

## The Cambridge "Journal of George Fox"

Continued from vol. xxi. p. 73

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87.—Vol. II. p. 429, note 176. 7. For *Arius* read *Arias*.

88.—Vol. II. p. 438. Note 217.2 refers to "the printing for the first time of this Stubbs letter." H. J. Cadbury, of Cambridge, Mass., writes: "This letter, or, at least, part of it describing the debate, was published by J. Lewis Dinman in his introduction to the reprint of *George Fox Digg'd out of his Burrows*, Publications of the Narragansett Club, first series, vol. v. Providence R.I., 1872, p. xxxix. ff. He says (p. xlii.): 'The original is in the cabinet of the Rhode Island Historical Society.'"

89.—Vol. I. p. 425. The quotation on p. 160 from Isaiah is taken from the edition of the English Bible known as Cranmer's or the Great Bible. See xxi. p. 1f.

90.—Vol. II. p. 422. In the *Life of Mr. John Pennyman* (ex-Friend), 1696, p. 56, it is stated that Samuel Newton "cheated many of several Hundred Pounds and then fled beyond sea." He was probably the same person in Virginia in 1685 referred to as under dealing by Friends in that Colony (v.). The name was suppressed by the editors of the *Ellwood Journal* (see *Camb. Jnl.* ii. 167).

91.—Vol. II. p. 431. The care exercised by George Fox for his protégée, Abia Trott, is criticised severely by John Pennyman, ex-Friend: "O George, consider how treacherous thou wast in betraying thy trust of that rich (tho' now poor) Orphan, Abiab Trott, for I do assure thee thy friend Richard Cannon [xi. 100] told me thou wert a grand instrument therein" (*Life*, 1696, p. 122). The rights and wrongs of this case may become evident as research continues.

92.—Vol. II. p. 492, note 360.1. In his *Charge* against Friends, which appeared in 1716, Henry Pickworth writes (p. 99): "Abraham Morrice, of Lincoln, who broke and had rotted in gaol for Debt, for what appeared to the contrary, had I not been chiefly instrumental in the discharge of him." Morrice, the second husband of Isabel Yeamans, *née* Fell, was, presumably, the Friend referred to: he had a son of the same name who pre-deceased his father. Many good men had been in prison for debt, including William Penn who was eleven months in the Fleet as a debtor in 1708.

93.—Vol. I. p. 415, note 104.1. Our Friend, J. Rawlinson Ford, LL.D., of Yealand Manor, Carnforth, has an article on Borwick Hall, in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, vol. xxv. n. s. 1925. "'Mr. Robert Byndlose esquier' acquired Borwick Hall and in 1587 he made a settlement of Borwick and much other property, whereby, after the deaths of his

wife Agnes and himself, Borwick was to devolve on his second son, Christopher and Millicent his wife, and failing their male issue, upon Robert, his elder son and heir. Christopher died in 1600, leaving a daughter only and his elder brother, Robert, succeeded. Robert's son Francis died in his father's lifetime, leaving a son Robert who succeeded to the estate on the death of his grandfather about 1630." This was the Robert of *The Journal of George Fox*. " He was created a baronet in 1641 and died in 1688, leaving an only child, Cecilia, who had married William Standish of Standish." Then follows a history of the Hall, once allowed to fall into decay, now, happily, " wonderfully preserved and restored."

94.—Vol. II. p. 432. Mary Boreman, second wife of John Pennyman, was a daughter of Edmund Heron, of Bulcot (? Bulwell), near Nottingham. " He was a gentleman of good estate and family of great Repute . . . but wasted his estate." In the *Letters and Papers of Mrs. Mary Pennyman, 1701/2*, there is an account of her experiences during the time of the plague and fire of London, when a widow and in charge of a business-house. This may be read also in *Quakeriana*, vol. i. (1894), p. 137.

95.—Vol. I. p. 468. Note 385.2 states that the expression " rolled into his grave with infamy " occurs in *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, iii. 57. A similar sentence occurs in *The Life of Mr. John Pennyman*, 1696, p. 20: " When he came home, retir'd from all Company, Begging and Crying to the Lord that He would Roul him with Infamy to his Grave rather than ever such things should come forth in his Name."

96.—Vol. II. p. 387. Note 27.2 states that " the home of Thomas Teague does not appear"—it has appeared since; he lived at Breage (*g* pronounced hard).

97.—Vol. I. p. 415. Priest Tatham was probably, Richard Tatham, minister of Heversham in Westmorland, near the Furness district of Lancashire. He followed Samuel Cole, who held the living from 1646 to 1650, though his appointment was confirmed later, 9 May, 1654: " Richard Tatham to continue as publique preacher and to receive possesse and enjoy all Rents Duties and profitts whatsoever." He removed to Kirkby Lonsdale, being instituted there in December, 1657.

Curwen, " Heversham Church," in *Trans. Cumb. and Westm. Antiquarian and Archæological Society*, 1925.

98.—Vol. I. p. 470. Anthony Pearson (*c.* 1628-1665) married Grace Lamplough, her family being an offshoot of the ancient family of Lamplough of Lamplough in Cumberland. As a widow, she married, in 1673, James Hall, of Co. Durham. Their daughter, Grace Hall, married Robert Chamber or Chambers in 1703 and became a prominent Minister (1676-1762). See vols iv. v. vii. (Testimony), x. xiv. xv. xxi.; *Piety Promoted*.

" Anthony Pearson left a young son who, apparently, was never a Friend and I have traced descendants down to 1722, who were then at Whitby " (letter from G. Aynsley Smith, of Durham, 1926).

99.—Vol. I. p. 470. James Hall, baptized 1637, was a son of Mark Hall, of Monk Hesledon and Frances, his wife. He married, before the mayor of Durham, 1656, Frances Walker (c. 1629-1670), daughter of Nicholas and Isabel Walker<sup>1</sup> of the same place, and in 1673, Grace Pearson, widow of Anthony Pearson and daughter of Thomas and Grace Lamplough. By his first wife, James Hall had John Hall (1662-1736) and others. John Hall was a prominent Minister among Friends, sometimes called "Bishop Hall." He married Sarah, daughter of John Green, of Liversedge, Yorkshire and had issue.

See Smith, *Cata*; Ruddy, *History*; Joan Whitrow's works.

100.—Vol. II. p. 464. George White ( -1698) was instituted rector of the parish of Llanvihangel Ystern Llewern, Mon., 2 June, 1649. There was a Hosea White, of Llangattock nigh Usk, whose will was proved 9 Jan. 1712/13.

*Ex inf.* Sir Joseph Bradney, Tal-y-Coed, Monmouth. See Rees, *Quakers in Wales*, 1925, pp. 36, 75; Richards, *Religious Developments in Wales*; *Family of Hanbury*, 1916, ii. 241.

<sup>1</sup> Of the four daughters of Nicholas Walker, Isabel, married George Trewwhite. See *My Ancestors*, by Norman Penney, and contrast Hall Family, in J. J. Green Collection in D, where it is stated that Isabel Trewwhite was a widow in 1689.

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In the *Memoir of Dr. George Logan, of Stenton*, written by his wife, Deborah Norris Logan, Phila., 1899, we read :

"His house at Stenton had, indeed, been more fortunate than many others in the neighbourhood, for it had escaped being burned by the British army at the time that they fired Fairhill and sixteen other seats and houses in its vicinity and it seemed to owe its preservation to the presence of mind of an old domestic, who had remained in it through all the vicissitudes of its serving for head-quarters for both armies.

"On the unfortunately memorable day (November 22, 1777) that they committed these wanton depredations, two British soldiers came to the house and, as an act of special favour, desired the old woman, if she possessed a bed or any furniture of her own, to take it out directly, as they intended to fire the house. She remonstrated, but they were deaf to her oratory, and went to the barn for straw wherewith to effect their design. Happily, at that moment an officer with a drawn sword in his hand galloped down the lane and inquired of the woman if she could give him any information respecting deserters. She quickly replied that two such had seen him coming and were gone to the barn to secrete themselves. He was there in a moment, and drove them before him, notwithstanding their protestations that they belonged to Colonel Twisleton's party sent to fire the rebels' houses.

"After that day no more devastations of that kind were permitted."

The action of the servant prevented the destruction of a large and valuable collection of letters, etc., since published.