

Notes and Queries

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

D.—Friends' Reference Library, Devonshire House, 136, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

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

D.N.B.—*Dictionary of National Biography*.

FRIENDS AND KING GEORGE III.
1761. 10 mo. 1. London.

WILLIAM LOGAN to James Pemberton, Philadelphia.

“It was Expected here in the Spring that we should have seen some Addresses among letters from our Assembly, and from our Friends to y^e King and It is now thought by Friends here that as it was then neglected, It would now be quite Suitable and Proper that one should come from Friends on the King's Marriage and Coronation, including his Accession to the Throne, & I am quite of their sentiments.

“Friends with us want proper Representatives here and so indeed do our Assembly much. Many of the most knowing and most thoughtful think, and with Truth, that Friends Interest declines at Court, not so much from any dislike the People there have to us, but for want of proper persons Exerting themselves and applying on Particular and Proper Occasions, and I think at this particular time an Affectionate Respectable Address from Friends would be well timed, and as well received.

“Please therefore advise with such Friends as thou may think proper on this head. If it comes

I don't know a more Suitable hand it can pass thro than Doctor Fothergill, and John Hunts if connected, or Doctor Fothergill if one Hand should be thought sufficient.

“Please to send this paragraph to Brother Smith.”

1761. 11 mo. 14.

WILLIAM LOGAN to James Pemberton, merchant, in Philadelphia.

“In my last I gave thee some hints Respecting some of our Friends Sentiments here of the Propriety of our Friends addressing the King on his Coronation and Nuptials. Since which twenty-four Friends in behalf of the Body (of which I was one) were Nominated to Wait on the King, the Queen and Princess Dowager with Separate Addresses. We were recd in an uncommon Polite Manner, and treated with Great Kindness, and as the list of the Friends Names who were to Wait on the King were sent to him, He sent his Page out to desire Doctor Fothergil to introduce us all seperately to him under our several Names, which

¹ John Smith, who figures in my *Hannah Logan's Courtship*.

was done, and we were all received Very Kindly.

"As I was introduced as a Person from Philadelphia, and One of the Governors Council It occasioned him afterwards to ask the Doctor several Questions respecting Friends wth Us.

"Since this Attendance I was last 2^d day (being the Day of y^e Procession of Lord Mayors Shew) at David Barclays house, where the King Queen and all the Royal Family were, to see the Procession, from half Past 2 a'Clock till Seven at Night, with the Liberty of being in the Room with them all as I might incline. Here Doctor Fothergil and Jacob Hagen were appointed to attend, and the Doctor to present the King with a Neat Edition of Robert Barclays Apology in English, & Jacob another to the Queen in German, which they kindly accepted, & several of the Nobility Requested that David Barclay would send them some more, to the Number I think of twenty, which he has Engaged to do.

"As the King knew the Doctor again, He again asked him many Questions respecting the State of the Society, as also of our Friends in Pennsylvania, their Number in proportion to others &c. &c."

(Pemberton Papers, vol. 15 (1761-1762), pp. 53, 72, in the Collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.)

ALBERT COOK MYERS.

For the address to George III. and for the visit of the Royal Family to David Barclay's house in Cheapside, see J. J. Green's *Souvenir of the Address to King Edward VII.*, 1901.

"PETER AND THE ELEVEN."—In *Family Memorials*, by Mary Ann Harris, 1869, we read :

"Peter Bedford was prominent among these indefatigable workers who were known amongst their circle by the name of 'Peter and the Eleven.' I do not remember the names of all, but Edmund Janson, G. W. Alexander and John Barclay were conspicuous amongst them."

Can any reader suggest others of this philanthropic band ?

GRACECHURCH STREET FIRE (vol. i. p. 23 ; vol. v. p. 203).—The diary of Isabella Tindall, under date 1821, 9 mo. 16, gives the following :

"We have heard this morning of a fire which burnt down Gracechurch Street Meeting-house with all the old records and books ; four lives were lost, and part of the adjacent buildings was destroyed."—Harris, *Family Memorials*, 1869, p. 114.

FRIEND BONNET-MAKERS (xvii. 114, 115).—From a little series of accounts for bonnets, etc., presented by J. J. Green, we find that in 1846 and 1847 "Waller and Sparkes" were Bonnet and Cloak Makers and Silk Mercers at 76, Houndsditch. In 1848 the firm was "Sparkes and Pumphrey," and in 1859 it was "S. and M. Pumphrey." The price of a "black ottoman Bonnet" was twelve shillings in 1847 and 1848.

Elizabeth Messer Bray (*née* Dyne) wrote us in December last from Plymouth (she is since deceased) :

"I remember two sister Pumphreys—Maria and Sarah. I

learnt what I knew of 'the art' from Sarah Busby, who succeeded Maria Pumphrey. I heard a boast of the number of bonnets made during the year of the 1851 Exhibition. I cannot remember the number, but I can safely say that it was more than a thousand."

THE THREE MARRIAGES OF EDMUND GURNEY, THE YOUNGER.—In the account of Edmund Gurney, given in vol. xvii. pp. 65-71, the surname of his second wife was left a blank. By the kindness of Henry Gurney, of The Orchards, Outwood, co. Surrey, who instituted enquiries for us, we are able to supply the missing name. Sir Eustace Gurney writes:

"I have been looking about for any information with regard to Edmund Gurney's wives, but I can only find Katherine Fry's statement that 'his second wife was Anne, daughter of Hubert van Flierden, of Lynn, cousin of his first wife, their mothers being sisters, daughters of John Hope,² of Amsterdam, by whom he had a son and daughter, who both died minors.'"

MARY TANNER (1792-1869) (xvii. 89).—Edward Gregory, of Bristol, writes, under date xi. 1920:

"Mary Tanner's father, Edward Gregory (d. 1831), was a farmer. I

² "The Hopes, of Amsterdam, and Deepdene, Dorking, were associated with the Gurnells, Harmans, and Hoares (see my account of Jonathan Gurnell in D; *Samuel Hoare*, edited by F. R. Pryor). Thomas Hope, apprenticed to the Gurnells, became a millionaire."—J. J. GREEN.

have a bundle of his stock-taking sheets for nearly all the years between 1779 and 1827. These sheets would no doubt interest a modern farmer. It is instructive that a farmer of that period should have kept his accounts for so many years.

"With regard to Mary Tanner's birth there is an interesting note or two in Betty Bishop's diary which was kept during the years 1779 to 1801. Betty Bishop, *née* Gregory, was Mary Tanner's aunt and great-grandmother to Emma Maria Bishop, and my great-great aunt.

"1792, iii mo. 29, 5th day. Father came from Yatton this morning & brought the sorrowful account of dear sister Molly Gregory being removed about three hours after being delivered. She seemed brave for about two hours, when a sudden alteration took place, which terminated very soon, and I hope her change is a happy one, and that her dear husband and childrens loss will be her great gain. The little dear infant is a remarkable fine child, and likely to live.

"4th mo. 1, 1792, 1st day. Sarah Gillet, E. Bishop & myself set off this morning for Yatton in order to attend dear sister M. Gregorys funeral. She was interred at Claverham where a very solemn meeting was held much suited to the occasion and I hope what was there dropped will be as bread cast on the waters which may be seen after many days. Dear Brother held up better than might be expected.

"4th mo. 2, 2nd Day. The little dear child had a comfortable night & seemed better this morning."

DR. HENRY SACHEVERELL ON GEORGE FOX.—In the tract entitled *The Communication of Sin*, a sermon on 1 Tim. v. 22, preached at the Assizes at Derby, August 15th, 1709, by Henry Sacheverell, D.D., Fellow of Magdalen Coll., Oxon, and Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, printed in London in 1709, occurs this sentence :

“Who would have thought threescore years ago, that the Romantick and Silly Enthusiasms of such an Illiterate and Scandalous Wretch as Fox, should in the small Compass even of our Memory, gain such mighty Ground, Captivate so many Fools, and Damn 'em with Diabolical Inspiration and Nonsensical Cant ? ” (page 15).

Henry Sacheverell (c. 1674-1724) preached another sermon, later in the same year, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on “The Perils of False Brethren in Church and State” (2 Cor. xi. 26), which was also printed.³ These two sermons were the ground of his prosecution and trial in Westminster Hall in 1710, which lasted three weeks, it being held by the Government that they favoured the Stuarts. He was suspended from preaching for three years, and his sermons burnt by the common hangman. He was the hero of the populace. In 1713 the Queen gave him the rich living of St. Andrew's, Holborn. (See *D.N.B.*, also Recent Accessions to **D** mentioned vol. xvii. 129).

³ Copies of both sermons are in the possession of Edward Gregory, of Bristol. The first has been on loan in **D**

MARY ANN DEANE.—The inclusion in Maude Robinson's volume of Quaker stories—*The Time of her Life*—of the account of the visit of Alexander I. to Nathaniel Rickman's house in 1814, has again brought forward the personality of Mary Ann Deane, the writer of the well-known letter descriptive of this visit. The existence at the same time of two Friends of the same name and about the same age has misled some writers.⁴

Mary Ann Deane, of the letter, was a daughter of Joseph and Ann Deane, of London, born in Southwark in 1794. She was at Ackworth School 1802-7 with her sister Martha (afterwards Swinborn). In **D** is a letter written in 2 mo. 1807 by Joseph Deane to these two daughters at Ackworth. At the time of the Imperial visit to the Rickmans at Amberstone, she was, apparently, in the position of governess to the Rickman children. The letter she wrote home on the occasion is preserved in **D**. It is addressed: “Joseph Deane, Baker, Cambridge Heath, Hackney, London.” Sarah, a sister of Mary Ann, born 1800, married John Hilton in 1819, when she was described as of “Shoreditch, London.” Sarah Hilton died at Brighton in 1890. Her brother, Joseph Groom Deane, was living in Shoreditch when he married Rachel Harrison in 1820.

The Registers of Burial record the death at St. Leonards in 1858, at the age of “about 67,” of Mary Ann Deane, spinster, “of Shoreditch.” It appears probable that

⁴ As e.g. in *My Ancestors*, by Norman Penney, where the error on page 100 is corrected on page 236.

this is the writer of the letter, although reckoning from the year of her birth she would be 64 years old at death. Her brother Joseph and sister Sarah are both described as "of Shoreditch."

The other Mary Ann Deane was a daughter of William and Margaret Deane, of Horsham, born there in 1796. She was at Ackworth 1808-10. In 1832 she married Robert Alsop, Jun., and died in London in 1841.

THE EARLY LIFE OF RACHEL METCALFE.—As an addition and correction to the reference to Rachel Metcalfe (1829-1889) in *Friends Beyond Seas*, the following information, supplied by the late Jane F. Green, of Belfast, will be of interest:

"Rachel Metcalfe was a governess (not nursery governess, certainly not a 'domestic servant') for seven years with Charles and Sarah Fryer, then residing near Huddersfield. They afterwards removed to Croydon and took the position of Superintendent of Friends' School there, and R. Metcalfe accompanied them. When the younger children went into the School R.M. took the position of Teacher in the School. Some years later she felt she must leave to go and make a home for her youngest sister, so she opened a business near Huddersfield, near to the late Sarah Robson, who was always a kind friend.

"It was while she was at Croydon and in a silent meeting there, that it was impressed upon her mind that she must go to India, not then, but some years later."

SUFFOLK LICENCES.—Many licences for meetings held in various houses were granted under the provisions of the Toleration Act of 1689. The following, relating to Friends in Suffolk, are copied from *Records of Protestant Dissenters in Suffolk*, by Vincent B. Redstone, Woodbridge, 1912:

"Bury St. Edmunds, 7 June, 1749. It was certified by John Drewitt of Bury St. Edmunds that a Meeting House built on purpose for the Religious Worship of the People called Quakers in the Brackland in Bury St. Edmunds, is set apart for Religious Worship," etc.

"Mildenhall, 14 June, 1766. Was certified by Richard Brewster, of Bury St. Edmunds, farmer, that the dwelling house of Elizabeth Adkinson, widow, situate in the Holiwell Row in Mildenhall, is set apart for the Christian Worship of Protestant Dissenters called Quakers."

"Ipswich: 12 April, 1841. It was certified by Richard Dykes Alexander of Ipswich in the parish called St. Matthew that a Meeting House and premises called 'The Temperance Hall,' situate in Ipswich in the parish called St. Margaret and now in the holding and occupation of himself, are set apart" etc.

SMALL-POX AT WOODBRIDGE, 1719.—From the above book we cull the following records of death:

19 June, Thomasine Brighting, a Quaker, buried.

12 August, Robert Evans, a Quaker, buried.

1 September, Ann Churchman, a Quaker, buried.

- 1 September, Benjamin Freeman,
a Quaker, buried.
29 September, Lydia Freeman,
a Quaker, buried.

LONG SERVICE (xv. 160).—
Nathan Babcock, of Bolton,
Mass., was Clerk of Bolton M.M.
1857-1919, a period of sixty-two
years. (*Bulletin Fds. Hist. Soc.
Phila.*, x. 38.)

ELIZABETH FRY IN WORCESTER.
—“On the 17th of March [1824]
I had the honour of being sum-
moned to Worcester to meet the
celebrated Mrs. Fry. We went
first to a public breakfast and
afterwards to the jail. In the
drive to the prison Mrs. Fry
kindly selected me for her com-
panion in the carriage. As we
drove along, our subject of dis-
course was the danger of
celebrity for females especially;
and she at once and candidly
confessed that she was in a
situation of greater temptation
than myself, though, as she
kindly said, a known personage,
as her acts and deeds brought her
so much into public.

“On arriving at the jail there
was an immense crowd to meet
her, and many of the principal
county magistrates to hand her
out and conduct her through the
courts and offices. She is a fine,
composed, majestic woman, and
it was most interesting to hear her
address, which she gave from the
chapel in the preacher's place, a
clergyman of the Church of England
standing on each side of her.”

From the *Life of Mrs. Sherwood*,
by her daughter, Sophia Kelly,
London, 1857. Mrs. Sherwood
(1775-1851) was a popular writer
of that time.

LINDLEY MURRAY HOAG AND
THE GHOST AT URY.—The second
edition of *Robert Barclay*, by M. C.
Cadbury, 1920, gives in full
this story, which appeared in
THE JOURNAL, x. 187, taken from
the life of John Wigham Richard-
son, published in 1911. Miss
Cadbury sent a copy of THE
JOURNAL to a member of the
Barclay family and received the
following reply from Robert W.
Barclay, of Logmore, Dorking,
dated 21st September, 1920:

“With regard to the story of
the Ghost at Urie, I must say I
had never before heard of it,
nor of the missing deeds, and put
it down as apocryphal. I learn
from my uncle, the Rev. C. W.
Barclay, that he had never heard
of it before either, and he is the
best authority I know of on all
family history. Also he has
never heard of a portrait of
Colonel David Barclay of Urie
or of the son, the Apologist.”

The editor of *John Wigham
Richardson* cannot give any clue
to the *provenance* of the story,
which appears in his book under
date of 1849.

L. M. Hoag was in Europe in
1845-6 and in 1853.

Can any reader assist in prov-
ing or disproving the story?
Was the story current at an
earlier date than 1911?

IRISH FRIENDS AND EARLY
STEAM NAVIGATION.—A letter,
dated Matale, Ceylon, 12 xii.,
1920, received by J. E. Grubb,
from Joseph Malcomson, states:

“My uncle, Joseph Malcomson,
was the moving spirit in the
business of shipbuilding at the
Neptune Iron Works. It was

said of him that you could turn him away from nothing that he was determined on but by persuading him that it would be dangerous to human life. He was the first large ship owner to take up the screw-propeller. . . . A story is told of him and an old foreman in the works who was a confidant of his. He came one day and said to the foreman :

“ ‘Davy, we are going to put a screw-propeller in the next ship that we shall build.’

“He replied: ‘A screw, Sir, a screw is not worth a God’s d—mn’

“J. M. replied: ‘I don’t agree with you, Davy, I think it worth a God’s blessing, and with His help we will make it one!’

“I remember very well the launch of the *William Penn*, the largest ship that had been built in Ireland up to that time. She stuck when she had gone a few feet down the ways; another attempt to launch her failed; finally she was lifted by several of Tangyes hydraulic jacks, which were obtained for the purpose and the ways re-adjusted and she was launched by my youngest sister, afterwards Mrs. J. N. Richardson.

“I do not know whether my uncle and Anthony Robinson went up with the first steamer to St. Petersburg or not, but I know that the Czar gave a patent or the equivalent for the office in London to be always called the St. Petersburg Steam Ship Office. There never was a St. Petersburg Steam Ship Co. The first steamship to St. Petersburg was not the *Sirius*.”

HENRY TOWNSEND, OF CORNWALL, N.Y.—In *Things I Remember*, by Frederick Townsend Martin, London, 1913, p. 3, there is a notice of Henry Townsend, of Cornwall (Hudson River), who befriended the early, persecuted Quakers and at whose house meetings were held. He was imprisoned some months in the Fort at New Amsterdam, at the instance of Peter Stuyvesant, burgomaster of Cornwall, and was cheered by the daily visits of his little daughter who brought him food. After his release he returned to Oyster Bay, the place of his first residence in America.

THE POSSE COMITATUS OF 1798.—The Stowe MSS., Nos. 805 and 806, in the British Museum, are a Register of names, and occupations, of all persons, between the ages of 15 and 60 years, in the co. of Bucks. It was made in accordance with the Precept of Feb. 16, 1798, by John Penn, Esq., the High Sheriff of the county, in the above year.

It gives, under the headings of the various towns and villages, lists of names of males between the ages mentioned, noting the deformed, maimed, and Quakers.

The object of the list was to show the total effective men, supposed to be fit for service. It gives, also, the number of wind, water, and corn-mills, and the number of horses, waggons, and carts, owned by various persons, whose names are given. From *Notes and Queries*, 18 Dec., 1920.

FICTION.—In Emma Marshall’s story, *Life’s Aftermath*, the

author introduces Friends in the Lake District of England about the third decade of the last century. Her Quakerism is very stiff and formal and has not enough life in it to retain the young people, who go off and marry non-Friends but eminently good people. She intended to give the title of her book, "Rachel," but altered to the above from words used by Longfellow to whom the book is dedicated.

Friends are also introduced into *The White King's Daughter* but before their time. "The garb of a Quaker" and "membership in that body" were not known in the time of Charles I.

In *The Breathless Moment*, by Muriel Hine (Mrs. Coxon), 1920, Miss Vallance is called a Quaker, though the only sign of it is her strong objection to the late War.

Mrs. Gladstone and Jacob Bright

A FRIEND who met Mrs. Gladstone at dinner in the 'nineties relates the following incident. It aptly illustrates her knack of carelessly appropriating to herself the vantage-ground, when quite unmistakably belonging to her adversary. She was seated next to Mr. Jacob Bright, and looked frankly bored. Presently she broke the silence in a desperate sort of way.

MRS. GLADSTONE: "And how is your brother?"

JACOB BRIGHT: "My brother, John Bright, is no more."

"Oh! I know that of course. I did not mean him. I meant your other brother."

"But I never had any other brother, Mrs. Gladstone."

"Yes, yes, I knew him quite well—fatter than you. He sat for Stoke and resigned his seat on account of ill-health."

(Cheering up and pleased at being mistaken for his brother's son.)

"Oh, that is not my brother. I only wish I was not too old to claim a brother so young. The one you mean is my nephew, William Leatham Bright, my brother John's son."

(Smiling complacently and compassionately.) "Ah! I see you make the same mistake I sometimes do and confuse the generations."

Catherine Gladstone, London, 1919.

ELIZABETH FRY.—January 6, 1842. Mrs. Gladstone mentions a city dinner to meet the Prince Consort.

"Peel spoke well and the Prince was evidently affected by his allusion to the dear ties which bound him (the Prince) to England. Elizabeth Fry sat between the Prince and the Prime Minister."

Catherine Gladstone, London, 1919.