

EXTRACTS FROM STATE PAPERS

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EXTRACTS
FROM
STATE PAPERS
RELATING TO FRIENDS

THIRD SERIES, 1664 to 1669

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Abbreviations Used.

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

D. = Friends' Reference Library, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

D.N.B. = *The Dictionary of National Biography*.

F.P.T. = "*The First Publishers of Truth*," published by the Friends' Historical Society, 1907.

F.Q.E. = *Friends' Quarterly Examiner*.

ċ = a soft c, as petiċon = petition.

p = p succeeded by a vowel and r, as psons = persons.

β = p succeeded by r and a vowel, as pvent = prevent.

Extracts from State Papers.

THIRD SERIES.

Anti-Quaker Activity in Westmorland.

Letter from FLEMING to Williamson,

Rydall May y^e 13th 1664.

S^r

I doubt not but y^t you have heard ere this, of y^e Quakers obstinacy in y^e Bottome of Westmerland, & how S^r Jo. Lowther & y^e rest of y^e Justices there have caused about 16 of y^m to bee indicted at y^e last Quarter Sessions at Appleby; since y^e Justices in y^t part of this county have given an account thereof unto our Parliam^t men desireing them to press home proper Remedies from y^e Parliam^t for y^e future prevention of all danger from y^e Quakers & other Fanaticks. At a Privy Sessions y^e last week in Lancashire, wee agreed y^t Collonell Sawrey, Major Crisp, & M^{rs} Gosling (upon a letter from Collonell Kirkby (with whom I presume you are acquainted) unto my Cosine William Kirkby his Brother, a Justice of y^e Peace in that County) should all bee bound to y^e Good-Behaviour (to keep them from Conventicles) & to appear at y^e next Assizes at Lancaster; And at my returne home, I mett with a Letter from S^r John Lowther & other Justices in y^t Countrey, concerning one Geo. Dixon of Troutbeck in Windermere Parish (not farr from hence) whom I sent for y^e next day & examined. y^e cobby of my Letter & examination I have here inclosed sent you. This Dixon, tho' he's a young man unmarried, & can write something, yet I am halfe of opinion, y^t some or other hath a bused him in this Letter; since hee Lives in a very well affected Towne, both to y^e church & State, & is therein generally esteemed by his Neighbours to bee one farr from Plotting, and (if I bee not much mistaken) not of parts for y^e writeing of such a Letter. However since there is so much smoak, there may phaps bee some fire, therefore S^r Jo. Lowther & I shall bee as active as may bee in rakeing into y^e bottome thereof; & if wee can discover any thing of moment, I shall communicate it unto you. I have not long since committed George Walker & Robert Wharton (two Fanaticks) of Kendall for sispition of High Treason, since I am informed, y^t they two were not onely privy to y^e late rising in Russendale; but were imployed as Agents and intelligencers

betweene y^e Yorkshire & Russendale Plotters & severall here in y^e Barony, & Lancashire also, that should have risen in Armes y^e last October ag^t his Majesty: I have had y^m thrice under private examination, and as yet they are so obstinate as they will confess nothing considerable; therefore I intend to send them Prisoners unto Appleby, & y^e rather, to have them from amongst their Confederates & out of y^e custody of our Kendall gaoler who is a great share of a Fanaticke himselfe. My humble service unto M^r Secretary, I rest S^r your most faithfull friend & servant,

DAN : FLEMING.¹

Albertus Otto Faber.

To Otto Faber fro^m LAURENCE.

[Addressed] ffor my Dear ffriend Alburtus Otto ffabier a Jarman Docter at the Corner house in Audle hill over ag^t Baynerds Castle, London.

Dear Friend,

I receiued thy letter wth the last psell of bottles & I did expect I should haue sent the a bill Inclosed but could not gitt one at present here beynn to be great complayneings (for want of Trading) amongst many people: but I hope to send the a bill shortly: I haue not vsed soe much of thy ens priā² of late as formerly I did by reason of a Doct^r or two y^t haue much dispaired it to people by sayinge & relateinge y^t it will doe more hurt to their bodyes then good, insoemuch that many people haue been affrayd to vse it but seūall who haue had bennefitt by it speak well of it, soe if I injoy my Liberty I may come to use a greater quantity againe. we haue our meettings quite as yet, but y^e Judge gaue a cruell charge at the Assises the last weeke and did aduise the Justices not to suffer any meettings but to Imprison all & to send none to prisson for more then 3 or 4 dayes at a time y^t soe they might pced to banishment the sooner: but here are many (to whom truth is pretious) giuen vp in the will of the Lord to suffer & bare a testimony for god.

Dear ffriend wth my Intire loue to the I rest thy true ffriend,

Jⁿ LAURENCE.

Wramplingham, 24th 5^m 64.³

¹ S.P.D. xcvi. 57. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 586.

² "Ens" is an old term, long disused, meaning "flowers," a sublimed powder. If the other word is "priā" = priami, it would mean "of Priam"; if it is "prid," it might be "of old" or "of yore." Fancy names were often given to remedies.—Note by R. Hingston Fox, M.D.

³ S.P.D. c. 110. *Cal.* 1663-4, p. 650.

SIR ANTHONY BATEMAN, Lord Mayor, to Sec. Bennett.

S^r Henry Bennett

I haueing bene this eauening with my Lord Chansello^r for his direction concerneing one Albertus Otto f^raber, a Jerman whoe was taken at a meeteing of & wth the Quakers in London, a bout 3 m^o since at the Bull and Mouthe, and being a uery suspected person, reather of crafty principalls & soe a maker of Quakers then other waies, he being agreate profest Docter among them for phisick, haueing ben then comitted and the tyme almost out. It is my Lord Chanselors comaund to mee, that I waite vpon yo^r Honor to deliuer this inclosed letter to you, that he sent mee, written in frenche, concerneing wth letter my Lord desiers you will speake wth him tomorrow in the afternoonde at Whitehall that he may thereby be minded to haue some speeche wth the King about him. but being at yo^r Hono^{rs} chamber I heare you are intended for Portchmouth to morrow. In wth journey I wish yo^r Hono^r good & happy successe, but begg your fauor to leaue order wth M^r Williamson, or whom elce you please, to minde my Lord Chansello^r tomorrow of this letter, according to his lordships desier. . .

ANTHONY BATEMAN.

Whitehall 8 Novemb^r 1664.¹

[Address] A Monsieur Anthoine Bateman, Lord Mayor de
Londres.

Monsieur,

N'estant point convaincu en ma conscience, ni par juste raison d'aucun Droit, d'avoir offencé ou le Roi ou la loy, pour tout ce que vous plaist de me faire souffrir jusques à present, Je n'ay pas sçeu faire moins, que de vous remonstrer mon innocence à ce que je suis persuadé, et le serai iusque a ce que quelque raison plus solide gaigne sur les miennes, en ce fait, auxquells alors je signerai tres volontiers.

1. Je dis donc : l'inscription dela Loy, au regard delaquelle je suis mis en prison, porte An Act to prevent & suppress seditious conventicles. Or je say que les gents de Lettres dans les principes de la doctrine qu'ils appellent la Politique, en donnent telle definition assavoir. Les conventicles disent ils, sont des certaines Assemblées des gents seditieux, tenants les portes fermées.

2. Puis, apres la raison dela Loy s'enfuit, en ces mots : Against dangerous practices of seditious sectaries & other disloyal persons, who under pretence of tender consciences do at their meetings

¹ S.P.D. civ. 54. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 58.

contrive insurrections. Or sans contradiction d'aucun qui a du moins gousté l'estude des lois, ne peut que savoir, videlicet que tort aussy tôt, que la raison de quelque loy, que ce soit, commence à manquer, la loy mesme perd aussy sa force. Ne voyant donc point, qu'en la congregation ou je fus pris, que les portes estoient fermées ni que j'étois parmi des gents séditieux, quelle conclusion en pouvois-je faire autre que, que je n'étois point en quelque conventicle, ni avec des gents contrivants des insurrections : D'autant que le nom des conventicles & la raison mesme de la Loy y manquant, j'étois au bout de mon esprit, de les prendre pour telles. Voyant bien, que la Loy ne pouvoit point lancer sa force contre elles.

4. De plus, ce qui me donne encore plus d'assurance est que la loy par ces mots *Being a Subject*, s'entend seulement des Sujets du Royaulme restrictivement & point des Aliens. Car ce mot *Sujet* y estant rapporté restrictivement demonstre expressement, qu'il y en a, qui ne sont pas compris dans la loy comme n'estants point Sujets, Et qui sont ils donc ? sinon des Aliens. Car qui ne scait pas que *subject* & *Alien* sont quasiment opposite l'un à l'autre, & s'entredonne place ? Ce qui se voit bien quand il y a du profit a recevoir. Et quand il y auroit du dommage et du mal, on devroit mettre les Aliens avec les Sujets au mesme rang ? c'est justement ce que les loix appellent *Societaten Leoninam*, ou cruauté assavoir d'estre seulement participant du mal, & point du bien, des dommages & point des profits. Et d'ailleurs La maxime des droits dit : Les loix portants de la punition s'entendent strictement, ou precisement selon le plus estroit natural sens des mots. Or le plus estroit natural sens du mot *Subject* est & signifie un homme né dans le pais, ou bien naturalisé ; la naturalisation estant un *Arte*, par lequel des aliens & Inhabitants on fait des *Subjects*.

5. D'avantage si ie reflecte sur la peine de la Loy, qui est la servitude ou transportation en quelque terre Royale, il est manifeste que les legislatureurs, voyant l'incompetence de vouloir, par ce moien, conquerir des Aliens au Service du Roy en les plantations, se sont trouvé obligés d'y apporter ladite restriction sur les seuls *Subjects* du Roy precisement, sur qui comme par le droit de naissance, quasi *jus vitæ necisve*, il pourroit pretendre.

6. Finalement, si tout ce que i'apporte, ne vous agrée point, il s'ensuyvra que les d. mots *being a subject of this Realm* seront abundants en la loy & inutiles, qui pourtant à tout homme raisonnable apparoissent d'y avoir esté fourés fort exprés. Et d'ailleurs ca seroit contre les maximes & requisits, de faire des loix qui ne permettent point, d'y user des superfluitez. Et sur tout, n'y pouvoient ils pas mettre aussy aisement *being an inhabitant*

au lieu de being a Subject, s'ils auroient trouvé cela à propos.

7. Comme il est donc absurde de penser que les législateurs y auroient commis la faute de superfluité, ou qu'ils s'estoient mespris, de dire Subject, la ou il falloit dire Inhabitant, il demeure tres infallible ce que i'en ay dit, estre le vrai & libre indubitable entendement dela loy, intitulée des seditieux conventicles. Surquoy Je me recommande à vos bonnes graces & suis,

Monsieur votre très humble Serviteur,

ALBERTUS OTTO FABER.

Londres ce 24 d'Aoust 1664.¹

Pamphlet Printed 4to. 8pp.

A Remonstrance in reference to the Act, to prevent and suppress Seditious Conventicles, super verba, Being a subject of this Realm. Which sheweth, &c., &c. By Albertus Otto Faber [in MS. ink] "then Prisoner by y^e said Act." London, Printed in the year 1664.

At end, London (MS. : "in y^e prison"), 14th of the 7th month, 1664.²

SIR RICHARD FORD to Joseph Williamson.

Deare S^r. This bearer M^r Gifford, the Keeper of the Poultry Compter, is a person of much Loyalty and prudence, whom I haue desired to attend M^r Secretary to recieue his orders concerning Albertus Otto Faber who as I tould his honour, & y^rselfe Last night, was committed for beinge taken at a meetinge of the Quakers, and cannot bee restrained Longer then this day by the Act of Parliament, and therefor you will be pleased to minde M^r Secretary of his resolution first to giue order to some such person as hee shall iudge fitt, to search for such papers as may bee found in the said Otto fabers Lodginge. And then to take his person into Custody to attend the pleasure of his ma^{tie} and the Councill.

I am

S^r

Y^r obliged freind & seruant,

RICHARD FORD.

London 14th nouemb^r 1664.³

¹ S.P.D. civ. 54. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 58.

² S.P.D. cii. 59. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 9. There are three copies of this tract in D., also copies of several other tracts by Faber.

³ S.P.D. civ. 109. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 69.

[Endorsed] London 16 Nov. 165.

Albertus Otto Faber.¹

3 monthes in y^e messengers Hands, for being at a Conventicle of Quakers ; prayes compassion for his first fault.

[Address] A Monsieur Bennet, premier Secretaire d'Etat.
Monsieur.

Comme par votre ordre je me trouve en la garde du Messenger John Sompner, & ay desja auparavant passé plus de trois mois continuels un fort exquis emprisonnement (a l'occasion d'avoir esté rencontré dans une assemblée des Quakers) sans mettre un pied dans ma maison iusques à cette heure: Je vous ay voulu très humblement souvenir avec les très humbles prieres que ma femme vous fera, afinque par votre bonté & charité, il vous plaise d'avoir esgard à nous, qui sommes estrangers & avancer la depesche de ma cause ce jourday d'autant que je suis par led. emprisonnement impourveu tellement affoibli & reduit à l'estroit qu'ayant perdu pendant ce temps la, le peu de Practique que je pouvois avoir gagné pour un commencement de mon entretien, je ne sçaurais plus resister & souvenir aux charges qu'il y a, comme ma femme vous en fera plus ample declaration si vous plaira de l'entendre. J'espere de vous tout ce que vous pourriez souhaiter estant estranger & me dis

Monsieur,

Votre tres humble &
tres obeissant Serviteur,

à Londres le 16 de Nov.
1664.²

ALBERTUS OTTO FABER.

¹ Albertus Otto Faber describes himself as "royal physician of the Swedish army" at the time, 1663, when he sent out from Thames Street, London, a printed account of "divers wonderful cures wrought by him" (*Cal.* 1663-4, p. 268). Of his arrest in August, 1664, Besse writes, "Among these was Albertus Otto Faber, a German Physician, whom Sir Roger L'Estrange informed against, as a Jesuit, but upon Examination could prove nothing; so they fin'd him 5 *l.* and sent him to the Poultry-Counter for three Months" (*Stuff.* i. 394n).

Faber addressed a letter to the King also about this time (*Cal.* 1664-5, p. 60).

On or about November 12, 1664, a warrant was issued "to Mr. Gifford, keeper of the Poultry Compter," to deliver Faber to a messenger (*Cal.* 1660-70, p. 696).

In 1669, he was in prison in Oxford (*Ibid.* 1668-9). Early in 1672, he petitioned the King "that he may safely return and live quietly in the kingdom with his wife, who is a stranger and sick. Although transported, yet he was forced to return on his wife's dangerous illness and afterwards retired beyond seas, lest it should be considered a contempt of the King's orders." On April 22, a pass was made to enable him to return, and to appear before a Secretary of State within five days. (*Ibid.* 1671-2, p. 364.)

Joseph Smith states that Faber resided in Crane Court, Fleet Street (*Catalogue* i. 582; *Supplement*, p. 118).

² S.P.D. civ. 140. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 74.

H. P. to John Knowles.¹

30 Sept. 1664.

[Of collections for the brethren in Poland.]

. . . alas what can be expected for strangers, wⁿ our owne Countrimen are euery where imprisoned & expecting banishment, some on ship board (as those from Hartford) readie to sail ! Our newgate here is so ful of persons of al constitutions y^t they infect one another & haue an infectious malignant ffeauer raging among them, w^{ch} sends many of y^m to y^r long Home, & y^e kind Magistrates (I know not whether out of shame or madnes) tho they thinke y^m unfit to breath in y^r natiue aire while they liue, yet) bury them as brethren wⁿ they are dead, not suffering y^m to bury one another. But we haue great hope from a report of y^e Justice & Judgm^t of yo^r Countriman Judge Hales y^t y^e proceedings upon y^e new Act ag^t Conventicles, wil haue a stop ; for they say y^t at Exeter y^e Quakers were through his meanes found not guiltie because no sedition appeared under y^e exercise of Religion, & y^e Act is not made agst religious meetings, but seditious Conventicles. I am much pswaded this Statute would doe litle hurt, were it but put in execution by impartial Judges & Justices. I haue not heard how it fares wth you in respect of it. Now I am returned to Towne, make me glad wth thy lines. Our friend Gr. propounded to us a Question concerning public Hearing but I thinke (poor man) his long & sore sicknes hindered y^e further prosecution of it. Judicious M^r Hales in his tract of Schisme saith Heresie & Schisme are but ridiculous termes, yet y^e things in themselues are of very considerable moment, y^e one offending agst truth, y^e other agst Charity, & therefore both deadly wⁿ they are not by Imputaçon but in deed. It concernes us then to know not only y^t we haue truth on our sides but also such truth as wil defend us in seperation & in y^e degree of it likewise. . . Come & see whether our Lord Jesus has not some better worke for y^u to doe here then where y^u are ; if y^u find not y^t Incouragement for yo^r Continuance, at

¹ In *Cals.* 1663-4 and 1664-5 there are some dozen letters written by H. P. to John Knowles, some of them addressed from London. H. P. is evidently interested in religious subjects and is a man of learning. In other letters than the above there are slight references of a favourable character to Friends, and more frequent mention of Poland and Polish exiles.

John Knowles was an "anti-trinitarian," living at Pershore, in Worcestershire. He was much persecuted for his religious beliefs. In 1648, he wrote *A Modest Plea for Private Men's Preaching*, in reply to *Private Men no Pulbit Men*. He appears to have held Friends in some esteem.

least it will not repent y^u yⁱ y^u haue done a thing so acceptable to us & phaps not ungrateful to yo^r selfe.

Doe my sincere respects to our friends wth y^u, I am such as I am

Thine,

7b^r ult. 64.

H. P.¹

London, 8^{br} 22 [1664]

Dear friend

Thine receiu'd, wherein I much rejoyce to find in thee an Inclination to gratifye our desires, w^{ch} for y^u, reasons I gaue thee in my last I must needs second, for I am much persuaded yⁱ hadst y^u bin amonst vs y^e two years last past, or part of them, we might haue bin in far better posture then we are, both as to our owne proficiency & y^e profit of others. There is too great an equality amongst us to determine things yⁱ want determination. As for a winter Quarter y^u maist be accomodated at p^{sent} at M^r ffirmins, who doth by me invite thee to his House, parhaps after some time his wife may cry out, but in y^e mean time we shal easily provide els-where. Thy old l.lord [landlord] Atkinson liues alone, & I am confident would be most glad of thy Company; but I haue not yet spoak to him of it. As for me my lodging seemes inconvenient for thee, but my Bookes or any thing els I can furnish thee wth y^u know'st y^u mayst comand. Thou hast liu'd priuately a long while, & priuate studyes are best perfected by prouing them abroad in publick. I am pswaded y^u wilt find much benefit as to thy selfe, besides y^e profit to others. I hope our friends wth y^u wil upon these & other Considerations w^{ch} may occur, be willing to dispencc wth thy absence ffar be it from me to emulate y^r Injoym^t, or seek my owne gain wth their disadvantage but I judge it good for y^e promoting y^e cause of Truth & Righteousnes. I shal pray for thy direction as I am bound. I cannot cease to be

Thine

H. P.

This day was sennight y^e Quakers taken on y^e 3rd default were arraigned at y^e Sessions, & about 16 pleaded not guilty & were tryed by a London Jury, who brought them in not guilty as to y^e Indictm^t tho they had met together, The Lord Chiefe Justice Hide & Judge Keeling were on y^e bench & very angry they would not bring them in Guilty, & disputed y^e case with y^e Jurymen seuerally, & by yⁱ meanes together wth threats, drew of six of y^e Twelue, so there was six to six. The Judges would not send them out til they did agree for it was Satturday

¹ S.P.D. cii. 137. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 20.

night, but dismissed them, saying he would not take it for a verdict : but he bound over y^e six not guilty in an Hundred pound a man to answer it next munday at y^e Kings bench bar. O y^e justice of England ! The rest about 20 or 30 y^t had not pleaded on Satturday, y^e Bench pass'd sentence upon them on Munday wthout euer asking them again if they would plead or what they had to say why Judgm^t should not be pass'd, nay tho some of them cry'd out, they did not refuse to plead.

[Endorsed] the Judges Exclaymed agst for sentencinge y^e Quakers And M^r Knowles acknowledged to bee y^e only Man fitt to rule & moderate y^e differences amonge them selues.¹

Lond. 9b^r 19. —64.

. . . The Quakers y^t were sentenced to banishm^t from Hertford & shipped in a merchants ship for Barbadoes & Jamaica are return'd with a certificate under y^e Master hand y^t by reason of disasters y^t had befallen him since their coming aboard & for y^t he judged it contrary to y^e Lawes of England to transport men wthout their consent, he had therefor put them a shoar, & would not carry them. The 6 Jury men here y^t would not find y^e Quakers guilty are charg'd & like to receiue a trial at Guildhall.

[in another hand]

Heare it appeares y^t Mr Knowles & his fr^{ds} ar for y^e Quakers & reioyce soe much at their returne from sea.

Meetings still held at Swarthmoor.

DANIEL FLEMING to Secretary Williamson.

Rydall, Oct. 1. 64.

. . . Wee have nothing of newes in this countrey, save that upon Tuesday next y^e Trained bands (both Horse & Foot) of Cumberland & Westmerland are to have a Generall Rendezvous at Penrith ; and that there hath been lately two or three smart encounters betwixt Collonell Kirkby & some Quakers, who were Conventicled at M^{rs} Fells house severall Sundayes since her beeing convict of a Præmunire ; w^{ch} doth sufficiently demonstrate unto y^e world y^e great obstinacy of that sect. . .

Your most humble servant,

DAN. FLEMING.³

¹ S.P.D. ciii. 105. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 39.

² S.P.D. cv. 20. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 80.

³ S.P.D. ciii. 2. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 24.

Esther Biddle to Francis Howgill.

[Addressed] ffor the hands of ffranceiss Howgill prisoner ffor the testimony of Jesus in Apellbye gole in the Countey of Westmoreland.

17 Oct 1664.

f^d H.

My dearely beloued in that which is Immortall and inuisible doe I dearely salute thee, thou euerlastingly beloued of god and of my soule which was Redeemed out of the belly of hell by thy life and therefore haue I Cause to Remember thee whilst I haue breath, and one who is not yet haue I unity with his precious life, and I know thou art satisfied in it, oh my beloued ffreind I see thee as a precious pillar in the Temple of the most high god, thy habitation is exceeding beauty full, it dazleth the eyes of the world, the splendour of it is hidd from the Vultrous eye, there is not many that Can behold it, but they are blessed for euer, oh my beloued father thou hast many valiant ones in and about this Citty which loueth not their liues vnto death, of which many are fallen asleepe, and are gathered vp to their fathers, the generation of the iust, and here are many that are in the warre and are perseuereing on, hoping to gaine the victory, and obtaine the Crowne, of euerlasting life, which is layed vp for the Righteous, which we question not, but we shall inheritt, I know and feele thy prayers and supplications is and Cannot Chuse but be vnto the Lord for vs, who were begotten by the life, which proceedeth out of thy bowells, which is the word of god, which raised our soules out of death, and quickened our mortall bodyes, and it hath Caused vs to stand as liueing witnesses vpon the earth, ouer the beast and the false prophet doe we reigne, yet are our sufferings very great, my deare heart Anthony Garnett & one more of our men is kept in for the third time, one hath receiu'd his sentence for banishment the last seuenth day, and the other is like this weeke to haue the same, I haue one lyeth dead at home, my husband is a prisoner in the f fleet, but hath his liberty, and I am in for the third time, taken from the Bull and Mouth where I was vnmercifully vsed by Browne, he pinchd mee as blacke as a hatt, and kicke mee till I was sore, and strucke mee on the mouth, the Lord forgiue him, he knowes not what he does, my deare ffriend I know not whether I may see thee againe or not, but I desire to be Contented and stand in the will of god, vnto whome I must giue an account of my Stewardship which I hope I shall giue with ioyfullnesse, which will add vnto thy Comfort, this is a day of hard tryalls, and they will be happy who patiently beareth the indignation of the Lord vntill it be ouer past, for it must be poured out vpon the head of the wicked, this weeke is

the Sessions I shall giue thee an Account when it is ouer, and shall lye downe at the present with thee in the fold of god, where his arme of power Compasseth vs about which proclaimeth liberty on euery side for our Immortal soules which is drinke in at the fountaine of life Continually, oh what shall I say vnto thee words are too short, and therefore doe I rest in the bundle of life, which liues for euer, my loue to thy wife and Children and to thy sonne whome I shall be glad to see, to Anthony's Mother, and all freinds as thou art free, all Meeteings were quiet the last first day but the Mouth, and there was deare George Whitehead taken who had good seruice for god, and soe many more which is aboue 50, thy daughter ESTHER BIDDLE.

ffrom Bridewell London the 17th of the 8th moneth, 1664.

The shipp is fallen below Graues-end, but the ffreinds are not gone yett. my husbands deare loue is to thee.

[ouer leaf]

Whereas I spoke of an Account of the Sessions, it is now ended and about twenty eight to be Transported, and about 8 women are Committed to the Bridewells for a eleuen and a Twelue Moneths, John Higgins and Anthony Garnett and many more hath not beene Called, the Jury Could not agree. the Lord did soe Confound them six were for freinds and six against them. I doe beleue the Lord will arise as in Egipts darke land with a high and mighty arme to plucke vs out of Pharoahs hand and he shall know there is a god in Israell so farewell thy dearely beloued one

E. B.¹

Who was "E. B."?

SIR JO. LOWTHER to Sec. Bennett.

[Address] ffor his Ma^{ties} service
ffor the Right Hon^{ble} S^r Henry Bennett
knight his Ma^{ties} Principall Secretary
of State at White hall these

psent

London.

Right Hon^{ble}

I thought it not convenient to trouble you with impertinencies before I had received some satisfaction to the contents of yours received neare ten daies since, but fearing the obstinacie of the party not to discover the trueth, I had recourse to a letter of the same nature writ to one Mrs fell, wife of one Judge fell deceased, a great Patronesse of those opinions, which though of an old date

¹ S.P.D. ciii. 75. Cal. 1664-5, p. 35.

I found out the name of the two letters E. B. mentioned in that yo^r Hono^r sent downe, and nowe returned, by which it seemed to be one E. Beedell, and soe in substance it agreeth with Howgills confession to whome it was writ, as appeareth by the letter inclosed from M^r Gabetis our Deputye Sheriffe, who I made use of in the discovery as most proper, he haveing this Howgill in his Custodie; as attainted the last Assizes in a Præmunire, Onely this I further observe that this letter from E. B. is said by Howgill to be a woeman, whereas that letter to M^{rs} ffell, which is mentioned to be E. Beedell should seeme to be a man, and a writer of Bookes, as that imports, which should imply severall persons. I further observe that there is in the letter to M^{rs} ffell another name of those two letters (vizt) E. Billing, which whether that may not relate to this name I cannot determine, but probablye the one of them is like to be the party, but However both the said Tho : B. and E. B. his wife being vnder restraint, as so alledged, it may be, I presume, fully discovered by their further examinations there. I have heard by a very honest Gentleman That there was one Beedell a Merchant in London was very Active on the behalfe of that party but whether this be the same, or some other of that name I cannot yet learne. But there are severall named in that letter of Mrs ffells (a copy whereof is here inclosed¹) that I am perswaded knowe much of the Transaction of their Affaires, and in particuler one John Pennyman, who is halfe brother to S^r James Pennyman, whose son married a daughter of myne, and who if he could be wrought upon I have cause to believe is knowne to most of their Interregues. but that is onely my suspition. S^r I conceive they are a very dangerous sort of people, and very Active, vigilant, and obstinate in their way, and are growne numerous in these parts where the seeds were first sowne by ffox and Naylor. And to p^rvent the growth wee have proceeded against Twenty or Thirty of the most obstinate, and most of them are twice convict vpon the late Act of Conventicles. And Wee should be glad if wee receive encouragement to proceed to give sentence of Banishment, to knowe to what plantation they should be directed, that soe wee may steare our Course suitable to your Commands, which wilbe most readily obeyed not onely by my selfe (whose Ambition is onely to serve his Ma^{ty}) but by the whole Gentry who are vnanimous in what concernes his Ma^{ty}s Affaires. Soe shall onely begge yo^r pardon for the enlargement of your trouble vpon this subject you were pleased to recommend. I rest

Your Honno^rs most Obliged and humble servant

Lowther 22^o December,
1664.²

JO. LOWTHER.

¹ Not now found.

² S.P.D. cvii. 25. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 120.

Enclosure

[Address] For y^e Hono^{ble} S^r John Lowther Barronett att
Lowther this humbly present.

S^r

I humbly retorne y^e inclosed to yoⁿ haveinge made the best vse of it I could to discover what we desired, and vpon discourse with the ptie & p^rduceinge the same to him, he confessed y^t the l^{ce} came from Easter Biddle accordinge to y^e inscription of the twoe l^{ces}, E. B., and that shee is the wife of one Tho. Biddle Liveinge in the Olde Change over ag^t the King's head, London, he beinge in the f^lete and shee in Bridewell. I prest him to seu'all other perticulers but meete with nothing but impertinente replyes, he much desires the l^{ce}, but to noe purpose. M^r R. Hilton was with me when I discoursed him but neither of vs gained more then what is exprest by S^r

Yo^r most faithfull servante,

THO : GABETIS.

Dec^r 21th 64.¹

Island Quakerism.

Colonel WALTER SLINGSBY to Williamson.

Isle of Wight, 29th october 64.

. . . Three weekes since I discovered a Conventicle of Quakers & apprehended them by my Warrant as Justice of the Peace & sending to another Justice to ioyn with mee Wee fined them moderately, according to the Act. But our moderation had not that effect Wee hoped for. Vpon the very next Lordsday, the same persons mett againe, But could not soe priuately but my spyes gaue mee notice & that there Were strangers come into the Island to bee att the meeting. Wee sent some to see where they found most of the same persons fined before for the first offence, & two or 3 strangers come from the maine Land to hold forth here & seduce & peruert poore simple people. As for the Inhabitants of the Island, the Justices will proceede against them by Law ; but for the strangers, whose busines here was only to seduce, I suppose my Lord² will giue a very good account of them hauing his Roy^{ll} Highnesse Orders to press Men for Guinee or the sea seruice. . .³

¹ S.P.D. cvii. 25. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 120.

² Thomas, Lord Colepeper, Governor of the Island.

³ S.P.D. ciii. 148. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 47.

Isle of Wight, 10th X^r 64.

Colonel WALTER SLINGSBY to Sec Williamson.

. . . For want of better newes, I will entertaine you with the greate defeate of the Quakers lately in this Island. I inform'd my Lord [Colepeper] on a Sunday Morning earely that vpon my Certaine knowledge a greate number would meete att 2 of y^e Clocke att such a house, some of them strangers who Came to seduce. My Lord att the hower sent a party & found them. The two strangers hee thought fitt to secure in the Castle till they could giue some account of themselues ; but the Inhabitants of the Island Were sent to my selfe & other Justices. Some for denying to pay fines according to Law were sent to Bridewell, where one Priscilla Moseley a Widdow grew sicke w^{ch} being made knowne to mee, I ordered her dischardge shee paying half a Crowne w^{ch} was her fine : but soe strong a spiritt of obstinacye had possest her, that she rather chose to dye there then pay her halfe Crowne. The two Strangers are such desperate & profane Canters that there is noe talking to them. But to match them I have sent them the Alcoran in Englishe w^{ch} really fitts their humour. It would bee a greate blow to the whole Sect if it should make these two turne Turkes, a pleasant & easye subuersion.¹

Committal of John Furly.

Nouember 30th 1664.

Whereas John ffurly of the towne of Colchester in the County of Essex, merchant, hath beene found to bee a faviourer, & eminent encourager of the sect of quakers in those parts These are therefor to will and require you to take into your custody the body of the said John Furly, heerewith sent vnto you, and him safely in the Prizon of the Gatehowse at Westminster to Keepe, vntill you shall receiue order from this board for his discharge for which this shall bee your warrant from the Court at Whitehall Nouemb^r 30, 1663.

ALBEMARLE
ASHLY
G. CARTERET
DORCHESTER

ST ALBAN
W^m MORRICE
HEN. BENNIT
R. FANSHAW

To the keeper of his Majestye^s
Prizon of the Gatehowse at
Westminster or to his Deputy.

¹ S.P.D. cvi. 70. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 109.

[Another hand]

It is humbly desired that y^{is} Prisoner John Furley may be removed to Newgate Prison where he may haue better accomodation & be neerer his busines he hauing two ships Leaden with winns & other goods Latly arriued.¹

George Fell requests his Mother's Estate.

[Endorsed] Peticon of Geo : fell
To the Kings most Excell^t Ma^{tie}

The hum^{bic} Peticon of GEORGE FELL of Swarthmore in the
County of Lancaster

Sheweth

That your Peticon^s Mother being Seduced into that Phantique opinion of the Quakers in the late time of Vsurpation, and notwithstanding all the meanes vsed by yo^r Pet^r and his friends to Reclayme her, yet hath she still obstinately continued in the same (to the great trouble and grieffe of heart of your Pet^r who hath ever been Loyall and faithfull to your Ma^{tie}) by reason whereof She hath Run herselfe into a premunire, and so hath justly forfeited to your Ma^{ty} her Estate during her life.

Therefore hum^{bly} prayeth that yo^r Sacred Ma^{tie} will graciously be pleased out of your abundant Clemency to bestow y^c said Estate vpon your Pet^r hee being the only heire at Law therevnto, that hee may be y^c better enabled to serue your Sacred Ma^{ty}

And your Pet^r shall pray &c.

[Annexing]

[Endorsed] Geo Fell his Mothers Estate &c.

These are to certifie that George fell of Swarthmore in the County of Lancast^r Esq^r was neuer in Armes against his Ma^{tie} that now is nor his ffather of blessed memory. Butt did before his Ma^{ties} happie restauraçon expresse his greate desire therefore— And did testifie such his expressions as well by goeing himselfe and carryinge his whole interest w^{ch} was considerable with him to vote for the election of S^r Ro^{bt} Bindlos and S^r Roger Bradshaigh to bee Knights for the Shire in that most happie Convention w^{ch} restored his Ma^{tie} And did alsoe Marche to Barran Downs with the Right Hon^{bic} the Earle of Derby as his duty to congratulate his Ma^{ty}s happie returne. And that he (because hee could nott perswaide his Mother to returne to her due obedience to his Ma^{tie} by Conforminge herselfe to the Church of England w^{ch}

¹ S.P.D. cv. 115. Cal. 1664-5, p. 94.

her refusall was to his greate trouble and as hee thought noe lesse to his disgrace) did absentt himselfe hitherto outt of his owne Country thereby hopinge to p̄uaile with her but how euer thereby to manifest his greate dislike and disapprobaçon of her resolution to psist in that way.

This In all iustice to him And to p̄uentt all mistakes concerninge him wee haue made bold to Certifie Wittnesse our hands this ffirst day of Decem^{br} 1664.

ROGER BRADSHAIGH,
RICH. KIRKBY.¹

January 166 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Our Will &c That y^e forthwth p̄pare a Bill for Our R^{ty} Signat^r to passe &c containing Our Grant unto George Fell Gent, of y^e Estate Reall & Personall, late of Fell of Swarthmore in Our Co^{ty} Paltine of Lancaster forfeited unto Vs upon the conviction of y^e said Fell of Premunire, att y^e late Assizes held for that Our County in the Towne of Lancaster, And y^e are to adde such further Clauses & Vonobstantes as y^e shall thinke fitt, & are usuall in Gr^{ts} of like Nature. For w^{ch} &c. Jan^y 4th 166 $\frac{1}{2}$

By his &c.

W. B.

To Our Attorney G^{ra}ll.²

Dispersers of Quakers Books.

[Endorsed] q. how proued.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Thomas Wayte of York | 12 13 John Hubbert of Stoke, |
| 2 Thomas Williams in Kendall | Norfolk & Peter Trollopp |
| 3 Martin Mason of Lincolne | of Stoke |
| 4 John Whitehead of Lincolne | 14 Edmond Crosse Junior of |
| 5 John Harvey of Spalding in | Colchester, shoemaker |
| Lincolnshire. | 15 John Child of Felsted near |
| 6 John Reckles in Nottingham | Chelmsford, Essex |
| 7 Nicholas Juxton an Apothe- | 16 John Tiffin at S ^t Ives |
| cary in Hinckley, Leices- | 17 John King of Hertford |
| tershire | 18 Francis Field of Hitchin, |
| 8 Thomas Wincot Sadler in | Shopkeeper, Hertfordshire |
| Warwick | 19 Susanna Peirson Junior, |
| 9 Robert Raby of Huntingdon | Worcester |
| 10 Mary Cooper of Northampton | 20 Samuel Mosse in Teuxbury |
| 11 Michael Gayne of Northamp- | 21 John Edmonds in Gloucester |
| ton | near the Pelican |

¹ S.P.D. cx. 24. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 161.

² S.P.D. Entry Book 16, p. 311. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 161.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 22 Thomas Minchin at Burford | 34 John Shield of Stockport near Manchester |
| 23 James Wagstaffe at Banbury | 35 Solomon Smite of Lemster, Herefordshire |
| 24 Constant Wing at Milcombe near Banbury | 36 Jeremiah Tomlinson of Warrington. |
| 25 Thomas Freeman in Evesham | 37 Joseph Holt at Okeham, Rutland |
| 26 Constant Overton in Shrewsbury | 38 Brewen Sixsmith at Wrexham in Wales |
| 27 Nicholas Cole of Plymouth | 39 Hester Fletcher at Market Street near Dunstable |
| 28 Francis Wiseman of Yeavell, Somersetshire | 40 Thomas Blott [Blatt] of Rigate, Surry |
| 29 Edward Tucker of Weymouth | 41 Joseph Bushell of Kingston |
| 30 John Coles of Rosse, Herefordshire | 42 Elizabeth Smith of Putney |
| 31 George Harris at Ilchester | 43 John Foster of Long Lane |
| 32 Nicholas Jordan in Bristoll | 44 William Blanch of Waterford, Ireland. ⁴ |
| 33 William Bayly in Brimmingen, shoemaker | |

Some London Printers.

[Endorsed] Information Concerning Printers of Seditious Books.

Widdow Douer a prenter, in Barthelmo Closs prented a book called the Jewrie mans charge,¹ it was written by a fyft monerch man, one Richard Creauen gott it prented, the said widdow is a comon prenter for all scandalos pamfletts.

A book called pewer incurredgment was prented by one Samuell Simmons a prenter in aldersgeat streit, at the goldin Lyone, writtine by one Will : Baillie, which I delyuered.²

Englands warning was prented by Widdow Douer one John Furlye gott her to prent it.³

¹ S.P.D. cix. 44. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 142, under date " ? 1664."

² *The Jury-man charged ; or, A Letter to a Citizen of London. Wherein is shewed the true meaning of the Statute, Entituled, An Act to prevent and suppress Seditious Conventicles*, signed H. E. " London, Printed in the Year 1664."

³ William Bayly's tract is *Pure Encouragements from the Spirit of the Lord*, etc. There is no imprint. It is signed " W.B."

⁴ *England's Warning : that is, Three remarkable Visions of Stephen Melisk, an Inhabitant of Breslaw, the Chief City in Silesia. Englished in the year 1664*, " Imprinted at London in the Year 1664." This was doubtless written by Albertus Otto Faber.

A previous tract by Faber, *XII. Visions of Stephen Melish a Germane*, etc., was " printed for the Author, and to be sold at the cornerhouse at the bottom of Addle-hill, in the Year, 1663 " (copy in D.).

A booke to the Judges and Jewrie, writtin by one Will. Smith, was prented by Jnmans widdow, a prenter in Adilhill, writtin by one Will : Smith, gott printed by me.¹

a printer in New Streit, printed a book called the Election of Reprobation writtin by one George Bishop.²

One Redman a printer in pawells Ally, prented a booke called Christiane religios meittings allowed, it was writtin by one Richard Fernswith, by me delyuered.³

A printer in Lowells Courte in paternoster roe prented a booke called the sants dewtie and saeftie in a trying tyme, writtin by the s^d Richard Fernswith, by me delyuered.³

One Rebecca Trewish⁴ in Watling streit is a wryter of books, and getts them prented by Widdow Douer.⁵

Protest by a Ship's Crew against Carryin g Banished Quakers.

[Endorsed] Refusall to transport quakers from Bristoll.

A Copie of a Certificate sent from Bristoll to London Concerning their refuseing to Carrie 3 persons sentenced for Bannishment.

These are to Certifie all & euery person or persons vnto whome this present Writing may or shall Come: That whereas there was 3 persons Called Quakers viz : Callender Britton, Bartholomew Crooke, & Lewis Rogers brought on Board our Shipp, Called the *Mary fortune* of Bristoll the 6th day of December, and Continued waiting on board our shipp till the 23^d of the same Month, then Came a stay for all shipp: So wee put them a shoare

¹ Probably, *A Few Plain Words Concerning Conformity in Matter of Religion and Worship*. . . . Published to all Magistrates, Jurors and People, signed "W.S." No imprint. Widow Inman succeeded to her husband's business, Addle Hill, Thames Street, 1664. (Plomer, *Dictionary of Booksellers and Printers, 1641 to 1667*, 1907.

² George Bishop wrote *A Treatise concerning Election & Reprobation*, a small 8vo of 198 pp. "Printed, In the beginning of the Second Moneth. 1664." No name of printer.

³ Richard Farnsworth wrote, "the beginning of the fourth Moneth, in the Year 1664," *Christian Religious Meetings Allowed by the Liturgie, are no Seditious Conventicles*, etc.; and also, in the same month, *The Saints Duty, and Safety in a Trying Time*, etc. No printer's name is given to either of these books.

⁴ Rebecca Travers (1609-1688) was a prominent London Friend, a preacher and writer, and a prison-visitor.

⁵ S.P.D. cix. 92. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 148, under date "? 1664."

again: & on the 31 day of y^e same month wee receiued a passe from his Royall Highenes the Duke of York to proceed on our voyage, and then they were brought on Board againe by John Throughgood Water-Bayley, & hath Continued on board our shipp till this present day: & now by Reason of the long continued presse wee Could in nowise deny the Carryeing them on Board; But now going to depart, their Crie & the Crie of their families & freinds are entred into the eares of the Lord God, & he hath smitten to our very hearts, saying Cursed is hee that parteth man & wife. And moreouer they that oppresse his people his plagues shall follow them wheresoeuer they Go: And assuredly wee do in heart partake with them allreadie for our Consciencs will in nowise let vs rest, or be at quiet, for the Lord hath smitten vs with a terrible feare, so that we cannot in nowise proceed to Carrie them: And moreouer we do wholly belieue, that our most Gracious Soueraigne doth not in the least intend to destroy his subjects, because he hath not made void the Late Acte of the Nation, which saith that no Englishman shall be Carried out of his natiue Countrie against his Will, & hee or they that do so Carrie them shall forfeit great penalties. And further we know that there is a Law in Barbadoes that whosoeuer doth bring any person or persons into the aforesaid Ileland against their Wills, & not being bound by Indentures shalbe vnder such penalties as y^e law may inflict vpon them, & also forced to bring them back to their habitations againe, & we also know that they are innocent persons, & that they do desire to walk in y^e feare of the Lord, & that they was put on board on our shipp against their Wills; Neither are they bound by any Indenture, Neither hath any one agreed for their passage; And we find that our Maister hath no order, nor any ones hand to saue him & vs from Comeing vnder such penalties y^t y^e Law may inflict vpon vs for Carrying them in this nature: For these reasons & many more we haue put them on shore, Not that they haue made any escape, But that wee haue set them at Liberty to Go whither they please:

Witnessse our hands the 7th of January, 1664[5]

WILLIAM SMITH	JOHN MOORE
PHILLIP PHILLIPS	JOHN LOIDE
THOMAS SANDERS	THOMAS LEWIS
RICHARD LORD	
THOMAS MOODIE ¹	

¹ S.P.D. cx. 42. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 164. For more respecting Banishment of Friends, see *Camb. Jnl.*

“Infinitely Impudent & Provokeinge.”

RO. BENSON to Williamson.

[Endorsed] 9 Quakers dis-charged.

Sir

I did the other day trouble yo^u aboute nyne Quakers, I acquainted yo^u wth the reason why y^e Judges would have them sett at lib^{ty}, I was since to attend yo^u, but had not the happines to meete wth yo^u, & beinge comanded to waite vpon y^e Judges this afternoone, I beg yo^r pdon, that I send the Certificate signed by the Judges, wth a forme of a l^{re},¹ w^{ch} I entreate yo^u will please to correct, & to appointe when I shall waite vpon yo^u aboute them, they have lost their estates & they are soe infinitely impudent & p^{ro}vokeinge that we are all tyred out wth them,

S^r.

yo^r most humble serv^t

RO. BENSON.²

18 february 1664[5]

Samuel Poole
John Levens
Christopher Hutton
John Greene

Thomas Taylor
Samuel Thornton
Josuah Smith
Willms Pearson
John Wilson

The nine psons abouenamed are Quakers & are conuicted of p^{re}munire for refuseinge the Oath of Obedience & vpon their Conviccons have beene Imprisoned for the Space of two yeares & a halfe & v^{er}wards

THOMAS TWISDEN.

15 day of february
1664

CHR. TURNE^r.³

Quakers to be discharged.

Whereas Wee have been given to und^{er}stand by y^e Certificate of Our Trusty & Wellbeloved S^r Tho. Twisdon K^{nt}, one of Our Justices assigned to hold Pleas before Vs, & S^r Christopher Turner K^{nt} one of y^e Barons of Our Excheq^r, & also two of Our Justices of Goale Delivery of Our County of Yorke, That Samuell Poole, John Levens, Christopher Hutton, John Green, Thomas Taylor,

¹ This form is missing.

² Benson was “clerk of Assize for Yorkshire.”

³ S.P.D. cxii. 134. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 207. See Besse, *Suff.*, under Yorkshire. For Judges Twisden and Turner, see *Camb. Jnl.*

Samuell Thornton, Joshua Smith, William Pearson, & John Wilson are Quakers, & have been convicted of Præmunire for refusing y^e Oath of Obedience, & since their convictions have been imprisoned for y^e Space of two yeares and a halfe Last past, & by Law they ought soe to continue dureing their Lives, But Wee being moved wth Pitty & Compassⁿ towards them in hopes y^e they will hereafter bee more obedient Subj^{ts}, & become more conformeable to Our Lawes, It is therefore, Our Will & Pleasure, That upon sight hereof y^e immediately discharge them & every of them now in yo^r Custody, & to suffer them to goe free. For wth &c Given &c.

Whitehall Feb. 25th 1664.

By his &c.
H. B.

To Our Trusty & Wellbeloved S^r Francis Cobb K^{nt}
High Sheriffe of Our County of Yorke.¹

John North to the King.

[Endorsed] Yorke. 18 Febr. 64. J. North, a Quaker. From
M^r Mascall.

Theese To King Charles y^e second of that name, King of England &c. at White Hall, London, Humbly p^rsent.

O King : Hearken.

Gen. 9. 6. Yts Written, He that sheddeth mans Blood
Exod. 21. 14. p^rsumptuously, by man shall his blood bee shedd.

And vpon y^e 27th of March last in y^e Eueninge (being y^e Lo^{ds} day for hast) I had one of my sons (an Innocent man) most wickedly, wilfully & Malitiously, & presumptuously pistol'd to death at his owne house dore ; after an hostile Mann^r & in a tyme of peace, 1 K^s. 2. 5, 6, by one Curtisse of Doncaste^r an Apothecary, wthout shewing any Ord^r or Warr^t for his, & others their Comeing hith^r, or haueing any Civill officer, no, not a Constable, or so much as a Head-bourgh wth them ; as by y^e knowne lawes of this Naçon they ought to haue had, wthout w^{ch} ; how shall Armed men at such tymes bee knowne from Theeues & Robb^{rs}. By w^{ch} bloody Barbarous & Murderous Act ; He has made his sorrowfull & disconsolate wief a wi^d, & his Infant Child, fatherless. And by y^e Corrupt & Indirect practise & Combinaçon of y^e Major Gen. of that Corpporaçon (who is Coron^r also for that yeare wthin his Liberty & Jurisdicçon) togeth^r wth y^e Towne Clerke of y^e same (in fauour of y^e Murderer, being a Memb^r also of that Corpporaçon) pickt & packt a Jury of their owne chuseing, wthin

¹ S.P.D. Entry Book 22, p. 33. Cal. 1664-5 p. 218.

that soake & liberty, y^e foreman & Chiefe thereof being all Tenñts & vassalls to y^e Major & Aldermen of y^e said Corporaçon, who (dare not say y^e Crow is blacke if they say shee^s white) found y^t to be done; se Defendendo: but false, & a great Vntruth; as by seu^rall Credible Witnesses were prooued. By w^{ch} false verdict y^e Murderer hath Escaped the stroke of Justice hitherto; but if he shall escape soe y^e hand of man; he Cannot escape y^e hand of God, who in his tyme I hope will find him, (& all such Murderers) out.

And howbeit he has pass'd a tryall heretofore aboute y^e same, & quited by y^e Indirect meanes afores^d yet O King, Consid' this I pray; Had you pmitted a Jury of Enquirie aboute yo^r fath^{rs} death to haue beene ympannell'd by Bradshaw, or Lenthall, Compounded all of Cromwels Creatures, Officers of his Army; & Ireton, (Fleetwood, or Lambert) foreman of y^e Jury, I could guess what a Verdict they would haue return'd, but then would not you haue Challeng'd Excepted ag^t them (w^{ch} then (thro grieffe) was not in my thoughts), or otherwise made nul their verdict; no doubt you would, and then haue Com'ded some oth^{rs}, to haue haue [*sic*] beene ympannell'd of anoth^r Complexion if not of a bett^r affecçon.

Wherefore O King: y^e p'mises Considered, seriously; my most Humble suite vnto you is, that you will be pleased to vindicate my sons blood (who was also one of yo^{rs}, as you are s^d to bee pat^r patriæ) as you did yo^r fath^{rs} (Quartering Excepted) or as you would bee done vntoo. By granting me yo^r p'cept directed to y^e Coron^r of Yorkshire for y^e west rydinge to ympannell a Jury out of that weapontage [Wapentake] out of such Townes, as are not wthin Doncast^r liberty afores^d, & w^{ch} may not be thought, or any wajes suspected to be ptiall, to make a Melius Inquirendū aboute y^e same, as also to giue a strict charg to yo^r Judges appointed for that Circuit, to heare, Examine, and search out y^e Cause diligently, as vpright Job vsed to doe in all Cases. Job. 29. 16. lest his Innocent blood (for default hereof) Cry to you (as lately I beleue) y^t did to me, vpon y^e 5th of february instant, being y^e Lo^{ds} day also, aboute that tyme of y^e night w^{ch} he was Murder'd as I lay in bed (not in a dreame as phaps may be Imagin'd, but) full awake, at w^{ch} Cry (seu^rall tymes) I was not (thanks be to God) much affrighted, yet much amazed at yt, Therefore Dare not any long^r keepe silence, not knoweing what may ensue here vpon from y^e Lo^d vnto me for so dooing) & be required at yo^r hand) who is Gods vicegerent in this Naçon to Execute Judgm^t for him in all such Cases, wthout fauour or respect of psons, that oth^{rs} may heare, feare, & be deterr'd from Comittinge y^e like wickedness, as y^e lo^d hath Com'ded. Deut. 21. 9.

O King

I haue some-what els to ympte vnto you, w^{ch} neerly Concerns y^e publique good, y^e owne Hono^r & safety; but Judge not fitt to Express yt in, or Comitt yt to this pap w^{ch} may miscarry, but if you vouchsafe to returne me any Answer to my suite & petiçon before mençoned, & let me vnderstand yo^r pleasure aboute this last, I shall obserue & obey yo^r Com^d herein; &c.

who is

S^r

yo^r most Humble
& loyall subject.

dated this 18th
of february 64.

Jo: NORTH.

Any thing directed to me to be left at y^e post-m^{rs} house in Scrooby I shall receiue (I suppose) safely.

S^{er}

yf you shall not answere my peticon afores^d, Then you must Excuse me, if wth Job I Complaine & say; I cry out of murder but I haue none answere: I cry, but there is no Judgm^t. Job 19.7.¹

Peter Acklam, of Hornsea.

SIR FRANCES COBB to Sec Bennet, Whitehall.

Honourd S^r

I gaue you so mutch trouble by the last that I aske your pardon for it, zeale to the kings seruice occasioned it, for I would neither appeare to you S^r too offitious nor negligent, I present you with the depositions taken on Tewsday^e and A paper I tooke from A quaker,³ and this letter from Acklom he sent me when he saw I would send him to Yorke, he is the cheife of the sectaries in the East Riding. S^r I humbly submit to any commands from you in his mat^{ty} seruice, and am to y^e selfe

Honourd S^r

in A very perticuler
manner y^e most humble
servant

FF^R COBB.⁴

25 febr.
from Yorke.

¹ S.P.D. cxii. 132. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 206.

² In the margin opposite this word, "Feb. 21" is written in pencil.

³ And opposite the next line, the word "missing" also in pencil.

⁴ For Sir Francis Cobb, see *Camb. Jnl.*

East Riding, Yorks.

[Depositions and a letter from a Quaker forwarded by
Sir Frances Cobb to Sec. Bennett.]

Beverley February 21th 1664 [5].

The Information of Henry Lathley of Hollam in the East Riding of the County of Yorke, Clarke, taken vpon oath before S^r Francis Cobb, Kⁿ, Vic. Com^o Ebor, S^r Robert Hildyard Kn^t and Bar^t, William Gee & Hugh Lister Esq^{rs}.

This Informant sayth that in or about the beginning of decemb^r 1664, that he heard John Nichollson¹ of Risam say that if God putt the sword into his hand he must strike, & this to be spoken in M^r Coates house in Outhorne. Hee further sayth that sev^{al}l Bookes of the Quakers w^{ch} tended to the aduance of their owne wayes of worshipp hath beene sent to this deponant and further sayth that Hope Kitchen of Hollam tould this examinant that he saw A Booke concerneing the sufferings of the Quakers and the deliv^{ance} of seauen of them sent to be banisht in the shipp called the *Ann* of London, which shipp had beene at Sea three Monthes and bett back by stress of weather.²

Hee further sayth that in or aboute december last John Nichollson in the Parish of Hollam sayd to this deponant that they (meaneing the Quakers) had shippes of their owne, bought with their owne mony that they imployed for intelligence beyond the Seas.

Hee further sayth, that Peter Johnson¹ of Hollam tooke one Rebecah who he liues withall as his wife and hath children by her, that he ownes to be his, and hath not caused them to be baptized to this deponants knowledge nether doth it appeare to this deponant, that the said Peter and Rebecah are married, nether doth this deponant beleeeue they are.³

And further this deponant sayth That John Nichollson nor any of his family, nor Ralph Barber, nor his wife nor Robert Wood,¹ nor his wife, nor John Wetwon¹ nor francis Wettwon, nor Peter Johnson, nor Thomas Eshbon,¹ nor Richard Hardy,¹ came not to the pish Church of Hollam vpon the 30th of January according to the kings Proclamation.

HENRY LATHLEY.

¹ The names of John Nicholson, Peter Johnson, Robert Wood, John *Wetward*, Thomas *Eshburne*, Richard Hardy, John Raynes, Oliver *Ketteridge*, Robert Lampley or Lamplough, are given by Besse.

² This is, *A True and Impartial Naration*, etc., printed in 1664, one of the Hertford tracts.

³ Peter and Rebecca *were* duly married, according to Friends' ceremony, 19. vi. 1658; the marriage was entered on the Register of Hull Monthly Meeting.

The Information of Timothy Rhoades of Hornsey taken vpon oath the day & yeare afores^d.

This Informant sayth that vpon ffryday the 10th of ffebruary betweene eleauen and twelue A clocke he saw goe into the house of Peter Acklam of Hornsey¹ Parsewell Musam,² John Raines³ Juñ. Oliuer Kitiwige³ and his wife, Will^m Lister and his wife, Robert Hodgson and his wife, all of Hornsey, and Robert Lampley³ of Bridlington, and diu's other persons vnknowne to this Informer to the number as hee conceiues of or about one hundred most of which p^{er}sons he conceiues came out about two houres and an halfe after, And further sayth that the sayd Peter Acklam hath had formerly seu'all other meetings frequently in his house since this last releasement from his imprisonm^t att Hull vpon Sundayes and other dayes, and further sayth not.

TIMOTHY RHODES.

The Information of John Giles of Hollam taken the day and year aforesaid.

This Informant sayth that he saw John Isaack⁴ of Tunstall or Ross carrying two gunns on horseback tyed together from John Wetwons house of Hollam, one of which was rusty.

JOHN GILES,
his mark.

The Information of John Tompson of Hollam yeomⁿ taken the day and yeare aforesaid.

This Informant sayth that about Michaelmas 1663 discourseing with Peter Johnson in the Parish of Hollam concerneing Tythes, gript him and shakt him and tould him tythes should quickly be putt downe, and if the Lord would putt the sword into their hands wee should see they would fight the Lords Battale. This deponant further sayth that the Sunday after Lammas day 1663 the sayd Peter Johnson sayd to M^r Henery Lathley minister of Hollam, as he was goinge to Kilnesey to preach, Harry art thou goinge to tell lyes as thou haist done in Hollam, Repent, repent,

¹ The family of Acklam was of some local importance. Members of it were Lords of the Manor of Hornsea, from 1684 to 1760, and occupied the Old Hall and the Low Hall. In the garden of the latter there are stones marking family graves. Peter Acklam (d. 1690) left a bequest to a local charity (*Illustrated Guide to Hornsea*, 1908).

² The name Pars. *Newsam* occurs among those of others belonging to Hornsea Meeting; see *THE JOURNAL*, ii. 103.

³ See Note 1, p. 236.

⁴ John Isaac's name occurs in a list of Friends of Owstwick, see *THE JOURNAL*, ii. 102.

thy calamities drawes neere, which he often reitterated. And further sayth that about October 1664 the said Peter Johnson sayd to the said M^r Lathley, thy confusion drawes neere, and further sayth not.

JOHN THOMPSON,
his mark.

The Information of Edw. Gall of Hollam taken the day and yeare aforesaid.

This Informant sayth that about August last 1664, Peter Johnson sayd to him that hoped within A small tyme the tythes would neuer be payd any more.

EDWARD GALL,
his marke.

Letter of Peter Acklam.

ffriend

Seeing there is nothing testified against me of any breach of law but that some men and women were seene going towards & coming from my house w^{ch} is insufficient to make me guilty of transgressing that law w^{ch} is made as asnare to inthralle vs & by yo^r examination of me & w^{ht} I haue beene informed is all you haue against me in loue to thee I admonish thee not to doe soe uniuert an Act as to send me to prison for the same, seeing itt is contrary to thy oath as thou arte a iustice of peace to doe any thing that is vniuert. this onely I signifye to thee as thou arte the chiefe magistrate in the Countie and hath the power hereof in thy hand soe I leaue itt to thy consideration not to trouble thee wth more att present ffrom

PETER ACKLON.

the 22 last
moth (64)¹

Chester.

ALEXANDER RIGBY to Sir Geoffrey Shakerley.

[Endorsed] Intellig^e, Chester 28 Febr —64 M^r Alex. Rigby.
That seuerall Quakers & Anabaptists there are secured.

. . . Yesterday Tomlinson gaue Information of a meeting of the quakers in the Castle lane some twentye of them are sent to the Northgate. . . .²

¹ S.P.D. cxiii. 63. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 218.

² S.P.D. cxiii. 107. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 226.

“Pretence of Divine Worship.”

Commission to Captain Gilbert Thomas, John Thomas, Charles Thomas & Thomas Dudley Gent, to be Provost Marshalls of Middlesex, Westminster & Southwark “& other places adjoining our Pallace,” to arrest persons who “under the notion of being Quakers and other Sectuaries meet under pretence of Divine Worship to plott and Act against vs and the peace of Our Kingdomes,” and “to search dilligently for Scandalous Bookes & pamphletts & those that harbour them.”¹

Christopher Eyon, of Barnard Castle.²

Letter from CHRISTOPHER SANDERSON to Sir Philip Musgrave.

Eggleston 3rd March 1664[5]

Mentions intelligence received from Holland about Dutch preparations to land in the North of England through “Christopher Eyon merchant of Barnard Castle a Quaker mentioned in my last who trades with Phanatiques in Holland.”

Cavaliers are jealous of Quakers and others who have good horses.³

Distribution of Literature.

Reasons why a Proclamacon should Issue vpon the Letters Pattents granted to Coll Gray, M^r Kellegrew and others for Lycenceing of Pedlers and Petty Chapmen.

1. The dispersall of the Quakers & other sectaryes Bookes abroad in the Countryes would be pvented.⁴

¹ S.P.D. cxiii. 140. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 229, under date “Feb?”

² Christopher Eyons is mentioned in Besse’s *Suff.* (i. 184), under date of 1681. There are other references to him among State Papers—he is termed “a great fanatic” (*Cal.* 1664-5, p. 142) and later his name appears with others to a paper—a “discourse on the reasons which England has to reject the Stuarts,” dated April 4, 1665, but not written after the Quaker manner (*Ibid.* p. 293). The name Eyons does not appear on the Durham Registers. The name *Ionn* is still to be found in Co. Durham.

³ S.P.D. cxiv. 22. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 235.

⁴ S.P.D. cxxii. 120. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 400, under date “May?” The date of the proclamation was 3 May.

Chatham.

Sir JOHN MENNES to Sam. Pepys.

Chatham the 11 Aprill 1665.

ffor his Ma^{ties} service

To my honored ffriend Samuell Pepis Esq. on of the principall officers of the navie

Seething Lane, London.

[about navy matters and unemployment, wages in arrear and “the whole parrish so miserable poore they are not able to give credit for bread & drinke.”]

. . . There was a full congregation of quakers & the like seised vppon by S^r ffancis Clarke sunday last : where he met som of ours : he hath sent them all to Maydston Goale men & weomen.¹

Proposal to Transport Quakers in a Prize Ship.

[Lord Clarendon refers to Lord Arlington a petition of Thomas Fraser and Richard Baddeley for a prize ship in which to transport the Quakers, of whom the gaols are full. The petition is further referred to as follows—]

Whitehall May 19th 1665

His Ma^{ty} is Graciously pleased to referre this Petition to the consid^acon of the L^d Cheife Justice Bridgeman and M^r. Attorney G^rall, who being first satisfied of the Petitioners ability to goe through this Vndertakeing are to put the pursueing thereof into such a Way that his Ma^{ty} may giue all just encouragem^t to the Petitoners and free the severall Presons of so many Seditious Persons.

ARLINGTON.²

Anthony Pearson.

Dr. GUY CARLETON to Williamson.

Durham July 18, 1665.

About Sir H. Vane's forfeited estate, part of which has been “seezed upon by the Bishop of Durham who perpetually nominates both high sheriffs & under sheriffs, & coroner they being all his Creatures & so the adverse party in the Cause, they fear there will be only a pact jury either of phanatickes or such as they may make partial on his side. Anthony Pearson heretofore the grand quaker being his vndersheriff & has his great dependence vpon him. . . .”³

¹ S.P.D. cxvii. 110. *Cal.* 1664-5, 304.

² Entry Book 18, p. 161. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 373.

³ S.P.D. cxxvii. 33. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 482.

Quaker Sickness the most Contagious.

Sir JOHN LOWTHER to Williamson.

Whitehaven Aug^t 10th 1665.

. . . As to y^e state of these Countyes, we are (thanks be to God) free from any more than ordinary sicknesses; y^e most contagious is y^t of y^e Quaker w^{ch} multiplies here, for tho we haue some under y^e lash, yet y^e want of y^e executive part, transportation, our good intentions stand us in little steed. y^e tax comes in very cheerfully & I hope (according to y^t occation) you'll haue a greater punctuallness in y^e paym^t than these remote parts haue usually been accustomed too. . . .¹

Quakers in Scotland.Oxon, October y^e 2 [1665.]

To Lord Arlington.

Yo^r Lo will be pleased to remember To write to the Lord Widdrington governor of Berwick to receave such disorderly English Quakers As shall be sent to him for keeping seditious meetings in Scotland.²

Edinburgh, Oct^o 23 [1665.]

ALEXANDER BURNET, Archbishop of Glasgow to Lord Arlington.

. . . In the West & South of Scotland . . . of late some persons who formerly fled the kingdome are returned, draw together great companies of disorderly persons whose spirits they embitter by their rebellious lectures and sermons and yett are not seized by any of his Ma^{ties} Sheriffs or other officers. some of those who have kept such meetings I am now citing before the Commission, but the ringleaders have so much countenance and encouragement that they can hardly be knowne much lesse apprehended. There are many quakers come of late from England into this countrey who doe much hurt especially in the counties of Mers and Teviotdale neare Berwick. I have beene with My Lord Commissioner and have proposed some remedies which I hope may prevent the spreading of this contagion, if the event answere not my expectacⁿ I shall tell your lo^p where I thinke the obstruction lieth. At this tyme I shall only say it will be very necessary for his Ma^{tye} to quicken vs in our motions and mynd vs of our duety if his Ma^{tye} thinke fitt to nominate a Chancelour

¹ S.P.D. cxxviii. 90. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 513.² S.P.D. cxxxiv. 14. *Cal.* 1665-6, p. 2.

as he seemd to resolve at Salisbury I hope it will conduce much to the peace and settlement of the kingdome which no man more passionatly desires then

my deare lord

Your humble and affectionate servant

ALEX. GLASCUEN.

Edinburgh 8^{ber} 23.
1665.¹

LORD ARLINGTON to Lord Widdrington
Governor of Berwick.

Oxford Nou. 9th, 1665.

My Lord

The Quakers & other Sectaryes haueing been obserued of late to be more then ordinarily insolent in their unlawfull Meetings in those parts of Scotland next adjoining to yo^r Borders, y^e Lord Commiss^r hath taken it into his particular care to eye them for y^e future, & to take y^e best wayes for y^e breakeing & suppresssing their Meetings. And because they may want conuenient Prisons where to committ & secure y^e offend^{rs} on y^e Scotch side. I am commanded by his Ma^{ty} to signify his Pleasur to y^r Lo^{pp} That y^e giue order for y^e receiuing & keeping in y^e Comon Goale or Prison of that Towne all such persons as shall be sent or committed thither for seditious & unlawfull Meetings on y^e Scotch side, especially such as shall be found of y^e English Nation among them, to be afterwards proceeded against according to Law. I shall not need to mind y^r Lo^{pp} how necessary y^e same care will be on y^r owne side in a matter Which giues y^e greatest disturbance to y^e quiet of his Ma^{ties} Gouvern^t & y^e Publicke, and which Wee find requires all our vigilance & circumspecion. I will adde no more but to assure y^r Lo^{pp} that I am wth much truth

My lord

Yo^r Lo^{pps} humble seruant,

ARLINGTON.

Lo. Widdrington.²

Canterbury.

ANT. COOLEY to Henry Muddiman.

Canterbury Octob^r 15th 65.

[Endorsed] Most of y^e Grand Jury being Fanatiq^s y^e Quakers were not prosecuted at our Sessions (names the seuerall places where they hold their Conventicles) 24 Houses in Dover are

¹ S.P.D. cxxxv. 39. *Cal.* 1665-6, p. 24.

² S.P.D. cxxxvi. 69. *Cal.* 1665-6, p. 47.

infected: this Towne cleare. That y^e Phanatickes haue store of Good Horses. That at 9 on Sunday morning 80 Dutch-men-of-warre were in margat Road shooteing at y^e Towne &c & landing of men.

[Address] These for y^e worsp^l Henery Muddeman Esq^r at his house at Brompton de^r: leaue it at y^e post office, post p^d to London.

S^r

I rec. yo^{rs} of y^e 7th instant. In order to it & in duty I am Bound to say nothing was prosecuted at y^e last quarter sessions ag^t the Quakers, nor y^e rest of that diabolicall Rable, althoughe seauerall bills of inditement haue bin framed & presented at sessions ag^t y^t Viperous brood, yet by reason most of the Grand Jury ar Phanaticks y^e bills were not found; and that they haue seauerall places of Meeting will Manifestly apeer. As at y^e house of M^r Taylor ablind man formerly a Minister he liueth in S^t Georges pish, Canterbury. At ffrancis Germanns a Tanner in St Paules pish Canterbury. At one hills a Tanner in y^e pish of holy Cross westgate Canterbury. At one widdow Clarenboles at S^t Stephens a mile distant. At Henery Rogers a desperate Quaker in S^t Mary Magdelens Canterbury. At one Tho: Pollards a Cordwinder in the same pish eury Thursday. At one Vidions at Northgate Canterbury. At one Trittons a Miller in y^e pish of westgate Canterbury fift Monarchy men. At one Garards a Bricklayer at Ickham 3 miles from Canterbury, besides the Maney Stirdy peeces of Prisbitery no less dangerous than y^e other; all which most bitter Enimies to y^e Laws ecclesiasticall & Ciuell. God preserue his sacred Ma^{tie}

from douer wee heere of 24 houses visited, from Sandw^{ch} 3 or 4 increast this weeke, Canterbury Blessed be God none this week.

Deal, Ashford, Maidston, Sittingborne ffree.

The honest Soules, especially Church officers & others ar much afflicted to be reuiled & afronted in the pformance of there offices, by y^e bold faction.

be pleased to let me know wheather myne of the 30th Sep^t was rec: touching y^e Buff Coate, y^e horse Coulors & y^e promissaries letter. And when there is any thing for Comfort of the Royall party, pray giue aword by it selfe, And wheather my letters Come weekly to yo^r hands else I may be surpris^d in my intelligence. I would be free from paying for my letters if I might. As I haue s^d in my former y^e Phanitks abound in good horses & seeme to be ready for Mischeife. But if halfe a skore such as might be named were secured in o^r Castles & made to giue good security

for there Conformity to the Kings Ma^{tie} & y^e Church doubtless it would abate ther prid & it may bee confound ther devices. S^r pray pdon

Yo^r obligd seru^t

ANTHO. COOLEY.¹

Christmas Day.

JO FITZHERBERT to Secretary Williamson.

Bristoll the 25th Decem^r 1665.

. . . This day being Cristmas day many of ower quakers to shew their Contempt of authority put open their shops, But some of the troopers of my Lord of Oxfords regiment being here dealt a litle sharper with them then others of their neighbors did formerly, & forst them to Shett their Shops to the others prejudice & their comendationes . . .²

The Case of William Pettifer.

William¹ Pettifer's Pet^{on}

To the Kings most Excellent Maiesty.

The humble Peticon of WILLIAM PETTIFER now Prisoner in Oxford Castle.

Sheweth :

That for about 3 yeeres & a halfe he hath bin a Prisoner there being Comitted for being a Quaker & for refusinge the takeing of y^e Oath he hath incurd the penalty of a Præmunire, & himselfe his wife & two small Children must inevitably perish without yo^r Ma^{ty}s Grace & fauour extended to him who suffers for his Conscience alone.

He therefore most humbly beseecheth yo^r Ma^{ty} graciously bee pleased To grant him Release, & he shall behaue himselfe as becomes a Loyall subiect.

And in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

To the King's most excellent Maj^{ty}
the humble Petition
of

ANN PETTIFER, Mother of William Pettifer, And of MARY wife of the said William, On behalfe of themselves, And of the said William (mat maker) And now Pris^r in y^e Gaole at Oxford.

¹ S.P.D. cxxxiv. 102. *Cal.* 1665-6, p. 15, see also p. 42.

² S.P.D. cxl. 9. *Cal.* 1665-6, p. 116.

sheweth :

that the abovesaid William Pettifer, Seduced (by ill ꝑtenders In to the right knowledg of the Truth) to beleeve in Conscience, That all Swearing was vnlawfull; Did refuse the Oath of Allegiance: And therevpon; Had the sentence of Præmunire pronounced against him &c

that therevpon He hath suffered imp̄sonment 3 yeares and vpwards in the sad^t condition that may be expressed: His small estate (w^{ch} was somtimes some small releefe to his Wife and aged Mother) reduced to nothings And he disabled frō the benifit of his Trade, w^{ch} yet might be some helpe to them; But that he is to Continue in prison during Y^r Maj^{ties} pleasure.

that the said William Pettifer, did allwaies live in a peaceable way and is most willing to promise & engage to be true and faithfull to y^r Maj^{ties} interest: And to forbear all Conventicles.

May it therefore please y^r most gracious Maj^{ties} for his Mother and wives sake (vpon whose trade their livelihood depends) To free the said William Pettifer frō the thraldome, He hath so long endured, that they may not allso perish by reason of his imp̄sonment.

And y^r petin^{ts} shall devoutly pray for y^r Maj^{ties} long and happy raigne &c.¹

ANN WOODCOCK to Lord Arlington.

[Endorsed] Petiçon of Will. Pettifer.

R^t Hono^{ble}

Excuse this trouble and this bearer for I Cannot at this time wayt upon yo^r Lordship my selfe because I am soe busey in my trade for the present. yo^r hono^r was pleased to bid me giue you another paper but truly I doe not know what paper to giue y^r Lordship for I did send to the deane of westm^r for Sir William Waulters Letter and for the quakers Peticon, and he sent me word that he had giuen them all to the Duke [of York] and he sayd that he had giuen them to yo^r hono^r, and that his Highness had desiered you to take charge of the buisness and the duks barbour was with me yesterday and told me the same I beseech yo^r Lordship Consider by what hand it was giuen to your hono^r for this I know that his sweet highnes would not have giuen it to yo^r hono^r but that he intended you should doe good in it, therefore I beseech yo^r Lordship Let there be nothings wantinge on yo^r part for I am very Certaine of it that if it be brought before our

¹ S.P.D. cvii. 82, 83. *Cal.* 1664-5, p. 128, under date "Dec.?" This and the following petitions are not couched in the usual simple Quaker language.

sweet lord the King he will signe it therfor I humbly beseech you to hasten it that it may goe downe now at the sises and Let me know when it is don and I will get the fee that is for the kings hand in such a case for your secratary.

ANN WOODCOCKE.

[without date, as is the next to which it probably refers.]

[Endorsed] Quakers paper. William Pettipher.

To the King which i neuer saw

the request of a poore seruant of the Lorde whoe is Called a quaker whoe outward being is in Oxford shire and by trad a poore Matt maker and was taken from his wife and two small Childeren and was taken for beinge at a meetinge and is a preminire and there is non but that can doe me good but the King and I hope the Lord god of heauen and Earth will put it into the Kings hart to release mee from this Affliction for I am sure I haue don the King noe hurt nor I neuer will and if the King will requier it I shall put in men bounde for the same and my god that hath kept me to this day will Loue the King foreuermore

WILLIAM PETTIPHER.¹

[Endorsed] 15 May. 1666.

William Pettyfers Peticon

Having bin 5 yeares a prisoner in Oxford, as being a Quaker, & vndone by it, prayes Inlargem^t

To the kings Maiestie is the humble Request of
William Petty-feare.

A poore matt maker

and now a prisner in oxford Castle and hath Layen there almost fieve years, and I am one of them that is Called a quaker a primenire which hath bin the utter ruine of me and my wife and four small Childeren because I Could not sweare. the Lord put it in the hart of the King to release me for I am suer I haue don the King noe hearme for I am here during the pleasure of the King and the Lord god I hope will minde him of me that I may be released

and if the Kings Maiestie will release me I shall be glad and prays god and Loue the King and though I did neuer see him in my Life but wheather the Kings Maiestie doe this or noe yet the Lord Loue him.²

¹ S.P.D. cxliii. 46. *Cal.* 1665-6, p. 174.

² S.P.D. clvi. 39. *Cal.* 1665-6, p. 398. This case is mentioned by Besse. Despite all efforts for his immediate release, Pettifer was not liberated until the King's general "pardon" of 1672.

“ Brainesick Discontented Men.”

SIR PHILIP MUSGRAVE to Williamson.

Carlisle Au 20th

. . . By my priuate intelligence in the County of Westmore^{1d} I haue account of very suspitious expressions from the Quakers that at this tyme, they are agitateing some rebellious desine and haue hopes of a considerable Partie to assist them, I haue sent the p^ticulers in writeing to the Earle of Carlisle, who by His much better intelligence is able to iudge whether it be worthy the consideration, or only proceeding from Brainesick discontented Men.²

Justice Robinson, Friend to Quakers.

W. H.² to Mr. Phillipson.

y^e 24th August 1666.

. . . Will: Langstaff Justice Robinson³ great ffavorite saith y^t he does not question but y^t Judge Turner will gett M^r Robinson put into y^e Commission of Peace in y^e Bishoppricke of Durham againe: they are troubled sore Least y^t he should be turnd out of y^e Commission of Peace in Yorkshire for as yet the Quakers haue theire ffrequent meetings in his deuission, and if he be put out they thinke that noe other Justice wilbe soe tender and fauourable ouer them as he hath been, for to this day he neuer yett molested them in theire meetings, nor euer will, lett him pretend pvbliquely what he will when he is amongst the Justices for to my Knowledge he is two gracious in some of theire bookes, and they in his, to doe them any preiudice, I pretended to Langstaff that our ffreinds were all at worke, and he answered he would spare me a good broad sword, soe Judge you what a Rogue this is to be a Justice fauorite. I shall trouble you noe further at present saue y^t I am

Yo^r Seruaunt W. H.⁴

¹ S.P.D. clxviii. 70. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 54.

² The name of the writer is editorially expanded to Haglet in *Cal.* 1665-6.

³ This is, doubtless, Luke Robinson, J.P., of Co. York (see *Camb. Jnl.*). He is also referred to in a previous letter from Hagget (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1665-6, p. 376): “. . . He would be dangerous in a rebellion, but loves the pot and pipe too well for a soldier.” He had a brother, Leonard, of London, “a great fanatic” (*ibid.*).

⁴ S.P.D. clxviii. 147. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 63.

Henry Jackson.¹

Petition of Henry Jackson Prisoner at Warwick.

Oh King : In humillity of heart, & in the feare of the Lord I here p'sent & lay before thee, the illegall & vnreasonable proceedings that I have mett withall in this place where I have been a prisson^r above two yeares & Eight monthes; for no other cause then waiting on God; & keeping the comānds of Christ Jesus. And therefore I have drawn vp a brieve & certaine inform-a^{cion} of some part of my sufferings; & the illegal proceedings of such as have made their Little fingers above Nyne fould heavier then the penaltyes of thy Lawes, Oh King! Which I hope is contrary to thy mind & pleasure & that vpon serious perusal hereof, thou wilt give judgm^t according to Equity & truth; By breaking the bonds of oppression and setting the innocent free.

This may informe the King; That I came to this Towne to visit my friend & Countreyman², that had beene a prisson^r here, above two whole years; with whom I stayed but one Night, & had a full purpose to have passed out of this County the next day; in Order wherevnto I travailed Seaven miles that morning, & then stayed at A friends house, intending in a short time, to have passed on my journey. But so it was that (some more being there also) in y^e interim I was app^hended (being a stranger) & sent vnto this prison, vnder p^tence of being at an vnlawfull meeting. And after somtime imp^rsonm^t I was sent for before some in com^{mission} to do justice (not into the open Gen^{rall} sessions, but) into A Chamber at an Inn, where none was permitted to come save those they sent for, no not y^e prison^rs wives; And haveing no matter of fact to charge against mee; altogether waved that for w^{ch} at first they pretended to com^{mit} mee. And asked mee, if I would take y^e Oath of Allegiance: Vnto w^{ch} I answered That I was a Stranger in their Countrey and came thither onely to vizit my friend as aforesayd, Which I lookt vpon to bee no breach of Lawe, But rather A Duty both of Christianity & humanity And y^t I intended to have passed forth of their County that very day on w^{ch} I was taken prison^r, if I had not bin stayd; & therefore I then desired y^t I might bee acquitted, if they had nothing criminall to lay to my charge, & y^t they would not seeke to insnare mee afresh, & so to detain mee: But as to y^e Oath, I

¹ The petition of Henry Jackson is given in full in the Preface to the *Calendar*, 1666-7. Jackson's home was Totties in Wooldale, Yorkshire. George Fox visited him in 1669. Henry, Tertius, was a well-known Minister, who travelled widely in the British Isles, and died 1727, aged 47. See article in *The Sunday Magazine*, for February, 1905; *F.P.T.*

² Perhaps, William Dewsbury. Thomas Goodaire was also in Warwick Jail about this time (*F.P.T.*).

tould them, That I had been a prison^r in y^e County where I lived, vpon y^t account, & that the Kings Judge of Assize in open Court did accept of the words or Promiss of above a hundred of vs, instead of y^e Oath, & that I was bound in conscience to live peaceably & to performe my word & promiss, as firmly as those y^t swore should performe their Oathes, & much more to this effect ; Yet they not regarding what was sayd in y^t behalfe, caused mee to bee taken away, and returned back to prison, Where I have beene kept p^rson^r above two yeares since y^t day ; And now, at this last Assizes held here y^e 6th of August 1666, I & some others, laying our long continued sufferings before y^e Kings Judges, Wee was had forth before the one of them, Vnto whom I layed open y^e vnreasonable proceedings y^t I had met wthall in this place, & how long I had bin kept a prison^r for viziting my friend as abovesayd. Wherevnto he answered, That y^e Sessions had indicted mee for refusing to take y^e Oath of Allegiance and had entred A judgm^t of premunire ; and hee could not revoke it (Or to this purpose) Vnto w^{ch} I replied That no such thing could bee legally done, For that I never heard their Indictm^t against mee read (if there bee any) And so could not put in A Plea in answer to it, Neither was I ever convicted for not goeing to church &c according to y^e teno^r of y^e Act [An^o 3^o Ja^{bs}] Nor did I ever see or heare of any Jury called forth or impanelled to bee tryed by. Neither was there such Sentence pronounced against mee, in their open Gen^{ral} Sessions, y^t ever I heard or know off. But if any such things was done, they was done in private, as to mee, And therefore I did believe they was null & void in Lawe. Yet neverthesse hee said that it was not in his power to reverse it, But y^t I might Peticon y^e King for remedy in that case &c.

And therefore Oh King ! I here p^rsent these things before thee, desireing thee wouldst waigh them, in an equall ballance, & judge according to Equity & truth, wheither this proceeding, to indict & Sentence any of thy native Subj^{cs} not in open Court before y^e Countrey ; without reading of the Indictm^t to the party indicted ; Or granting the liberty of A tryall by A Jury of twelve men ; Bee Equall & just, or altogether irregular & contrary to the teno^r of y^e Lawe it selfe.¹ And the judgm^t thats entred as it was returned in the Kalend^r of prisone^{rs} (which is all I have seene of it) runns thus ; viz^t That I & 13 more, by name, are to bee kept prison^{rs} in y^e Co^mon Goale dureing their lives.

And now I appeale to the King ; if this bee not contrary to y^e teno^r of y^e sayd Act, to co^mit any to prison dureing their lives (vpon y^t account) wthout any restriction, or regard had to the Kings pleasure ; And wheither it do not tend to y^e infringing of y^e

¹ Opposite these words is the side note : " see Mag^a Chart. 5 Ed. 3. 28 Ed. 3."

Kings power given by y^e Act, & to the takeing away his royall Prerogative to release at his pleasure ; I leave it to the King to judge.

And further I desire that y^e King would consider if this be not contrary to y^e tenor of y^e Act made against Meetings &c. (An^{is} 13^o & 14^o of thy raigne oh King) wherein it is enacted That for want of payment of such fine imposed, for being at such meeting, or denying to sweare at all, the persons shall bee committed to prison (the first time) for the space of three monthes. Now I verily believe that its very well knowne vnto y^e King That our denying to sweare is not vpon any popish account but onely in obedience to Christs comand recorded Mat. v. 34, James v. 12. And y^e wee do in our hearts (& are readye to) deny the Pope, his power & supremacie, vpon all accounts whatsoever And therefore to keep mee in prison dureing life (& y^e rest of my friends) by an Act made against Popish recusants, I hope, will appeare to y^e King, to bee altogether vnreasonable & improper, being I am no Popish recusant, nor an adherer therevnto ; neither was I committed vpon that account. But p^tensively for being at an vnlawfull meeting vpon y^e last menconed Act : the penalty whereof for meting, & also for denying to sweare, in y^e extent of it (y^e first time as aforesayd) is three months imprisonm^t : But I have bin kept prison^r here, above three times three monthes, & yet I know not any End thereof.

In which time of imprisonm^t great hath been the cruelty inflicted vpon mee (& others of my friends here) by being thronged vp in Stincking roomes & somtimes in one roome above twenty of vs, where wee could not all ly downe at once, & no straw allowed vs to ly vpon ; Except wee would pay 2^s 6^d for one Bolting, w^{ch} was sould to y^e felons for 2^d ; And no maner of victuals allowed to bee brought to vs Except wee would pay 6^d for one penny Loafe of bread, & asmuch for a quart of milke, & 3^d for a quart of water, &c. Which vnreasonable rates wee was not willing to pay & our friends & relations was not onely kept from vs, but what they brought to minister to our necessities, was taken from them, & given to other prisson^{rs} & this was continued for 4 or 5 dayes together at one time, insomuch y^t moderate people in y^e towne (although not of our iudgm^t) heareing of this cruelty inflicted vpon vs, was stirred vp in tenderness to throw bread over a house top, into the Dungeon Court^r, for our p^sent reliefe, to y^e frustrateing of the Expectation of our cruell opp^rsso^s. Our Beddcloathes also & other goods & necessaryes was taken away from vs, & lockt vp by y^e Goaler, & mee & others hee struck wth his Staffe, & naked ffaunchion, & severall times hath

¹ This is a very interesting and vivid touch. The statement is not new to us, but we cannot at present say where else it occurs.

chaynd mee wth fetters to another man, & lockt mee to a Post, & many more inhuman & seldome heard of cruelties & incivillities hath hee inflicted vpon mee, & others of my friends (& all this for serveing y^e lord & keepinge of Christs comānd). And yet nevertheless, I do not hereby seeke revenge against him, nor y^e worst of my persecuto^r but rather y^t they may repent, & turne to y^e Lord y^t hee may forgive them. Onely its vpon my heart at this time to spread it before the King, that hee may not bee altogether ignorant of y^e multiplyed sufferings & cruelties inflicted vpon many honest inocent & peaceable Subj^{ts} & y^t for no evill doings as aforesayd.

And this the rather am I induced to Lay before thee, Because I have taken notice of thy indulgence, oh King, held forth in a late Declaration touching y^e proteccion of y^e ffrench & Dutch that shall come hither to inhabit & live peaceably &c. By this I hope it may bee gathered that it is not thy mind & pleasure y^t any of thy native Subj^{ts} w^{ch} do live peaceably, should bee dispoyled both in persons & estates, by a perpetuall imp^rsonment and that without a Legall tryall, which is granted to felons murder^s & the worst of malefacto^rs.

And now oh King ! If it bee thy mind & pleasure that the indulgence houldenforth to aliens & forraign^s should bee extended to the native & peaceable Subj^{ts} of thy dominion (who seekes the peace welfare & prosperity, both of thee & thy Kingdomes) And if it bee not in the Kinges heart to countenance such irregular illegall & vnreasonable proceedings ; Oh Let it bee made manifest by giveing forth an Order vnder thy royall hand & Signett, Not onely for my release, But also for the inlargem^t of the rest of my friends, who suffer for Conscience sake. And that from henceforth wee may live an holy & peaceable life vnder thy Governm^t Labouring honestly in our callings & employm^{ts} that wee may have wherewithall to mentaine our selves families and children, & to pay the taxes & dues which shalbee charged vpon vs, In all things approveing our selves as men of peace, truth, & vprightness both towards thee, & towards all men, in all Godlyness sobriety & honestye. Which wilbee an honno^r vnto thee oh King, & tend to bring a blessing vpon this Kingdome, which that it may so bee ; Is the fervent desire & supplica^{on} of him that wishes thy eternall welfare, and remains

A Prison^r for righteousness sake
in the Co^mon Goale of Warwick ;
called (A Quaker) By name

HENRY JACKSON

Yong^r.

Warwick Co^mon Goale this 3^d day of the
month called September 1666.

The truth of this informaçon (if any should question it) may bee verified and made good by the testimonyes of about twenty witnesses, who are p^rison's wth mee & pertakers in the sufferings above menconed ; for Conscience sake ; And why should so many honest men thus bee made a prey of (who might do much good in their generaçons) Concerning whose peaceable lives & blameless conversaçons I verily believe the King is fully perswaded in his own heart. And therefore oh King ! Let the Nobillity of thy royall Word To Rich^d Hubberthorne, Vnto whom the King said That our Promiss should be [*paper torn*] instead of the oath &c. And that hee had the word of A [*paper torn*] it &c. & mind bee fully performed & made good, By breaking the Bonds of oppression and setting the innocent free thorowout all thy dominions, That the Lord god allmighty may bee on thy side, & the hearts of such as truly fear him towards thee.¹

[Endorsed] 14 nov. 66. Quakers. Mrs. Jackson prayes Release of her Husband (a Quaker) 3 yeares prisoner in Warwicke.

[very neat printing hand]

for as much as my Husband, together with about 21 more Inosent persons, Called quakers, haue been sufferers in Warwick Goale two years and my Husband neare three years, for no other Cause, but what Concernes their tender consciences, as sum for meeting pecably to worship God, others for uisiting ther freinds in person and therefore it is desired that an order may bee given for their releasment, out of theire long and hard Imprissonment. Yet I being most cheifly concerned in this behalfe of my husband, doth desire that if the King bee not pleased to release all, yett if it may stand with his goodness and pleasure to release my husband, by order from his hand, which will bee a good and an axeptable worke.

KATHERINE JACSON.²

[Endorsed] Warwicke 18 Nou. 66.

Henry Jackson a Quaker,
3 yeares a prisoner there,
prayes Release.

[Address] To the Lord Ar[l]inton give this or to any other that may be concerned therein. Who is desired to pervse it over ; and waigh the things contained therein.

Friend,

Hopeing to find in thee A truly Noble Principle of tenderness & moderation towards such as truly feare God, & walke blame-

¹ S.P.D. clxx. 58. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 94.

² S.P.D. clxxviii. 55. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 260.

lessly & peaceably before all men : And haveing heard also, that my case mençoned in a late informaçon p'sented to the King &c. was referred vnto y^o, I am the rather induced to lay a few things before thee.

1. That y^e mayst know of a truth, that I came to this place to vizit my friend & Countreyman whom I had not seen of above one yeare, who had beene a prison^r here above two yeares, for noe evill doeing ; And so mee also they cast into prison to him, & have kept mee p'ssoner three yeares, save one month. Which I beleeve the very heethens, Jewes, Turkes & infidels would bee ashamed off. To keep a man in p'son nigh three yeares for viziting his friend in adversity ; And therefore Consider. If it bee not high time, for such as are called Christian Majestrates, to breake these bonds of oppression, & sett the innocent free. For,

2^{ndly} I am A Christian, & Christ Jesus hath comāded to Love one another, & to vizitt one another in afflictions & adversity ; & for obeying of his comāds have I suffered as aforesaid. And further I was A Prison^r when I was a Youth, about tenn years of Age, taken by the Kings adversaryes & I never bore armes against the King in all my life, for my Principle is, To live peaceably wth all men, & to seeke the good peace welfare & prosperity ; both of the King & all his Subiects. And

3^{rdly} As to y^e Pope ; his power and sup^macye I do vtterly deny, & all his adherents ; & could never ioyne with them ; And therefore to keep mee in p'son vpon an Act made against Popish recusants is manifestly improper & vnreasonable. Seeing, I am noe Popish recusant, nor never was an adherer therevnto ; in principles, nor in practice. And

4^{thly} Now I appeale vnto thee ; as A Man ; & as a Christian ; If it bee not contrary both to the principles of humanity, & Christianity, to keep a man from his Countrey, friends & relations nigh three years a prison^r for vizitting his friend in adversity ; And wheither thou dos not beleeve that the Jewes, turkes & heathens would bee ashamed of it And wheither it bee not greater cruelty ; to put a man in Chaynes & Irons ; & lock him to a post (as I have beene sev^rall times & that for noe other crime then worshiping of god & keeping the comāds of Christ Jesus) then what was inflicted vpon any of the children of Israell by Pharoah & his Officers, whom the Lord god iudged ; And wheither thou dos not believe : That his hand is stretched forth over England ; because of opp^ssions & manifold wickedness comitted therein ; Oh that it would enter into the Kings heart to consider of it : & such as have power in their hands. That they would keep the fast w^{ch} the Lord requires, Isiah 58 : ye 6th &c. by breaking the bonds of wickedness & setting the inocent free, by doeing that w^{ch} is right in the Lords sight ; & equall justice & equity

vnto all his subjects That so the Lord god allmighty may bee on his side, & the hearts of such as truly feare him towards the King for good &c.

And now Friend: Seeing (as I vnderstand) the hearing & determining of my case is referred to thee, Let that Noble Principle of equity & truth (w^{ch} god allmighty hath placed in thee) beare rule in judgment that thereby thou mayst bee guided to exercise the power comitted to thee; for the redressing of the present, and (as much as in thee lyes) for the preventing for the future, such vnchristian inhuman & vnreasonable proceedings; As they are made manifest vnto thee Which that it may so bee; is the fervent desire of him that wishes both thy present future & eternall weale, happiness & prosperity; both of body & soule here and hereafter for ever, when time shall not bee, & I rest

A Prison^r for righteousness sake
in the Co^mon Goale of Warwick
called

HENRY JACKSON.

Written wth my owne handes, in much haste
the 18th of y^e 9th month, 1666.

[In Henry Jackson's hand].

[Endorsed] 17 Nov. 66.

The Names of 22 Quakers y^t are prisoners in Warwicke: some of y^m for 5 others for 2 yeares.

A Note of the names of Twenty two inocent & peaceable persons, prisone's in the Co^mon Goale of Warwick, & vpon what account.

Thomas Cooke	William Lucas	} To remaine in the Co ^m on Goale dureing their lives &c.
Thomas Goodayre	Richard ffeeld	
William Parre	Will ^m Dewsbury	
Will ^m Beventon	James Wagstaffe	
Henry Jackson	John Carpenter	
Thom : ffeeld	Paule Newman	
Jacob Gibbs	Mary Cooper	

Some of which was sent for from their families & employ^m, others taken for vizitting their freinds in prison. Six taken from an Inn in Warw^{ck} (One of w^{ch} died a prison^r there) when they was about paying for their Suppers.¹

¹ Besse informs us that " their giving Thanks before Supper was called preaching at a Conventicle " (*Suff. i.*, 764).

And yet nevertheless, without reading of any Indictm^t vnto them; Or convicting them by A Jury of twelve men; Or pronouncing Sentence vpon them in Open Court; they are returned in the Kalendar of Prisoners To remaine in the Comon Goale dureing their lives, (as aforesaid) Where they have allready been detained some of them aboute five whole yeares and the rest aboute two yeares & Nyne Monthes.

Samuell Grissoll	}	William Cockbill	} fined markes a	
George Harriss		Joseph Cockbill		Piece, & to remaine
Thomas Whitehead		Simon Cartwright		in Goale vntill pay-
Edward Whitehead				ment.

Thomas Wincote fined 20 markes, & to remaine in Goale vntill paym^t: These seauen: was sent to prison for waiting vpon god, Where they haue beene prison's aboute two yeares & five Monthes.

And Thomas Wincote was sent for from his owne familie &c.¹

Treasonable Wording on the Seal of a Letter.

RICHARD LEEMING.

To Sir Philipp Frowd² these humbly p^sent.

ffrancked.

London

Sr. . . . I haue here inclosed some printed papers & a letter from Wi^m Talby harnessmaker in St Martins lane neare the mewse, w^{ch} was sent to John petchell a quaker; in a trunke, & eight quire of them, to bee dispersed; if you please to Co^municate them to the Kinge & Counsell, I shall when ever yow please to Co^mande them, send them vpp, they are full of sedition, and I am sure of a daingerous Consequence Consideringe the sad Condiscon the Cittie & Kingdome are now in, soe hopeinge yo^r Lady and M^r Phillip are in good health, I remaine S^r yo^r Hono^{rs} very humble serv^t,

RICHARD LEEMING.

Grantham, Sept.

10th 1666.

If you please to view the seale of his letter you may in legible characters finde these ensueinge words—the man of sinne shall fall and Christ shall raigne ov^r all.³

¹ S.P.D. clxxviii. 115. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 270.

² Col. Sir Philip Frowde was Governor of the Post Office.

³ S.P.D. clxxi. 24. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 112.

Friends in Gateshead.

RICHARD FFORSTER to Williamson.

Newcastle, 11 Sept., 1666.

. . . The quackers and other Sectaryes haue thare Meatinges in greater Numbers then formerly in geatseyd last Sunday met about sixtey; thare is letill Care tacken to hender thare Meatings which may be of ill consequence, god in merce preserue his sackred majtey and all his good subieckts from thare inuetered Malese of theis sort of pepole.¹

Benjamin Furly.

Notes of letters from WILLIAM SCOTT to Aphara Behn², Rotterdam 22 7^{ber} (St. Novo 12th).

Collonell Sidney is in great esteem with De Witt and often in Consultation with Benjamyn Furly the quaker, being resolved to shape som designe for England, Sidney and Bam[field] doe not agree. Scott desires that the quaker may bee consealed, as if wee had noe notice of him, hee saith hee is in much Creditte their, and from him hee shall learn much.

S^r I desired to know the quakers name who y^e phanatiques do so confide in & he Answered me thus the quakers name is beniamin Furley, but theare must be all the care in the world taken y^t it be not mentiond he is y^e most trusted person amongst us & if I might aduise though I can deny Astrea [Mrs. Behn] nothing I would haue her not yet mention his name, for I shall be able to do more, goeing my owne way then by spurring to ffast. yet I put all in to y^e hands & discretion.

This was in the Postscript of his letter to me & possibly y^e knowledge of his name may be of som use to you howeuer I thought so w^{ch} made me inquire it, & this is all I haue now from him; being y^e 14th of Sep^{ber} 66.³

The Great Fire of London.

DANIEL FLEMING to Williamson.

Kendale, Sept. 15. 66.

. . . The Train band Horse were comanded to Penrith, & all suspected psons were ordered to bee secured. All our

¹ S.P.D. clxxi. 52. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 116.

² Aphra (Aphara, Astrea) Behn (1640-1689), dramatist and novelist, *née* Johnson; was employed by Charles II. as spy in Antwerp on outbreak of Dutch War (*D.N.B.*).

³ S.P.D. clxxi. 65, 120. *Cal.* 1666-7, pp. 118, 125; see also p. 135.

Train bands mett as abovesaid very chearfully & are now all disbanded; for even now wee here received orders to disband, & to sett at liberty such suspitious psons as I had secured in this part of y^e Countrey. I perceive by severall Quakers letters (w^{ch} I this day opened) that they are very glad y^t George Fox is set at liberty, and hope great things from him at his arrivall at London. His discharge will (I fear) much discourage y^e Justices in Lancashire & this county to act any thing ag^t y^e Quakers. They clearly intimate in their Letters no sorrow for y^e late burneing downe so many steeple houses (as they call them) in y^e City; & mee thinkes they begin now to write more boldly then formerly. . . .¹

Quakers Disavow a Dangerous Person.

JAMES LONG to Williamson.

Draycot Octo. 4th 1666.

. . . I lately caused one Hardy, a north country man and formerly an officer to bee apprehended and examined by two of the next Justices who committed him to Salisbury Geoale finding him a very dangerous fellow. but the Constable who had him in Custody suffered him as 'tis sayd for mony to escape. S^r Thomas Gower Can informe you what the man is and that hee is touchd in the insurrection in the north. This Hardy sayd to mee that his busines in to the South was to unite the quakers and the baptists (as he Calls them) but the quakers disauow him and assur'd me he had dangerous designes hee was very well mounted. The Constable name is M^r Leonard Atkins of Sutton Benger in Wilts hee is my tenant for all hee has but was formerly a lieutenant in the Rebels army: if hee were frighted it might preuent the like Miscarriage and perhaps bring in Hardy, who can discouer many misterys if hee were well handled hee frequents all the greate Cityes of the south and west trauayles euer by night and lyes in anabaptists houses they say hee hath a uery good estate and many freinds. . . .²

J. LONG to Williamson.

Draycot 2 Feb. 1666[7].

. . . One . . . I caused to bee apprehended by the constable and twise Guarded him with my seruants to Meetings of the justices who would not Bayle him But Committed him to Salisbury Geole yet hee was not Carried thither, the Constable letting him escape hauing first conueyed away his horse

¹ S.P.D. clxxi. 129. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 128.

² S.P.D. clxxiv. 58. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 182.

which was a very good one this mans name was Hardy a Yorkshire man hee pretended his busines was into thes parts to unite in Charity the anabaptists and quakers but it was as appears by many arguments to ingage the numerous and wealthy set of the Quakers in thes Conspiracyes with the anabaptists. hee was accused by the Quakers here to bee a dangerous and turbulent person although in shew of their persuasion. warrants are out against the Constable for not executing the mittimus which are not prosecuted, But I will at the assize see that hee bee indited & fined according to law¹

Ann Blow.

[Endorsed] Anne Blow's seditious letter.

18th of y^e 8th moneth 66.

Anne Blow

Foretells plague, sword, famine, captivity to y^e Citie of Chester if they repent not.

A war[n]ginge from the Lord to yo^u the Maior & Aldermen of the Citty of Chest^r, Repent, Repent, & turne from the evill of yo^r doeings, that yee may Live & not die for the Lords Contraversy is greate against [you], yee have heard what hee hath don to oth^r parts of the Nation and haue not layd it to heart, therefore now will he breake forth Amongst yo^u in fury with Plague & pestelence as they y^t doe Escape that shall be devoured with sword & fire, what Escapes y^t shall be devoured by a sore pining famine what y^t leaveth shall be destroyed by Captivity, The Lord's voice is to y^e Citty the man of wisdom feare his name, behold the Rod & he whoe appoynted it, The Lord is ashewing thee o man what is good, to deale Justly, to love mercy to walke humbly with thy God he is full of Compation slow to anger ready to forgive, for hes owne name sake. Therefore Retorne yee Rebellious ones, in this the day of the Lord's Love, before his fury breake forth amongst yo^u, soe thus in obedience to y^e Comand of God, haue I trobled seven score & ten Miles to declare this vnto yo^u wheth^r yee will here or forbear, in the sight of the Lord, of yo^r Bloods I am Cleere.

ANN BLOW.

The 18th of y^e

8th moneth 1666.

For William Streete, Major [Mayor]
of the Citty of Chest^r
these.²

¹ S.P.D. cxc. 30. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 488.

² S.P.D. clxxv. 86. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 206.

GEOFFREY SHAKERLEY to Joseph Williamson.

S^r

I haue here sent yoⁿ the Coppye of a lett^r deliu'd to the faythfull & Loyall Major of this Citty, by a woman y^t p^ttends to be a quaker—whome he & y^e Recorder haue seu^rall tymes since examined but can gett nothing more from her, shee continues in p^rison & will doe soe till they receaue ord^r from aboue what furth^r they may wth her w^{ch} they much desire yoⁿ would p^rscure them. I must confesse they are very carefull & watchfull to finde out and p^rvent all disturbances of y^t kinde, I haue had sev^rall p^rsons vnd^r examinacon touching y^e Report of a Party of horse that should be seene in these p^r w^{ch} I finde will come to nothing but meare reports blown about by the Phanattick spiritts of w^{ch} these ptes are very full, to Amuse the people. . . .

Chest^r Castle,

3 Dec. 66.¹

Thomas Lawson.

[Endorsed] Oct. 26. 66. Mr. SANDERSON, y^e Schoolmaster.

[Address] To my very much honoured ffreind Joseph Williamson Esq^r these present

Att Court.

Eggleston The 18^o October: 1666.

S^r

I vnderstand by y^e party y^t y^e Phanat : in these parts of late begins to looke very big, tho att present hee cannot discover any designe on foote, yet by what I gather from him, I am of opinion y^t they are beginning to designe something, because he saith y^t some have infused itt into them y^t there is an absolute Intention to bring in popery, and this is all their discourse when they meete together, wee need not feare but that in this County w^t soever they designe wee shall know itt : very lately by helpeing one M^r Thomas Lawson to be Schoole M^r att Rombald Kirke in y^e North rideing of Yorkeshire² ; I have engaged him y^t if any designe fall out amongst y^e Quakers in y^e North rideing of Yorkeshire hee will discover itt to mee, and to y^t purpose I have sent you here inclosed a subscription w^{ch} I have taken vnder his hand, I dare engage both my life & estate y^t hee will be faithfull to itt, I have not promised to give him a penny, but vpon this Condition, y^t if hee att any time make any discovery w^{ch} my Lord Arlington doth thinke worthy a rewarde, y^t he shall bee rewarded as my Lord thinkes fitting ; therefore in regard y^t he seemes now to bee

¹ S.P.D. clxxx. 42. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 313.

² Thomas Lawson, the Quaker, was a schoolmaster (*Camb. Jnl.*), but this is, probably, not the same person. Thomas Lawson, schoolmaster, is mentioned in Nightingale's *The Ejected of 1662 in Cumb. and West.*

a very much vnsatisfied person, & Joynes in their Conventicles amongst them, & y^e information is given to y^e Justices, and soe to punish him as y^e rest, for preventing his being sent to prison or to bee prosecuted, I desire you vpon receipt hereof, to procure from my Lord, (or elce yourselfe) to write 2 or 3 lines (and give to my sonne) vnto S^r Jose : Cradocke of Richmond, he being Comissory of y^e Ecclesiasticall Court, & Justice of y^e peace there, to desire or advise him, (or in what language my Lord & you thinkes fitt) to forbear y^e prosecution of M^r Lawson y^e Schoole-M^r of Rombaldkirke & to send mee a Coppy of what you write to him, or elce this intended service of mine will be quickly broken in peeces ; I hope y^t in that part of Yorkeshire he may doe his Majesty very good service in case y^e Diuel should drive y^t generation vpon any designe. I begg of you to present my most humble service to my Lord, and desire his Lordship to remember his Lordships promise to mee, touchinge my sonne : desireing a line from you how my Lord doth resent the premises, I am in very much affection

S^r your most faithfull friend
and servant

CHRISTO : SANDERSON.

[In same hand.]

I doe hereby promise that if att any time I shall heare of any Plot or designe against y^e Kings Majestys person, or his Government, that I will Immediately make discovery thereof vnto one of his Majesties Justices of peace, and in testimony of truth here off I doe voluntarily with out any mentall reservation subscribe my name.

THOMAS LAWSON.

received this y^e 23^o 7bris

1666

and written in my presence,

C. S^{nc}.¹

A Vision of Judgement.

JOHN ALLEN to Williamson.

3 December, 1666.

. . . There is one J. G. one off those Called Quakers² that has writ to one as I know off a vission hee saw in the day time

¹ S.P.D. clxxv. 87. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 206.

² This Friend is identified by W. C. Braithwaite as John Gibson, of London. A full account of his vision was printed in a four-page tract, entitled, *A Word of Caution to the Inhabitants of England*, etc., subscribed "John Gibson," and dated, "Wrighton, the fourth day of the eighth month, called October, 1666." The "pure small piercing voice" spoke three times.

about Winsor ; as hee was Considering off the sad Condiçion off London and desireing mercy ffor those that were Left : a bright Cloud Came about him and a shrill voyce as off a Child Speake, after this mañer : They haue had the pestilence and fier and other Callamityes and yett are not Amended but a worse plauge is it to Come on them (and the nation) and much more to this efect : is writen : a Copie off which, if you desire it, I may send you by the next : I was promised it this day but was prevented. . . .¹

“New Covenant among the Quakers.”

SIR PHILIP MUSGRAVE to Williamson.

Dec. 17.

S^r Since my last to you I haue not heard any thing from Scotland but what I suppose comes more perticulerly to you then to Me, I heard from Mr. Sanderson that He had giuen you account of the new couenant among the Quakers and what is now in discourse among them. I suppose you wil giue him instructions how you would haue his freind to behaue himself among those mad People to continue his discoueries. I am going this day into Westmoreland to make inquiry of the consultations among the Enimies to the present gouerment that liue in the rude dales. Carlisle affords no news but of mortalety. One of the Prebends dead yesterday by a fall doune a staire at his owne house²

Dr. John Heydon.³

[Endorsed] Heydon's confessions concerneing Hutchinson.

My Lords what I haue written already I can ad but little my Miseryes humbly peticion your Mercies, all I know I tell as of Hutchinson, and I neuer was in Quaker's Company before, And if God, the King & you be Mercifull to mee this once I neuer will come amongst them againe. I know non but him, he invited mee to bee one but I would not he said they were many Godly Good learned Men, he said he had suffered twice Imprisonment in the Cause, and the Last tyme he broke Prison & kild his keeper. he desired mee to goe with him to the Meetings, but I would not, & I lost him. he is a Lusty Black man, tall and ruddy, he would haue carryed mee amongst all their society but I was affraid and

¹ S.P.D. clxxx. 41. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 313.

² S.P.D. clxxxii. 11. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 352.

³ John Heydon (1629—) is described about this time as “John Heydon, gent., a servant of God and secretary of nature” (*Cal.* 1666-7, p. 431). He was an astrologer and wrote much on Rosicrucian mysteries (Waite, *The Real Hist. of the Rosicrucians*, 1887, chap. xiii.; *D.N.B.*). This case of the danger attending any association with Quakers is similar to that of A. O. Faber (see p. 217).

went away from him, so I know noe more of them but one that he calls sister can tell you of them, and his other name. This house which I vnfortunately fell into was formerly they say a Meetinge-place but as God shall haue Mercy of my Soul and you of my Body, I know it not, nor any more of these men besides him else. What faults are in my papers I humbly petition yo^r Pardons, for wilfully I intended nothings of hurt no^r can I now tell what is in them, they were written so Longe since, The Duke of Buckingham when he writt that Letter about two yeares since, Caused my Creditors to giue me tyme, and deliuered mee out of prison for which I haue Loued him since, & endeauoured to perswade those that spake euill & had verses vpon him, To haue a good opinion of him all y^t euer I heard; The Reuolutions & Mutations of Horoscopes or Ascendants, & these Significators haue been obserued to bringe troubles in the world when the Artist could doe nothing either good or hurt but tell his friend of it, that they might not run into danger, And if the Noble English fight not with the ffrench vntill Saturne comes into Pisces, the ffrench will bee more damnified then euer England was by plague warr & ffyre, And my Lord Duke will see their business done to his hands. whatsoeuer I haue spoken or Written Concerninge this person that may offend you, I humbly beg your forgiueness, & I shall neuer write or speake any more, Next that I may speake all I remember this Quaker Hutchinson said to mee, The Duke of Albemarle was Dull, now I was neuer in his Company in my life, Then Hutchinson goinge alonge, said see you not the whore's Cap off; I looked about, where, The whore of Babilon said he, paules, so he went to the Bridge, & I towards Bishops Gate. Another time he said, he that has my Life shall buy it dearly. I haue not been in this Quakers house but a little tyme about fiewe weekes, but now I repent I euer came there, your poor petitioner

JOHN HEYDON.

I call to mind Hutchinson told me he was once betrayed by one of their Party (I haue forgot his name) to my Lord Arlington, and one other tyme one Norton discouered him & his party to my Lord Duke of Buckingham.¹

Prisoners in York.

Maio ^r Ackelum	}	are dangeres obstinate & quaking ² Speakers.
John Storr		
Marmaduke Storr		
John Nickleson		

¹ S.P.D. clxxxvii. 160. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 428.

² *Preatchers* first written here and then crossed out.

They are all now in Yorke Goale and M^r Sheriffe hath written about them to y^r Lth (My L^d Chancello^r).

It is desired in My Lord Chancello^rs name That they may be remoued out of y^e Goale, &c.¹

“A Quaker Jonah.”

JONATHAN MAN to Williamson.

S^r. . . . On Thursday night last a Smale vessell belonging to Tinby was driven into this harbor by storme being bound from Bristole & wthin the bar was bulg'd, & in great danger of being lost in w^{ch} there was a quaker woman, who being in y^e Cabbin & very fearfull the Ma^r bid her ly her head downe on two great bookes that was in the Cabin she asking what they were he told her 2 Church bibles for Tinby; she replied it was noe wond^r Such a violent Storme fell vpon them w^{ch} would not cease till those Jona's were cast overboard, but imediately after she wth others comeinge on shore in the boate, she alone was drown'd, & proved the Jonas, the ship beinge onely bulged & the rest of the Company & passengers all very Safe. . .

Swanzey 28 March 1667.²

Charles Bayly, Prisoner in the Tower.

A few words of good councell and Aduice vnto the Kinge of England.

ffriend by the Right hand of my power I brought thee in, And sett thee vpon thy fathers throne, to the Ende that as thou thy selfe was once opressed and bowed downe : soe Lickwise thou shouldest take parte with the opressed in the Lande w^{ch} weare greeuiously opressed by thyne & thy fathers Enemies, but and if it be soe, that thou Still Refuse to Streach forth thy hands to helpe the poore, Inocent and needy in the Land, then know Asuredly that thou doest not answer the end of my bringing thee in : neither Canst thou expecte to Receiue or Inioy the thing w^{ch} I Intended to giue thee : w^{ch} was that thou & thy seed should haue Ruled & Raigned foreuer ouer & A topp of thy Enemies w^{ch} once did beare ruell ouer thee.

¶ Wherfore lay this thinge yet to heart : whilst thou hast an hour & A day Left thee to doe my will in, that is to Answer my will & Requierings of thee, w^{ch} is to sett open the prison doers

¹ S.P.D. clxxxvii. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 429.

² S.P.D. cxcv. 58. *Cal.* 1666-7, p. 592.

& set the opressed free, who suffers for the testimony of a good Conscience, & this doe thou Assuredly know as from my owne Life that in soe doeing thy friends shall be increased & thy Enimeys abased, & their power & expectation Lessened eury day, & I will make thee A dread vnto all thy aduarsaries, that would rise vp to oppose thee in this my work w^{ch} I now require thee to be Instrumentall in : though I could doe it without thee, but if this thou Refuse to doe, then know Likwise that one the other hand thy Enimys will multiply & increase in strength against thee, & the hands of those whoe most apear to be thy friends shall dayly wax weaker & weaker, Vntill that their be noe helpe found for thee, And this will I shortly work & bring to pass in my Righteousness: Euen as I did & dealt in the days of old with the kings & princes of the earth. Soe will I doe in this day (that is) as they doe or decline from my holy will, soe will I bee vnto them, either in the shortening or Lengthening of their Raigne. And this doe thou know that the harts of all men is in my hand, & I can & will turne them hither & thither as the Riuers of water, att my good will & pleasure, for as I turned the harts of the people towards thee, & for thy Cominge in, Contrary to the expectation of all the most wisest of men : So in Licke maner can I in amoment of time, turne them all against thee, in soe much that thy strength & safty only Lyeth in the doeing or answeringe my will ; without w^{ch} thou can neuer be settled in Quiett peace, nor thy throne be established in Righteousnes. So that the want of this will sudenly bring desolation both vpon thee, thy famylie, & Intimate friends, yett thy Absolute friends thou shalt on day find they are not : but thy greatest Enimies if that they Lead & deswayde thee from the doeing of this my holy will.

And let the Kinge assuredly know how that the mesinger & bearer heereof is An vnfaigned and absolute Louer of the Kinge and desiereth his Lasting peace Joy & happiness ; therefore in feare & Tremblinge in the humble Life am I once more drawne nigh vnto thy Coorts, as one who would not that any harme should befall thee for w^{ch} Cause, as in the Councill of god I lay this before thee as to aduertise thee wher in thy alone strength & safty Lyeth ; euen here & in this thing (to witt) in the streching forth thy hand to help to Ease the Inocent, from vnder their sore bonds & oppression : Vnder w^h they at this time ly & suffer in an vnsupportable mañer, did not the Lord strengthen & vphold them. O Remember the promises thou hast made in secret vnto the Lord, & in publike vnto the people, for in noe other thinge doeth thy peace & safty Ly, but in the doeing & parforminge the thing w^{ch} I am suer god willeth & did put in thy hart to doe, & this would not at all derogate or deminish from thy power : But on the Contrary it would inlarge and Increase it in the souls of

all that are truly humble & Lowly in the Land, w^{ch} god will honor & thee in the Joyninge to the Lord for their help. Oh! then sver I am that noe Plott or Conspiracie would be against thee for thy hurt, But on the Contrary all people though defferent in Opinion or Judgment, in matters of religion, would Joyne vinanimously as one mate to seeke the welfare & preservation of such a prince who would Indeed bee truly hono^rble in such A worke; & Lickwise the Kinge need not at all fear this would in any maner of ways proue daingerouss vnto him, for itt would Remoue from off the harts of all men, the very Cause & ground 'of all euill su'misings of harme against him, his power, Rule, famylie, gouernment, or person; for as amongst the wise men of this world: it is A true & Common sayinge, or maxim, amongst them (to witt) in the Remoueing the Cause of a pestilent distemper the Effect will cease, soe Lickwise will it asuredly bee Concerninge this thinge, for if once the Inhabitants of England should come but to haue y^e free Liberty & Excercise of their Contiences in matters of Religion: it would be the peacablest & the happiest Nation Vnder the whole scope of heauen: and soe Consequently the Reulers Could not but bee honno^{ble} seeing their honno^r Consisteth only in the welfare, peace, and happiness of the people: And this farther I say vnto the Kinge, in the Life of gods tender Loue w^{ch} breaths gently towards him for good: that whosoever hee be that shall goe about to perswaide or diswaide him from the doeing that w^{ch} heere is written: they are not the Kings friends but his Absolute Enimes, the day shall declare itt.

And that w^{ch} I here humbly present vnto thee, thou may Easily perceiue to be noe other but the Councell & Aduice of thy friend, inasmuch as it agrees & is one with & not against the aduice & Councell giuen thee of thy Late Sufferinge & deceased ffather, who wass aman well Experienced with many things, as pertaining both to Church & Ciuill affairs, as apears by these his followinge words to thee in the days when god had bowed downe his soule before him, for hee sayd vnto thee, my Councell & Charge to you is, That you seeriously Consider the former Reall obiected miscaridges w^{ch} might ocasion my trobls, that you may Auoyd them: And I beeleue thou art not vnsensible of the thing w^{ch} here hee speaks of, w^{ch} ocasioned his & these vnhapie trobles, the Like of w^{ch} may soone ensue if not timely preuented by giueing Liberty of Conscience in matters pertaing to Religion & the worships of god: for the want of this, I am sure, did ocasion y^e late trobles & y^e afflictions of thy ffather; and y^t thou might Preuent the same dainger, hee wisely sayd beware of Exasperatinge any factions by the grosness and asprity of sum mens passions, humors & priuatt opinions, Imployed by you, grounded only vpon differencies in Lesser matters, w^{ch} are but the Skirts

& Suburbs of Religion, wherein A Charitable Coniuance & Christian tolleration offten dissipats their Strength, when Rougher opinions fortifies & puts the despised & opresed partly into such Combinations as may most Inable them, to get Afull reuenge one those they Count their persecutors. And in Another place hee saith take heed that outward Circumstances & formallities about Religion destroy not all : And these things beeing Rightly & duely Considered by thee thou mayest see how that both the Councell of the god of heauen & that of thy dearest friend on Earth Agree in on, for thy souls good & preseruatiōn : I am suer as alsoe that of the despised people Called Quakers is not disagreeing to it. But agrees & assents to the same : soe that as it is written, by the words of two or three witnesses euery word shall be established : Soe desire I it may be with thee Concerning this mater, Concluding & assenting to thy fathers words : who thus saith : You' Prerogative is best shewed & Excercised in Remiting Rather then Exacting the rigor of the Laws ; there being nothing worse then Legall tyranny : soe thou need not feare that there is danger in doeing of that w^{ch} my god requiers of thee, & thy father aduised thee to doe, as Likewise all good well meaning people Expect of thee acording to thy owne words & promises, nay, I am sure this would not doe thee hurt, for it would Cause both god and all welaffected people to be & apeare for thee, w^{ch} is the reall & vnfaigned desire of my soule for thee & thy posterity for Euer : Their are yet many things w^{ch} thy father Left vpon record noe doubt but for thy good, if minded by thee. As hee saith hee would not Intrench on gods Soueraignety who is the onely Kinge of mens Consiencis, as alsoe Concerninge oaths, hee saith, that the Inioyning of them vpon people must needs in things doubtfull be daingerous, & Christ saith Swear not at all, soe that it would become the Lenity & mercifulness of A Prince to remite those w^{ch} Suffers vpon these Accounts, seeing that not force but Reason ought to Conuince, as it is written in thy ffathers Book, as alsoe the Apostle saith : Lett eu'y man be parswaied in his owne minde w^{ch} is vndoubtedly Asafe & good way, seeing eury man must giue an account of himselfe to god, & hee that is Contrary minded to this Agreeeth not with gods (nor thy fathers) Councell, who was A sollid man & waded through many difficulties, soe that his wordes thou neuer ought to forgitt, seeing he spake them (I beleue) from his deepe Experiencis in the time of his sore Afflictions, through w^{ch} hee came to see & find, & as hee saith that those truths gaine most vpon mens Judgments & Consciencis w^{ch} are Least vrged with secular violence, w^{ch} weakens truth with preiudice, it being an office not only of humanity Rather to vse Reason then force ; but also Christianytie, to seek peace & ensue itt, w^{ch} thing I say duely Obserued would turn to the praise & glory of god, &

to thy euerlasting Comfort and saffy, & these things I haue written not because thou knows them not (to witt thy fathers words) but to putt thee in mind of them in the Loue & feare of God & know that thy peace & preseruacion stands therein.

And Oh Kinge turne not the prophet of the Lord away without an Answer, that hee may know what to say to him that sent him in thy behalfe, for this know that as sure as my Creator Liueth : who hath sent mee as Amessenger of Loue, vnto thee if that thou hear & obey the voyce of god, thy friends shall soe Increase in number, that they shall bee an hundered to one that would oppose thee, & this is the word & truth of god vnto thee, in w^{ch} I say, in Loue to thy soule how that the Contrary may bee sudenly Expeceted if that thou turne not speedily to doe the will of god by setting the oppresed free, that so thou mayest bee A terror to the Euill doer & A praise to him that doeth well, & this that is here Spoken is in true humillity & not as though I would Apeare to be An Instructor of A Kinge Soe mighty as thou art, nay verily this is not my end and purposs god knows ; but Rather to warne thee, from An Vnrecouerable euill w^{ch} Atends thee ; w^{ch} to Escape thou must Answer god in thy doeinge of his will, or els for the want of [it] thou will dayly more & more fall into dainger, and the hands of thy Enimies will bee strengthened against thee, euen the hands of those who seeks to doe thee hurt & waights for thy halting.

CHARLS BAYLY.¹

A Yarmouth Quaker.

RICH^p BOWER to Williamson.

. . . Yesterday . . . in y^e afternoone a Quaker of this towne had gott about 150 people together about him in y^e open Streete wheare he gott vpon a block & held forth vnto y^e people for some time vntill a Constable came vnto him telling him he must goe along wth him before y^e Bayliffs y^e Quaker replied If thou hast any Authority for it Shew it me & I shall wth patience goe wth thee, but if thou canst not shew me any I shall not stir, the Counstable ignorant of the sufficiensy of his owne Authority leaues y^e Quaker & goes to y^e Bayliffs to acquainte them therewth but before he returned, y^e Quaker abruptly broke of & patiently went his way.

Yarmouth,

Novemb^r 4th 1667.²

¹ S.P.D. ccii. 82. *Cal.* 1667, p. 131, under date "May?"

² S.P.D. ccxxii. 50. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 7.

Disbanded Officers.

In an Alphabetical List of officers disbanded, occasionally marked with their persuasions, as Independents, Anabaptists &c, the following are said to be Quakers.

Cobbett, Major, Q.

Poole, Joseph, Capt. neere Leeds, Qu.

Cornwall.

THOMAS HOLDEN to James Hicks.

Falmouth, April 3, 1667.

The Quakers in these parts grow so impudent that they are building a house purposely to meet in.¹

Coventry.

Letter from RALPH HOPE to Williamson.

Coventry Decemb. 21th 1667.

. . . We haue neither Quakers, or else, on the account of Religion in our prisons. Our Steeple aspires² apace & giues us hope ere long to see it equall if not exceed its pristine height.³

The Isle of Man.⁴

[Endorsed] Quakers Petition.

TO THE KING AND HIS COUNCELL.

The State and condition of W^m Callow and two more banished out of the Isle of Man for good conscience sake.

The said W^m Callow, Ewen Christian, and Alice Cord haue bene banished from their Relations out of the Isle of Man about two yeares, and for no other cause but for not conformity.

Anne Callow wife to the said William, Jane Christian, Mary Callow remaine still prisoners in y^e Island for the same cause except they be since banished: And neither the banished nor those that are prison's legally comitted but taken from their

¹ S.P.D. cxcvi. 52. *Cal.* 1667, p. 9.

² Is this conscious or unconscious humour?

³ S.P.D. ccxxv. 111. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 94.

⁴ This Extract should be read in connection with Dr. T. Hodgkin's article in *F.Q.E.*, 1908, and with *THE JOURNAL*, 1909.

houses by two preists and sent to prison, and about a yeare and a halfe after Three of them were banished, and the rest remaine prisoners; And all their estates both real and personall hath been seized on, without being brought before any Magistrates in any Court, to the vtter ruine of soe many families and many Children.

Wee haue often laid our sufferings before the Earle of Derby but could haue no releife from him. Therefore wee desire that the King would be pleased to grant an Order for our returne to our former possessions, and that those that are prisoners may be released, wee haueing wronged no man, but our desires are to liue peaceably and to labour for the releife of o' families & Children that are not able to releiue themselues.'

[Endorsed] Let^r of Willi. Callow & others bannished y^e Isle of Man for Consience sake praying for their returne hauing neuer been brought to tryall.

To the King.

The state and Condition of William Callow and two more Banished out of the Isle of man, for good Consience sake.

The said William Callow, Evan Christian, and Alice Cord have been banished from their Relations, &c. [*word for word as preceding.*]²

Petiçon to his Ma^{ty}
by W^m Callow &c: bannished from
their Estates in the Isle of Man
by the Ea. of Derby's Order
praying for their returne to
the possession of their Estates
hauing never been brought to
Legall tryall.

To the King.

The Case and Cruell Suffringes of William Callow, Anne his Wife, & their 5 smalle Children: Evan Cristin, & Anne his Mother, Alice Cord, Jane Christin & Mary Callow, who are bannished out of y^e Isle of Mann, some of them from their Children, & Estates, & others from both Husband & Children, for noe other Cause but for serving God according To their Consciences, being knowne to bee Innocent persons under the Name of Quakers.

The said W^m Callow was taken from his owne House by Order from Robert Parr, & Joⁿ Harrison, two Priests, & cast Into Prison, & there detained 17 Monthes, & after Bannished two yeares, & an half since, & all his Estate, reall & personall seized on, In

¹ S.P.D. ccxxv. 265. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 114, under date "Dec?"

² S.P.D. ccxxxvii. 138. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 318, under date "March?"

y^e Earle of Darby his Name, at w^{ch} time Anne his Wife was taken Prisoner, And on y^e 13th of y^e 2^d Month cald Aprill 1668 they have Bannished y^e said Anne his wife wth a little Childe In her armes about three quarters of a yeare ould, & shee would faine have taken y^e Rest of y^e Children wth her ; but they by whome shee was bannished tooke them by violence from her, & soe left her 4 small Children weeping on y^e shoare side, without ffather or Mother, their father being bannished about 2 yeares & half before ;

And also Jane Christin after one yeares Imprissonment was Bannished Into Ireland, wheer y^e Major of Dublin caused y^e Ship Master to take her, and y^e Rest of o^r ffreindes back againe Into y^e Island, becaus they had beene bannished out of y^e Kings Territory Into y^e Kings Dominion, & when shee came into y^e Island was cast into Prisson, wheer shee was detained About 2 yeares, & on y^e 13th of y^e month aforesaid is now againe bannished, (wth a little Childe not a yeare ould) from her husband & other Children, although her husband bee a Conformable man, & half of his Estate seized on (upon her account) In y^e Earle of Darby^s name. Evan Christin was taken Prisoner by Order of y^e aforesaid Preists, and after 17 monthes Imprissōment was banished and Anne his Mother beeing about eighty yeares of age (not well able to goe up and downe) was cast into Prisson about two yeares and an halfe agone, & both hers, & her sonnes Estates seized on above a yeare and half since and also Is Bannished the 13th of y^e 2^d month as aforesaid.

And Alice Cord After a long time beeing a sufferer is also bannished y^e 13th of y^e 2^d month aforsaid from her Husband & smalle Children, although her husband bee a conformable man, and thus wee have beene dealt withall by the Bishop In the Earle of Darbies Name. The Bishopp^r beeing Governour under him ;

And likewise Mary Callow being a poor servant Maid (who was left wthout ffather or Mother when shee was about 10 or 12 yeares of age, who had not wherewth To mainetaine her, but by y^e Labour of her handes while shee had her Liberty) was taken Into Prison, and after two yeares and a halfes Imprissonment is now also Bannished on y^e 13th of the said second month, by the Bishopp as is aforesaid.

Wee have heretofore often laid o^r cruell Suffringes before y^e Earle of Darby, but could have noe Releife, nor pittie from him, although Wee, & our predecessors have beene his and his predecesso^rs Tennants for some hundreds of yeares, w^{ch} caused us not only to complayne, But also to make our Appeale to y^e King, which

¹ The Bishop-Governor was Dr. Isaac Barrow (1614-1680), "who must not be confounded with his more celebrated namesake and nephew (the great preacher)."—(*F.Q.E.* 1908, p. 473).

accordingly wee did about 8 monthes agone, and are still waiting for some Releife from him, in Order to o^r Returne to o^r former possessions, & Estates for y^e Releif of o^r weake ffamilys y^t are not able to releive themselives In hopes as wee did beleive, & still doe, y^e King of England to bee reall King & Governo^r of y^t Island & y^t it is in his power to Releive us his poor oppressed and distressed subjects there ; notwithstanding their illegall dealings there with us, contrary to all Just Law, either heer or there, for wee weer never brought before any Judg, or Justice in any open Court, or Sessions to shew us y^e Reason wherefore they soe acted, as though y^e Earles power weer above y^e Kinges, or that y^e King had noe power to releive us, as their illegall proceedinges against us doe make manifest, for since wee made o^r Appeale & Address To y^e King, they have used us worse then they did before, And Now In y^e time of my waiting Heer for y^e Kinges Answer, They have taken all o^r Estates, In hopes (as I may say) they shall neaver bee called To Account for It, and Wee & o^r Children are like to loose o^r Intrest there, and bee ruined.

Therefore Wee desire y^e King to ease us from this Crueltie, w^{ch} they have illegally Inflicted upon us, & by this o^r Request desireing him to take thees o^r greate Suffringes Into his Consideration, and To Graunte us an Order To Returne to Enjoy o^r former possessions and Estates, & to putt a stopp to such proceeingeings for y^e future and If y^e Magestrate, Bishop, or Preist have any thing to Lay To our Charge, that y^e Case may bee heard, tryed, & Judged before y^e King, & his Councill, And soe I waite for his Answers for our Returne, wishinge His Eternall Wellfare.

WILLIAM CALLOW In y^e behaulf of y^e Rest
of my Suffring freindes.¹

Berwick-upon-Tweed.

MARK SCOTT to Williamson.

[Addressed] ffor his Hono^{ed} friend Joseph
Williamson Esq' att the Lord
Arlingtons Lodgeing
London
theise

S^r I receiued none from you yesterday. All things here and hereabouts are in Quietnes, this forenoone while wee were att Church seuerall Quakers y^t had Crept into the Towne in the morneing were found togiether (in A Quakers house) by the Church officers y^t goes about to suppress disorders, & were sent for to the Maine Gaurd by 2 Musquetteers & were kept till M^r Maio^r

¹ S.P.D. ccxxxix. 56. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 367, under date " April ? "

& Justices came home from Church, who Committed them to the Common Gaole according to law, where they now remaine.

I am

(S^r) yo^r most humble Serv^t

Barw^t 5^o January,
1667[8].¹

M. SCOTT.

The Quakers' Horses and Fine Clothes.

[Endorsed] Jan. [16]67-8. Quakers.

The Quakers are now Tryvmphant y^t their beloued friends are to be set at Liberty, & begins to braue it more then before, ffor horses & ffine Cloaths none comparable to them. And y^e Common people they murmure very sore y^t they should be set at Liberty seuerall outcryes their are about it & their wants not some to set it abroad y^t now a toleration is at hand.²

[Small slip of paper apparently in the handwriting of Matthew Wren, the Duke of York's Secretary].

London Meetings.

Letter from H.H., an Intelligencer, to Sir Robert Carr.
Hon'd Sir,

I was according to order at fve meeting the last Sunday, one of the Independents, one of the prestbyteryans 2 of the 5th monerchy and at one of the Quakers and there was nothing materiall to be taken notice of only stiring vp one another to vnion and the Rather because of the neare aproaching of the great day and seemeing Couertly to disclaime the actions of those in the Contrey as giddy runing without there Leader there was an old man at the second meeting that I was at of the 5th monerchy where I first supposed the press to bee the man I parceiued to be a schoaler by his language and meathode but his name I Could not at p^sent Larne but that he was a herifordshire man but he preaches againe there the next Sunday he told the people that there great work was to vnderstand the Language of there Lord and King and to be allwayes in a readines to goe where he Calles and not before he Calls; and when he Calls then to seek by prudentiall pollicy to avoyd danger is the only way to be inuollued in danger, then said hee If thou wouldest saue thy Life or thy Relation or what soeuer is neare or deare vnto thee then be vallient for the Lord when he Calls. this meeting is in a garden house at the very Lower end of all blue anker alley in old street, the Quakers was much vpon the same straine at there great meeting at Stepney by millengreen one thing I haue to acquaint yo^r hoⁿier that Vavisor

¹ S.P.D. ccxxxii. 35. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 156.

² S.P.D. ccxxxiii. 159. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 203.

powell¹ the great metropollitan 5th monerchy preacher is to preach at Mr Nyes² meeting the next Sondag in blue anker alley and because I was willing to vnderstand the truth of what was in being I took my Cirquitte to and froe on this side of the watter downe as Low as Lime house only reserueing 2 howers in the middle of each day to a tend my bisnes. as to the press I haue sett the bisnes to a small Compase of a few houses yett Can I not yett for my life pticulerize the house there is soe much Intrycacy by Reason of the many back doors by holes and passages and the sectaryes soe swarmeing there abouts that I haue ben afraid of being discovered in my scouting yett I haue soe far obscurely followed beestons wife that I am Confident it is at one of 5 houses in that alley. . . . I haue been in Southwark yesterday and to day I belieue it would be convenient that som body attended a meeting that is at the Lower end of fiue foot Lane below horsee downe at a borded house vpon the dock it is one of the biggest meetings in Southwark and the most factious they cheifely consist of Comonwealth fighting baptists and soundly seasoned wth the 5th monerchy principles. I heare that Nathanel Strang hath preacht amongst them 2 or 3 times of late.³

A Quaker Apostate.

GEORGE EVANS to Williamson.

Hono^d S^r

The Seuerall obligeing fauours you allwayes heaped vpon me, gaue me hopes of yo^r wonted Indempnity for this p^rsumption And this durst not aproach to you, if this following Accident had not hapened in this place.

There was a Quaker & indeede one furnisht with all y^e Arguments which those Canting teachers could imbibe into any. his name Wallter Bishop of Vckington within the parish of Elmeston five or Six Miles from Gloucester, who for his obstinacy in not obeying his Mātyes Lawes Ecclesiasticall was exco^municated and taken by y^e writt de Exco^municato Capiendo. And Remayned in Gloucester Goale aboute two yeares. But My Lord Bishop⁴ often sending for him, & some tymes Keepeing him to dynner, reasoned y^e case with him y^t he had noe other Argum^t for his

¹ For Vavasor Powell (1617-1670), see JOURNAL Supplement, "John ap John"; *D.N.B.*

² Probably Philip Nye (d. 1672), well-known London preacher (*D.N.B.*)

³ S.P.D. ccxxxvii. 140. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 319, under date "[March]"

⁴ Dr. William Nicholson (1591-1671/2) was Bishop of Gloucester, 1661-1671/2. He is noted in Quaker annals as the opponent of John Roberts. See *John Roberts*, by E. T. Lawrence, 1898.

principles then y^t y^e spirit sayd it must be soe, and Since he found the Bishops word to be True y^t They weare noe other but Cheates and discovereing them to be soe, came to y^e Bishop a fortnight before Easter and desired to be absolved from y^t Sentence of Exco^munication, and to be admitted into y^e Church; which y^e L^d B^p did himselfe, and he receiueing it vpon his Knees, And afterwards he desired that y^e L^d Bishop would Marry him, which my L^d readily promised to doe. But he came not at y^e day appoynted, Soe ye B^p being from home he was Married in y^e Cathedrall Church vpon Munday before Easter by one of y^e Canons of the Church At which y^e Quakeing Brethren are troubled And I must leaue it to yo^r better Judgem^t whether it might not be of Good consequence to publish it in y^e Gazett, I humbly begg yo^r pardon for this trouble giuen you by him who p^rsumes to subscribe himself as he is

(worthy S^r)

yo^r most Devoted & obliged
humble seru^t

GEORGE EVANS.¹

Gloucester at y^e Bishops
palace March y^e
21, 1667.

My L^d B^p is now
at Cleeve 8 Miles from
Gloucester else I am sure he had p^resented his seruice to you.²

John Swinton.

H. W. to [? Williamson.]

May this 1^o, 1668.

. . . I went to Sheels friday last and Capt: Gower sett me thither but he returned backe. I staid all night. Vpon my returne to his house he tol[d me] he light of one John Linton or Robert Linton of Sheeles which told him my Lord Swinton lay at his house and that [there] was none with him but his son, this Lord Swinton is a scotishman, a quaker, Linton of sheeles told my Cousen Goude he intends to goe into the most Countyes in England ere he returned. Gower said he thought the quakers would proue notable spirits. Tuesday night last I was with George Bateman he told me he had heard of Swinton and had seuerall of his Papers and a prophesy w^{ch} he had lent, and promisd I should

¹ George Evans was the Bishop's kinsman and secretary. See *John Roberts*; Besse, *Suff.* i. 216.

² S.P.D. ccxxxvii. 27. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 301.

haue them the next time I came to Durham. Bateman says that nothing but popery is intended and indeauoured after and that England thorow [through] it is so presumed, though says he, I am satisfied they will be Prevented. . . .¹

The Brothers Parkinson.

The Same to the Same.

May 11, 1668.

. . . Wednesday last there was Henry Blacket the great speaker amongst y^e Baptists as they call them, one Blenkinshop a Cornet in Oliuers Army, a speaker and one of the same Judgement, they were at Bartholomew Harwoods, sent for me about or a little before I was with y^r Hon^r but were gon before I got to twone [? town]. George Harwood brother to the fores^d Bartholo: said that they were troubled that they could not see me, the said George saith they pswaded and much incited to constancy and that freinds Would not be soe timorous but that they would be of vndaunted spirits, for that now the trying times drew on apace, and that there was noe question but y^e lord would appear for his people and that a very short time would manifest it they said, Geo says that he rec^d such satisfaction and incouragem^t from them, that he could freely Venture his life, yea as he said, his all, for or in behalfe of the cause of Christ. I was with Ed. Alwaine the other day and he told me there was a letter, or two, come to freinds that of very certaine there hath been another attempt for the firing of the Citty and there was one taken in y^e very act, imediately Vpon wchich, there was two soldier like men singuler well mounted and well appointed that much indeauourd to force a rescue, of the man soe taken, but at the length the Horsmen themselues very narrowly escaped and yesterday being with him he told me that there was letters which signified that there was one taken, and was secured, who gaue himselfe out to be a prophet prophesying that within two moneths the Citty of London should be burnt, and about that time the french should land in England.

. . . While I was with Alwan [Edward Alwaine] came one John Parkinson and Tho Parkinson his Brother both quakers they had been Courseing the Country about and had been as far as Kendall speciall well mounted were they both, trully there Horses were said to be worth 30^{li} this John Parkinson was a schoolmaister in this twone kept onely a petty schoole he hath been lately in Holland and as he tels me he intends there againe within a moneth, he tels me that the English officers, w^{ch} was, is now in a

¹ S.P.D. ccxxxix. 94. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 370.

very braue condicon meaneing as he said such as Kelsey and Desborow and that he was wel acquainted with the most of them and saith he thou wouldst admire to hear how the[y] will talke of the great ones hear not vallewing them [*paper torn and words obscure*] . . . and saith he who soeuer they be or vpon what account soeuer if they once gett into Holland they may be made free in 4 houres time and then are they as secure as any in the world, soe y^t saith he they doe but laff at it for neuer will they send any ouer, they, sayth he was two much troubled at the sending over Okey and others which saith, they were either hangd or headed. he told me if I would write to Generall Kelsey, as he cald him, he knoweing that I was vnder him once in Kent, he would very willingly carry it and safely dd it to his owne hands. really these Parkinson were as compleat in there Garbe as if they had 500^l a year I know not what was John Deuices, but as he rides soe about the Country I thinke he may be imployed about busines from Holland and soe spy like, carry intelligence there, he says that the Spaniard and the ffrench are agreed and now he saith he haue at England, there is but Holland to keep them out of it, and said they had been in England ere this but De Ruiter preuented them for saith he I heard De Ruiter say that he loued not England soe ill that the ffrence men should enter to invade it I desire a line or two from yo^r Hon^r whether or noe I should write, and if I should what is best to be signified vnto him that I may gaine an answer from him. I Likewise desire to know from your Hon^r what I shall doe concerning meetings, whether or noe I shall continue goinge to Cocks for he is expected this weeke.¹

Cornwall Meeting Houses.

S^r, y^e too great Liberty, or rather indulgence of y^e Phanatick pty in these pts, does much discourage the Loyall pty, & encrease y^e phanatick numbers & insolencyes; w^{ch} are soe high y^t they build houses for there meetings as well y^e nonconformist P^rsbiters as Quakers &c, yet uncontrould & unpunishd. God help us. I am

S^r
yo^r to comānd
FFRANCIS BELLOTT.

Pendennis June
y^e 1st 1668.

[Address] These to Joseph Williamson, Esq^r Secretary to the Lord Arlington at Whitehall. present, London.²

¹ S.P.D. ccxxxix. 200. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 385.

² S.P.D. ccxli. 3. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 418.

Margaret Fell.

DANIEL FLEMING to Williamson.

Rydall, Aug. 21, 68.

. . . Mrs. Fell having her discharge from her easy imprisonment doth not a little encourage that Rabble of Fanatickes, & discourage all Magistrates from acting against them. I observe its now become a generall Policy to comply with y^e non-conformists; I am sure it much encourages their number, & I fear y^t it will much encrease their confidence in desineing. I wish y^t less then all may fully please them, w^{ch} if it do yⁿ Ile say they are not of y^e brood of y^e old Presbiterian. verbum sat. . . .

S^r y^r most assured friend

& humble servant,

DAN. FLEMING.¹**Funeral of George Bishop.**

[Address] Att y^e Letter office wth M^r James Hicks
Leaue this For the right worpⁿ
Joseph Willyamson Esqr. at
Whitehall, London.

Bristoll 11th November 1668.Honrd S^r

. . . Yesterday Captⁿ George Bishopp (if I may call him by his title for his rebellion in the late tymes) y^e Grand ringleader (or Archbushopp) of the Quakers was carryed to bee buried att the Quakers buryinge place in this Citty neare Redclift Church, attended by a more numerous company then ever I yet saw att any Funerall here most of them of that sect, I am

S^r

Your most humble servant

JA. BASKERVILLE.²**Schism and Faction in Dover.**

DR. S. HINDE and J. CARLILE to Williamson.

S^r Our due respects of Love and service p^rmitted. The tenour of this address, is to Lay before you, the sad and distracted condition of our Towne and Port of Dovor: humbly and earnestly desiring you by what Expedient you shall thinke most

¹ S.P.D. ccxlv. 20. *Cal.* 1667-8, p. 546.² S.P.D. ccxlix. 61. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 59.

convenient to p^rsent our complaints and greivances to his Ma^{tie} and his Council; And if not for our sakes, yet for God & the churches; and his Ma^{ties} sake to procure a speedy remedye. S^r should any Visitors be sent among vs; They would finde vs as Cicero did the Tombe of Archimedes; overgrowne with Thornes and netles: We are overrun with Schisme and Faction; apparel'd in seuerall shapes, and Publickly own'd vnder seuerall names, and notions. The Belweathers of the Faction besides those of the Quakers and Anabaptists; are M^r Nathaniel Barri, A person proscribed the Towne, by Act of Parliament, yet a Constant Resident in it, and Holds Forth Euery Sunday. Ther is also one M^r Nicols, and M^r Stiliard, who contrary to the knowne and Express Lawes of the Land, are the publicke disturbers of the Peace and Quiet of it; and seducers of his Ma^{ties} subjects in it. The Places of ther Seditious and vnlawfull meetings are many, but of late Since his Ma^{ties} employment has slackn'd at the Victuall Office in the cheifest howse that belongs thervnto; Built by S^r Dennis Gauden and now in the Possession of M^r Edward Wivel; who permits ther sordid Conventicles to be publickly kept ther, in that his Ma^{ties} howse and office. They likewise often meet at the house of one Antony Johnson a Dutchman, But of late these Froggs haue crept into the King's chamber; by the sayd Wivels permission, invitation, and connivance. The Place was Originally called Maison de dieu, but now his Ma^{ties} victualing office in this Port is seated there. This M^r Wivel is a Person, that hath abandon'd the church as to the publicke Seruice, Sermon^s & sacraments. He is a Constant encourager of any professiō but what in piety and alleageance he stands bound to support. A perfect Pentheus, Sapiens in Omnibus prāterquā in ijs in quibus sapientem esse convenit. One Milford a servant of his is a great Holder Forth also. S^r, not to make a Prolix or tedious Harangue These are our iust complaints and greivances, w^{ch} by you, wee desire may be p^rsented to the Feet of Ma^{tie}. And against the within mention'd Persons wee most humbly pray that a Seasonable stopp may be put to ther insolencye And if in this address, wee shall be adiudged bold or troublesō, wee beseech you place it to the account of our alleageance and Loyalty, and Pardon and excuse the freedom of

Honourd S^r

You^r affectionate frends and very
humble servants,

S^A: HINDE.

Jo. CARLILE.

Dovor, Decemb^r
ix. 1668.¹

¹ S.P.D. ccl. 65. Cal. 1668-9, p. 94. In Dr. Hinde's handwriting.

William Penn in the Tower.

Warr^t to John Warburton Messenger to take W. Pen into his Custody & Convey him to y^e Tower.

Dec. 12th 1668.

Warr^t to S^r Jo. Robinson to receiue him & keep him close prisoner till further Order. for composing y^e book called The sandy Foundation Shaken, of y^e same date, ut supra.

ARLINGTON.¹

RICHARD WATTS to Williamson.

Deale Decemb^r 15 1668.

M^r Secretary

. . . News also to some quakers here is that their Sain^t Penn is taken. hee is diuvelishly cryed vp amongst that pervers sullen ffaction. . . .

Yo^r most obedient & obliged servant

RI. WATTS.²

Liberty to Francis Cooke to see W^m Penn his M^r close Prison^r in y^e Tower & to speake with him in y^e presence of a Keeper.
24th Decemb^r 1668.³

Dr. Stillingfleet to see Penne.

Itt is his Ma^{ties} Pleasure That you permitt & suffer D^r Edward Stillingfleete to haue accesse from time to time to William Penne now Prison^r und^r yo^r Custody wthin y^e His Ma^{ties} Tower of London, & to conferre with him in ord^r to y^e conuincing him if it may be of his blasphemous & Hereticall Opinions for w^{ch} &c.

Jan. 4th 6^g.

To L^t of y^e Tower.⁴

[Addressed] To the L^d Arlington Present.

[Endorsed] July 1669. Young Penn from y^e Tow^r

To the Lord Arlington.

S^r I know not any to whom the Inclosed may be so properly directed To As thy selfe. For as thou art supreme Secretary of State, The Person to whom I did surrender my selfe, By whose order I was Committed, And who was pleas'd to take my examination here about a Note y^e was by some suspected to haue fallen

¹ S.P.D. Entry Book 30, fo. 93. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 98.

² S.P.D. ccl. 101. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 102.

³ S.P.D. Entry Book 30, fol. 96. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 116.

⁴ S.P.D. Entry Book 30, fo. 96 *dorso*. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 146.

from me at Goreing house; So thy great Civility, & Candid promesses thou weret pleased to giue me of thy Assistance are strong Incouragements not only to present thee with this true relation of my Case (back'd with some obseruations fetch'd from former Ages which by the mouth of any of thy Attendants may quickly be vnderstood) but also to expect An answer Altogether suitable.

I make no Apology for my letter, of being troblesome &c. nor yet appeare so uery sollicitous in the matter (the usual style off suppliants) not for want of due respect to thee, or regard to myselfe, but because I think y^t the honner which will redownd to thee, exceeds farr the aduantage y^t Can succeed to me. Since truly Great & Generous Minds gladly embrace euery occasion to assist the helplesse, & then seem most foreword to Aid them, when nothing's to be gott besides the hazard of expressing It.

And I am well assur'd y^t the kindnesse & justice It shall please thee to employ In my Concerne, Can neuer mis^s that Noble End with God & vertuous Men, as well as further obleidge me to respect & serue thee vpon all occasions, with safety to my Conciencie.

Tower of London y^e
19th off y^e month Cl^l^d jun
1669.

W. PENN.

To the Lord Arlington.

Were I Person as Criminall as my Aduersarys haue been pleas'd to represent me, It might well become me to beare my present sufferings without the least resentment of Injustice done; & to esteeme a vindication of my Cause as an aggreguation of my guilt: but since It's so notorious y^t Common fame (a most incompetent accuser) hath maliciously belyed me, & y^t from inuincible testimonys I stand not guilty of what my Aduersarys would haue so peremptorely fastned on me (Always confessing the eternall diety [deity] of Christ & vnety of the ffather word & spirit) what better Interpretation Can be giuen of their great zeale, then meer peevisshnesse & high pretention to learning, then foul Ignorance.

Strainge! that men esteem'd Christian should appeare so Indefatigable In writeing, preaching, & discourseing down the reputation off an Innocent man, by the most foul aspersions, black characters, & exasperateing Imputations, that Spirits the most Incendiary Could Collect & Inuent. In a word, to banish me the world, forbid me heauen, & furiously denounce me, sequestr'd of all, with the reserue of hell only, & there it selfe they haue Intitl'd me to y^e last & most dismall station. But

what's more admirable, these Persons haue all this while mistook the very question, begging that which neuer shall be granted, & takeing y^t for granted which euer will remain a question; & In reality haue been accuseing their own shaddows, making me suffer the punishments due to their Conceits, who least of all sincerely am Concern'd In their heat. Such champions are they for religion, they seem to vow Its prosperety In the entire wine of charety & moderation. Others there be I know who

. . . .Crimina rasis

Librans in Antithetis

Can insinuate their displeasure vnder more plausible expressions

. . . .doctas posuisse figuras

Laudantur

& Consequently with more seurety to themselues, though with lesse to me, may obtain their ends: But to jndulge those poore pretences, & giue reception to those hackny phraises & thread beare Criminations, of seditious fellow, erronious, factious & troblesome, to y^e State vnder a meere Counter fitt of great illuminations &c. methinks need not a jury of twelve to Conuict them of uery gross Indiscretion: I am uery Confident those small Informers haue little place with thee.

Who would be thought men of witt & perhaps are so withall, but those that haue It.

Three things I boldly Can affirme, & which should be reason enough for my enlargement with any, but such as would Imprison me for y^e vse of y^e Namely, That I not only neuer did deny but always expressly own'd & maintain'd the eternall diety of Jesus X^t & substantiall vnety off ffather, Word, & Spirit: Next, that I am alltogether as Innocent of the first occasion of these disputes as he y^e In defense of his own life, strikes the Assasinat. It is prohibited to draw in garrisons, but 'tis not punishable In case of an attaque; Should many be stif'd vpon the peoples Conours to see An Ambassader pass the streets, 'twere meerly Casuall, not necessary to his Appeareing there. And lastly for my good behavior I freely engage & obleidge myselfe to such a Conuersation as suits wth justice, temperance, Industry & peace, this I haue been, am, & through the mercys of god allmighty, dissigne to be, howeuer my Aduersarys will not haue It so, who haue bstow'd their amunition to less purpose then on woolsacks: They are alas! gott to their old chimeras of fancying armies In the air, where they haue been so hotly skermishing y^e hard It is to perswade them they only dreame, & Court realitys of fictions. My residence Is on a more sollid body. But as I am willing to beleiue, had my Innocency been well obserued my Confinement should not haue giuen so great An approbation of their Imposters; so on the other hand since they are vnquestionably manifested

to be such, & y^t y^e more moderate of their Authors haue giuen their retractions in publique Conuersation, expressing their great trouble to haue so greedely entertain'd & promoted such foul aspersions to the Incenseing the Ciuil magistrate against me (the Cause I say being thus remoued) Its time y^e vnderdeserued effect should Cease. Otherwise, my liberty will seem to haue been sacrefyc'd to y^e Inordinate passions of the most Inueterate part of A faction, or strongly to Confirme those In their Conjectures & reports, who Confidently tell It vp & down, y^t my restraint is not Continued on any religious ground, but for some papers deeply Concerneing the safety of the King, both which are most vnworthy the equety, greatnesse & honor of Authorety.

But alas! why should these jmpudent forgerys, & malicious aggreguations longer preuaile against a man y^t has broak no law, dispis'd no gouerment, dethron'd no diety, subuerted no faith, obedience nor good life; but in words & actions hath Incessantly endeauour'd the effectual promotion of all? What If I differ from some religious apprehentions publiquely Impos'd, am I therefore Incompatible with the well-being of humain Societys? Shall it not be remembred with what successe Kingdoms & Commonwealths haue liu'd by the discreet ballanceing of Partys? & if the Politicks of y^e more judicious & accute in those affairs are of any worth, They are not at a stand, but roundly tell us It is their sense that nothing's more Congeneous or naturall to the preservation of Monarchicall Gouverments.

Lett it not be forgotten how vnder the Jewish Police, the vtmost requir'd to Intitle straingers to freedom In Concientious matters, was their acknowledgement of y^e 7 Noachical Precepts (neuer deny'd by me) nor was It better with In latter times then whilst the ballance was kept with euenesse among them, & y^t the Phar. Esseans, Saduces &c had the free exercise of their distinct worships, this was no news amongst the Heathens neither; who knows not euery tribe & almost euery family In Rome had Its particular sacra. Nay the fond dotages of the Egiptian Isis & Serapis obtain'd Temples & deuine honners among y^t wise People. Nor can I omitt the great Candor of (y^t otherwise inhumain) Tiberius to the Christians, who If Eusebius Pamphilis be to be credited, not only made It death for any to persecute them, but had a rare good opinion of Pilats relation of Christ, & of the Christian faith, though both were so destructive of his religion & y^e whole worlds. Nay, since the Christian times It selfe, who is not Ignorant of Ecclesiastical story, and does not know the great variety of opinions & differing modes of worship that raign'd In Egipt, Constantinople, Antioch, & Allexandria? Indeed, where not? Nor doe we read It euer enter'd Into the hearts of any for many generations to Molest

them. And doubtlesse had not secular powr & Emperiall dignety been the Helen both Arrians & Anti-Arrians Courted, & fought for, they might haue liu'd with greater security & peace in their respectiue sentiments, & not haue trobl'd the whole world, nor perplex'd themselues for so many ages by Ciuil Anemositys that turn'd the Empire Into a meer wilderness of Inexpressible Calamitys & diuastations. And they who seriously reflect vpon y^e Carriage of both those partys, may find reason enough to dread the very apprehension of A faction; & palpably descouer the natural but fatall Consequences y^t Ineuitably attends y^e exalting of any single party to y^e detriment of all the rest. This Maxime, Socrates scholasticus reports not to haue been vnseen, nor wholly left vnpractis'd by the great wisdom of y^e Emperor Jouianus, (first suggested by his beloued friend & Philosopher Themistius whos time, though short, had a most different successe from all y^t went before or follow'd after him: I omitt to mention the many testemonys, latter & present times, in these more Westerne Parts of y^e world (not vnknown to thee) are able to afford, being fresh & In vew. All w^{ch} strongly confirms y^e present matter.

For my own part, I know none vnderstanding y^e Common benefitt of humain societys, but such whose principles are destructive of justice & fidelity, Industry, & obedience in all matters relatiue of them (wherefore the Romans exil'd their Mathematecos) of which neither my selfe nor any Q^{ue} liuing, can with any shew of reason be Impeached. But to Conceit y^t men must fforme their faith In God & things proper to another world by the prescriptions of mortall men, or else y^t they Can haue no right to eat, drink, walk, trade, Cōferr, or enjoy their libertys or liues in this, to me seems both ridiculous & dangerous: since 'tis most Certain y^e vnderstanding Can neuer be conuinc'd by other Argaments then what are adequate to her own nature; which force is so remote from, y^t as it abundantly expresseth passion or Ignorance In those who are wont to vse It; so experementally do we find, that its not only Insucessfull by confirming those who really haue reason on their side, but greatly obdurates the vnreasonable; who are then most apt to loose sight of their own weaknesse, when they haue so much reason to gaize vpon their Persecuters: being well assur'd y^t who euer is In y^e right, he Certainly is allways In the wrong, who by club law & Corporall extremetyes thinks to Illuminate & Conuince the vnderstanding: They may Indeed make Hypocrates, not Conuertes; But If I am at any time Conuinc'd Ile pay the honner of It to truth alone, & not by Betray[ing] her dues by a base & timorous hypocracy to any externall violence or Compulsion vnder heauen.

Nor Indeed are such Inquierys materiall, or those religious Waiters truly vsefull, as well as y^t It is vnlawfull to make so

diligent A search for Conscience, and y^t In Case they find her without the mark of publique allowance or y^t she does refuse to pay y^e Toll or Custom that's impos'd, Immediately to take her for A forfeit. No man is wont to Come & ask at any shop of w^t Religion y^e Master is, In order to A Bargain, but rather what's the price of this or that Commodety: Nor need men beat their brains, or Rack their Witte, how to Anatomize An Atom, or cleave An hair in subtile disputations, that they may vnderstand, whether Whoordom, Perjury, lying, Cousening, Intemperance, Injustice &c: are vnlawfull or destructive off good Order: So Certain 'tis that y^e well-being of all Politicall Societys Is wholly Independent of the Airy Speculations & nice distinctions employ'd by some about y^e mysterious points of divinity, which Varro excellently confirms, who after his enumeration of the many sects among Philosophers to about 288, tells vs, that notwithstanding their minute differences, they vneuersally concluded vertue to be the only means to present & future happinesse; Nor doe we once read that their transmigrations, their entelechia with their diuersly assign'd Causes off beings &c were euer fatall In y^e subuersion of states or Kingdoms. And were there as many opinions as might require A Geography as large as y^t off lands, yet why the former should be more destructive of the whole mass or species of Mankind, then is the latter of the sollid body off y^e vneuerse I know not, & think It a task too great for any man to performe. I doe not find the Earth to muteny Against the various Influences off Celestiall Bodys, nor doe the Mountains Impeach the vallys of disorder, and schisme. The English Barly enacts no law against the Spanish Grape, nor doe y^e mynes of Tinn In Cornewell declame Against the Golden Ones of India. In short It's not the property of Religion (says Tertullian) to persecute & compell Religion, which should be embrac'd freely for her selfe, not by force. She scornes to vse those weapens to her defense, her Aduersarys haue employ'd to her depression: It being her priuiledge alone to conquer naked of force or Artifice. And truly he y^t has not the election of his Religion In my opinion has None; for If that be Cæsar's nothing's God's. But faith Is the gift of god, & so it is no lesse y^t men beleue aright, then y^t they beleue at all. It's therefore (I conceiue) vnspeakably the King's Interest to Cleere all Prisons of Conscientious Persons & perpetuate y^t freedom, which here off late he has been pleas'd to Indulge. It is a rule among Politiciens to omitt the execution of laws, when y^e benefitt of their suspension exceeds y^t of their execution; which was not ill obseru'd by him, who being ask'd y^e reason of y^e like proceedings, Answer'd

Res duræ & regni novitas me talia cogunt.

For lett men say or Conceit what they please, publique ruins

haue euer been the Immediate Consequences of such Infringements & publique tranquility on the Contrary; for vneformety of mind is not less jnposible then an exact resemblance of visage: And men must be new model'd In both respects, before they Can be chaing'd to gratefy such desires.

Howeuer, my Case is singular, being wholly guiltlesse of what was charg'd against me (namely, y^e denyall of the eternall diety of Christ, & y^e holy Spirit) And if the obseruation Cornelius Tacitus makes vpon y^e Case of Petronius Turpilianus be of any notice, who, though he [he] did deserue y^e punishment inflicted, yet because 'twas done with out due examination & Conuiction, he suffer'd wrongfully; Then for a greater reason must my Confinement be injurious, who haue been here shutt vpp, aboue these 6 months, under A strickt & close Imprisonment, from many Common & necessary affairs of life, without the least formall Cause or reason why, exhibited against me; Contrary I Conceiue to y^e naturall priuiledge of an Englishman, I am sure to the noble Tolleration of the christian Religion.

My hopes are, I shall not longer continue A Prisoner, meerly to perswade the world I am not Innocent of what, In uery truth, I am not guilty; nor yet y^t matters off lighter moment be sought to prolong my restraint, because there is no law for an Inoffensiu man to be depriu'd of so eminent A right as liberty. This were too neerly to resemble the tragicall Case of y^e Innocent daughter of the guilty Sejanus, who because y^e Roman laws allow'd not virgins to be strangl'd was first deflowr'd y^t she might be. My thoughts are otherwise off most off my superiors.

But above all, me-thinks that very name, Christian, Imports something of so holy, meek & Condescending a disposition, that such seueretys Can find no tollerable plea from those persons who haue Intitl'd themselues vnto It. For my own share, & the despised Quakers (whos self denying life & doctrine I professe) As it is our principle to liue ourselues & encourage others, In y^e persuit of just, sober, & Industrious Courses (the truest grounds of Civil societys & only ways to their prosperity) so In whateuer we may differ or dissent from the publique establishment; It shall neuer find vs remiss herein.

To Conclude, since my Aduersarys haue ouershot the mark, that the accusation Is fictitious, & many of the more moderate haue retracted their first opinions off me; after so strickt & silent an Imprisonment, my resolutions to demean my selfe with all respect to Authorety, my Conscience only excepted; I think its time, & I desire I may be order'd a release to follow my ordinary occasions; but if it should be scrupl'd or deny'd vpon y^e least dissatisfaction vnremou'd, I intreat the fauer of an accesse to y^e King, before whom I am ready to giue my true & just Answer

to all such Interrogatorys as may concerne my present Case. Or if It will not be allow'd, I desire it would please thee to giue me A hearing, to all those objections w^{ch} may be thought to Carry any weight ; that If I must remain A Prisoner, It may be known for what : & In the mean while, y^t It would please thee to allow me y^t liberty of the Tow^r which is so Customary for Prisoners to enjoy after the first or second month of their restraint ; & which both y^e season of the yeare, & my personall, emergent, occasions do require.

A saying of the greatest man of his time, and one y^t liu'd not too long agoe to be remember'd, Cornelius Tacitus (not a strainger to thee) I chuse to close my discours, who vpon his reflection on former seueretys, by way of Comparison, extols y^e great clemency of Nerua & Trajan's times, In which y^e liberty of expression was not prohibited :

Rara temporum felicitate, vbi sentire quæ velis & quæ sentias dicere licet.

W. PENN.¹

A Device to Avoid the Conventicle Act.

DURHAM.

H. R. [WILLIAM HAGGETT] to Sir P. Musgrave.

May this 25th 1669.

. . . Lax the Quak^r I met Sunday senet from a Meeting at Heighington, he was very well Mounted. I tooke notice of it to him he replide it was time then or neuer to Looke about them or they would be all run downe, vpon further discourse he told me they had a pretty full meeting about 55 in all. Robert Markindail being now at Barnardcastle told Mat Sowerby and mee y^t in and about Newcastle they are very much troubled at y^e putting y^e act in execution he further says that they generally conclud y^t they will suffer with patience for a time and patiently waite the Lords call and then doubtles not but all will be in readines through Mercy to worke out there deliuerance these was his very expressions I was the other day with Chr : Eyons and others of that Clann they say tradeing is much downe in London and says that men of greatest trade and stock is soe much discouraged at y^e late act against meetinges that they draw in their moneyes apace to y^e vndoing of most young tradesmen and told of great quantities of cloth that was shiped for beyond sea and all taken out againe. they doe conclude if there be any

¹ S.P.D. cclxi. 130. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 372.

rising through suffering or discontent it will begin in y^e south well saith one of them but y^e North will affoord powerfull backers.

. . . Meetings are much kept vp at Newcastle and one from thence Yesterday one Sowerby a merchaunt says that Gilpin is the most bold of any of y^e Speakers and Pringle the next to him, he says the maior very much sleightes y^e informers when they giue notice of meetings, they haue a report amongst them that y^e Lo: Ma. Lo. with y^e traird bands goeing to suppress y^e meetings a Leutenant one of them broke his necke w^{ch} was not a little made of by the ꝑphane.

Meeting with one y^t had been at y^e old Place the Last night he told me they meet more frequently and more numerously then formerly and told me y^t a speaker being apprehended by a constable the Hearers fell soe eagerly vpon the Constable that if the Speaker had not vsed his Vtmost indeauou^r to clear him of them they had beat out his braines soe y^t the Constable told the Maior that if he would giue him a hundred pounds he would neuer meddle with any of them againe and told the Maior he had lost his life if the speaker had not indaungered his life to saue him, after he had told me this other two y^t had been there came to see me and told me of seuerall ways they used to avoid comeing within the compas of y^e act,¹ one way is (to be short for I feare I intrench too much vpon y^r Hono^{rs} patience) that they chuse a convenient house where other houses are prety rancked of both sides and of y^e other side of y^e streete pretty neare, there being noe more but 4 besides the speaker, they open there kasements on both sides and on y^e other sides of y^e street, and soe heare him out from y^e window, and other times as it takes them preaches in y^e street and they conclude hear y^t the Lord Mai^r and other officers in authoreyty slackens much in putting the act in execution and told me we should hear the full of all by Mr Co when he returned w^{ch} would be wthin less then a fortnit two quakers came to see me this day and tels me that they had from London from a very safe hand y^t y^e turks hath taken a many of our English ships in y^e straits, they had noe perticuler account of the number of ships, but they said there was 1700 Young men and 700 Married men taken, this was there ralation and I am perswaded they and others two many

¹ The Conventicle Act passed Parliament on 16th March, 1664, to remain in force for the three years after the Session in which it was passed, and then to the end of the next Session. The three years expired 17 May, 1667, and the following Session was prorogued 1 March (*Cal. S.P.D.* 1668-9, p. 256).

The effect of this Act did not, apparently, at once pass away. In July, 1669, *e.g.*, a Proclamation was issued charging all Justices of the Peace to put into execution the laws for suppressing conventicles (*ibid.* p. 412).

There is no evidence here that these devices were acted by Friends.

could wish rather Turk or pagan to rule then that the athority should continue where it is, otherwise they would neuer tell such sad storyes, if true, with soe much cheerfulness and reioiceinge. good S^r pardon my being soe large for these should haue been wth you^r Hon^r ffriday last but y^t I was preuented I meane y^e most of these lines. S^r, I am yo^rs H.R.¹

¹ S.P.D. cclx. 136. *Cal.* 1668-9, p. 342.

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