

Parish of WREXHAM REGIS

SITE OF FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE AND BURIAL GROUND.
(6in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Denb. 28 S.E. ; lat. 53° 2' 49" ;
long. 2° 59' 21".)

In 1708 a Meeting House was established by the Society of Friends in the district called "the Lampint," opposite Holt Street House. The Wrexham Meeting became extinct before the middle of the eighteenth century, and by its close the Meeting House had been removed. The land still belongs to the Society.— Visited 9th May, 1911.

Extracts from the *Inventory* of Montgomeryshire and from that of Radnorshire have already appeared in THE JOURNAL (vol. xi. pp. 106, 190). GEO. EYRE EVANS.

Notes on the History of the Site of the Bull and Mouth Meeting House, London, 1352:1887

IT is interesting to learn that not alone the present headquarters of the Society in England—Devonshire House—but also the old City premises once in Friends' tenancy—the Bull and Mouth—had been in possession of noble families.

The Earls of Northumberland, in the fourteenth century, had a town house in the parish of St. Martins le Grand, a house which was ransacked in the same century in consequence of the Earl's championship of John Wycliff (died 1384).

In 1403, Northumberland House, on the death and attainder of Sir Henry Percy, came into the hands of Henry IV. In the next century, in 1557, the Percys were once more in possession of Northumberland House, or, as sometimes styled, Northumberland Place. In 1607, Henry, the ninth Earl, sold the entire property for £1,000.

During the reign of James I., the "King's Printing House" was situate at Northumberland House, and here Robert Barker printed his famous Bible of 1611. Shortly after, the premises were converted into a tavern—the celebrated "Bull and Mouth," first mentioned, under the style of "The Mouth," in 1630.

In 1654, a portion of this property came into the occupation of London Friends, the Meeting House therein accommodating one thousand persons. The house was destroyed by the Great Fire and subsequently rebuilt. Friends gave up possession in 1740, and it is said that they were succeeded by a congregation of Sandemanians.

As with Devonshire House, so with "The Bull and Mouth," various religious bodies shared possession of it. In 1842 the French Protestant Church was domiciled in part of the old Northumberland House.

In 1887, the hostelry, which had been rebuilt in 1830, was torn down, giving place to new buildings for the General Post Office. Towards the close of its existence it had become known as "The Queen's Hotel."

The above valuable information has been extracted from a pamphlet entitled, *A City Church Chronicle*, by William McMurray, also referred to under "Friends in Current Literature."

A German officer who was in the last war found it necessary, while in France, to get his watch mended, which was done by a French watch-maker. A few weeks ago the same watch was again repaired, and behind the dial-plate was found scratched the words [in French] "France will take revenge, Prussia shall be razed to the ground, 20 March, 1871."

Extract from the diary of a Friend visiting Germany in 1875.

I have thought since I came to this Land of saluting you my much loved & esteemed Friends . . . feeling at different times my mind drawn towards you by what seem'd to me a degree of spiritual attraction—a small thread of which in its genuine purity is better than a cart rope of partialities & unsanctified affections.

From a letter of Sarah (Tuke) Grubb to Richard and Patience Chester, dated "Dublin, 11th mth 10th 1785." In D.