

Notes and Queries

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

- D**—Reference Library of the Society of Friends, Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.
- Camb. Jnl.**—*The Journal of George Fox*, published by the Cambridge University Press, 2 vols., 1911; *Supplement*, 1925.
- D.A.B.**—*Dictionary of American Biography*, New York.
- D.N.B.**—*The Dictionary of National Biography*, London.
- F.P.T.**—“*The First Publishers of Truth*,” original documents relating the establishment of Quakerism in England and Wales, 1907.
- F.Q.E.**—*Friends' Quarterly Examiner*.
- Pen Pictures.**—Supplements 16 and 17 to “*The Journal*”—being extracts from notes on London Y.M. 1789-1833.
- Smith, Cata.**—*A Descriptive Catalogue of Friends' Books*, compiled by Joseph Smith, 2 vols., 1867.

TONES IN PREACHING (see indexes, Contributions by Henry J. Cadbury) —Pieter de la Rue visited the Friends' Meeting in Amsterdam in 1735 and heard both a man and a woman speak. His impression is reported:—

“The tone of both was nearer to singing or humming than to a clear speech. This manner of singing speech was in fact a characteristic of the Quakers, it reminds more of the tone in which an Arabic priest is accustomed to read the Koran.”

This is not taken direct from de la Rue but from article on “Quakers in Amsterdam” in the Dutch periodical *Op de Hoogte*, August, 1919, p. 337.

“A woman so low in parts, that she was looked on not much better than a Natural, being at a Quakers Meeting in Buckinghamshire not far from Ailesbury, was suddenly so transported that with much liberty and confidence she spake in their tone in matters above her.”

R. Blome, *The Fanatick History*, 1660, pp. 114f, in which apparently is used *Hell Broke Loose* by Underhill, page 47.

Of the ministry of George Keith Henry Gouldney wrote to Sir John Rodes, 27 ii. 1694: “He talks commonly large time in meetings but mostly flat; he has a tone sometimes, especially when on one of his particular points that he hugs more than ordinary, that he carries off more lively.” (Locker-Lampson, *A Quaker Post-Bag*, 1910, 58.)

In the *Records of James Jenkins* (MS. in **D**) we read:—

American visitors to Europe—“not any two were alike with respect of their *mode* of address, for each had their own exclusive tone, and, in point of melody, one was as a flute, another a clarionet, a violin, french-horn, &c.” (*Jnl. F.H.S.*, xvi.)

Sarah Crawley (1717-1799)—
“ Her voice was harsh and grating
and her cadence the music of
dissonance ” (*ibid.*).

Samuel Alexander (1749-1824)—
“ Words poured forth with irresist-
ible impetuosity ”, contrasted with
Thomas Colley’s “ sluggish delivery,
words given as if with grudging and
reluctance.” (*Pen Pictures*, 1930,
26.)

In the Yearly Meeting of 1805 a
letter was read from William
Crotch (*d.* 1805), “ Friends were
cautioned against contracting habits
in meeting for discipline in speaking
in a tone of voice as if they were
speaking under a divine impression ”
(*ibid.*, 93).

John Wilkinson (*c.* 1783-1846)
warned Friends in Y.M. 1809
against “ adopting a routine of
expression in a tone of voice con-
tracted by habit ” (*ibid.*, 122).

Elizabeth Fry (1780-1845) knelt
down and deliberately chanted a
sweet prayer (*ibid.*, 7).

[Elizabeth Fry had considerable
difficulty to suit her voice in the
ministry to the wishes of her
friends. In 1813, aged thirty-three,
she wrote in her Journal: “ A
conversation with dear R. Smith¹
yesterday cast me very low, by her
expressing how much satisfied she
was at my having so much improved
in my *mode* of speaking in meeting.
When I am so watchful of my voice
rising I believe I often keep the *gift*
under and sit down not relieved.
It amounts, I think, to rather a
serious thing, as it is clear from the
advice I received from each of the
dear Elders that I love that they
every one view the thing differently.

¹ Probably Rachel Smith, wife of
Joseph the banker. She died in
1814.

J. Hull² thinks my gift really hurt,
I believe, by restraining my voice,
dear R. Smith by giving it free
course, and dear cousin J. G. Bevan,
though for a long time he was one
to advise my restraining it, he told
me lately that he thought I carried
it too far, I think, to the injuring
the gift and therefore wish’d me
to take more liberty. What is this
in them that so greatly differs ? ”
 (“ Journal.”)]

THE VOICE IN MINISTRY (xxviii.
89, see also under “ Tones in
Preaching ” in previous volumes).—

“ I was moved of the Lord God
to stand up at the Cross [probably
at Dundee] and declare with a loud
voice the everlasting Truth.”—
GEORGE FOX, *Journal*, Camb. ed.,
i. 305.

“ Friends’ voices were so full and
high in the power of God that the
priest could do little in the steeple-
house, so he came out again and
stood awhile, and after went his
ways ” (*ibid.*, i. 309).

“ George Whitehead spoke in so
loud a voice that he could be heard
from the Castle Green in Newcastle
where he was standing, over the
Tyne into Gateshead.”—White-
head, *Christian Progress*, *apud*
BRAITHWAITE, *Beginnings*, p. 373.

[By the courtesy of the City
Engineer of Newcastle-on-Tyne we
have ascertained that “ the distance
from a point on the Castle Garth,
south of the Old Castle, to a point
in Pipewellgate in Gateshead is
about 330 yards.” For Castle
Green read *Castle Garth*.]

² John Hull, of Uxbridge, died
1816.

Roger Williams described William Edmondson as "a stout, portly man of a great voice." (*George Fox Digg'd out of his Burrowes*, 1676, p. 38.)

"It is said that George Withy (d. 1837) once preached at Y.M. time with such energy that he removed his outer garments, and that his voice sounded across to the other meetinghouse and interfered with the service there." (*Pen Pictures*, p. 166.)

Isabel Yeamans, daughter of Margaret Fell, a prominent Minister, "had a curious voice and a freer way of delivering herself." (G. Croese, *History*, 1696, p. 237.)

SIR THOMAS BROWNE (1605-1682) AND QUAKERISM.—The following passage appears in Simon Wilkin's *Supplementary Memoir to the Works of Sir Thos. Browne*, 1852:—

"From one Samuel Duncon, a member of the Society of Friends, resident at Norwich, the author received a most obliging communication, in which the writer seems to have been led by some passages in the book to entertain hopes of winning Browne over to his own opinions."

The book referred to was the *Religio Medici*. Is anything known of the "obliging communication"?

EDWARD PYOTT TO CHIEF JUSTICE GLYNN, 1656.—At the conclusion of this 7,300-word address there is a reference (Fox, *Journal*, bi-cent. ed., i. 300) to "O. St. Johns, chief justice of the common pleas," whose name does not appear in the index to any edition of the *Journal*.

Oliver St. John (1598?-1673) is the subject of a note by Edward Bensly in *Notes and Queries*, September 9th, in which it is stated that Carlyle described him: "Learned Mr. St. John, a dark, tough man of the toughness of leather." He was Hampden's counsel, and a Member of the Short and Long Parliaments, and originator of the saying "worse before better".

GEORGE FOX'S JOURNAL.—In the recently-issued volume concerning "Atkinson and Dearman," among extracts from Monthly Meetings, appears the following:—

"1731 Among subscribers for the reprinting of George Fox's Journal at 7/6 in folio edition, taking one copy each . . ." (several Friends of Balby M.M.).

This was probably an abortive attempt at a new issue—the third edition appeared in 1765, in folio, subscription-price 12s. in sheets, 14s. in half-binding or 16s. in leather.

THE SPEECH AND CONFESSION OF HUMPHREY STONE, A QUAKER.—"This pamphlet states that Humphrey Stone was tried in October, 1661, before the Lord Mayor of Dublin, on a charge of murdering one William Frith by stabbing him, that he was guilty of blasphemy at his trial, and was finally sentenced to death. 'Mercurius Politicus,' January 23rd-30th, 1662, published a certificate that no such trial had taken place" (Whiting, *Studies in English Puritanism*, 1931, 556, quoting *Notes and Queries*, 11th ser., viii. 284).

This pamphlet is not known in Friends' Library, London, nor is

there any record of it in Friends' Historical Collection, Dublin, or in the National Library in that city. Isabel Grubb writes that "there was no *Lord* Mayor of Dublin at that date; the Mayor was George Gilbert."

WILL OF HESTER FLEETWOOD,
1712.—

To grandson, George Fleetwood, one piece of gold called a guinea.

To grandson, John Fleetwood, if living at my death £50.

To grand-daughter Anne £50.

To my cousins Mary Russell and Elizabeth Gouldney (daughters of my cousin Mary Forster deceased) each one 20/- piece of old Gold.

Item. Unto my loving friends William Russell and Bridgett his wife (with whom I have long sojourned) I give the sum of Tenn pounds of like lawful money as an acknowledgment of their kindness to me and a token of my love to them.

To their three daughters Sarah, Susannah and Mary Russell 20/- each.

To the servant maid living with them at my death 20/-.

Item. My will and desire is that my body may be laid in the Burying

Ground called New Jordons belonging to my friends the people called Quakers. Burial to be directed by Mary Baker and Bridgett Russell before named. Executors to give £5 to William Russell or Bridgett his wife at my burial for their charge and trouble.

To Mary Baker and Bridgett Russell my wearing apparel [with exceptions].

Item. To the poor of the parish of Giles Chalfont aforesaid (in which I have long lived and in which I desire to be buried) 50/-.

Remainder of estate to grandson Robert Fleetwood, who is sole executor.

Witnesses: Tho: Ellwood, Mary Baker, Joseph Dodd.

Hester Fleetwood (c. 1633-1713/14) was a daughter of Sir Robert Smith and Judith his wife, née Walmsley, of Upton, West Ham, co. Essex. She became the second wife of Colonel George Fleetwood, the Regicide (bapt. 1622, said to have died in America in or prior to 1674). Her name appears among Friends of Chalfont Meeting, Bucks, in 1678. Her will was proved 13th May 1714. P.P.C. Aslon 94. *Jnl. F.H.S.* vii., xix.

Information from Robert W. Buss, 1921.

William Lucas, 1804-1861

A Quaker Journal, being the diary and reminiscences of William Lucas of Hitchin, edited by G. E. Bryant and G. P. Baker, will be published in two illustrated volumes early in 1934, by Messrs. Hutchinson.