

Notes and Queries.

GEORGE FOX AT MANCHESTER (iv. 86; vi. 143; vii. 2, 44).—A further confirmation of the reading *Manchester* as opposed to *Man-cetter*, is to be found in John Wigan's *Antichrist's strongest Hold overturned*, a lively account of the dispute at Lancaster in 1665, between Wigan and George Fox (see Fox's *Journal*, ii. 34)—“What Parish-priest in *England* hath got more money with his tongue than *George Fox* since he was Journeyman-Shoomaker in *Manchester*?” First edition, p. 58.

JAMES LOGAN'S FOREBEARS (iii. 2; vii. 47).—The Barons of Restalrig held very considerable portions of land in various counties, such as Ayrshire, Perthshire, Berwickshire, Midlothian, Lanarkshire, etc.; the probable explanation how most of these came into the hands of the family was by marriage, and the existing testimony in the Notaries' Protocol Books show that the Baron handed these lands out in feu to his kinsmen, and this explains to some extent both the spread of the families and the effect of the attainder in 1609, when the name for a spell vanishes from the public Records.

The last Baron of Restalrig was Robert Logan, and he is often confounded with another of the same name. He was born about 1561, in which year his father died and a tutor was appointed; he came of age in 1576. Scott quotes him as “ane deboshit man,” but there is reason to believe that this does

not apply to the Baron. He was a Romanist and favoured Queen Mary's cause, which possibly explains much of the opprobrium that was heaped upon his name after his death in July, 1606. The Gowerie “Conspiracy” is now generally recognised to be a fraud and one of a series of that time; the letters, about which so much fuss was made, are now clearly shown not to be in the Baron's writing. The estates were attainted in 1609, this is well known, but the reversal of the attainder is not so well known, and this was made some seven years later, but the lands and the “sowmes of monie” were lost for ever.

The Baron left two sons and three daughters, as stated in the Testament in the Register House, Edinburgh. The elder son, Robert, died before 1614, and the other son, Alexander, fled to England in 1619, and this is the last we learn of him; one of the daughters married Sir — Stewart, and is buried in Greyfriars, Edinburgh, but of the others nothing is known.

I have made this explanation to show that the story of descent from the last Baron is a very unlikely one.

Looking over the family genealogical trees in my possession there is no doubt in my mind that the Rev. Patrick is descended from the Couston (Fife) branch, and my reasons for stating this are (1) Couston is descended from Sheriff-Brae and in turn from Coitfield, which

again in turn springs from a baron's younger son in the 15th century, thus:—

RESTALRIG
 |—COITFIELD
 |—SHERIFF BRAE
 |—COUSTON.

The names in the Baron's line proper are James, Robert, George, Alexander, but principally Robert. In the Coitfield branch the names are William, James, Patrick, Andrew and John, and these are repeated in the Sheriff-Brae and Couston line, but do not occur—except James—in the main stem. (2) Couston land is next to the Mowbray's of Otterston on the one side and the Earl of Moray's estate of Dalgetty on the other. (3) In circa 1600 there were three brothers at Couston—Patrick, William and John. The Dalgetty Registers do not begin till 1640, and there are very few Registers of earlier date. John's Testament (in the Register House) does not mention his brothers. It is alleged Patrick Logan's mother was a Home, of St. Leonards, near Lauder, and her father was factor to the Earl of Moray; quite possible, but I cannot trace this in the Records. Lord Belhaven was created in 1648. The present representative of the Belhaven family of that time is Mrs. Hamilton Ogilvy of Beil, who has very kindly had the early papers of the House looked over, and reports that there is no mention of the Rev. Patrick Logan in them.

It might be as well to mention here one or two facts about the family; they were first in Malles or Malise—now "The Maws"—near Blairgowrie in the twelfth

century, and this land they held till the fifteenth century. Grugar was possibly acquired by marriage with one of the Cunninghams; Dalzell, Lesmahagow, Linlithgow, Berwickshire, etc., are all more or less "conquests" by marriage. Restalrig was acquired in 1398, how—unknown. Dumbartonshire Logans are from Coitfield in Restalrig.

The Oxford Logans are from Leith, you find in the Records Henry Logan described as a merchant in Poland from Leith, he belonged to the Craighouse family; a well-known son, David, was engraver to Oxford University, and he is described as a Dutchman from Dantzic. The Rector of Fifield has very kindly supplied copies of the inscriptions on the family tomb at Idbury, which have helped considerably to identify this branch.

"Restalrig" is used by the family not only to cover the Baron's House proper, but also all who resided within the Barony, including Coitfield, Sheriff-Brae, etc., in the parts now known as South Leith, Meadowbank, Leith Walk, Calton, West Portobello, etc., and they were many—all descended from Barons' families.—GEO. LOGAN, F.S.A., Edinburgh.

EDUCATION COMMISSIONS.—In 1864 Lord Palmerston's Government appointed a Royal Commission (Lord Taunton chairman) to inquire into the education given in schools not comprised within the scope of (a) the Duke of Newcastle's Commission on the State of Popular Education, 1858-1861; (b) the Public Schools Commission, 1861-1864.

From this inquiry the Schools of Friends and Moravians were excluded.

Information as to the reason for this exclusion is desired.

PHILIP DYMOND, OF MINEHEAD, SOM.—The undersigned will be glad of information to elucidate the circumstances in which Philip Dymond, of Minehead, Co. Somerset, who died 19 i. 1808, became "one of the representatives of the late Joseph Devonshire of the City of Cork."

A family memorandum of later date states that he acquired this Irish interest, of which three-fourths were dissipated in litigation, in right of his wife, but says that his wife's name was Devonshire; there is no trace of any such marriage, and the ascertained facts point in another direction.

Katherine Clothier, of Minehead, married, firstly, in 1733, Samuel Holman, of Taunton (d. 1749), and had one daughter, Mary; she married, secondly, in 1755, Philip Dymond, and died in 1784.

Mary Holman married, in 1759, William Willmott, who died 1780.

The Holmans were probably resident at Claverham, near Yatton.

By a codicil to his will, Philip Dymond bequeathed to Mary Willmott, his step-daughter, "all the property I am entitled to in Ireland, and so place her completely in my situation as one of the representatives of the late Joseph Devonshire of the City of Cork."

In Friends' Somerset Registers there is no trace of any Devonshire-Holman marriage, but

A Christopher Devonshire, Jr., of Minehead, married Elizabeth Fendall, daughter of Richard Brocklesby of Cork, 169½.

A Joseph Devonshire of Minehead married Anna Berrey of Wellington, Som., 1718.

A Joseph Devonshire of "West Divⁿ" was buried in F.B.G., Alcombe [Minehead], 29. viii. 1741.

Mary Willmott (presumably the same) was heiress of Christopher Devonshire, merchant, of Bristol, who died 14 vii. 1766, and owned estates in the island of Grenada.—J. D. CROSFIELD, Durley House, Marlborough.

FRIENDS AND THE ROYAL SOCIETY (vii. 30, 45).—Joseph Barcroft, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late Henry Barcroft, of The Glen, Newry, Ireland, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. "He is thirty-seven years of age, and was one of fifteen selected out of nearly ninety names. His scientific distinction has been gained by his original researches on physiology, especially in connection with the action of gases on the blood, investigations which he is at present prosecuting in Teneriffe."—*The Friend* (London), 1910, p. 222.

LONDON Y.M. PRINTED MINUTES.—James Broadhead, of Langholm Crescent, Darlington, co. Durham, is desirous of securing a complete set of these annual pamphlets, and would be glad to hear from any Friends who have copies for disposal.

PENN PORTRAIT (vii. 44).—Information respecting this original oil painting has been received at Devonshire House, but we are not at liberty at present to say more than that it is in America and that it is for sale.

“BENJAMIN LUNDY, HIS LIFE AND WORK.”—Anna M. Pemberton De Cou, of Merchantville, N. J., who is preparing a historical biography of Benjamin Lundy, the father of Abolitionism, would be very grateful for information respecting MSS., letters, etc., relating to Lundy, especially respecting letters from Lundy addressed to James Cropper.

ANNE, VISCOUNTESS CONWAY (vii. 7, 49).—H. W. Clemesha, of Preston, draws our attention to the references to “Lady Cardiff” in Shorthouse’s *John Inglesant*, and queries whether Anne Conway was not the original of this character. We have looked through *John Inglesant*, and we are interested to find that J. H. Shorthouse has made use of the “Quaker Lady” in this way, with some chronological and topographical licence.

THE ACADIANS.—A very interesting book is *An Historical Sketch of the Acadians, their Deportation and Wanderings, together with a Consideration of the Historical Basis for Longfellow’s Poem “Evangeline,”* written by George P. Bible, A.M., and published by Ferris and Leach, of Philadelphia, with illustrations. On page 104 we read, “The humane and pious Anthony

Benezet was their kind friend [*i.e.*, of the five hundred Acadians consigned to Pennsylvania, and landed at Philadelphia], and did whatever he could to ameliorate their situation. He educated many of their daughters, and his charities to them were constant and unremitting.” For a fuller account, see *Quaker Biographies*, Phila., vol. iii., p. 101.

MISS L. CLARKE, the Old Market, Wisbech, would be very grateful for information respecting the families of Benson, of Whitby, 1730-50; Ransome, of N. Walsham, 1750-60; Richard and Jane Harris, of Walworth, 1785-95; and Clements, of Cambridge, 1726.

She is also anxious to see a copy of the lately published Pumphrey Pedigree, and would be glad to buy or borrow one.

WILLIAM CROW.—Were there *two* ministering Friends of this name in the latter part of the 18th century?

William Crow “of Cumberland” was travelling in the ministry in Scotland in 1773 and 1776, and William Crow “of Norwich,” in 1783 and 1792. I have a letter from the former Friend, dated Walton, nr. Branton, in Gilsland, Cumberland, 21 i. 1777, addressed to a Friend in the north of Scotland, in which he speaks of having returned home “to the place of my nativity,” and finding his daughter in good health. Joseph Smith in his “Catalogue” mentions Wm. Crowe, of Norwich. In the Scottish records, the name of both Friends (if there were two) is

spelt Crow (or "Craw"). The letter from Cumberland has distinctly Crow.—W. F. MILLER.

MS. DIARY OF THOMAS GWIN.—The Diary referred to by A. C. Myers (vii. 47) is in the possession of Arthur P. Jenkin, of Redruth. A copy made by John Allen in the earlier part of last century is, it is understood, in the ownership of J. Allen Tregelles, of Hoddesdon.

MS. JOURNAL OF GEORGE FOX.—The whole of the text of this has now been set up in type by the Oxford University Press. It makes two volumes of 390 pp. and 371 pp. respectively, which is somewhat less than the actual text occupies in the Bicent. ed. The principal difference between the two texts lies in this, that the printed Journal contains a larger amount of doctrinal matter, while the new text is much more full of historical information.

Numerous notes are in course of preparation and a preliminary dissertation on the authenticity and general characteristics of the MS. is to appear. It is hoped that the whole will be in the printer's hands by the end of this year.

"ACCOUNT OF MARY PENINGTON."—The Biddle Press (1010 Cherry Street, Philadelphia) is shortly to issue "Some Account of Circumstances in the Life of Mary Pennington, from her Manuscript, left for her family," taken from the London edition of 1821.

Preface and notes to this new edition are being prepared in the Library Department at Devonshire House. Information is desired respecting any MS. copies of Mary Pennington's writings, especially that used by the late Francis W. Dymond in his articles on Mary Pennington in the *Friends' Quarterly Examiner*, 1885, 1886, and the original MS. mentioned in these articles, "which lay conceal'd near forty years behind the wainscots of a Room at William Penn's House, at Warminghurst, in Sussex."

Information will be gladly received by the Librarian, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

FRIENDS AND THE CASTLE OF CHAMBORD, FRANCE.—Albert G. Linney, of Ackworth School, asks for further information respecting the following proposal, to be found in Henry James's *Little Tour in France* :—

"In 1791 an odd proposal was made to the French Government by a company of English Quakers, who had conceived the bold idea of establishing in the palace a manufacture of some peaceful commodity not to-day recorded."

By the kind offices of M. Lanson, of Paris University, the Archiviste du Département de Loir et Cher, at Blois, has sent us copies of various papers from the Archives which he keeps, which reveal an interesting piece of long-forgotten history. We hope to make public some, if not all, of these documents.