Mr. Cross, by profession, a solicitor, and for many years clerk to the magistrates at Scarborough, was prominent during the last thirty years as an active member of the Liberal Party. He was one of the original members of Mr. Lloyd George’s Land Inquiry Committee, and secretary to the group of publicists who during 1915 drafted a scheme for a League of Nations. Perhaps his most notable share in Liberal work was the assistance he gave to the establishment, in 1899, of the *Speaker*, becoming a trustee and solicitor to the company, and his acceptance in 1907 of the post of chairman of directors of the *Nation*, which he held until his death in 1916. He did much work for the Belgian refugees, and joined a deputation to Holland in 1914 to investigate our obligations towards Belgium. In 1915 he was appointed by Mr. Lloyd George to the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic). Shortly after his marriage in 1889, he joined the Society of Friends.

“ Apart from his public labours, a full appreciation of which, and of the energy and ability which he threw into them, is contained in the memoir and appreciations which occupy the first seventy-two pages of the book, he was a capable writer of wide interests ; and the rest of the book contains a selection from his papers and addresses, literary, religious, and political—the first heading containing studies of no little interest, illustrated by many quotations, of Tennyson, Wordsworth, Lowell, Lord Morley, and Francis Thompson.”

Two new pamphlets have come to hand from the Yorkshire 1905 Committee (Robert Davis, 30, Leadhall Lane, Harrogate). *What is the Christian Faith ?* by William E. Wilson (one penny) and the first of a new “ Foundations ” Series, *God, Nature and Human Freedom*, by Gerald K. Hibbert (two-pence.)

Four International Patriots—Lessons on the Lives of Friedrich Froebel, Elizabeth Fry, Booker Washington, and Peter Kropotkin, has just appeared, written by Edith Noel Collyer, a Friend belonging to Purley Meeting. (London : Friends’ Bookshop, 140, Bishopsgate, E.C., 7½ by 4½, pp. 75, 1s. 3d. net.)

* *The Minstrelsy of Peace* is a collection of verse relating to Peace and War, from the fifteenth century to the present, edited by J. Bruce Glasier (London : National Labour Press, 7½ by 5, pp. xlvi. + 177, 5s. net).

The Track of the Storm. Tales of the Marne, the Meuse and the Aube, told by Margaret Brackenbury Crook, B.A., is dedicated "To the Society of Friends, under whose kindly auspices the tales herein narrated came my way" (London : Headley Brothers, 7½ by 4¾, pp. 111, 1s. 6d. net).

* "As the Quakers luminously have shown, a man may be unalterably averse to fighting and yet may take more than a negative attitude toward war. Forbidden by their scruples to engage in war, how often have they stopped the mouths of their traducers by their active, sacrificial contribution to the cause for which others fought! Since they came into existence, every war waged around a moral issue has felt the weight of their support. Sometimes, as in Whittier's day, the Quaker blazing indignation against moral wrong has fed the flames of the conflict. . . . In many wars their money has gone where they could not, and they have outbraved the brave in deeds of mercy on the battle field."

HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, *The Challenge of the Present Crisis*, 1917. Student Christian Movement.

Man's Relation to God, and other Addresses, by John Wilhelm Rowntree, with a life of the Author by S. Elizabeth Robson, and introduction by Rufus M. Jones. London : Headley Brothers, 7½ by 5, pp. 194, 1s. 6d. net.

The muse of our Friend, William King Baker, of London, has again been occupied with a Quaker theme, this time much more extensive than his poetical tribute to John T. Dorland. *Penn the Statesman and Gulielma* is a Quaker idyll of some three hundred pages, enriched with an introduction by A. Maude Royden, Notes by the Author and many illustrations (London : Oliphants, 7½ by 5, pp. 328, 6s. net). The Author has presented a copy to D.

Recent Accessions to D

IN 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 :

John W. Graham has presented a copy of *The Life of William Penn*, by Mrs. Hughs (224 pages, Philadelphia, 1828). This is the same lady as the "Mary Hughes, (late Robson)," who wrote "The Life of William Penn,

abridged and adapted to the Use of Young Persons," from Clarkson's "Life of Penn," which was published in London in 1822, and also "The Metamorphoses ; or, Effects of Education," London, 1822. She appears to have settled in the States shortly after 1822, where she received encouragement to write a memoir of Penn, and had the use of the valuable mass of manuscript preserved at Stenton, under the care of Deborah Logan.

A very chic little volume, *Anna Strangman Southall*, printed for her children and grandchildren, 1912, has been presented by Geraldine S. Cadbury, a daughter of A. S. Southall.

We have received from the Board of Indian Commissioners, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., the forty-seventh Annual Report, for the year ending 30 June, 1916. Our Friend, George Vaux, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., is Chairman of the Board.

Asa S. Wing has kindly sent for the Reference Library, a copy of *Fifty Years of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia*, 1915, of which he is President, written by William S. Ashbrook. The Provident was formed early in 1865, at the house of Thomas Evans (1798-1868) on Arch Street, near Eighth, as the result of the visits of some Friends to the offices of the Friends' Provident Institution, at Bradford, England. The following Friends formed the first directorate : Samuel R. Shipley (d. 1908), T. Wistar Brown (d. 1916), Henry Haines (d. 1905), Richard Cadbury (d. 1897), Richard Wood, Joshua H. Morris (d. 1885), William C. Longstreth (d. 1881), Charles F. Coffin (d. 1916), and Jeremiah Hacker (d. 1866). Samuel R. Shipley was President 1865 to 1906, when he was succeeded by Asa S. Wing. The book is well gotten up and there are sixty-eight illustrations.

Life and Letters of Thomas Hodgkin [1831-1913], by Mrs. Creighton, widow of Bishop Creighton, 1917 (London : Longmans, 9 by 5½, pp. 445, eleven illustrations, 12s. 6d. net). Presented by Mrs. Hodgkin and family.

The articles written by G. Eyre Evans on Friends in Carmarthenshire which appeared in *The Welshman*, in 1908, have been bound into a volume in D. and carefully indexed.

The Men who Dared : the Story of an Adventure, by Stanley B. James, 1917 (London : Daniel, 7¼ by 5, pp. 100, 1s. net).

Gerard Croese's *Quaker History*, in Latin, 2nd edition, Amsterdam 1696, presented by Mrs. Sainsbury from the library of Daniel Hack Tuke, M.D., LL.D.

Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, vols. v. and vi., Philadelphia, 1912-1917.

Sandy Scott's Bible Class and Sabbath Nights at Pitcoonans, written originally in East Perthshire Scotch by Charles Moody Stuart in 1897 and Anglicised by George Braithwaite, 1916 (Tokyo : Japan Book and Tract Society). 170 pages. Presented by the Translator.

Several numbers of *L'Equipe* (The Unit), published by members of the American Friends' Reconstruction Unit, No. 1, have been received.

In *Leslie's Weekly*, September 22nd, 1917, there is a page of illustrations of the work of the American Friends' Reconstruction Unit.

It is interesting to see old friends in new dress—Isaac Mason of the Christian Literature Society of Shanghai, has sent copies of William Penn's *Fruits of Solitude* and part ii. of *Christian Discipline*, translated into Chinese by himself, with native assistance (Friends' Foreign Mission Association, China), and also a copy of *The Passion for Souls*, by J. H. Jowett, adapted and translated by Isaac Mason and Ha Chi Tao (Christian Literature Society, Shanghai), all dated 1917.

Piety Promoted, vol. v., Philadelphia, 1890, and *Life and Writings of Thomas Say*, Philadelphia, 1796, both presented by Allen C. Thomas, of Haverford, Pa.

We are glad to learn that already there has been a considerable circulation of *A Book of Quaker Saints*, by L. Violet Hodgkin (London : Foulis, 8½ by 5½, pp. xiii. + 548, 6s. net), which is evidence that the care taken by the author in its production is appreciated, and a sign that the book will supply a long-felt want among our younger Friends—and older. It would be well for readers to begin at the end, and read the Historical Notes, which class the chapters into "historical," "purely imaginary," "expanded with imaginary incidents," "historical incidents with some imaginary actors," etc. Miss Hodgkin's writing will then be better understood. There are seven illustrations by F. Cayley-Robinson, beautiful in themselves, but, in our estimation not reflecting the tremendous activities of the early age of Quaker missionary effort as described so aptly in the text.

Lord Lister, by Sir Rickman John Godlee, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S. (London : Macmillan, 9 by 6, pp. xix. + 676, 18s. net.) A copy has been presented to D. by the author. Extracts from reviews to follow.

Sketches S.S.A. 13, a portfolio of black and white sketches of Friends at convoy work in France, by Arthur Naish Cotterell, of Bristol, with explanatory notes in ms. by his sister, 1917.

Anna Wharton Morris (Mrs. Harrison S. Morris) of Philadelphia, has presented the *Journal of Samuel Rowland Fisher of Philadelphia, 1779-1781*, reprinted from the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, 1917.

A Smaller History of the United States, by Josiah W. Leeds, Philadelphia, 1883. Presented by J. Henry Quinn.

Pedigree of Tuke, of York, presented by Henry Tuke Mennell.

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.—*The Dictionary of National Biography*.

JOHN AND ELIZABETH ESTAUGH.
—John Estaugh was born in Kelvedon, Essex, 23 ii. 1676, and died in Tortola, 6 x. 1742. On the 1st of Tenth Month, 1702, he married Elizabeth Haddon, daughter of John and Elizabeth Haddon, of London, born 1682, died 30 iii. 1762.

Elizabeth was the heroine of Longfellow's "Elizabeth," the Theologian's Tale in *Tales of a Wayside Inn*:

"Then John Estaugh came back
o'er the sea for the gift that
was offered,

Better than houses and land, the
gift of a woman's affections,
And on the First-day that
followed he rose in the silent
assembly,

Holding in his strong hand a
hand that trembled a little,
Promising to be kind and true
and faithful in all things;

Such were the marriage rites of
John and Elizabeth Estaugh."

See "The Youthful Emigrant,"
by L. Maria Child.

ELLA K. BARNARD.

QUAKER BANKERS OF CORK.—
In an article on "The Private
Banks of Cork and the South of
Ireland," printed in the *Journal*

of the *Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, vol. i. (1892), p. 221, there is an account of the bankers Hoare, Pike, and Lecky.

HOARE'S BANK was one of the earliest Irish banks, founded about 1675 by the brothers Edward and Joseph Hoare, sons of Edward Hoare, a captain in Cromwell's Army, in 1649. The younger brother, Joseph (d. 1729), who resided at Woodhill and in Hoare's Lane, Cork, was convinced of Quakerism by Francis Howgill. He married, firstly, in 1692, Rachel, daughter of Francis Rogers, of Cork; secondly, in 1708, Deborah Weily, of Clonmel; thirdly, in 1713, Margaret Satterthwaite; and fourthly Mary Beale, widow of Joshua Beale, of Mountmellick. By his third wife he had a son, Samuel (1716-1796), who married in 1744, Grizell Gurnell and removed to London; see *Memoirs of Samuel Hoare* (1751-1825), 1911. Margaret (Satterthwaite) Hoare (1685-1718) was the daughter of Edward and Agnes Satterthwaite, of Colthouse, Hawkshead, in N. Lancashire. She travelled in the ministry in England and Ireland both before and after marriage. See Testimonies of Cork Friends and an account of her by her mother, and other MSS. in D.

PIKE'S BANK was probably a continuance of Hoare's Bank, carried on by Joseph Pike (1657/8-1729), (who married Elizabeth Rogers, sister of the first wife of Joseph Hoare) in continuation of, or perhaps in partnership with, Joseph Hoare who had become sole owner of the business on the death of his brother Edward in 1709. Joseph Pike was the son of Richard Pike (c. 1627-1668) of Newbury, Berkshire, who went to Ireland in 1648 in Cromwell's army, and of Elizabeth Jackson his wife (c. 1636-1688). After Joseph Pike's death the business was carried on for a while (in 1768 no Pike's Bank was in existence) and resuscitated later, c. 1770, the partners in 1775 being Ebenezer Pike, Samuel Pike and John Pim; in 1798 they were Richard and Joseph Pike; and in 1800 Joseph Pike. On the sudden death of Joseph Pike in 1825, the Bank was wound up and all creditors paid in full.

For John Lecky's association with the NEWENHAM BANK in Cork, see extract from above-named *Journal*, which appears in "THE JOURNAL," xv. 10.

ISAAC HOPPER AND HIS LIBRARY (xii. 163).—"This library is included in the library of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, in the Young Friends' Association, at 15th and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia."

CHARLES F. JENKINS.

"THE JOURNAL OF THOMAS SHILLITOE."—In a letter written to Joseph Grubb (Benj.), of Clonmel, Ireland, by John Barclay, of Stoke Newington, Third Month, 1838,

(now in the possession of J. Ernest Grubb of Carrick), there is a reference worth preserving to the preparation of this *Journal*. Joseph Grubb had written to John Barclay animadverting on several of the latter's published biographies (Jaffray, Dewsbury, Claridge, Pike and Oxley), which he believed would not have passed the "Morning Meeting" censorship, and referring also to John Barclay's work on *The Journal of Thomas Shillitoe*.

In Barclay's reply respecting Shillitoe we read:

"As to dear Tho^s Shillitoe's Jo^l, thou need not be apprehensive of much being appended of my own to trouble thee; so far as I yet see, my rule in his case is to *let the man speak for himself*. He pleasantly charged me, 'John, leave out what thou darest,' & by the will I have only such discretionary power as seems really needful, & if I am unequal to the task, no one else can alter it, it is to go as it stands. I have been a few times applied to, to know if it was likely to pass the Morning M^g. Thou dost not ask the question, perhaps giving me credit for my accustomed contumacy in this respect, but it may be the best & safest way of meeting thy more *general* observations about the Morn^g M^g, to tell thee, that agreeably to the above restrictions, it is not likely, with some probable reasons for such decision. Thomas (*like myself*) was one who would yield to none in his attachment to our ancient institutions & disciplinary subjection & wholesome care. He had once been earnest, as a Fr^d told me, that books sho^d not be publ^d without the sanction of the M^g M^g. But in

his latter days, he was deeply pained in that M^s & by works that had passed it & wo^d have been more so (if he could have been more so) had he lived longer. In deed I have most full, painful, and repeated proof to my own mind that things wh^h have long since passed that M^s wo^d not now pass it! & I add the humbling confession, that I am on that M^s standing Com^e for the revisal of books. . . . ”

John Barclay did not live to see the *Journal* through the press and the work was taken up by his brother, Abram R. Barclay, and published in 1839.

IN DEATH STILL DIVIDED.—“Two staples protruded from each side of the floor part of the main partition, these were used for the hooks in one side of a narrow table that had supports on the other side, and was used instead of a bier at funerals, which were always held in the meeting-house. This shelf or table was placed on one or the other side, as was requisite for the corpse of a man or a woman, and could be viewed from each side without moving.”

From a description of Friends' Meeting House, Lincoln, Vermont, early nineteenth century, in *Glimpses of the Life of Louis Taber* (1811-1887), 1892, p. 9.

BURIED LIKE A DOG (viii. 110; xiv. 43, 94).—“And all you that say, That we Bury like Dogs, because that we have not superfluous and needless things upon our Coffin, and a white and black Cloth with Scutcheons, and do not go in Black, and hang Scarfs

upon our Hats, and white Scarfs over our Shoulders, and give gold Rings, and have Sprigs of Rosemary in our hands, and Ring the Bells. How dare you say that we Bury our People like Dogs, because we cannot *Bury* them after the vain *Pomps* and *Glory* of the World? ”

George Fox, *An Encouragement to trust in the Lord*, 1682, p. 12.

WILL OF JOHN PARSONS, OF LONDON, 1702.—Proved 1703, March 15:

To the poor of the Independent Churches	£100
To the poor of the Baptized Churches	£100
To the poor of the Quakers	£100

to be paid to Francis Cauldfield.

P.C.C. 70 Ash.
DR. G. C. PEACHEY.

MUSCHAMP FAMILY.—*Stanhope Memorials of Bishop Butler*, by William Morley Egglestone, published 1878, page 88, chapter X., Butler's Substantial Men.—John Muschamp, who sometimes signed his name next to that of Butler, was the only son of John, fifth son of George Muschamp, of Bar-moor, Northumberland, Esq. The first of the family came over with William of Normandy, and settled in Nottingham, and afterwards in the North, where for many centuries they held large possessions, and figured in the Border history, many of the family being knighted. The elder John, above mentioned, resided for some time at Ouston, in the parish of Stamfordham, Northumberland, and became a follower of George Fox, the

founder of the Society of Friends. On the 20th of June, 1687, he purchased of John Hutchinson, Guy's Close House, Greenhead and Pryhill estates in Weardale, and came at this time to reside at Greenhead, near Stanhope. The first appearance of his name in the Church books is in 1698, as surveyor of highways. This elder John Muschamp was buried in the corner of one of his fields, a small enclosure where, in 1700, Ann, his wife, was laid by his side. This burial-place of the Muschamps is situated at the west corner of a small plot of land, at the west of Guy's Close House. John and Ann rest beneath the shadow of three sycamore trees said to have been planted there as a memorial to them. John Muschamp, Butler's substantial man, does not appear to have followed the religion of his father, for he was attentive to matters relating to the old church. He married Ann, the only daughter of Nicholas Emerson, of Weardale, the uncle of William Emerson, of Hurworth, the celebrated mathematician, by which marriage the family inherited the office of bailiff to the Bishop of Durham, and became owners of Brotherlee, which estate is now in the family. His signature appears throughout the fifteen years from 1725 to 1740. He died at the age of ninety, in 1757, leaving a family of three sons and a daughter.

RECORDING CLERKS.—There is a portrait of Isaac Sharp, from a photograph by Arthur Weston, to be purchased with *The Ploughshare* for November, price 6d., and there is a portrait of his successor in the Recording Clerk-

ship, William Fletcher Nicholson, in the new Report of the Ackworth Old Scholars Association.

A DESCENDANT OF JOHN WOOLMAN. — The *Scientific American*, of October 13th, 1917, on p. 269, has nearly a column memorial of George Augustus Avery, son of Mary Woolman Comfort, a descendant of John Woolman. He was on the *Scientific American* staff for nearly forty years, their wood engraver in those days, then on the Editorial staff, "a most industrious and conscientious worker." Born 1844, at Nashville, Tennessee; brought up in Philadelphia. In the civil war, being too young to be drafted, ran away and joined up, but only for three months. Man of powerful build, athletic and fond of outdoor sports. Besides literature, marked tastes for art, music and travel. Chief relaxation from hard work to bury himself in Baedeker for a mental trip in Europe. Also great meteorologist. Kind and gentle nature of almost childlike simplicity, a disposition to look for best in associates and unsparing devotion to his work. Died at Nantucket, Mass., 22 ix. 17, and buried there in the Quaker Cemetery. Twin brother of Rebecca A. Day.—J.E.C.

SAMUEL M. JANNEY AND THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—Council between Winnebago and Omaha Indians at the Winebago Agency, Nebraska, 1871. Samuel M. Janney, Superintendent of Indian Agencies; Edward Painter, agent for the Omahas; Howard White, agent for the Winnebagoes, and Eliza K. Rawson, Secretary. In

President Grant's first message, he says: "I have attempted a new policy towards these wards of the nation, with fair results so far as tried, and which I hope will be attended ultimately with great success. The Society of Friends is well known as having succeeded in living in peace with the Indians, in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, while their white neighbors of other sects in other sections were constantly embroiled. They are also known for their opposition to all strife, violence and war, and are generally noted for their strict integrity and fair dealings. These considerations induced me to give the management of a few reservations of Indians to them, and to lay the burden of the selection of agents upon the Society itself. The result has proven most satisfactory." In his message of 1870, he says: "The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried with a few agencies given to the domination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously."

A Portraiture of the People called Quakers, by Horace Mather Lippincott, 1915, page 82.

JACOB BROWN (1775-1821).—Like Nathanael Greene and John Dickinson, who distinguished themselves in the struggle of the American colonies for independence, Jacob Brown was a Quaker. He was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1775, the son of Samuel Brown, fourth in descent from one of the earliest English settlers on the Delaware. Jacob was brought up on his father's farm with Quaker views and

habits. He showed, however, a preference for learning and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1790. Soon after he took charge of Friends' School at Crosswicks, N.J. On becoming of age he did some surveying in Ohio, but soon returned to take charge of Friends' School in New York City, to which responsible task he devoted himself with much energy and success. He acquired reputation and culture in the city and began the study of law. In 1799, however, he removed to what is now Brownsville [Ohio] to engage in a land operation near the borders of Lake Ontario. This was very successful, and Jacob Brown rose in position and affluence. He was a County Court Judge and a leading man in all the public business of Jefferson County. When war with England was declared in 1812, he was placed in command of a brigade of militia with the general care of the Northern frontier. He applied himself to the duty laid upon him with his usual diligence, and the resoluteness of mind and coolness of temper characteristic of the sect in which he had been reared. This success soon led to his appointment as Brigadier-General in the regular army, and advancement to Major-General in 1814. He was severely wounded in the gallant action at Niagara, but soon resumed command. In 1821, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States. He died in Washington, 2d mo. 24th, 1828, at the age of fifty-two years.

From *A Portraiture of the People called Quakers*, by Horace Mather Lippincott, 1915, p. 116.

NATHANAEL GREENE (1742-1786).—Second only to General Washington in the struggle for American Independence, was Major-General Nathanael Greene, the son of a Minister among Friends at East Greenwich, R.I. He was born 5 mo. 27, 1742, in Norwich County, Rhode Island. The fourth in descent from an early settler of the Colony. Although laboring at his father's forge, he seized every opportunity for the acquirement of knowledge, and soon became an accomplished scholar. Indeed, he became proficient in the law when necessity presented of defending an invasion of his father's property. Thus, when foreign invasion became imminent, he turned with the same avidity to the study of military affairs. This with his passion for dancing, caused his disownment, an action which seems to have increased his ability in both the diversions objected to.

In 1774, he married Catharine Littlefield, and settled at Coventry where his father had established him as director of a mill. Here he started the first public school and was sent to the General Assembly. His career in the Revolution, from New England to Georgia, is well-known, and his place in American history fixed. His fortunes were impaired by payments to his troops, but his last days on the plantation, granted to him by the State of Georgia, were happily given to books and farming, and amid these simple enjoyments, he died from sunstroke, 6 mo. 12, 1786.

From *A Portraiture of the People called Quakers*, by Horace Mather Lippincott, 1915. page 114).

RUSKIN AND QUAKERS.—Still referring to Ruskin, Mr. Gladstone

said, "We had a conversation once about Quakers, and I remarked how feeble was their theology and how great their social influence. As theologians, they have merely insisted on one or two points of Christian doctrine; but what good work they have achieved socially! Why, they have reformed prisons, they have abolished slavery, and denounced war." To which Ruskin answered, "I am really sorry, but I am afraid I don't think prisons ought to be reformed, I don't think slavery ought to have been abolished, and I don't think war ought to be denounced." (Great laughter.)

From *Reminiscences of My Life*, by Henry Holiday (Heinemann), 1914, p. 327.

"THE FRIEND," HONOLULU (xiii. 84).—Several references to this paper have recently come to light in periodical literature in D. The editor of *The Western Friend* (Cincinnati, O.), wrote in his paper of 1 mo. 6, 1848: "We have before us several Nos. of *The Friend*, a semi-monthly Journal, published at Honolulu, island of Oahu, for the year 1846. . . . We shall occasionally make further extracts and particularly with regard to the cause of education and Public Schools." Above was copied into *The British Friend*, 2 mo. 1848. *The Friend* (London) for 20 March, 1914 quotes *The Friend* (Honolulu) for February, 1914, as containing a brief account of Joel Bean's declining days. It is termed "a missionary—not Quaker—monthly." And *The Friend* (Philadelphia) of 3 mo., 15, 1917, referred to its contemporary of Honolulu of recent date.

THE JOURNAL

OF THE

FRIENDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

For Table of Contents see page three of cover

Life and Letters of Jean de Marsillac

AMONG various personages who, meteor-like, have flashed across the Quaker sky and disappeared, may be included Jean de Marsillac, or to give him his full name, Jean de Marsillac le Cointe.

Marsillac le Cointe was noble by birth, his ancestors having obtained that distinction as a reward for military services. His family home was Marsillac (or Marcillac), three miles from Nîmes in the South of France. He was born about the middle of the eighteenth century and educated for the army, and was promoted while quite young to the rank of captain in the regiment of horse called de Conti, in which his father was first captain. He, as his family, was a protestant of the Reformed Church or Calvinist.

When yet a youth, being in company with several officers, one of them, the Comte d'Essec,¹ who had been in America and had seen some Friends, gave so favourable a relation of their manners, probity and principles, that it made a deep impression on the mind of Marsillac, and excited him to obtain a further knowledge of Quaker principles and practices. He also read a favourable account of them in a book entitled *La Prédication* which induced him to consult the *Encyclopédie* which referred

¹ Jaulmes, *Les Quakers Français*, gives "le Comte d'Essen," p. 37.

to it and highly commended Barclay's *Apology*.² He made diligent search for the *Apology*, and at length, after much enquiry, met with it in a bookseller's shop in Paris.

Becoming convinced of the unlawfulness of war to the Christian, he quitted the army in 1777, and took up the study of medicine at Montpellier.

After having paid a visit to some religious people at Spiegelberg in Saxony, he turned south, and in November, 1783, he went to reside in the South of France, and visited the community of persons who subsequently became known to English Friends through the advertisement of Dr. Edward Long Fox and his views on peace.

Some years previous to this time, the little community in the Languedoc had made an attempt to get into touch with Friends in England. One of their number, Paul Codognan by name, was in England in the year 1769, but, "being unacquainted with the English language, and extremely bashful, he remained there some time quite unknown to Friends, though he frequented their meetings. He carried home *No Cross No Crown* and Penn's *Rise and Progress* in French concealed under his shirt" (MS. in D., printed in *The Friend* (Phila.), vol. 3 (1830), pp. 158, 173).

In 1785, De Marsillac was chosen to introduce the "Friends" of Languedoc³ to the notice of English Quakers. He carried with him a letter couched in a very laudatory strain: "Ce bon frère, né dans un Etat des plus élevés, suivant les Maximes du Monde, doué des plus

² Thus the account generally given; but it seems probable that "la prédication" was an article in the *Encyclopédie*, a work published in Paris in 1765. I have the following in a ms. collection of "Contemporary Records of Quakerism," which may refer to an earlier edition of the same work, and doubtless refers to Barclay's *Apology*:

"It is the only system of religion ever published that is consistent throughout with itself and with Scripture and reconciles seemingly contradictory passages of Scripture with each other; and though it was first published at a time when religious controversy ran very high in Europe, it was never answered in a manner to weaken the force of any of its arguments." *French Encyclopædia*, published in the reign of Louis XIV, c. 1692.

³ They went by the name of "inspirés," and also "gonfleurs de la Vaunage." The Vaunage is a small district or valley in the bishopric of Nîmes in the South of France. The name "gonfleurs" is of uncertain origin.

grandes Qualités de la Nature et d'une fortune de plus de deux Cent mille Livres" (Casual Correspondence, ms. in **D.** pp. 1-45—letter dated from Congénies le 4^e 8^{bre} (Tenth Month), 1785). "He left France the 7th of the 11th month, and arrived at London the 30th. was at Friends Meeting in Peter's Court the first day following, and made himself known by means of Nicholas Naftel, of Guernsey, who happened to be there also. The same day he delivered to John Eliot the letter from the Friends of France. John Eliot translated the letter which was read at two select meetings⁴ of Friends at one of which J. Marcillac was present, when friends declared they felt much sympathy with the Friends in France, and an answer to their letter was written, translated and signed by [fifty-five] Friends" (ms. in **D.** in Barclay Collection).

The English Friends advise their correspondents :

Let it ever be borne in mind that your Conduct being circumspect, your words few and savory, all your deportment solid and grave and your lives blameless, will be the best evidence of the Truth of your Profession.

Of the bearer of the letter the Friends write :

We have been pleased with the Company and Society of our friend De Marcillac, whom we love in the Truth, and desire his safe and peaceful return. . . His deportment hath been consistent with his profession.

Fifty-five Friends signed the letter ; among them are William Forster, Joseph Gurney Bevan, John Pim, Jun., Thomas Corbyn, David Barclay, Adey Bellamy.

Shortly after the time of Marsillac's return to France, in January, 1786, James Phillips wrote to his mother Catharine Phillips, of Marsillac and the French Friends :

It does not appear that they had seen any friends Books before 1769, when they had No Cross No Crown & Rise & Progress—they never saw Barclay's Apology till Marcillac shewed it them within these few years, i.e., 4th 83 when he first joined them & attended their meetings till

⁴ "The letter was produced *sealed* to the Meeting for Sufferings, the 9th 12mo. and by them committed to some Friends to translate, which, being done was produced the 16th and read *at the close of the Business* of the said Meeting and several Friends named and *verbally* requested to prepare an answer which was accordingly done and produced *at the Close of the Meeting* for Sufferings the 13th 1st month, 1786 where, with some alterations it was agreed to and signed by the Friends present (J. de Marcillac being also present.)" Notice the careful unofficial treating of the subject—the italics are mine. There is no reference to this in the M. for S. Minutes.

14th 9 mo last when he felt himself moved to come here. . . . He went back on the 17th. . . . J. Eliot & A. Bellamy went with him to Dover. . . . He is a sensible & very agreeable man & acquired the Esteem of Friends here & while here seemed to have nothing in view but the object of his mission, viz. to obtain a full account of Friends principles & practices [original in **D.**].

Marsillac announced his arrival in France in a letter to Adey Bellamy from Paris :

Me voicy arrivé sans le moindre accident dans la Capitale ou j'ay eu le plaisir de trouver ma femme et ma mère qui estoient venues au devant de moy à Paris pour méviter la depense d'aller et Revenu de Paris a nismes : avec intention d'aller bientôt a ma terre d'Alençon en normandie [original in **D.**].

He sends warm messages of love to numerous Friends—"nos dignes amis Beven pere et fils, Storrey fry, William et benjamin Rotch" etc.

The following letter in English was written about this time [original in **D.**]:

Paris, the 25th 2^d M. 1786,

I Received with great satisfaction dear Friend thy letter of the 14th wich came to me the 20th I answerd the 21 to my friend J Eliot I am sorry that my feeble health, hinders me to go to Cong^{ies} and Calvaⁿ [Calvisson] so soon as I was purposed, Without doubt the propicious moment is not yet come, but I hope if please the Lord in two or three Weeck's that I shall be able to fulfill my Message, and tho' it much run counter my temporal Business & my family, I will obey when order shall be given to me by supreme Power.

Ty kindy remembrance and that of other friends give me great Joy, I am yet so Weak in the Light, so infected by all Pollutions of the World that I was not Worthy of so kind reception wich I received amongst all you ; I often recollect me in silence before the Divine Word, his restorative voice, comforts my soul, increase my Truth, excites my Courage, & often brings to my Mind, the swet Remembrance of the friends of London, in this intimate relation of man to God, I possess with great Delight this true & tender Love of wich I am reunited with all you in that same inward spirit that the World know's not. I pray thee give me thy Counsel upon the Paragraph I have translated J Pre^e Chri Rev^ds that I send to John Eliot with intention to be communicated to thee and J^h Bewan, and corrected by you : I Writte to J Bevan in thy letter upon that subject give my letter to him :

I Writte to thee in English tongue, excuse my faults dear Friend I endeavour forgot not ty good lessons : I read & writte every day two hours in this language and with time and study I hope any succès.

^s Perhaps, "Primitive Christianity Reviv'd."

I am not satisfaid with my wife and mother my Wife every day she rise against me, she riturn very often to the Plays, Balls, great Luxe, great companys She spends great money for Prayde and Vanity: and she make no account of my tender representations; she would I promise to her, that I not trawell any more; but I answer to her I am not my Master, and the Lord only hat Power dispose of me to his Will: this answer give her a bad humour and made her very angry with me; and I have not yet fund Liberty to inform her of my Journey to Congies &ccc.

I see with pleasure that thou hast bought a horse; this Exercise take with moderation shall be to thee better than all others Remedys of Phisick; a communicated mowing in good air, make easy the circulation of the Blood and other humours, distroy being choaked up & strengthens all parts of the Body; I desire to hear a better state of thee thy wife and family as Joseph Savory do wich I make my Love with his children.

I Give my affection to thy wife, I love her as my mother and am very sorry of her bad health, but I hope she will be better in the first dais of the spring; It will be a great satisfaction for me to hear a good trawell and riturn of Mary prayor in great comfort of soul, and good health of the Body, and Receive News from thee and family so often than it will be permit.

Pray thee to give my love to all friends and let believe me my dear A Bellamy With the most tender friendship for thee thy sincere Friend,

MARCILLAC LE COINTE

N.B.—I have received here none news from Congs &c—I suspect my Wife intercept my Letters and pray thee direct thy answer to my as follows.

A M.L.C : anc ^t Cape de Cavie	<i>Rue nominee St Martin</i>
I will go they Take myself	<i>a l'hotel des- Etats Vnis pres</i>
let send me to the same	<i>la rue aux ours</i>
direction my letters which	
my host savory will receive for me.	<i>A Paris</i>

To Adey Bellamy,
Cutler at the Ship
No 10 in the Poultry
London.

It is evident, from a letter to Marsillac from Adey Bellamy, 8 v. 1786 (copy in **D.**), that the former was again in Languedoc. The letter mentions numerous Friends and is very hearty—"Nichs Naftel mentions thee with much love and desires to hear of thee."

A letter to Adey Bellamy, from Paris, 12 xi. 1786, records Marsillac's return from the South and his intention to rejoin his mother, wife and children in Normandy. During the next years Marsillac made several visits to Fontanès, Quissac, etc., and visited families.

De Marsillac's influence with the Court of France was useful to the cause of religious liberty. From Alençon, 18 ii. 1788, he wrote an account of an effort in this direction, to John Eliot (copy in French and English in **D.**):

Alençon, 2^d mo. 18, 1788.

Dear Friend,

It is with heartfelt satisfaction I take up my pen at this time, to acquaint thee, as well as the friends of England generally, with the progress of our cause in France.

The last year, during the life of our respectable minister, the Count de Vergennes (whom we have lost, and greatly regret), we learned from the general report, that the Assembly of the Notables had taken into consideration the means of conferring the rank of citizenship on the Protestants of this kingdom.

As until this day we had been almost unknown to the king and to his ministers, we were strongly induced to make such representations as might inform them of our existence, and to claim for ourselves, rights which they were willing to grant the Protestants. In consequence, I was directed to write to the Count de Vergennes the following letter:—

“ The Friends of the Christian Society called in derision Quakers, to the Count de Vergennes, minister of the kingdom of France.

“ As the simplicity of our principles suffers us not to address thee with flattery or compliment, we thankfully praise the Almighty, who has condescended to grant a protector to the distressed, and to employ the understanding and power which he has conferred upon thee, to contribute to the relief of suffering humanity and to bless the earth with the dominion of peace and virtue.

“ We have heard, with humble satisfaction, that our sovereign has it in view to grant to the Protestants of his kingdom all the rights of subjects and citizens, but as our principles have hitherto prevented us from approaching the throne, and we are probably unknown to the king, we deem it incumbent upon us to state, that there exist in the southern provinces of France, many hundreds of people, who, without being either Roman Catholics or Protestants, worship God in the same temple as Jesus and his apostles (in the temple of their hearts), and follow, in humble dependence, the precepts of Christ alone, unmixed with human innovations.

“ We have therefore thought it our duty to present to thee our respectful petition. We pray thee to consult with the General Assembly of the Notables appointed to lay before the king the supplicatory representations of his unhappy subjects.

“ We trust, that the spirit of Truth, which is heard in every heart that listeneth to her divine voice, will prove the purity of our principles to the Notables whom the king has appointed to be the administrators of justice, and the dispensers of his benevolence. All the inhabitants of this extensive empire are equally the children of the king, and as we regard

him as a father and a protector, we humbly pray that his beneficence, and that of his ministers, may be equally extended to us, and to the other inhabitants of this country, who are not Roman Catholics.

“ We are with affectionate regard,



“ Thy assured friends,

“ J. M. &c &c.”

The Count de Vergennes replied that he would avail himself of my observations, and desired me to furnish him with a short exposition of our civil and religious principles. I attended to his request, and he declared himself satisfied. The Protestants, alarmed at our proceedings, have strongly solicited to be alone comprised in the plan of amelioration ; but notwithstanding their efforts, they have not been noticed ; we have participated in the king's beneficence, and obtained the same rights and advantages as themselves ; and not us only, but every other sect maintaining order and peace.

Agreeably hereto, in eleventh month last, the king published an edict, in which, without distinction, all those who profess not the Roman Catholic religion, are recognised as useful citizens and subjects of the State, and their marriages and baptisms are valid, provided they be made known to the first magistrate in the place where they reside. Decent burial is granted us ; and every title to property in possession and of inheritance is confirmed to us in the same manner as to Roman Catholic subjects.

In my communication to the Count de Vergennes, I had mentioned that we acknowledged no other baptism than that inward, spiritual baptism, which purifies the soul from the lusts of the flesh, and saves us by the resurrection of Jesus Christ, and the same edict ordains, that, if a child be born in a sect which admits not the necessity of baptism, the father or mother shall declare the birth of the child to the magistrate.

These regulations promise us peace for the time to come. We hope that our silent worship will never excite alarm ; and that we shall not be hindered from quietly assembling in our houses, to wait upon our Creator, as we have always done, in peace. I intended to send thee a copy of my memoir to the General Assembly of the Notables, and the king's edict on our behalf at length ; But I have not concluded it to be necessary ; for I presume that the edict is already known in thy country.

In consequence of this happy toleration, many Dutch families have been induced to come and settle in France, where they facilitate the means of establishing manufactures. My satisfaction will be increased, if inviting prospects excite some friends' families also to seek a dwelling among us ; especially if by commercial intercourse, advantageous to both countries, we should succeed in preserving the precious bonds of friendship and good understanding, too much unknown, for any length of time, between England and France.

Friends in the South are a small body, much in the same state as formerly, unless the lenity they have experienced has rendered them more silent and humble. They are all very sensible, as well as myself, of the tender sympathy with which our English and American friends

regard our little flock.—I hope to see thee again next summer, if the Lord permit. I desire thee to assure of my friendship and esteem, Ady Bellamy, his excellent brother; Savory and his family; Doctor Thompson; J. Bevan; my friend Phillips. I am, with affectionate regard to thy wife and children, thy sincere friend,

JEAN MARSILLAC.

Sarah (Robert) Grubb wrote in her Journal during a visit to the Continent:

At Alençon, we were affectionately received by John de Marsillac, and courteously by his wife, who through the whole of our visit there, which was three days, appeared to enjoy the company of their visitors. Here we endeavoured to take fresh counsel about the way of proceeding to England, which ended in the conclusion, of George and Sarah Dillwyn and John de Marsillac going to the Island of Guernsey to visit the few friends there; and J. Eliot, A. Bellamy, M. Dudley, my husband and myself to London directly, by way of Dieppe, which we pursued accordingly, and arrived in London the 13th of 7th Month, 1788 (*Life of Sarah Grubb*, 3rd ed., 1796, p. 167).

The *Life of Mary Dudley* contains the following, under date, 1788:

We arrived in Paris on the evening of the 29th, and left it again the second of the seventh Month, travelling post to Alençon; here our friend J. M. met us, and we went in his coach to Desvignes, his place of residence, about a league distant. We were kindly received by his wife.

6th. A solemn sitting with J. M., his wife, and little son" (p. 78).

NORMAN PENNEY

To be continued

Ancient Advice for Modern Elders

WHEN Rachel Wilson (1722-1775) attended Philadelphia Y.M. in 1769, "she imparted much solid advice, particularly to elders, whom she compared to the golden snuffers under the law, that were made of the same beaten gold with the lamps; and remarked that if a proper use was made of the snuffers by taking away that which dimmed the lustre and was superfluous, the light would burn and shine clearer and brighter. But some were so fond of snuffing, that they at length wasted the life of the Candle, and had sometimes put it out."

Quoted from Comly's *Miscellany*, vol. viii., in *Bulletin F.H.S. of Phila.*, vol. viii. (1917), p. 33.

Record of Friends travelling in Ireland 1756-1861

(Continued from page 20)

1801

RICHARD Jordan, Mary Sterry, Elizth Wigham, and Barbara Wigham, (here since last year); Samuel Smith, Philadelphia; John Merryweather, Ringwood.

1802

John Merryweather; Joseph Cloud¹; George Jones, Cheshire; Sarah Lynes [aft. Grubb], London; Mary Naftel, Guernsey; W Jackson, Pennsylvania.

1803

William Jackson and Sarah Lynes (here since last year); Sam^l Rundell, Cornwall.

1804

George Jones, to Dublin; Sus^a Horne, Tottenham, to Dublin; Jesse Kersey, Pennsylvania.

1805

Jesse Kersey (here since last year); Henry Tuke and John Wilkinson, to Dublin; John and Elizabeth Hoyland, Sheffield; Martha Smith, Doncaster; Ann Alexander, Needham.

1806

Mary Pryor.

1807

Deborah Darby; Rebecca Byrd, late Young.

1808

William Rickman, Rochester, to Dublin; Thomas Shillitoe, Tottenham.

1809

Tho^s Shillitoe (since last year); W^m Forster, Tottenham, to Dublin; Ann Burgess, Leicester, to Dublin; William Rickman.

¹ Joseph Cloud (1742-1816), of Indiana. He writes of "a seed of infidelity in Ireland in which many valiants have fallen or been swept away in the stream of separation or self-exaltation" (*Ind. Memorials*, 1857). He was born in Pa., and removed after his marriage into N.C. Rebecca Jones writes of him as "innocent Joseph Cloud" (*Memorials of Rebecca Jones*, p. 304).

1810

Benjamin White, Pennsylvania ; Henry Hull, State of New York ; Dykes Alexander, Suffolk ; Martha Brewster, Suffolk ; Thomas Shillitoe ; John Abbot, to Dublin ; Robert Fowler, Melksham, to Dublin.

1811

Henry Hull and Martha Brewster (here since last year) ; Thomas Clark and Joseph Melford, Somersetshire ; Thomas Shillitoe ; Solomon Chapman and George Richardson, Northumberland ; Ann Burgess, Leicester ; Stephen Grellet, New York.

1812

Stephen Grellet and Ann Burgess (remained since last year) ; John Wigham, Scotland ; Abigail Pim, London.

1813

William Forster, Tottenham ; Isaac Stephenson and Elizabeth Robson, county Durham ; Abigail Pim and John Wigham (remained since last year).

1814

William Forster and Abigail Pim (since last year) ; John Goodier, Cheshire ; Stephen Grellet, Daniel Oliver, Newcastle, and John Pim, London, to the Yearly Meeting.

1815

George Saunders, Yorkshire ; Elizabeth Coggeshall, New York ; Susanna Horne, Tottenham ; George Withy ; William Byrd ; Rebecca Byrd.

1816

Elizabeth Barker, Nantucket ; Hannah Field, New York.

1817

Isaac Stephenson, to the Yearly Meeting.

1818

Anna Forster, Dorsetshire ; Priscilla Gurney, Norwich ; William Forster, to Dublin ; Tho^s Graham, to Dublin ; Sarah Tuckett, Cornwall.

1819

Benjamin White, Pennsylvania ; John Pim, London ; John Kirkham.

1820

Stephen Grellet, New York ; George and Ann Jones, Stockport, and Mary Cooke, to the Yearly Meeting ;

Elizabeth Robson, Sunderland; Daniel Oliver, Newcastle; Charles Parker, Lancashire; Nathan Hunt, North Carolina; Huldah Sears, Virginia.

1821

Huldah Sears (since last yr); Nathan Hunt and Willet Hicks (N. York), to Y.M.; Solomon Chapman, to Dublin and Waterford.

1822

William Rickman, Rochester, William Allen, London, Anna Braithwaite, to the Yearly Mg.; William Byrd, Rebecca Byrd, Dorsetshire; Robert Fowler, Melksham; Ellen Cockin, Yorkshire;² Edward Carroll and Anna Carroll, Tottenham.

1823

Hannah Kilham, Sheffield³; Sylvanus and Mary Fox, Wellington; Robert and Rachel Fowler, Melksham; Ann Alexander, formerly Tuke, York, to Yearly Mg.; Samuel Lloyd, Birmingham, to Y.M.

1824

John and Sarah Grubb, Chelmsford; John Bell, London, and Sarah Waite, London, to the Yearly Mg.

1825

Daniel Wheeler (a member of Sheffield Meeting but resident in Russia) and Mary Cooke, to the Y.M.; John Shipley, Shaftesbury; Benj^a Seebohm, Bradford; Margaret Bragg, Newcastle; John Pim, near London.

1826

John Shipley, to the Y. Mg; Samuel Fox, to Y.M. and Munster Q.M.; William Allen, London.

1827

William Rickman, Rochester; Joseph John Gurney, Norwich; Elizth Joseph Fry, London; Elizabeth Fry, London; Samuel Lloyd, Birmingham; Will^m Dillworth Crewdson, to the Yearly Mg.; George Withy, Frenchay M^o Meets.

To be continued.

² Ellen Cockin was accompanied by Richard Cockin, her husband, an Elder.

³ Her visit was principally to the poor.

Notices Relating to Friends in "The Gentleman's Magazine" 1783 to 1786¹

1783

DIED, 4 December, "At Bristol, in her 52^d year, Mrs. Hannah Waring, one of the people called Quakers. A woman whose innate sweetness of temper, and spotless purity of heart, shone throughout her whole life and conversation" (a third of a column in most appreciative style, as to her perfections). "Her remains were interred with her ancestors on the 10th, in the Quakers' burial ground, at Alton in Hampshire" (Part II., p. 1065).²

DIED, 12 December, "At Amwell, co. Herts, John Scott, esq.; one of the people called Quakers, author of a pleasing poem, entitled *Amwell*, 17—, in 4to, republished 1776, 4to (See our vol. xlvi. p. 318), and of other poetical works printed 1782, 8vo. (See our vol. lii., p. 489); also of a most useful *Digest of Laws respecting Highways*, 1778, 8vo. To this subject he had particularly turned his thoughts; and in this book not only the law respecting highways and turnpikes is to be found, but a number of judicious and well-founded remarks on the construction and preservation of roads (See our vol. i. p. 20).

"The loss of this most active and public-spirited man will be more easily felt than expressed in his neighbourhood, and in the wide circle of his acquaintance. Of his zeal in the defence of his friend, Dr. Beattie, see vol. xlviii. p. 152" (Part II., p. 1066).

DIED, "Mrs. Vigor (see p. 806), at Windsor on Friday, September 12; and her loss will be severely felt by the neighbouring poor, amongst whom she was constantly searching after proper objects for the exertion of her charity and benevolence. Together with great cheerfulness of mind and equality of temper, she retained an uncommon quickness of apprehension and vigour of

¹ For extracts from years 1731 to 1783, see volume xiii.
For other notes, see page 67.

understanding, to the time of her death. Having lived much in the world, and being well acquainted with books, her conversation was the delight of all who had the pleasure of knowing her ; of the vivacity of her wit and her talents for observation, the public have had a specimen in the volume of *Letters from a Lady residing in Russia, to her Friend in England* ; which she was in a manner obliged to publish to prevent a spurious and incorrect copy from being obtruded on the world. At a time of life remarkable for apathy and indifference, she possessed a degree of sensibility, and a tenderness of feeling, approaching almost to weakness ; numberless examples of which will occur to her friends on perusing this faint sketch of a most amiable and engaging character ” (Part II., p. 892).³

QUAKERS ADDRESS TO THE KING, 21 March. “ The address of the people called Quakers, was presented to his Majesty, and read by Mr. David Barclay, accompanied by a select number of respectable friends, which was most graciously received ” (Part I., p. 267).

QUAKERS PETITION THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON SLAVERY. 16 June, “ This day the following remarkable petition was presented to the House of Commons ” which was duly read ($\frac{1}{2}$ column, Part I., p. 534).

QUAKERS ADDRESS THE KING ON PEACE VERSUS WAR. “ Their address to the King, mentioned in p. 267, is too singular to be omitted. It was presented and read by Mr. David Barclay ; accompanied by Mr. Jacob Hagen, Mr. Tho. Corbyn, Mr. John Eliot, Mr. Dan. Mildred, Mr. John Wright, Tho. Knowles, M.D., and J. Coakley Lettsom, M.D., being introduced by the Lord in waiting.” ($\frac{3}{4}$ column ; signed 19 iii. 1783, by a committee of 78 Persons). To which the King replied : “ I always receive with pleasure your assurances of duty and affection to my person and family, and so do particularly upon the event of peace. You may be assured of my constant protection, as your uniform attachment to my government, and peaceable disposition and conduct, are highly acceptable to me ” (Part I., p. 535).

QUAKERS' YEARLY MEETING EPISTLE, signed by William Tuke (3 columns, Part I., pp. 524, 525).

1784

DIED, 31 December (1783) "At Topsham, Devonsh[ire], in her 84th year, Mrs. A. Collier,⁴ one of the people called Quakers" (Part I., p. 73).

DIED, 11 January, "Near Cogges-Hall [Coggeshall], Essex, Osgood Hanbury, esq." (Part I., p. 74).

DIED, 9 June, "At Hertford, Dr. Dimsdale, of Bloomsbury-squ[are], son of the Hon. Baron D[imsdale]" (Part I., p. 477).

QUAKERS ADDRESS THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS ON THE SLAVE TRADE. Letter from Friend T. B. to Mr. Urban, enclosing it. It is signed by the Yearly Meeting held in Philadelphia, 4 x. 1783 by 535 members (one column) (Part I., p. 121).

LETTER to "Friend Urban" from "Ebenezer Barclay," asking a number of singular topographical, historical, etc. questions (Part I., p. 349).

DIED, March. "Between 70 and 80, on a visit to her son at Clapham, soon after she had got into the house, the wife of Mr. Tim[othy] Bevan, druggist, of Lombard str[ee]t and Hackney. His sister died lately in an advanced age" (Part I., p. 316).⁵

MARRIED, 13 July, "Abel Chapman, esq., to Miss Rebecca Bell" (Part II., p. 556).

DIED, 23 July, "At Falstead [Felstead], Essex, in her 105th year, Abigail Sewell" (Part II., p. 558).⁶

DIED, 17 August, "At Worcester, aged 29, Mrs. Thresher [*née* Jane Harry], wife of Mr. [Joseph] Thresher [Junior], surgeon, one of the people called Quakers" (*vide* J. J. Green's "Jenny Harry," in *Friends' Quarterly Examiner*, No. 189, where this account of about half a column is fully quoted). (Part II., p. 716.)

MARRIED, 6 October, "Joseph Gurney, esq., banker, in Norwich, to Miss Jane Chapman, dau. of the late Abel C[hapman] esq., of Whitby" (Part II., p. 796).

DIED, 20 October, "At Stamford-hill, Mrs. Catharine Bell, wife of Mr. Dan[iel] B[ell], coal-merchant" (Part II., p. 799).

DIED, 7 November, "At Newbury, Berks, Mr. Tho[mas] Letchworth, late of Kent street-road, an eminent preacher among the people called Quakers, and editor of a periodical work, under the title of *The Monthly*

Ledger, published a few years since," etc. (one-third of a column, highly appreciative of his Christian and humane character) (Part II., p. 878).

DIED, 19 November "At Plassey (Pleshey), Essex, Peter Smith, one of the people called Quakers, aged 100 years and 2 months.⁷ He was formerly a shop-keeper at Stebbing, in the same county, and had retired from business. He has left all his relations some small legacies, and £100 to the poor children at Stebbing" (Part II., p. 879).

1785

DIED, 9 January, "Mrs. [Hannah] Bartlett, wife of Mr. Benjamin B[artlett], F.S.A., of Lamb's Conduit-street" (Part I., p. 78).

ANECDOTE OF DR. FOTHERGILL (Part I., pp. 87, 88).

THE LATE JOHN BARNARD, ESQ., "son and heir to the great patriot of that name (see vol. liv., p. —), died worth two hundred thousand pounds, but dying without issue, he left his real and personal estates to his nephew, Thomas Hankey, Esq." etc. (Part I., p. 155).

MARRIED, "Lately, at Newcastle, Mr. Silvertop to Mrs. Pearson:—this is the third time that this lady has been before the altar [*sic.*] in the character of a bride, and there has been something remarkable in each of her three connubial engagements. Her first husband was a Quaker, her second a Roman Catholic, and her third is a Protestant of the established church. Every husband was twice her age; at 16 she married a gentleman of 32; at 30 she took one of 60; and now at 42, she is united to a gentleman of 84" !! (Part I., p. 155).

DIED, 29 January, "of a paralytic stroke, Mr. George Witchell, F.R.S., and head master of the royal academy at Portsmouth. This excellent astronomer, born in 1728, was descended, by the mother's side, from the celebrated watch and clock maker, Daniel Quare, and was himself brought up to that business. He, as all his progenitors for many generations had been, was educated in the principles professed by the people called Quakers; but quitted them, on arriving at years of maturity, for those of the Church of England, or rather those which were professed by Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Samuel Clarke, Mr. Whiston, and many others; and

perhaps, no man ever understood, or could defend them better than Mr. Witchell did. He cultivated the study of astronomy very early indeed, for a communication on that subject from him may be seen in the first *Genileman's Diary*, which was published in 1741. Much about the same time, or soon after, he became a pretty constant correspondent of Mr. Urban, sometimes under his real name, but more frequently under the initials, G.W. In 1764, he published a map of the passage of the moon's shadow over England in the great solar eclipse which happened on the first of April that year, the exact correspondence of which to the observations gave him great reputation. In the following year, he presented to the commissioners of longitude a plan for calculating the effects of parallax and refraction on the distance of the moon, from the sun or a fixed star, for facilitating the discovery of the longitude at sea, and for which he was gratified with a very handsome reward by the said commissioners, and in 1767, he was appointed master of the Royal Academy, on the recess of the late Mr. Robertson" (Part I., p. 156).

DIED, March, "At Aglionby, Cumberland, Mr. Joseph Bond, aged 102, one of the people called Quakers" (Part I., p. 236).⁸

DIED, 11 March, "At Graysouthen, near Cocker-mouth, Mr. Joseph Watson, in an advanced age, one of the people called Quakers, and many years a reputable flax-dresser at Whitehaven" (Part I., p. 237).⁹

DIED, 20 April, "At Laleham, Middlesex, Mrs. Penn, widow of the late Hon. Richard Penn, formerly proprietor and governor of Pennsylvania in North America" (Part I., p. 326).

BIRTH, April, "The wife of Mr. Joseph Cockfield, of Upton, a son" (Part I., p. 402).¹⁰

QUAKERS AND PEACE, "The principles of peace, which characterise the Society of Quakers and forbid them from taking any part in wars, or to partake of any profits arising from wars, have been lately eminently displayed by one of these peaceable people, who, being involuntarily drawn in by his partners, to take part in some privateers during the late war, on receiving his dividend, sent his son to Paris to notify the names of all

the ships taken by these privateers, and to apply to Dr. Edw[ard] Long Fox, Hotel d'York, Rue Jacob à Paris, to receive their respective proportions of his share" (Part I., p. 234).

LETTER from William Sewel to Springett Penn in Latin, dated Amsterdam. Also letter of W^m. Penn to his son, the said Springett Penn (Part II., pp. 504, 505).

MARRIED, 19 July, "At the Quakers' meeting at Winchmore Hill, Mr. Benjamin Head, merchant of Tottenham, to Miss Maria Hewson" ¹¹ (Part II., p. 664).

DIED, 29 July, "In Fleet-st[reet] Mr. Alex: Forbes, apothecary" (Part II., p. 665).

DIED, 3 October, "At Lancaster, aged 88, Myles Birket, esq., one of the people called Quakers" (Part II., p. 836).

DIED, 19 October, "At [the manor-house], Great Ealing [Middlesex], Tho[mas] Gurnell, esq." (Part II., p. 837).

DIED, November, "At Whitby, aged 80, Mr. John Palmer, one of the people called Quakers" (Part II., p. 920).

DIED, 25 November, "At Marybonne, Mr. Opie, an eminent painter" (account of him.) (Part II., p. 1008).¹²

1786

DIED, 10 March, "At Clapham, Mr. John Masterman," (Part I., p. 269).

DIED, 8 April, "In Henrietta-str[ee]t, Convent Garden, Mr. Wright, banker" (Part I., p. 353).

DIED, "At Spalding, in his 66th year, William Hawkes, treasurer to the body of adventurers in Deeping fen. He was of the society of Christians called Quakers. This distinction was in him merely nominal, for he retained the moral purity of every sect without their formalities—he had a soul superior to pride, for he deemed it a meanness in the creature, and the extinction of the Christian—he discharged a multiplicity of private trusts with a peculiar sagacity, an indefatigable industry, and a rare fidelity—he stretched forth his hand to honest poverty with a secret liberality—he met with ardour the wishes of oppressed merit—he was a man of singular

penetration in useful knowledge—so devoid of passion that he seemed not to feel it—he had his foes and his faults, because he was a man—the number of the last was small, and of the first still smaller—his familiars must long lament him, and the necessitous for ever.—Go, reader, go, emulate a character so fair—and if thy heart should labour for expression, say, ‘ There died the friend of man ’ ” (Part II., pp. 618, 619).¹³

QUAKERS OF WANDSWORTH offer thanksgiving to God for the King’s escape from assassination, 20 August (Part II., p. 712).

LETTER FROM JAMES NEILD AND OTHERS TO DR. LETTSOM *re* John Howard (Part II., p. 723).

LETTER FROM DR. LETTSOM *re* Howardian Fund (Part II., pp 723, 724).

DIED, August, “ At West Ham, advanced in years, of an inveterate cancer in his face under which he had long laboured, Mr. Zachariah Cockfield, timber-merchant, and many years a captain in the Norway trade ” (Part II., p. 810).¹⁴

DIED, 13 November, “ at Battersea, Thomas Tritton, esq., an eminent brewer and father to Mr. T [ritton], banker ” (Part II., p. 1003).

DIED, 16 November, “ In Lombard-str[ee]t, Tho. Knowles, M.D., physician to the Eastern Dispensary ” (Part II., p. 1003).

DIED, 21 November, “ Sir Edw. Wilmot, bart. of Chattlesden, co. Derby, in his 94th year. He had been physician to the Royal Family for 42 years ” (N.B.—he was son-in-law to Dr. Richard Mead by Ruth Marsh, a Quaker, his wife) (Part II., p. 1003).

MARRIED, 7 December, “ At the Quakers’ Meeting-house at Longford, Thomas Woodroffe Smith, of Great St. Helen’s, merchant, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel West, of Maidenhead, late of London, merchant ” (Part II., p. 1091).

JOSEPH J. GREEN

To be continued

NOTES

For note 1 see page 60.

² Hannah, daughter of Samuel Waring, Sen., died 4 xii. 1783. A letter from her to Ann Fothergill, from Alton, 1 iv. 1781, is in D.

³ For the Vigor family, see THE JOURNAL, xiii. 35, 69, 158.

⁴ Ann, wife of Benjamin Collier, of Topsham.

⁵ Hannah, wife of Timothy Bevan, died 28 iii. 1784. Susannah Bevan (?sister of Timothy) died 29 ii. 1784, aged 83.

⁶ No Friend of this name occurs in the Essex Burial Registers.

⁷ No centenarian of this name is found in the Essex Burial Registers—there was a Peter Smith who died 13 ix. 1784, aged 75.

⁸ No centenarian of this name is found in the Burial Registers for Cumberland—a Joseph Bond of Aglionby died 24 ii. 1785, aged 93.

⁹ There was a Joseph Watson of Greysouthen, who died 1 iii. 1785, aged 67.

¹⁰ Zechariah, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Cockfield, was born 17 iv. 1785.

¹¹ Hannah Maria Howson was the bride married 19 vii. 1785.

¹² John Opie died in 1807. "Opie was one of the few who have the privilege of reading their own obituary notices. . . . How this mistake occurred is not known."—*John Opie and his Circle*, 1911, p. 57.

¹³ William Hawkes, of Spalding, grazier, died 27 vi. 1786.

¹⁴ Zechariah Cockfield, died 1786, viii. 22, aged 78.

Presentations in Episcopal Visitations 1662:1679

Continued from vol. xiv. p. 107

DURHAM

BISHOP AUCKLAND. Auckland St. Andrew 1662.
Nov. 4. Josephū Avery, Emmanuelem Grice, Johem
Langstaffe, Johem Malton (morf), Anthm Hodgshon,
Gulielmū Barnes (eḡ), Georgiū Wilson, Gulielmū Heavyside,
Edrūm Lampson & Henr Harbuckler—Quakers.

Johem Walter (mor̄f), Johem Langstaff, Gulielmū Heavyside, Anthūm Hodgson (eḡ), Georgiū Wilson, et Christoferum Suertye—for not haveing their children baptised. -

Auckland St. Helen, 1665. Johem Todd—for a Quaker.

Franciscū Wright et Annā eius uḡ, Gulielmū Trotter, Janā Vincent, Johem Trotter, Johem Longstaffe, Margaretā Walton, Gulielmū Spenceley, Jacobū Trotter, Anthoniū Hodgson et Eliz: eius uḡ, Janā uḡ Johis Langstaffe, Gulielmū Heaviside et Janā eius uḡ, Edvardum Lampson et Janā eius uḡ, Johem Kipling et Janā eius uḡ, Josephū Avery et Franciscam eius uḡ, Gulielmū Barnes, Zachariam Murfitt, Georgiū Wilson, et Johem Jeckell—as quakers & sectaryes who refuse to come to y^e publicke assemblyes & prayers of y^e Church.

Hester Carr, Susannā Murfoot, Christopherū Suretyes et Janā eius uxorem, Eliz: uxorem Thomae Wright, Johem Trotter, Janā Grutley, Gulielmū Trotter, Abrahamū Horseley et Isabellā eius uḡ, Richum Myers, et Janā eius uḡ, et Robertum Watson—all of whom have stood excoicate one whole year.

Anthoniū Hodgson et Elizabethā eius uḡ, Edwardū Lampson et Janā eius uḡ, Gulielmū Heaviside et Janā eius uḡ, Johem Kipling et Janā eius uḡ (eḡ), Robtū Robinson et Saram eius uḡ—for being unlawfully maryed contr to y^e lawes of God.

Robertum Tayler, Willm Trotter, Antho: Hodgson, Johem Longstaff, Emmanuelem Grice, Johem Grice, Anthoniū Hodgson de Auckland epi—for refusing to pay their Church assessment.

Johem Trotter, Annā Wall, Mariā Gantley, Thomā Wright, Anthoniū Curry, Willmūm Heaviside—for refuseing to pay their Church assessment.

4 Oct. 1665. Dñus Johes Grice dismissus fuit eodem die. Annā Wall dismiss—fuit. Dñus Anthonius Currey absolutus fuit 9 April 1666.

3 Oct. 1665. dñ Matth. Musgrave et Franciscus Potter dismiss.

G. LYON TURNER

(To be continued)

The Goff Letters¹

JN 1759 Jacob Goff married Elizabeth Wilson, of Mount Wilson, Edenderry, Ireland, and took her to his home at Horetown, co. Wexford. The couple had twenty-two children, of whom fourteen lived to grow up, and from them many Irish Quaker families are descended.

There is in existence a collection of letters, written and received by Elizabeth Goff, and from them it is possible to follow her life from her marriage to within three years of her death at the age of seventy-eight. For the sake of continuity of interest the letters are not arranged strictly chronologically, but in groups relating to the different children mentioned.

The collection starts, very appropriately, with a love letter from Jacob Goff, which would be a model for any age :

My Dr Betty

I sit Down to write these few lines with Grate Regret, which is Occationed by a Letter of grate Moment from my Uncle, which Calls me home Directly,—I have the Confidence to think, thee will Pardon my fault, as it's the first, and I hope the Last,—I am sure thee think's it my Duty to Obeay his Orders, As I hope he will make thee and I amends for so Doeing ; Dr Betty, I think every Day Absent from thee, Years, but I hope to see thee on fourth or fifth Day after the Meeting, which I wish was Come, for thou art with me Day and Night, tho' miles a sunder ; Dr Betty, I Remain with Everlasting Love to thee—

I am Thy True & Afft Lover

JACOB GOFF.

¹ Some years ago a quantity of old letters were found packed away in boxes in the attics at Mount Wilson, Edenderry, From among them this collection was selected and arranged. It is the property of M. Kathleen Bell (*née* Richardson), of Belle Vue, Lurgan (herself a descendant of Elizabeth Goff), who has kindly lent it for the purpose of this article.

Dinah Goff, mentioned in these letters, was the writer of *Divine Protection*, an account of the trials and dangers through which her family passed at the time of the Rebellion in 1798.

These letters give an interesting picture of an Irish domestic interior.

There are not many letters from Jacob Goff in the collection, but those there are show him in a most pleasing light. He seems to have been a faithful friend, and a tender and devoted father, while to his wife he was, throughout their married life of nearly forty years, just what he subscribes himself in the above quoted letter,— a “ True & Aff^t Lover.”

Now follow several letters to Elizabeth from her mother, Dinah Wilson. From these we learn that several of Elizabeth's children were put out to nurse in the cottages round Edenderry. The comparative neglect of these children, and the light manner in which even serious illnesses are treated, is a revelation to modern mothers who agonise over their children's health and well-being. No wonder when this source of anxiety was removed that the women of Elizabeth Goff's time lived to such a good old age, hale and hearty to the end.

Mary, Elizabeth's little girl of two-and-a-half, seems to have had smallpox. Her grandmother writes thus to her mother about her :

Mary is mended Brevly out of the pock and wont be marked oney thing to spake of Considering what abundonce she had, her right Eye has still a little skim on part of the sight which I hoap with Cair in a little time will wair of. I have Been sevrall times with her the last of which was thirdday Evning was then herty and lookd about peart and brevly I would not have it Covard for fear of a Cast neither is their oney youmor or Bloodshed about it so y^t I am in great hoaps it will soon wair of.

The spelling in many of these letters is phonetic, and we may observe that educated people of the time evidently pronounced “ ea ” as “ ay,” a custom which still persists in the common speech of Ireland.

In 1777 there is a letter from Mary Watson, who had evidently been asked to enquire in England for a “ Tutoress ” for the Goff girls. Mary Watson was a niece of Dr. Fothergill and was a beautiful woman. The *Leadbeater Papers* mention the excitement and admiration

she aroused when she came to Ireland as a bride in 1770. Her husband was related to the Goffs through the Clibborns. The tutoress she selects for the Goffs is, she says,

quite the friend, & Religiously inclined, yet quite the gentlewoman. She would expect to be look'd upon & treated, as a friend & companion, rather than a servant, nor, I think, very much sewing, further than what she did, whilst instructing the girls might be expected from her, as the care of so many, if she discharged her Duty to them properly I believe she would think sufficient employment.

The Goff's eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was nearly seventeen at this time, and probably out of the school-room, but Mary, Dinah, Sarah, Hannah, Jane, Anne, Lydia, Charlotte and Lucy, ranging in age from thirteen to three, had all to be taught, so it is likely that the tutoress found she had quite sufficient employment.

Now follows a rather pathetic group of letters about Elizabeth's third daughter, the first Dinah. Dinah was probably a delicate girl, as we find from these letters that she was sent to live in Waterford with Mary Watson, and we may surmise that this was on account of her health, in the hope that the air there would make her stronger. She was at this time fifteen. In a letter dated 11th mo. 15th, 1780, Mary Watson writes of her pleasure in having Dinah with her, and comments on her obliging courteous manners. She continues :

I got Dinah the cloak and Bonnett according to thy desire, & her satisfaction, I do not observe she wants anything but what thou mention'd, unless thou thought proper to allow her a Dark Cotton, or stuff Coat to wear within doors, or to week day Meetings, but this does not appear absolutely necessary, & phaps her light poplin will answer the end.

The proposal of a cotton coat for wear in mid winter seems curious, and why particularly to week day Meetings ?

Next there is an affectionate little letter from Dinah herself. She writes to her " Dear Mamma " (she seems

to have been the only one of Elizabeth's daughters who addressed her in this way), and signs herself "My Dear Fathers and Mothers' dutiful daughter, Dinah Goff."

A few weeks after writing this letter Dinah became so ill that she was taken home again. She was probably far gone in consumption and an attack of measles brought her life to an end. The doctor who attended her treated her by letting of blood and a blister applied between her shoulders, which, as her father writes: "did not remove the Complaint, but rather heasten'd her Disalution." Elizabeth was away staying with her eldest daughter, Elizabeth, who had married John Lecky and lived at Ballykealy, co. Carlow. Jacob writes to her:

My Dearest

In my last I informed thee that I had but little hopes of my Dr Dinah, my fear was not without foundation, she Departed this Life about 4 o'clock yesterday, she was senceable to the last, seemed to be in a sweet frame of mind, quite resigned, rather wished for Death than Life, often wished she might be like her namesake, her Dr Grandmother, calld for all the servants kisd them & bid them farewell, had her sisters calld & bid them farewell, but would not kiss them for fear of the Measles, prayed to God to bless them, lookd up at me & said my Dr Father am I worth kissing, I kissd her.

Then he recounts many other little messages of love she gave, and concludes:

We intend her Interment on seventh morning with a few frds. My Dr Love sallute thee & Remain Thy Loving & Aff^t Husb^d

JACOB GOFF.

Hor[town], 4th mo. 19th 1781

Poor little Dinah! Even after all these years one can hardly read of her early death without a feeling of sadness, but, as Mary Watson says in her letter of condolence,—“we should be thankful that her innocent spirit is admitted into peace and rest.”

Incidentally we may again notice the curious calmness—one might almost say callousness—displayed in cases of serious illness. Here was Elizabeth staying

away from home while her daughter lay dying, not even returning for the funeral. This is even more extraordinary when we find in another letter that at the same time her six younger children all had severe attacks of measles and whooping cough, or, as their father calls it, "chincough."

Three years after this, Elizabeth's youngest daughter was born. She was named Dinah after the sister who had died. Dinah's eldest niece, little Elizabeth Lecky, was three years older than herself. We are told in a letter of 1784, that "Elizabeth often talks of her Aunt Dinah that cannot spake one word."

In reading these letters one is struck by the dread which all the writers had of gout. This is accounted for by the fact that, in those days, if a doctor did not understand a disease he called it gout. Before Laënnec invented the stethoscope very little was known of internal diseases, especially those connected with the heart, so they were all put down to gout, and it was proportionately dreaded. Jacob Goff, for instance, writes in 1783: "Poor Cousin John Watson, he is as bad as man could be with the Gout in his Lungs. He has been blistered on both his Legs, but no Apparant benefit Perceived." Many of the writers seem to have adopted what was probably the wisest course, considering the medical profession of the time, and doctored themselves. In that case they generally took "James's Powders," then regarded as a sovereign preventative for almost all diseases, so much so, that Sir Horace Mann said he had such faith in them that he would take them if the house were on fire!

Mary Goff was married to James Forbes in Forest Meeting House on the 9th of September, 1784, when she was twenty years of age. The young couple settled down in Dublin, at Arran Quay. Now follow several letters about Mary, the first of which is from Hannah Wilson, who was Elizabeth's sister-in-law, and aunt to Mary. James Forbes was Hannah's own nephew, so that she was doubly interested in the young people. Hannah Wilson has certainly lost no time in staying with them, and when she returns to her own home, Mount Prospect, near

Rathangan, co. Kildare, she writes to tell Elizabeth about her visit.

M Prospect 10 mo. 1st 1784

I imbrase the earliest leasure time since I parted My Dear Nephew & Niece—to tell their Parants I saw them safe in their own Habitation—which is a comfortable one for young beginers. a plasant situation it is & good Air for Dublin which is a plasing circumstance as believe a close Plase would not agree with Cousin Mary. . . . I believe few has gon togethar who had more unanimous consent of each party's than this dear young Couple—which makes the prospect more pleasing when look'd at—James is very good Natur'd but a little too volatal—which I hope in time will subside sufficiantly to make him more stedy—also his being Join'd to so gentle a help meet (who will not laid him astray) as most asurredly we are sent togethar to help each other—as too heades is better than one.

This letter gives us the first hint as to Mary's delicacy of constitution. Elizabeth's younger sister, Jane, had married Joseph Sandwith soon after Elizabeth's own marriage. The Sandwiths seem to have had no children and to have paid a great deal of attention to the Goff girls. They are frequently mentioned in letters. Their Dublin address was Anglesea Street, which was probably over Joseph Sandwith's place of business, and they had also a country place called Barn Hill at Dunleary, the name by which Kingstown was called before George IV. landed there in 1821. Mary writes to her mother on the 14th of April in the following year. She has two of her sisters with her, and she says :

The Girls are just gone out to see if they can see any of the quality going to the Castle as this is the Night of the fancy Ball. . . . Aunt Sandwith told me what thou sayd respecting Hannah's gown, sure Aunt has made her a present of a very handsom tea coulard Poplin, I often wondered what was the reason that Hannah never shewd thee her best, while at Horetown, but believ the cause proceeded from a dislike she tooke to it.

It seems rather mean of Mary to have informed her mother of Hannah's "very handsom tea coulard Poplin," which the poor girl disliked so much.

In the next few letters Mary frequently mentions her cough. Once she says: "I found there was not anything so good as to indulge it for a few days and by so doeing I got shut of it sooner." To "get shut of" a thing is not now an expression used by cultured people, though it exists in common speech. Mary had a daughter on the 1st of August of this same year. The little girl was called Elizabeth after her grandmother. Mary grew very ill after the birth of the child and Hannah Wilson took them both to Mount Prospect for change of air. In reading the letters one can see clearly that Mary was dying of consumption, but this was not recognised at first by those around her, and she herself thinks she is getting better. In October she writes:

I may inform thee, and that in truth, that I find myself growing stronger. My cough is better I am taken the grand Elexer every Night which I think has been of service. I am to get Asses Milk to drink the Doctor orderd goats whey but there is no such thing about here my little Betsy pretty well she still has her cough but the snuffles is I think better.

The next letter is from Hannah Wilson. She is dosing Mary with the inevitable James's Powders and thinks that she was getting decidedly better when one night her "Beadgound had slipt of the Bead," and as she was unable to wake her sister Hannah, who slept in a "Cradle" bed beside her, she caught fresh cold. Hannah must have been an extremely heavy sleeper and was perhaps of a lethargic disposition, as her aunt says later on in the letter: "Cousin H G very agreeable but would have her stur about more than she does, not as active as I wish her for a youth in good helth."

Early in December poor Mary's brief life ended. Neither of her parents was with her, but in her aunt Hannah Wilson she had a true friend. After Mary's death Hannah writes:

The final close was sudan solom and aughful but so quiet and seemingly easy. I think if I was to

have gained more than I could mention I could not have done more than I did for to help the dear desased, but alas all was in vain. . . . She had her Senses to the last and I am convinst when her Lamp was out here it was lit in the Mantions of eternal Rest where no trouble or sorrow can ever reach her or disturb her Repose. . . .

Considering the un mistakeable character of the disease, it is rather a surprise to find that a post mortem was held, but it is still more astonishing that the doctor apparently allowed Hannah Wilson to be present on the occasion, even though, as she writes : " He performed the operation in as quiet modest manner as I believe it could have been done in."

James Forbes broke up the house in Arran Quay where his brief married life of fifteen months had been spent, and went to live with his mother in Bride Street. In 1792 he married Elizabeth Watson of Clonmel. He moved to London where he died in 1819, leaving ten children. Betsy was a delicate child, but she lived to grow up. The last mention of her is when she was about twenty-four, and we do not know if she ever married. Joshua and Hannah Wilson are not mentioned again in the letters, but we know from other sources that at the time of the Rebellion they were forced to leave Mount Prospect at a moment's notice. They went to London and settled at Taplow Hill.

The next daughter with whom the letters deal is Anne, born 1771. Anne must have been an attractive young woman, for we find that she had at least three proposals in two years. Her suitors seem to have approached her parents, with the approbation of their own relations, and details as to allowance to the wife, etc., are gone into before Anne was applied to for her consent. Eventually William Penrose was allowed to pay his addresses to her. He was a widower with six children and was at this time thirty years of age. Anne was married in Forest Meeting House on January 14th, 1790. Elizabeth wrote a full account of the affair to her sister Jane Sandwith. They had several outsiders present, among them Lady Anne Hore, her daughter and three

sons, "who were much pleased & expressed their satisfaction & kind wishess for us, Dear Joseph Pool was favoured in a good degree on the occation." The next day the Penroses set out for Waterford. In March Elizabeth went to stay with them. She brought with her her children Jane and Joseph, aged respectively twenty-three and ten, and as her other daughters Sally and Hannah were already staying with the Penroses, they formed a large party. The amount of visiting that these people did is really astonishing. "Company to dinner," "Company to tea," are mentioned in almost every letter, and besides that there were always large parties of people in the house. It shows that provisions and labour were both cheap, and the servant difficulty not acute.

Elizabeth found Anne looking thin, and with a cough and cold, but "nobely settled." Early in 1796 Anne Penrose seems to have got into a very bad state of health, and Elizabeth took her to Mallow, then highly celebrated for its waters. From here she never had strength to return but died on July 29th. William Penrose only survived his wife about two years. He always maintained very friendly relations with the Goff family, and was of great assistance to them in many ways. He was a tender and affectionate father, and took good care of Anne's two little boys. His views on their upbringing sound curiously modern. Writing in December, 1795, he says: "My 2 Dear little Boys stout & hearty They are both out every day that is at all favourable which I believe the best preventative against delicacy and cold."

We now come to Elizabeth's tenth daughter, Lucy. She and her sister Jane had a double wedding on January 8th, 1795. Lucy was twenty at the time. She married Joseph Pike and went to live at Hore's Lane, Cork. Her letters to her mother and sisters are pleasant and affectionate, and give the idea of a very lovable personality. One to Dinah starts:

Having a frank am unwilling to let it go without acknowledging the receipt of My dear Sister Dinah's acceptable Letter and to assure her I shall always feel pleasure in a correspondance with her, as it is a

gratification to find we are remembered by our absent friends.

Like so many of the other Goffs Lucy was consumptive, and after the birth of her daughter at the end of this year she rapidly became worse. We are told that "she had not been free of what they thought a cold, since the end of the summer." Early in the spring of 1796, Joseph Pike took Lucy, and her sister Lydia, to England in the hope of benefiting Lucy's health. She died at Bristol on the 9th of June after a married life of just eighteen months. Her little girl, Elizabeth, grew up and married into the Bewley family. In 1803 Joseph Pike married Lydia Fennel, of Cahir, and had three children.

In 1782 Sally Goff was staying in Cork and writes to her mother from there. She was Elizabeth's fourth daughter, and was at that time sixteen years of age. In experience she was, however, many years older than sixteen would be now, and the unformed, schoolgirl writing contrasts oddly with the facts of life and death of which she discourses so glibly. Some of her remarks, too, are more prudent than one would expect from her age. For instance :

Cousin L. Newsom intends laving S Wilson to keep House till her return and wants me to go and keep her company, but I think it would be much more to my Advantage to stay here with Friend Church for I know Cousin S W is very fond of Company and dont like to be alone.

At twenty-one Sally married Richard Sparrow, and went to live at Clonmel. Jacob Goff, going to see them soon after the wedding, professes himself as "much pleased at Sally's situation." The Goffs seem to have got on less well with Richard Sparrow than their other sons-in-law. There are hints that he was difficult to do with, and prone to take offence. From his letters one would say that he was rather a pompous, sentimental man—one with a great flow of words and perhaps not much behind them.

Sally Sparrow lived longer than Elizabeth's other daughters who died of consumption. She does not seem

to have developed the disease until she was nearly thirty-three, after twelve years of married life. She had five daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, Jane, Sarah and Lucy. Lucy died at two years old. In a letter from Elizabeth Goff who was staying at the Sparrows we read :

I doubt that thou hast heard of this family being by death deprived of their young child the remains of the Dr Lamb was interred the day We got here, taken of by a short illness of, the docter thought Water on its Brain happy Child just two years old, Sally is thank Providance breavly & has still four fine Girls.

At the end of 1800 the Sparrows seem to have gone to Clifton on account of Sally's failing health. Lydia, who was always the one chosen to be with her sisters in illness, went with them. In a letter written from Clifton, 11th of 12th month, 1800, Richard Sparrow says :

My dear Mother Goff

The Scene is changed, the Curtain of the evening seems drawing fast.—My Dearest Creature has had a very material Change within a few Days. . . . 'Tis comfortable to feel the resignation, the fitness, the readiness to embrace the Summons, nothing to do but to die,—Her happy Declaration to me a few days since was—" Thank Goodness I have neither pain of Body or Mind."

A subsequent letter announces that Sally passed away on the 2nd of February, and was buried in the Friends' Burial Ground at Bristol. We have another letter from Richard Sparrow, written after his return home about two months after Sally's death. It gives a full and detailed account of the death, contains many protestations of his own " poignant pain " ; and after mentioning her peaceful departure continues : " Oh, saith my Soul at this moment, that it may ever be the case with me, that My remembrance of her may be sweet continually, & returning as the morning." However, in a letter of Lydia Newsom's, written in the May of this year, we find : " Richard Sparrow appears as cheerful as ever and as if poor Sally was nearly forgot,"—but let us hope that this was scandal.

After Sally's death Lydia lived a great deal with the Sparrows, and was largely instrumental in bringing up her motherless children. Richard Sparrow says of her: "Her affectionate & sympathetic attention I shall only cease to remember with my Life (I hope)."

S. HILDA BELL

Solitude, Lurgan

To be continued

At the Monthly Mens Meeting at Knockgraffon

23rd of 6mo., 1696.

James Russell of Coalbawn belonging to this meeting being through the late troubles reduced to a low condition it was recommended to our meeting that some way might be considered to help him that thereby he might be the more enabled to pay his rent and maintain his family which accordingly being done, friends were willing to lend him some cows and he to take the benefit of the milk and calves and the said cows to be marked with a particular mark of some one of the meeting, the names of the friends and the number that each friend lent is as followeth

George Collet 3 cows

Peter Cooke 2 cows

John Fennell 2 do

Joshua Fennell 2 do

Samuel Cooke 1 do

which is in all 10 cows to be branded in the horn with S.C. and made over to Joshua Fennell and Samuel Cooke by bill of sale & board &c. George Baker has given him thirty shillings for ever.

Extract from the proceedings of the monthly meeting of the County of Tipperary.

Copied from a manuscript in the possession of J. Ernest Grubb of Carrick-on-Suir, 1917.

"It is neither a sin nor a fault to do what good one can in any government."

Saying traditionally ascribed to William Penn, and quoted in *Life of Samuel J. Levick*, 1896, p. 360.

"It is said that the slave ships were in those days anchored in the harbor at West River [Md.], and Friends, after attending Y.M. would sometimes go on board to select slaves for their plantations."

Memoirs of Samuel M. Janney, 1881, p. 182.

Sent to press 17 April, 1918.

CONTENTS OF NUMBER TWO

Life and Letters of Jean de Marsillac. I. By <i>Norman Penney</i>	49
Ancient Advice to Modern Elders.. .. .	56
Record of Friends Travelling in Ireland, 1756-1861. II.	57
Notices Relating to Friends in "The Gentleman's Magazine," 1783 to 1786. Extracted by <i>Joseph J. Green</i>	60
Presentations in Episcopal Visitations, 1662-1679. Extracted by <i>Prof. G. Lyon Turner, M.A.</i> ..	67
The Goff Letters. I. By <i>S. Hilda Bell</i>	69
Minute of Knockgraffon M.M., 1696	80

READY SHORTLY.

THE PERSONALITY OF GEORGE FOX

By A. NEAVE BRAYSHAW, B.A., LL.B.

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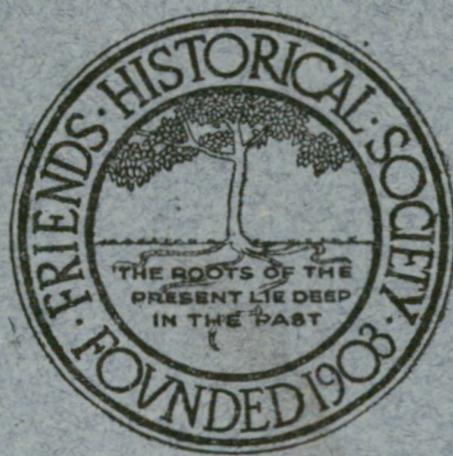
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