...we have not deserved, but the Lord of the Needy, now will him that puffed at him.

BLE in George-Yard.
II.

Taken from Original Records and other Authentick Accounts, By JOSEPH BESSE.

VOLUME I.

John xv. 20. The Servant is not greater than the Lord: If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you.

Psal. xxxiv. 19. Many are the afflictions of the Righteous, but the Lord delivereth him out of them all.

Psal. xii. 5. For the Oppression of the Poor, for the Sighing of the Needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord: I will set him in Safety from him that puffeth at him.
THE

PREFACE

TO THE

READER.

It was an excellent Observation of Jesus the Son of Syrac, that Gold is tried in the Fire, and acceptable Men in the Furnace of Adversity: Parallel to which is that of the Apostle Paul, All that will live godly in Christ Jesus, shall suffer Persecution. Those that live otherwise cannot go through it. 'Tis a severe Test upon the Hypocrite and Earthly-minded. Such shrink at the Apprehension of it, and retire, with Demas, to the Embraces of this present World. Those only who have weighed the Earth with its transitory Passions, Pleasures and Delights, in the Balance of the Sanctuary, where they have been found even as nothing, and lighter than Vanity, who know their Afflictions weaned from Things that are below, and set on Things that are above, who are dead, and whose Life is hid with Christ in God, are made strong in the Lord, and enabled to suffer cheerfully for his Name and Truth's Sake, not being moved at these light Afflictions, which are but for a Moment, knowing that they are thereunto appointed, and that for their Encouragement God hath promised, When thou passest through the Waters, I will be with thee, and through the Rivers, they shall not overflow thee: When thou walkest through the Fire, thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the Flame kindle upon thee, for I am the Lord thy God, the Holy one of Israel, thy Saviour.

A Measure of this holy Faith, and a Sense of this divine Support, bore up the Spirits of the People called Quakers, for near forty Years together, to stem the Torrent of Opposition, equally testifying against Prophaneness and Immorality on the one hand, and Superfition and Will-worship on the other. Nor could it be expected, that a Testimony levelled both against the darling Vices of the Laity, and the forced Maintenance of the Clergy, should meet with any other than an unkind Reception. The Messengers of it were entertained with Scorn and Derision, with Beatings, Buffetings, Stonings, Pinchings, Kickings, Dirtings, Pumpings, and all Manner of Abuses from the rude and ungoverned Rabble: And from the Magistrates, who should have been their Defenders, they met with Spoiling of Goods, Stockings, Whippings, Imprisonments, Banishments, and even Death itself.

Under this State of Persecution, wherein they were exercized from their Infancy, (some of their Sufferings bearing an * earlier Date than the

* The Name Quaker was given first in the Year 1652, whereas George Fox suffered Imprisonment at Nottingham in 1649.
The PREFACE.

Name Quaker, their Numbers greatly increased, so that it may well be said of them, as of the Israelites in Egypt; The more they afflicted them, the more they multiplied and grew. For Religion, next to her own Light and Energy on the Minds of Men, has not a more popular Argument in her Favour, than the Patience and Confinement of her afflicted Confessors.

A Brotherly Love and Sympathy, proceeding from a Sense of one another’s Innocence and Integrity, doth generally abound among Fellow-sufferers for true Religion, and was very remarkable in this People, some of whom have travelled Hundreds of Miles to visit and administer to their Brethren in Prison, and while they seemed each regardless of his own Liberty, were fierce Advocates for that of others, zealously, and almost incessantly, in their several Turns, representing to those in Authority the suffering Cafes of their Friends, either by Word of Mouth, Writing, or Print: There was a printed Paper presented to the Parliament in 1659, and subscribed by one Hundred and Sixty-four of this People, wherein they make an Offer of their own Bodies, Per son for Person, to lie in Prison in stead of such of their Brethren as were then under Confinement, and might be in Danger of their Lives through extreme Durance, which Paper was as follows, viz.

Friends,

Who are called a Parliament of these Nations: We in Love to our Brethren that lie in Prisons, and Houses of Correction, and Dungeons, and many in Fetters and Irons, and have been cruelly beat by the cruel Goalers, and many have been persecuted to Death, and have died in Prison, and many lie sick and weak in Prison, and on Straw. So we in Love to our Brethren do offer up our Bodies and Selves to you, for to put us as Lambs into the same Dungeons and Houses of Correction, and their Straw and nasty Holes and Prisons, and do stand ready a Sacrifice for to go into their Places in Love to our Brethren, that they may go forth, and that they may not die in Prison, as many of the Brethren are dead already: For we are willing to lay down our Lives for our Brethren, and to take their Sufferings upon us that you would inflict upon them: And if our Brethren suffer, we cannot but feel it: And Christ faith, It is be that suffereth and was not visited. This is our Love towards God and Christ, and our Brethren, that we owe to them and our Enemies, who are Lovers of all your Souls and your eternal Good.

And if you will receive our Bodies, which we freely tender to you for our Friends that are now in Prison for speaking the Truth in several Places, for not paying Tithes, for meeting together in the Fear of God, for not Swearing, for wearing their Hats, for being accounted as Vagrants, for visiting Friends, and for Things of the like Nature, according to a Paper intitled, *A Declaration to the Parliament,* &c. delivered the 6th Day of the Second Month called April 1659,

* That Paper gave an Account of above one Hundred and forty then in Prison, and of one Thousand and nine Hundred others who had suffered in the last six Years, also twenty one imprisoned till Death.
to the then Speaker of the said House: We whose Names are
hereunto subscribed (being a sufficient Number to answer for the
present Sufferers) are waiting in Westminster-hall for an Answer from
you to us, to answer our Tenders, and to manifest our Love to our
Friends, and to stop the Wrath and Judgment from coming upon
our Enemies.

Henry Abbott
Alexander Allen
James Allen
John Allington
John Anderson
William ArchpooL
Henry Ayres
Humphry Bache
John Baddely
Daniel Baker
John Barber
John Barnard
Richard Bax
John Beckett
James Beeche
William Bett
George Bewly
Nicholas Bend
John Blachfan
Edward Bland
Thomas Blatt
Edward Billing
John Bolton
Thomas Braborn
Thomas Bradley
Ninion Brockett
Edward Brook
William Browne
Thomas Burchett
Richard Bird
Joseph Busbey
Jacob Carr
John Carter
Manaseb Caffetter
John Chandler
Richard Clipsham
Richard Cockhill
Maximill. Cackerill
Francis Collins
Henry Coke
Thomas Cromey
Richard Crane
Stephen Crisp
John Crook
Edmund Crofts
Thomas Curtis
Thomas Davenport
Richard Davis
Richard Deane
William Dike
John Digbowe
Thomas Dowen
Rowland Eldridge
John Fawkes
James Fenner
John Fielder
John Foister
John Freeborn
John Furlong jun.
Benjamin Furlong
Roger Gaine
Nathanael Garrard
William Garrett
John Gaye
William Geering
Edward Giles
Henry Godman
Peter Goß
Richard Greenaway
James Gryner
John Hackleton
Richard Hacker
William Hampburne
Edward Harrison
William Harwood
Cuthbert Harle
Robert Hale
Richard Hindmarsh
John Hollis
JuSlinian Holyman
John Hope
William Howell
Stephen Howell
Robert Ingram
Ralph Johns
William Johnston
Joseph Jones
Rice Jones
Richard Jobson
Thomas Kent
Humphry Kirby
George Lamboll
Joseph Langley
John Laurence
Thomas Laurence
John Lee
Richard Lewis
John Love
William Marner
Benjamin Matthew
Robert Mildred
Robert Moor
Thomas Moor
William Mullins
John Newton
Richard Newman
Robert Newman
Thomas Norris
Edward Owers
Alexander Parker
Thomas Passenger
William Pennington
John Pennyman
William Pierseboue
William Plumley
Benjamin Pierse
John Price
Richard Quick
John Radley
George Rawlins
Thomas Rawlinson
Thomas Reeve
Nicholas Rickman
George Robinson
Simon Robinson
John Scanfield
John Scherer
Thomas Seaman
Edward Shaller
William
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Showen</td>
<td>John Stedman</td>
<td>John Tyso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Shortland</td>
<td>Robert Stedman</td>
<td>Samuel Vausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Sikes</td>
<td>Thomas Stedman</td>
<td>Robert Wade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Simpson</td>
<td>Amor Stoddart</td>
<td>Christopher White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Smith</td>
<td>John Stevens</td>
<td>Philip Williamson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>William Styles</td>
<td>Stephen Wix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Smithter</td>
<td>Arthur Stanbridge</td>
<td>Caleb Woods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Sooley</td>
<td>Thomas Tax</td>
<td>William Woodcock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Southwood</td>
<td>James Tenning</td>
<td>John Woolrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Sarey</td>
<td>Rowland Ticebourn</td>
<td>Henry Woolger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Starkey</td>
<td>William Travers</td>
<td>John Yardly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stavelin</td>
<td>Richard Tidder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By these Means they demonstrated the Perfection of Christian Charity among themselves, left their Oppressors without Excuse, and have transmitted to our Times many Accounts of those early Sufferings here abridg'd.

The first Laws, under which they suffered, were Acts or Ordinances of the Long Parliament: Some of which gave the Justices Power to determine Cases of Tithes, who generally gave treble Damages, and put the Execution of their Precepts into such Hands, as by excessive Seizures made the Sufferers Lofs to be sometimes tenfold the original Demand.

Nor were their Persons better used, their Liberty being very precarious, for the Ordinances then in Force against Blasphemies and Heresies, gave those hard Names to what * Opinions the Law-makers thought fit, so that the Quakers were liable to Imprisonment at the Pleasure of every Justice.

Upon Cromwell's being made Protector, some Ease was expected; for the Instrument or Form of Government by him accepted and sworn to, bad several † Articles in Favour of Liberty of Conscience, viz.

' Art. 35. That the Christian Religion contained in the Scriptures be held forth and recommended as the publick Profession of these Nations, and that as soon as may be, a Provision be subject to Scruple and Contention, and more certain than the present, be made for the Encouragement and Maintenance of able and painful Teachers for instructing the People, and for the Confusion of Error, Heresy, and whatsoever is contrary to found Doctrine; and that until such Provision be made, the present Maintenance shall not be taken away, nor impeached.

' Art. 36. That to the publick Profession held forth, none shall be compelled by Penalties or otherwise, but that Endeavours be used to win them by found Doctrine, and the Example of a good Conversation.

* By an Ordinance for punishing Blasphemies and Heresies, dated May the 2d 1648, the Justices might commit to Prison all such as should publish and maintain, that the two Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are not Ordinances commanded by the Word of God, or that the baptizing of Infants is unlawful and void, or that the Churches of England are no true Churches, nor their Ministers and Ordinances, true Ministers and Ordinances; or that all Use of Arms is unlawful, or that a Man is bound to believe no more than his Reason can comprehend.

† See Hughes's Abridgment of Acts and Ordinances.
Art. 37. That such as profess Faith in God by Jesus Christ, (though differing in Judgment from the Doctrine, Worship, or Discipline publickly held forth) shall not be restrained from, but shall be protected in the Profession of their Faith, and Exercise of their Religion, so as they abuse not this Liberty to the Civil Injury of others, and to the actual Disturbance of the publick Peace. Provided this Liberty be not extended to Popery or Prelacy, or to such, as under the Profession of Christ, hold forth and practice Licentiousness.

Art. 38. That all Laws, Statutes, Ordinances, and Clauses in any Law, Statute or Ordinance, to the contrary of the aforesaid Liberty, shall be esteemed null and void.

And the Protector himself, in a Speech to the Parliament on the 12th of September 1654, made a fine Harangue on that Subject, viz. 'Is not Liberty of Conscience a Fundamental? So long as there is Liberty for the supreme Magistrate to exercise his Conscience in erecting what Form of Church-Government he is satisfied he should set up, why should he not give it to others? Liberty of Conscience is a natural Right, and he that would have it, ought to give it, having Liberty to settle what he likes for the Publick. Indeed that hath been the Vanity of our Contests. Every Sect faith, Give me Liberty: But give it him, and to his Power he will not yield it to any Body else. Where is our Ingenuity? Truly that is a Thing that ought to be very reciprocal. The Magistrate hath his Supremacy, and he may settle Religion according to his Conscience: And I may say it to you, I can say it: All the Money in the Nation would not have tempted Men to fight upon such an Account as they have engaged, if they had not had Hopes of Liberty better than they had from Episcopal, or than would have been afforded them from a Scottish Presbytery, or an English either, if it had made such Steps, or been as sharp and rigid as it threatened when it first set up. This I say is a Fundamental, it ought to be so, it is for us and the Generations to come.'

But notwithstanding these good Words, the poor Quakers found their Sufferings continued, and not only the before-mentioned Ordinances still turned against them, but their Meetings for Worship, though seemingly allowed, were in Fact prohibited, since they were punished as Sabbath-breakers, for travelling to them no farther than their distant Dwellings made necessary. Their most innocent Actions were misrepresented. A Christian Exhortation to an Assembly after the Priest had done, was called a disturbing him in his Office. An honest Testimony against Sin in the Streets or Markets, was stiled a Breach of the Peace: Hence proceeded Fines, Imprisonments, and spoiling of Goods: Nay so hot for Persecution were many Magistrates, that by an unparallell'd Misconstruction of the Laws against Vagrants, they tortured with cruel Whippings the Bodies both of Men and Women of good Estate and Reputation.

Thus their Sufferings continued under the several Administrations of Government by the Long Parliament, Oliver and Richard Cromwell, the Council of State, &c. until the Restoration of King Charles the Second, Anno 1660.
The PREFACE.

But although the Restoration of that Monarch was ushered in with a specious Declaration for Liberty of Conscience published from Breda, wherein he thus express himself, viz. 'And because the Passions and Uncharitableness of the Times have produced several Opinions in Religion, by which Men are engaged in Parties and Animosities against each other, which when they shall hereafter unite in a Freedom of Conversation, will be composed or better understood; We do declare a Liberty to tender Consequences, and that no Man shall be disquieted or called in Question for Difference of Opinion in Matters of Religion, which do not disturb the Peace of the Kingdom, and that we shall be ready to content to such an Act of Parliament, as upon mature Deliberation shall be offered to us for the full granting that Indulgence.' Yet it was not long before the Quakers, who had not in any Thing disturbed the Peace of the Kingdom, were grievously persecuted, as well by the Execution of old Laws made in former Reigns against Popish Recusants, as the enacting of new ones against themselves, extending even to Banishment on pain of Death.

That the Reader may have the clearer Idea of the Injustice and Unreasonableness of the Sufferings of this People in this Reign, we think proper to prefix an Account of these Laws, which however rigorous in themselves, were made more so by the extreme Severity exercised in the Execution of them.

In the twenty seventh Year of King Henry the Eighth, in a Law made for Payment of Tithes was this Clause: 'If the Judge of an Ecclesiastical Court make Complaint to two Justices of Peace, autorum iuris, of any Contumacy or Misdemeanour committed by a Defendant in any Suit there depending for Tithes, the said Justices shall commit such Defendant to Prison, there to remain till he shall find sufficient Sureties to be bound before them by Recognizance, or otherwife, to give due Obedience to the Proceeding, Decrees and Sentences of the said Court.'

In the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign a Law was made for administering the Oath of Supremacy, which Oath (mutatis mutandis) as now required to be tendered, runs thus:

† 1 A. B. do utterly testify and declare in my Conscience, that the King's Highness is the only supreme Governour of this Realm, and of all other his Highnesse Dominions and Countries, as well in all Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Things or Causes, as Temporal. And that no Foreign Prince, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiourity, Pre-eminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm. And therefore I do utterly renounce and forswear all Foreign Jurisdictions, Powers, Superiourities and Authorities, and do promise, that from henceforth I shall bear Faith and true Allegiance to the King's Highness, his Heirs and lawful Successors, and to my Power shall assist and defend all Jurisdictions, Privileges, Pre-eminences and Authorities granted, or belonging to the King's Highness, his Heirs and Successors, or united

united and annexed to the Imperial Crown of this Realm. So help me God, and by the Contents of this Book.'

In the first Year of Queen Elizabeth was also made an Act, for the Uniformity of Common-Prayer and Church-Service, having this Clause: * Every Person shall refer to their Parish-Church, and upon Lett thereof to some other, every Sunday and Holiday, upon Pain to be punished by Censures of the Church, and also to forfeit twelve Pence, to be levied by the Churchwardens there, for the Use of the Poor, upon the Offenders Goods by way of Distrefs.

In the 23d Year of the same Queen, a Law was made with this Clause: Every Person not repairing to Church according to the Statute of the i. Eliz. 2. shall forfeit twenty Pounds for every Month they do make Default, and if they so forbear by the Space of twelve Months after Certifcate thereof made by the Ordinary unto the King's Bench, a Justice of Affize, Goal-Delivery, or Peace of the County, where they dwell, shall bind them with two sufficient Sureties in two Hundred Pounds at least, to the good Behaviour, from which they shall not be releas'd, until they shall repair to Church according to the said Statute.

In the twenty ninth Year of the said Queen, another Law was made, wherein was the following Clause: * The Queen may seize all the Goods, and two-third Parts of the Lands and Leafes of every Offender not repairing to Church as aforesaid, in such of the Terms of Easter and Michaelmas, as shall happen next after such Conviction, for the Sum then due for the Forfeiture of twenty Pounds a Month for so long Time as they shall forbear to come to Church, according to the said Statute of 23 Eliz. 1.

In the thirty fifth Year of the said Queen, it was enacted, that: * If any above Sixteen Years of Age shall be convicted to have absent'd themselves above a Month from Church, without any lawful Cause, or impugned the Queen's Authority in Causés Ecclesiastical, or frequented Conventicles, or persuaded others so to do, under Pretence of Exercise of Religion, they shall be committed to Prision, and there remain until they shall conform themselves, and make such open Submission as hereafter shall be prescribed. And if within three Months after such Conviction they refuse to conform, and submit themselves, being thereunto required by a Justice of the Peace, they shall in open Affize or Sessions abjure the Realm. And if such Abjournal happen to be before Justices of the Peace in Sessions, they shall make Certificate thereof at the next Affize or Goal-Delivery. And if such Offender refuse to abjure, or going away accordingly, doth return without the Queen's Licence, he shall be adjudged a Felon, and shall not enjoy the Benefit of the Clergy; but if before he be required to abjure, he makes his Submission, the Penalties aforesaid shall not be inflicted upon him.'

In the third Year of King James the First, an Act was made, (after the Discovery of the Gunpowder-plot) enjoining the taking the Oath of Allegiance.

 Allegiance, which Oath, afterwards called by the Name of the Test, was as follows:

' I A. B. do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare before God and the World, that our Sovereign Lord King James is lawful and rightful King of this Realm, and of all other his Majesty's Dominions and Countries, and that the Pope, neither of himself, nor by any Authority of the Church or See of Rome, or by any other Means with any other, hath any Power or Authority to depose the King, or to dispose of any of his Majesty's Kingdoms or Dominions, or to authorize any Foreign Prince to invade or to annoy him or his Countries, or to discharge any of his Subjects from their Allegiance and Obedience to his Majesty, or to give Licence or Leave to any of them to bear Arms, raise Tumults, or to offer any Violence or Hurt to his Majesty's royal Person or Government, or to any of his Subjects within his Majesty's Dominions. Also I do Swear from my Heart, that notwithstanding any Declaration, or Sentence of Excommunication, or Deprivation, made or granted, or to be made or granted by the Pope, or his Successors, or by any Authority derived, or pretended to be derived, from him or his See, against the said King, his Heirs or Successors, or any Abolition of the said Subjects from their Obedience, I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and him and them will defend to the utmost of my Power, against all Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his or their Persons, their Crown and Dignity, by Reason or Colour of any such Sentence or Declaration, or otherwise. And will do my best Endeavour to disclose and make known unto his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, all Treasons and traiterous Conspiracies which I shall know or hear of to be against him or any of them. And I do farther Swear, that I do from my Heart abhor, detest and abjure, as impious and heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Pofition, that Princes which be excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, may be deposed or murdered by their Subjects or any other whatsoever. And I do believe, and in my Conscience am resolved, that neither the Pope, nor any other Person whatsoever, hath Power to absolve me of this Oath, or any Part thereof, which I acknowledge by good and full Authority to be lawfully administred to me, and do renounce all Pardons and Dispensations to the contrary. And all these Things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and Swear according to the express Words by me spoken, and according to the plain and common Sense and Understanding of the same Words, without any Equivocation or mental Evasion, or secret Reservation whatsoever. And I do make this Recognition and Acknowledgement, heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true Faith of a Christian. So help me God.'

The Edge of these old Laws was now turned upon the Quakers, while the Papists, against whom they were originally made, were little molested. And as if all these were an insufficient Guard against an harmless and inoffensive People, the following new Laws were enacted, viz.
An ACT for preventing Mischiefs and Dangers that may arise by certain Persons called Quakers and others refusing to take lawful Oaths.

WHEREAS of late Times certain Persons under the Name of Quakers, and other Names of Separation, have taken up and maintained sundry dangerous Opinions and Tenets, and (amongst others) that the taking of an Oath in any Case whatsoever, although before a lawful Magistrate, is altogether unlawful and contrary to the Word of God; and the said Persons do daily refuse to take an Oath, though lawfully tendered, whereby it often happens that the Truth is wholly suppressed, and the Administration of Justice much obstructed: And whereas the said Persons under a Pretence of religious Worship, do often assemble themselves in great Numbers in several Parts of this Realm, to the endangering of the publick Peace and Safety, and to the Terror of the People, by maintaining a secret and frivolous Correspondence amongst themselves; and in the mean Time separating and dividing themselves from the rest of his Majesty's good and loyal Subjects, and from the publick Congregations, and usual Places of divine Worship.

2. For the redressing therefore, and better preventing the many Mischiefs and Dangers that do and may arise by such dangerous Tenets, and such unlawful Assemblies: Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons assembled in Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, That if any Person or Persons who maintain that the taking of an Oath in any Case whatsoever, although before a lawful Magistrate, is altogether unlawful, and contrary to the Word of God, from and after the four and twentieth Day of March, in this present Year of our Lord, one Thousand six Hundred and sixty one, shall obstinately and willfully refuse to take an Oath, where by the Laws of the Realm he or the is or shall be bound to take the same, being lawfully and duly tendered, or shall endeavour to persuade any other Person, to whom any such Oath shall in like Manner be duly and lawfully tendered, to refuse and forbear the taking of the same, or shall by printing, writing, or otherwise, go about to maintain and defend, that the taking of an Oath in any Case whatsoever is altogether unlawful; and if the said Persons commonly called Quakers, shall at any Time after the said four and twentieth Day of March depart from the Places of their several Habitations, and assemble themselves to the Number of Five or more of the Age of sixteen Years or upwards, at any one Time in any Place, under Pretence of joining in a religious Worship, not authorized by the Laws of this Realm, that then in all and every such Case, the Party so offending being thereof lawfully convict by Verdict of twelve Men, or by his own Confession, or by the notorious Evidence of the Fact, shall lose and forfeit

* Anno 13 & 14 Car. 2. Cap. 1.
forfeit to the King's Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the first Offence, such Sum as shall be imposed upon him or her not exceeding five Pounds; and if any Person or Persons being once convicted of any such Offence, shall again offend therein, and shall in Form aforesaid be thereof lawfully convicted, shall for the second Offence forfeit to the King our Sovereign Lord, his Heirs and Successors, such Sum as shall be imposed upon him or her, not exceeding ten Pounds; the said respective Penalties to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Parties Goods so convicted, rendering the Overplus to the Owners if any be: And for want of such Distress, or Non-payment of the said Penalty within one Week after such Conviction, that then the said Parties so convicted, shall for the first Offence be committed to the common Goal, or House of Correction, for the Space of three Months; and for the second Offence, during six Months, without Bail or Mainprize, there to be kept to hard Labour: Which said Monies to be levied shall be paid to such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by those before whom they shall be convicted, to be employed for the Increase of the Stock of the House of Correction, to which they shall be committed, and providing Materials to set them at Work. And if any Person after he in Form aforesaid, hath been twice convicted of any of the said Offences, shall offend the third Time, and be thereof in Form aforesaid lawfully convict, that then every Person so offending and convict, shall for his or her third Offence abjure the Realm, or, otherwise it shall and may be lawful to and for his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, to give Order, and to cause him, her or them, to be transported in any Ship or Ships, to any of his Majesty's Plantations beyond the Seas.

3. And it is Ordained and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Justice of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of Assize and Goal-Delivery, and the Justices of the Peace, shall have full Power and Authority in every their open and general Sessions, to enquire, hear and determine, all and every the said Offences, within the Limits of their Commission to them directed, and to make Proceeds for the Execution of the same, as they may do against any Person being indicted before them of Treasons, or lawfully convicted thereof.

4. And be it also Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Justice of Peace, Mayor, or other chief Officer of any Corporation within their several Jurisdictions, to commit to the Common-Gaol, or bind over with sufficient Sureties to the Quarter-Sessions, any Person or Persons offending in the Premises, in order to his or their Conviction aforesaid.

5. Provided always, and be it hereby farther Enacted, That if any of the said Persons shall after such Convictions as aforesaid, take such Oath or Oaths, for which he or she stands committed, and also give Security that he or she shall for the Time to come forbear to meet in any such unlawful Assembly as aforesaid, that then and from thenceforth such Person and Persons shall be discharged from all the Penalties aforesaid; any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.
Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and singular Lords of the Parliament, for every third Offence committed against the Tenor of this Act, shall be tried by their Peers, and not otherwise.

An Act to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles.

Whereas an Act made in the five and thirtieth Year of the Reign of our Soveraign Lady Queen Elizabeth, intituled, An Act to retain the Queen's Majesty's Subjects in their due Obedience, hath not been put in due Execution by Reason of some Doubt of late made, Whether the said Act be still in Force, although it be very clear and evident, and it is hereby declared, that the said Act is still in Force, and ought to be put in due Execution.

2. For providing therefore of farther and more speedy Remedies against the growing and dangerous Practices of seditious Sectaries and other disloyal Persons, who, under Pretence of tender Consciences, do at their Meetings contrive Insurrections, as late Experience hath showed.

3. Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That if any Person of the Age of sixteen Years or upwards, being a Subject of this Realm, at any Time after the first Day of July, which shall be in the Year of our Lord one Thousand six Hundred and sixty four, shall be present at any Assembly, Conventicle, or Meeting, under Colour or Pretense of any Exercise of Religion, in other Manner than is allowed by the Liturgy or Practice of the Church of England, in any Place within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed; at which Conventicle, Meeting or Assembly, there shall be five Persons or more assembled together over and above those of the same Household; Then it shall and may be lawful to and for any two Justices of the Peace of the County, Limit, Division or Liberty, wherein the Offence aforesaid shall be committed, or for the Chief Magistrate of the Place where such Offence aforesaid shall be committed (if it be within a Corporation where there are not two Justices of the Peace) and they are hereby required and enjoined upon Proof to them or him respectively made of such Offence, either by Confession of the Party, or Oath of Witness, or notorious Evidence of the Fact, (which Oath the said Justices of the Peace, and Chief Magistrates respectively, are hereby impowered and required to administer) to make a Record of every such Offence and Offences under their Hands and Seals respectively, which Record so made as aforesaid, shall to all Intents and Purposes be in Law taken and adjudged to be a full and perfect Conviction of every such Offender for such Offence: And thereupon the said Justices and Chief Magistrates respectively, shall commit every such Offender to convicted as aforesaid, to the Goal or House of Correction, there to remain...
remain without Bail or Mainprize, for any Time not exceeding the
Space of three Months, unless such Offender shall pay down to the
said Justice or Chief Magistrate, such Sum of Money not exceeding
five Pounds, as the said Justice or Chief Magistrate (who are hereby
thereunto authorized and required) shall fine the said Offender at for
his or her said Offence: Which Monies shall be paid to the Church-
wardens for the Relief of the Poor of the Parish where such Offender
did last inhabit.

4. And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That
if such Offender so convicted as aforesaid, shall at any Time again
commit the like Offence contrary to this Act, and be thereof in
Manner aforesaid convicted, that such Offender so convicted of every
such second Offence, shall incur the Penalty of Imprisonment in
the Goal or House of Correction for any Time not exceeding six
Months, without Bail or Mainprize, unless such Offender shall pay
down to the said Justices or Chief Magistrate, such Sum of Money
not exceeding ten Pounds, as the said Justices or Chief Magistrate
(who are thereunto authorized and required as aforesaid) shall fine
the said Offender at for his or her second Offence: The said Fine
to be disposed in Manner aforesaid.

5. And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if
any such Offender so convicted of a second Offence, contrary to this
Act in Manner aforesaid, shall at any Time again commit the like
Offence contrary to this Act, then any two Justices of the Peace
and Chief Magistrate as aforesaid, respectively shall commit every
such Offender to the Goal or House of Correction, there to remain
without Bail or Mainprize until the next General Quarter-Sessions,
Affizes, Goal-Delivery, Great Sessions, or Sitting of any Commission
of Oyer and Terminer, in the respective County, Limit, Division or
Liberty, which shall first happen, when and where every such Of-
fender shall be proceeded against by Indictment for such Offence,
and shall forthwith be arraigned upon such Indictment, and shall
then plead the general Issue of Not guilty, and give any special
Matter in Evidence, or confess the Indictment; and if such Of-
fender proceeded against shall be lawfully convict of such Offence,
either by Confession or Verdict; or if such Offender shall refuse to
plead the general Issue, or to confess the Indictment, then the
respective Justices of the Peace at their General Quarter-Sessions,
Judges of Affize, and Goal-Delivery, at the Affizes and Goal-
Delivery, Justices of the Great Sessions, at the Great Sessions, and
Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, at their Sitting, are hereby
enabled and required to cause Judgment to be entred against such
Offender, that such Offender shall be transported beyond the Seas to
any of his Majesty's foreign Plantations, Virginia and New-England
only excepted, there to remain seven Years. And shall forthwith
under their Hands and Seals make out Warrants to the Sheriff or
Sheriffs of the same County, where such Conviction or Refusal to
plead, or to confess as aforesaid, shall be, safely to convey such
Offender to some Port or Haven nearest or most commodious to be
appointed by them respectively, and from thence to embark such
Offender
Offender to be safely transported to any of his Majesty's Plantations beyond the Seas, as shall by them also be respectively appointed, Virginia and New-England only excepted. Whereupon the said Sheriffs shall safely convey and embark, or cause to be embarked, such Offender to be transported as aforesaid, under pain of forfeiting for Default of so transporting every such Offender the Sum of forty Pounds of lawful Money; the one moiety thereof to the King, and the other moiety to him or them that shall sue for the same in any of the King's Courts of Record, by Bill, Plait, Action of Debt or Information: In any of which no Wager of Law, Essoin or Protection shall be admitted. And the respective Court shall then also make out Warrants to the several Constables, Headboroughs, or Tithingmen of the respective Places where the Estate, real or personal, of such Offender so to be transported, shall happen to be, commanding them thereby to sequestrate into their Hands the Profits of the Lands, and to distraint and sell the Goods of the Offender so to be transported, for reimbursing of the said Sheriff all such reasonable Charges as he shall be at, and shall be allowed him by the said respective Court for such conveying or embarking of such Offender so to be transported, rendering to the Party, or his or her Assigns, the Overplus of the same if any be, unless such Offender, or some other on the Behalf of such Offender so to be transported, shall give the Sheriff such Security as he shall approve of for the paying all the said Charges unto him.

6. And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in Default of defraying such Charges by the Parties to be transported, or some other in their Behalf, or in Default of Security given to the Sheriff as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for every such Sheriff to contract with any Master of a Ship, Merchant, or other Person, for the transporting of such Offender at the best Rate he can. And that in every such Case it shall and may be lawful for such Persons to contracting with any Sheriff for transporting such Offender as aforesaid, to detain and employ every such Offender so by them transported, as a Labourer to them or their Assigns for the Space of five Years, to all Intents and Purposes, as if he or she were bound by Indenture to such Person for that Purpose: And that the respective Sheriffs shall be allowed, or paid from the King upon their respective Accounts in the Exchequer, all such Charges by them expended for conveying, embarking and transporting, of such Persons, which shall be allowed by the said respective Courts from whence they received their respective Warrants, and which shall not have been by any of the Ways aforesaid paid, secured, or reimbursed unto them as aforesaid.

7. Provided always, and be it farther enacted, That in case the Offender so indicted and convicted for the said third Offence, shall pay into the Hands of the Register, or Clerk of the Court or Sessions, where he shall be convicted, (before the said Court or Sessions shall be ended) the Sum of one Hundred Pounds, that then the said Offender shall be discharged from Imprisonment and Transportation, and the Judgment for the same.

8. And
8. And be it farther enacted, That the like Imprisonment, Indictment, Arraignment and Proceedings, shall be against every such Offender as often as he shall again offend after such third Offence, nevertheless dischargeable and discharged by the Payment of the like Sum, as was paid by such Offender, for his or her said Offence next before committed, together with the additional and increased Sum of one Hundred Pounds more upon every new Offence committed: The said respective Sums to be paid as aforesaid, and to be disposed of as follows, viz. The one Moiety for the Repair of the Parish-Church or Churches, Chapel or Chapels, of such Parish within which such Conventicle, Assembly or Meeting, shall be held; and the other Moiety to the Repair of the Highways of the said Parish, or Parishes, (if Need require) or otherwise for the Amendment of such Highways, as the Justices of Peace at their respective Quarter-Sessions, shall direct and appoint. And if any Constable, Headborough, or Tithingman, shall neglect to execute any the said Warrants made unto them for sequestring, disquieting and selling, any of the Goods and Chattels of any Offender against this Act, for the levying such Sums of Money as shall be imposed, for the first or second Offence, he shall forfeit for every such Neglect the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of England; the one Moiety thereof to the King, and the other Moiety to him that will sue for the same in any of the King's Courts of Record as is aforesaid. And if any Person be at any Time sued for putting in Execution any of the Powers contained in this Act, such Persons shall and may plead the general Issue, and give the special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff be nonsuit, or a Verdict pass for the Defendant thereupon, or if the Plaintiff discontinue his Action, or if upon Demurrer Judgment be given for the Defendant, every such Defendant shall have his or their treble Costs.

9. And be it farther enacted, That if any Person against whom Judgment of Transportation shall be given in Manner aforesaid, shall make Escape before Transportation, or being transported as aforesaid, shall return unto this Realm of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, without the special Licence of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, in that Behalf first had and obtained, that the Party so escaping or returning, shall be adjudged a Felon, and shall suffer Death as in case of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, and shall forfeit and lose to his Majesty, all his or her Goods and Chattels for ever, and shall farther lose to his Majesty, all his or her Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, for and during the Life only of such Offender, and no longer; and that the Wife of any such Offender, by Force of this Act, shall not lose her Dower, nor shall any Corruption of Blood grow or be by Reason of any such Offence mentioned in this Act, but that the Heir of every such Offender by Force of this Act, shall and may, after the Death of such Offender, have and enjoy the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments of such Offender as if this Act had not been made.

10. And for the better preventing of the Mischiefs which may grow by such seditionous and tumultuous Meetings, under Pretence of religious
religious Worship, be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, 
That the Lieutenants, or Deputy-Lieutenants, or any commisioned 
Officers of the Militia, or any other of his Majesty's Forces, with 
such Troops or Companies of Horse or Foot, and also the Sheriffs 
and Justices of Peace, and other Magistrates and Ministers of Justice, 
or any of them jointly or severally, within any the Counties or 
Places within this Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or 
Town of Berwick upon Tweed, with such other Assistance as they 
shall think meet, or can get in Readines to the soonest, on Certi-
ficate made to them respectively, under the Hand and Seal of any 
one Justice of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate, as aforesaid, of his 
particular Information or Knowledge of such unlawful Meetings or 
Conventicles, held or to be held in their respective Counties or 
Places, and that he (with such Assistance as he can get together) is 
not able to suppress or dissolve the same, shall and may, and are 
hereby enjoined and required to repair unto the Place where they are 
so held, or to be held, and by the best Means they can, to dissolve 
and dissipate, or prevent all such unlawful Meetings, and take into 
their Custody such of those Persons, so unlawfully assembled, as they 
shall judge to be Leaders and Seducers of the rest, and such others 
as they shall think fit, to be proceeded against according to the Law 
for such Offences.

11. And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every 
Person who shall wittingly and willingly suffer any such Conventicle, 
unlawful Assembly or Meeting aforesaid, to be held in his or her 
House, Out-house, Barn or Room, Yard or Backside, Woods or 
Grounds, shall incur the same Penalties and Forfeitures, as any other 
Offender against this Act ought to incur, and be proceeded against in 
all Points, in such Manner as any other Offender against this Act 
ought to be proceeded against.

12. Provided also, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, 
That if any Keeper of any Goal or House of Correction, shall suffer 
any Person committed to his Custody for any Offence against this 
Act, to go at large, contrary to his Warrant of Commitment accord-
ing to this Act, or shall permit any Person who is at large, to join 
with any Person committed to his Custody by Virtue of this Act, in 
the Exercise of Religion differing from the Rites of the Church of 
England, then every such Keeper of a Goal, or House of Correction, 
shall for every such Offence forfeit the Sum of ten Pounds; to be 
levied, raised and disposed of by such Persons, and in such Manner as 
the Penalties for the first and second Offence against this Act are to 
be levied, raised and disposed.

13. Provided always, That no Person shall be punished for any 
Offence against this Act, unless such Offender be prosecuted for the 
same within three Months after the Offence committed: And that 
no Person who shall be punished for any Offence by Virtue of this 
Act, shall be punished for the same Offence by Virtue of any other 
Act or Law whatsoever.

14. Provided also, and be it enacted, That Judgment of 
Transportation shall not be given against any Feme-Covert, unless 
her
her Husband be at the same Time under the like Judgment, and not
discharged by the Payment of Money as aforesaid, but that instead
thereof, the shall by the respective Court be committed to the Goal
or House of Correction, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize
for any Time not exceeding twelve Months, unless her Husband
shall pay down such Sum not exceeding forty Pounds, to redeem her
from Imprisonment, as shall be imposed by the said Court: The
said Sum to be disposed of such Persons, and in such Manner, as
to the Penalties for the first and second Offences against this Act are to
be disposed.

15. Provided also, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid,
that the Justices of Peace, and Chief Magistrate, respectively im-
powered as aforesaid to put this Act in Execution, shall and may
with what Aid, Force and Assistance, they shall think fit for the
better Execution of this Act, after Refusal or Denial, enter into
any Houfe or other Place where they shall be informed any such
Convictible as aforesaid is or shall be held.

16. Provided. That no Dwelling-house of any Peer of this
Realm, whilst he or his Wife shall be there resident, shall be searched
by Virtue of this Act, but by immediate Warrant from his Majesty
under his Sign-Manual, or in the Presence of the Lieutenant, or one
of the Deputy-Lieutenants, or two Justices of the Peace, whereof
one to be of the Quorum of the same County or Riding; nor shall
any other Dwelling-house of any Peer, or other Person whatsoever,
be entered into with Force by Virtue of this Act, but in the Presence
of one Justice of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate, respectively, except
within the City of London, where it shall be lawful for any such
other Dwelling-house to be entered into as aforesaid, in the Presence
of one Justice of the Peace, Alderman, Deputy-Alderman, or any
one Commissioner for the Lieutenanty of London.

17. Provided also, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid,
That no Persons shall by Virtue of this Act be committed to the
Houfe of Correction, that shall satisfy the said Justices of the Peace,
or Chief Magistrate, respectively, that he or she (and in case of a
Feme-Covert, that her Husband) hath an Estate of Freehold or
Copyhold to the Value of five Pounds per Annum, or personal
Estate to the Value of fifty Pounds; any Thing in this Act to the
contrary notwithstanding.

18. And in Regard a certain Sect called Quakers, and other
Sectaries, are found not only to offend in the Matters provided
against by this Act, but also obstruct the Proceeding of Justice by
their obdurate Refusal to take the Oaths lawfully tendered unto
them in the ordinary Course of Law: Therefore be it farther
enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons,
being duly and legally served with Process or other Summons, to
appear in any Court of Record, except Court-Leets, or as a Witness,
or returned to serve on any Jury, or ordered to be examined upon
Interrogatories, or being present in Court, shall refuse to take any
judicial Oath, legally tendered to him by the Judge or Judges of the
same Court, having no legal Plea to justify or excuse the Refusal of
the
the same Oath; or if any Person or Persons being duly served with
Process to answer any Bill exhibited against him or them in any
Court of Equity, or any Suit in any Court Ecclesiastical, shall refuse
to answer such Bill or Suit upon his or their Corporal Oath, in Cases
where the Law requires such Answer to be put in upon Oath; or
being summoned to be a Witness in any such Court, or ordered to
be examined upon Interrogatories, shall for any Cause or Reason not
allowed by Law, refuse to take such Oath as in such Cases is required
by Law; that then, and in such Case, the several and respective
Courts, wherein such Refusal shall be made, shall be and are hereby
enabled to record, enter or register such Refusal; which Entry or
Record shall be, and is hereby made a Conviction of such Offence:
And all and every Person and Persons so as aforesaid offending, shall
for every such Offence incur the Judgment and Punishment of
Transportation in such Manner as is appointed by this Act for other
Offences.

19. Provided always, That if any the Person or Persons aforesaid,
shall come into such Court, and take his or their Oath in these
Words, I do Swear that I do not hold the taking of an Oath to be
un核算, nor refuse to take an Oath on that Account; which Oath
the respective Court or Courts aforesaid, are hereby authorized and
required forthwith to tender, administer and register, before the
Entry of the Conviction aforesaid, or shall take such Oath before
the Judge of the Peace, who is hereby authorized and required
to administer the same, to be returned into such Court, such Oath so
made shall acquit him or them from such Punishment; any Thing
herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

20. Provided always, That every Person convicted as aforesaid
in any Courts aforesaid, (other than his Majesty's Court of King's
Bench, or before the Justices of Assize, or General Goal-Delivery)
shall by Warrant containing a Certificate of such Conviction, under
the Hand and Seal of the respective Judge or Judges, before whom
such Conviction shall be had, be sent to some one of his Majesty's
Goals in the same County where such Conviction was had, there to
remain without Bail or Mainprize until the next Assizes or General
Goal-Delivery, where if such Person so convicted shall refuse to take
the Oath aforesaid, being tendered unto him by the Justice or Justices
of Assize or Goal-Delivery, then such Justice or Justices shall cause
Judgment of Transportation to be executed in such Manner as Judg-
ment of Transportation by this Act is to be executed; but in Case
such Person shall take the said Oath, then he shall thereupon be
discharged.

21. Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,
That if any Peer of this Realm shall offend against this Act,
he shall pay ten Pounds for the first Offence, and twenty Pounds for
the second Offence, to be levied upon his Goods and Chattels by
Warrant from any two Justices of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate of
the Place or Division where such Peer shall dwell; and that every
Peer for the third and every farther Offence against the Tenour of
this Act, shall be tried by his Peers, and not otherwise.

22. Provided
The PREFACE.

Vol. I.

22. Provided also, and be it farther enacted by the Authority aforementioned, That this Act shall continue in Force for three Years after the End of this present Session of Parliament, and from thence forward to the End of the next Session of Parliament after the said three Years, and no longer.

This last Act for Bannishment was very extensive, being calculated to affect every Man among the Quakers in two Points, wherein they stood firm and unmoveable, viz. Their publick meeting to worship God, and refusing to Swear: This was that Law of which Judge Turner told Francis Howgill at his Trial at Appleby Assizes in 1664, saying, You meet in great Numbers, and do increase, but there is a new Statute which will make you fewer. And indeed in human Probability it was an effectual Method for that Purpose, and could scarce have failed, had not the Hand of God visibly interposed, not only by suflaining and strengthening this persecuted People under their extreme Sufferings, but in frustrating the Attempts of their Adversaries, and appearing in a remarkable Manner for their Deliverance, as by divers Instances in this Collection related will appear.

To the former Acts were added in the Year 1665, An Act for restraining Non-Conformists from inhabiting in Corporations, and about the Year 1670, An Act to prevent and suppress idle and fictitious Convenicles: The former of which, though principally intended against the Presbyterian and Independent Teachers, was yet made Use of to imprison the Quakers: The latter they stood daily exposed to by their publick Assemblies for Worship; many of them were spoiled of their Goods, and from a considerable Substance reduced to mere Poverty, for not only their trading Stock in their Shops and Warehouses, but even their Household Goods and Bedding became a Prey to wicked Informers, so that they were sometimes constrained to lodge on the bare Boards. What terrible Havock this Act made in many Families, will appear by a Multitude of Instances in the following Collection. The said Acts were as follows.

I. An Act for restraining Non-Conformists from inhabiting in Corporations.

WHEREAS divers Parsons, Vicars, Curates, Lecturers, and other Persons in holy Orders, have not declared their unfeigned Assent and Consent to all Things contained and prescribed in the Book of Common-prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of England, or have not subscribed to the Declaration or Acknowledgment contained in a certain Act of Parliament made in the fourteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, and intituled, An Act for the Uniformity of publick Prayers, and Administration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies, and for establishing the Form of making, ordaining, and consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons, in the Church of England, according to the said Act, or any other subsequent Act; and whereas they, or some of them, and divers other Persons or Persons, not ordained according to the Form of
England, and as have since the Act of Oblivion taken upon them to
preach in unlawful Assemblies, Conventicles or Meetings, under
Colour or Pretence of Exercise of Religion, contrary to the Laws
and Statutes of this Kingdom, have settled themselves in divers Cor-
porations in England, sometimes three or more of them in a Place,
thereby taking an Opportunity to distill the poisonous Principles of
Schism and Rebellion, into the Hearts of his Majesty's Subjects, to
the great Danger of the Church and Kingdom.

2. Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and
Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled,
and by the Authority of the same, That the said Persons, Vicars,
Curates, Lecturers, and other Persons in holy Orders, or pretending
to holy Orders, and all Stipendiaries, and other Persons who have
been poiffessed of any Ecclesiastical or Spiritual Promotion, and every
of them who have not declared their unfeigned Assent and Consent
as aforesaid, and shall not take and subscribe the Oath following.

I A. B. do Sware that it is not unlawful upon any Pretence whatsoever,
to take Arms against the King, and that I do abhor that traitorous
Pretence of taking Arms by his Authority against his Person, or against
those that are commissioned by him in Pursuance of such Commissions:
And that I will not at any Time endeavour any Alteration of
Government either in Church or State.

3. And all such Person or Persons as shall take upon them to
preach in any unlawful Assembly, Conventicle or Meeting, under
Colour or Pretence of any Exercise of Religion, contrary to the
Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, shall not at any Time from and
after the four and twentieth Day of March, which shall be in the
present Year of our Lord God one Thousand six Hundred Sixty and
five, unless only in passing upon the Road, come or be within five
Miles of any City or Town Corporate, or Borough that sends Bur-
geffes to the Parliament, within his Majesty's Kingdom of England,
Principality of Wales, or the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or within
five Miles of any Parish, Town or Place, wherein he or they have,
since the Act of Oblivion, been Parson, Vicar, Curate, Stipendiary or
Lecturer, or taken upon them to preach in any unlawful Assembly,
Conventicle or Meeting, under Colour or Pretence of any Exercise
of Religion, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom,
before he or they have taken and subscribed the Oath aforesaid
before the Justices of the Peace at their Quarter Sessions, to be
held for the County, Riding or Division, next unto the said Cor-
poration, City or Borough, Place or Town, in open Court, (which
said Oath the said Justices are hereby impowered there to administer)
upon Forfeiture for every such Offence the Sum of forty Pounds of
lawful English Money, the one third Part thereof to his Majesty
and his Successors, the other third Part to the Ufe of the Poor of
the Parish where the Offence shall be committed, and the other
third Part thereof to such Person or Persons as shall or will sue for
the same by any Action of Debt, Plaintiff, Bill or Information, in any
Court of Record at Westminster, or before any Justice of Assize,
Oyer and Terminer, or Goal-Delivery, or before any Justices of the
County Palatine of Chester, Lancaster, Durham, or the Justices of
the Great Sessions, wherein no Fine, Protection or Wager of Law
shall be allowed.

4. Provided always, and be it farther enacted by the Authority
aforefaid, That it shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons
restrained from coming to any City, Town Corporate, Borough,
Parish, Town or Place, as aforesaid, or for any other Person or
Persons as shall not first take and subscribe the said Oath, and as
shall not frequent divine Service established by the Laws of this
Kingdom, and carry him or herself reverently, decently and orderly
there, to teach any publick or private School, or take any Boarders
or Tablers that are instructed by himself or any other, upon pain
for every such Offence to forfeit the Sum of forty Pounds, to be
recovered and distributed as aforesaid.

5. Provided always, and be it farther enacted by the Authority
aforefaid, That it shall be lawful for any two Justices of the Peace
of the respective County, upon Oath to them of any Offence against
this Aét, (which Oath they are hereby impowered to administer) to
commit the Offender for six Months without Bail or Mainprize,
unless upon or before such Commitment he shall before the said
Justices of the Peace, swear and subscribe the aforesaid Oath and
Declaration.

6. Provided always, That if any Person intended to be restrained
by Virtue of this Act, shall, without Fraud or Covin, be served with
any Writ, Subpena, Warrant or other Process, whereby his personal
Appearance is required, his Obedience to such Writ, Subpœna or
Process, shall not be construed an Offense against this Act.'

II. An Act to prevent and suppress seditious
Conventicles.

1. FOR providing farther and more speedy Remedies against the
growing and dangerous Practices of seditious Sectaries and
other disloyal Persons, who, under Pretence of tender Consciences,
do at their Meetings contrive Insurrections, as late Experience hath
shewn: Be it Enacted by the King’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and
with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal,
and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the
Authority of the same, That if any Person of the Age of sixteen Years
or upwards, being a Subject of this Realm, at any Time after the tenth
Day of May next, shall be present at any Assembly, Conventicle or
Meeting, under Colour or Pretence of any Exercise of Religion, in
other Manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the
Church of England, in any Place within the Kingdom of England,
Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed; at which
Conventicle, Meeting or Assembly, there shall be five Persons or
more assembled together over and besides those of the same
Household, if it be in a House where there is a Family inhabiting,
or if it be in a Field, House or Place, where there is no Family
inhabiting;
inhabiting; then where any five Persons, or more, are so assembled as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for any one or more Justices of the Peace of the County, Limit, Division, Corporation or Liberty, wherein the Offence aforesaid shall be committed, or for the Chief Magistrate of the Place where the Offence aforesaid shall be committed, and he and they are hereby required and enjoined upon Proof to him or them respectively made of such Offence, either by Confession of the Party, or Oath of two Witnesses, (which Oath the said Justice and Justices of the Peace, and Chief Magistrate, respectively, are hereby impowered and required to administer) or by notorious Evidence and Circumstance of the Fact, to make a Record of every such Offence under his or their Hands and Seals respectively, which Record so made as aforesaid, shall to all Intents and Purposes, be in Law taken and adjudged to be a full and perfect Conviction of every such Offender for such Offence: And thereupon the said Justice, Justices, and Chief Magistrate, respectively, shall impose on every such Offender so convict as aforesaid, a Fine of five Shillings for such first Offence, which Record or Conviction shall be certified by the said Justice, Justices, or Chief Magistrate, at the next Quarterly-Sessions of the Peace for the County or Place where such Offence was committed.

2. And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if such Offender so convict as aforesaid, shall at any Time again commit the like Offence, or Offences, contrary to this Act, and be thereof in Manner aforesaid convicted; then such Offender so convicted of such like Offence or Offences, shall for every such Offence incur the Penalty of ten Shillings, which Fine and Fines for the first and every other Offence, shall be levied by Distres and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels, or in case of the Poverty of such Offender, upon the Goods and Chattels of any other Person or Persons, who shall be then convicted in Manner aforesaid of the like Offence at the same Conventicle, at the Discretion of the said Justice, Justices, or Chief Magistrate, respectively, so as the Sum to be levied on any one Person, in case of the Poverty of other Offenders, amount not in the whole to above the Sum of ten Pounds, upon the Occasion of any one Meeting as aforesaid: And every Constable, Headborough, Tithingman, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor respectively, are hereby authorized and required to levy the same accordingly, having first received a Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the said Justice, Justices, or Chief Magistrate, respectively so to do: The said Monies so to be levied, to be forthwith delivered to the same Justice, Justices, or Chief Magistrate, and by him or them to be distributed, the one third Part thereof to the Use of the King's Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, to be paid to the High-Sheriff of the County for the Time being, in Manner following, that is to say, the Justice or Justices of the Peace shall pay the same into the Court of the respective Quarter-Sessions, which said Court shall deliver the same to the Sheriffs, and make a Memorial or Record of the Payment and Delivery thereof, which said Memorial shall be a final and sufficient Discharge to the said Justice and Justices,
justices, and a Charge to the Sherif, which Charge and Discharge shall be certified into the Exchequer together, and not one without the other; and no Justice shall or may be questioned or accountable for the same in the Exchequer, or elsewhere than in Quarter-Sessions; another third Part to and for the Use of the Poor of the Parish where such Offence shall be committed, and the other third Part thereof to the Informer and Informers, and to such Person and Persons as the said Justice, Justices, or Chief Magistrate, respectively, shall appoint, having Regard to their Diligence and Industry in the Discovery, dispersing and punishing of the said Conventicles.

3. And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person who shall take upon him to preach or teach in any such Meeting, Assembly or Conventicle, and shall thereof be convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such Offence the Sum of twenty Pounds, to be levied upon his Goods and Chattels in Manner aforesaid: And if the said Preacher or Teacher so convicted be a Stranger, and his Name and Habitation not known, or is fled and cannot be found, or in the Judgment of the Justice, or Justices, or Chief Magistrate, before whom he shall be convicted, shall be thought unable to pay the same, the said Justice, Justices, or Chief Magistrate, respectively, are hereby impowered and required to levy the same, by Warrant as aforesaid, upon the Goods and Chattels of any such Persons who shall be present at the same Conventicle; any Thing in this or any other Act, Law or Statute, to the contrary notwithstanding: And the Money so levied to be disposed of in Manner aforesaid. And if such Offender so convicted as aforesaid, shall at any Time again commit the like Offence or Offences contrary to this Act, and be thereof convicted in Manner aforesaid, then such Offender so convicted of such like Offence or Offences, shall for every such Offence incur the Penalty of forty Pounds, to be levied and disposed as aforesaid.

4. And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person who shall wittingly and willingly suffer any such Conventicle, Meeting, or unlawful Assembly, as aforesaid, to be held in his or her House, Out-house, Barn, Yard or Backside, and be convicted thereof in Manner aforesaid, shall forfeit the Sum of twenty Pounds, to be levied in Manner aforesaid upon his or her Goods and Chattels, or in case of his or her Poverty or Inability as aforesaid, upon the Goods and Chattels of such Persons who shall be convicted in Manner aforesaid, of being present at the same Conventicle, and the Money so levied, to be disposed of in Manner aforesaid.

5. Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person shall by any Clause of this Act, be liable to pay above ten Pounds for any one Meeting, in Regard of the Poverty of any other Person or Persons.

6. Provided also, and be it farther enacted, That in all Cases of this Act, where the Penalty or Sum charged upon any Offender exceeds the Sum of ten Shillings, and such Offender shall find himself aggrieved, it shall and may be lawful for him within one Week after the said Penalty or Money charged, shall be paid or levied, to appeal
appeal in Writing from the Person or Persons convicting, to the
Judgment of the Justices of the Peace in their next Quarter-Sessions,
to whom the Justice or Justices of the Peace, Chief Magistrate, or
Alderman, that first convicting such Offender, shall return the Money
levied upon the Appellant, and shall certify under his and their
Hands and Seals, the Evidence upon which the Conviction passed,
with the whole Record thereof and the said Appeal; whereupon
such Offender may plead and make Defence, and have his Trial by
a Jury thereupon; and in case such Appellant shall not prosecute
with Effect, or if upon such Trial he shall not be acquitted, or
Judgment pass not for him upon his said Appeal, the said Justices
at the Sessions shall give treble Costs against such Offender for his
unjust Appeal: And no other Court whatsoever shall intermeddle
with any Cause or Causes of Appeal upon this Act, but they shall be
finally determined in the Quarter-Sessions only.
7. Provided always, and be it farther enacted, That upon the
Delivery of such Appeal, the Person or Persons Appellant shall enter,
before the Person or Persons convicting, a Recognizance to pro-
cure the said Appeal with Effect, which said Recognizance the
Person or Persons so convicting is hereby impowered to take, and
required to certify the same to the next Quarter-Sessions, and in case
no such Recognizance be entered into, the said Appeal to be null
and void.
8. Provided always, That such Appeal shall be left with the
Person or Persons so convicting, at the Time of the making thereof.
9. And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Justice,
Justices of the Peace, and Chief Magistrate, respectively, or the
respective Constables, Headboroughs, and Tithingmen, by Warrant
from the said Justice, Justices, or Chief Magistrate, respectively, shall
and may with what Aid, Force and Assistance, they shall think fit,
for the better Execution of this Act, after Refusal or Denial to enter,
brake open and enter into any House, or other Place, where they
shall be informed any such Conventicle as aforesaid is or shall be
held, as well within Liberties as without, and take into their
Custody the Persons there unlawfully assembled, to the Intent they
may be proceeded against according to this Act: And that the
Lieutenants, or Deputy-Lieutenants, or any commitioned Officer
of the Militia, or other of his Majesty's Forces, with such Troops
or Companies of Horse and Foot, and also the Sheriffs and other
Magistrates and Ministers of Justice, or any of them jointly and
severally, within any Counties or Places within this Kingdom of
England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed,
with such other Assistance as they shall think meet, or can get in
Readiness with the soonest, on Certificate made to them respectively
under the Hands and Seals of any one Justice of the Peace, or Chief
Magistrate, of his particular Information or Knowledge of such
unlawful Meeting or Conventicle, held or to be held in their
respective Counties or Places, and that he with such Assistance as he
can get together, is not able to suppress and dissolve the same, shall
and may, and are hereby required and enjoined to repair unto the
Vol. I.
Place where they are so held, or to be held, and by the best Means
they can, to disolve, dissipate, or prevent, all such unlawful Meet-
ings, and take into their Custody such, and so many of the said
Persons so unlawfully assembled, as they shall think fit, to the Intent
they may be proceeded against according to this Act.
10. Provided always, That no Dwelling-house of any Peer of
this Realm, where he or his Wife shall then be resident, shall
be searched by Virtue of this Act, but by immediate Warrant
from his Majesty under his Sign-Manual, or in the Presence of the
Lieutenant, or one Deputy-Lieutenant, or two Justices of the Peace,
whereof one to be of the Yearum of the same County or Riding.
11. And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That
if any Constable, Headborough, Tithingman, Churchwarden, or
Overseer of the Poor, who shall know, or be credibly informed,
of any such Meetings or Conventicles held within his Precincts,
Parishes, or Limits, and shall not give Information thereof to some
Justice of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate, and endeavour the Con-
viction of the Parties according to his Duty, but such Constable,
Headborough, or Tithingman, shall wilfully and wittingly omit the
Performance of his Duty in the Execution of this Act, and be
thereof convicted in Manner aforesaid, he shall forfeit for every
such Offence the Sum of five Pounds, to be levied upon his
Goods and Chattels, and disposed in Manner aforesaid: And that if
any Justice of Peace, or Chief Magistrate, shall wilfully and witting-
ly omit the Performance of his Duty in the Execution of this
Act, he shall forfeit one Hundred Pounds, to be recovered by Action,
Suit, Bill, or Plaint, in any of his Majesty's Courts at Westminster,
wherein no ESJOIN, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be.
12. And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That
if any Person be at any Time sued for putting in Execution any of
the Powers contained in this Act, otherwise than upon Appeal
allowed by this Act, such Person shall and may plead the general
Issue, and give the special Matter in Evidence, and if the Plaintiff be
nonfuit, or a Verdict pass for the Defendant, or if the Plaintiff dis-
continue his Action, or if upon Demurrer, Judgment be given for
the Defendant, every such Defendant shall have his full treble Costs.
13. And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That
this Act, and all Clauses therein contained, shall be construed most
largely and beneficially for the suppressung of Conventicles, and for
the Justification and Encouragement of all Persons to be employed
in the Execution thereof: And that no Record, Warrant, or Mife-
timus, to be made by Virtue of this Act, or any Proceedings
thereupon, shall be reveral, avoided, or any Ways impeached, by
Reason of any Default in Form. And in case any Person offending
against this Act, shall be an Inhabitant in any other County or
Corporation after the Offence committed, the Justice of Peace, or
Chief Magistrate, before he shall be convicted as aforesaid, shall
certify the same under his Hand and Seal to any Justice of Peace,
or Chief Magistrate, of such other County or Corporation wherein
the said Person or Persons are Inhabitants, or are fled into, which
said
14. Provided also, That no Person shall be punished for any Offence against this Act, unless such Offender be prosecuted for the same within three Months after the Offence committed, and that no Person who shall be punished for any Offence by Virtue of this Act, shall be punished for the same Offence by Virtue of any other Act or Law whatsoever.

15. Provided, and be it farther Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Alderman of London, for the Time being, within the City of London and the Liberties thereof, shall have (and they, and every of them, are hereby impowered and required to execute) the same Power and Authority within London, and the Liberties thereof, for the examining, convicting, and punishing, of all Offences against this Act, committed within London and the Liberties thereof, which any Justice of Peace hath by this Act in any County of England, and shall be subject to the same Penalties and Punishments, for not doing that which by this Act is directed to be done, by any Justice of Peace in any County of England.

16. Provided, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Person offending, and convicted as aforesaid, be a Feme-Covert cohabiting with her Husband, the Penalties of five Shillings and ten Shillings, so as aforesaid incurred, shall be levied by Warrant as aforesaid, upon the Goods and Chattels of the Husband of such Feme-Covert.

17. Provided also, That no Peer of the Realm shall be attached or imprisoned by Virtue or Force of this Act; any Thing, Matter, or Clause therein to the contrary notwithstanding.

18. Provided also, That neither this Act, nor any Thing herein contained, shall extend to invalidate, or make void his Majesty's Supremacy in Ecclesiastical Affairs: But that his Majesty, and his Heirs and Successors, may from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, execute and employ all Powers and Authority in Ecclesiastical Affairs, as fully and amply as himself or any of his Predecessors have, or might have done the same; any Thing in this Act notwithstanding.

This Act was forthwith put into a rigorous Execution, and many hungry Informers made it their Business to live upon the Spoil and Ruin of conscientious People: But after some Time a Stop was put to their Proceedings by King Charles the Second's Declaration for suspending the Penal Laws in Matters Ecclesiastical, intituled, His MAJESTY'S DECLARATION to all his loving Subjects; dated the 15th of March, 1671-2: Published by the Advice of his Privy-Council. The Effect of which was as follows, viz.

OUR
O R Care and Endeavours for the Preservation of the Rites and Interest of the Church have been sufficiently manifested to the World, by the whole Course of our Government since our happy Restoration, and by the many and frequent Ways of Coercion that we have used for reducing all erring and dissenting Persons, and for composing the unhappy Differences in Matters of Religion, which we found among our Subjects upon our Return.

But it being evident, by the sad Experience of twelve Years, that there is very little Fruit of all these forcible Methods; we think ourselves obliged to make Use of that supreme Power in Ecclesiastical Matters, which is not only inherent in us, but hath been declared and recognized to be so by several Statutes and Acts of Parliament.

And therefore we do now accordingly influe this our Declaration, as well for the quieting the Minds of our good Subjects in these Points, as for inviting Strangers at this Time to come and live under us, and for the better Encouragement of all to a cheerful following of their Trades, from whence we hope (by the Blessing of God) to have many good and happy Advantages to our Government.

And in the first Place we declare our express Resolution, Meaning and Intention to be, that the Church of England be preserved and remain intire in its Doctrine, Discipline and Government, as now it stands established by Law, &c.

We do in the next Place declare our Will and Pleasure to be, that the Execution of all, and all Manner of Penal Laws in Matters Ecclesiastical, against whatsoever Sort of Non-Conformists or Recusants, be immediately suspeinded, and they are hereby suspeinded; and all Judges, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, &c. are to take Notice of it, and pay due Obedience thereunto.

And we do declare, That we shall from Time to Time allow a sufficient Number of Places, as they shall be desired in all Parts of this our Kingdom, for the Use of such as do not conform to the Church of England, to meet and assemble in, in order to their publick Worship and Devotion, which Places shall be open and free to all Persons.

To prevent such Disorders and Inconveniencies as may happen by this our Indulgence, if not duly regulated, and that they may be the better protected by the Civil Magistrate, our express Will and Pleasure is, That none of our Subjects do presume to meet in any Place, until the same be allowed, and the Teacher of that Congregation be approved by us.

And we do farther declare, That this our Indulgence as to the Allowance of publick Places of Worship, and Approbation of Teachers, shall extend to all Sorts of Non-Conformists and Recusants, except the Recusants of the Roman-Catholic Religions, to whom we shall in no wise allow publick Places of Worship, but only indulge them their Share in the common Exemption from the Execution of Penal Laws, and the Exercise of their Worship in their private House only.

And if, after this our Clemency and Indulgence, any of our Subjects shall presume to abuse this Liberty, and preach seditiously, &c. we
we will let them see we can be as severe to such Offenders, as we are indulgent to truly tender Consciences.'

Divers good Effects followed the publishing of this Declaration, viz.
1st. The Stop put thereby to Informers and Persecutors for a Time.
2d. The quiet and peaceable Enjoyment of their religious Meetings.
3d. The Preservation of their Goods from Rapine and Spoil by Informers and other Persecutors.
4th. The King's Discharge and Deliverance of above four Hundred of the People called Quakers out of Prison by his Letters Patent, or Pardon, under the Great Seal, remitting their Fines, and releasing their Estates forfeited to him by Judgments of Premunire, &c. some of whom had endured ten or eleven Years Imprisonment.

But this Calm continued not long, for in the Year 1673 the Parliament observing, that upon such Suspension of the Penal Laws, the Papists, against whom divers of those Laws were made, began to get into publick Offices of Trust, grew uneasy, and represented their Dislike of it to the King, alleging that he thereby extended his Prerogative beyond the Boundaries of Law, which might be of dangerous Consequence: Whereupon the King was moved to recall and vacate that Declaration. The Informers after this returned to their old Employment, and many Prosecutions upon the Conventicle-Act quickly followed, as appears in the following Accounts through the several Counties in England and Wales. Many also of the People called Quakers were again prosecuted upon old Statutes against Recusants, and committed to Prison: But we do not find that any new Law was made in England to prohibit the Meetings of Difsenters after the Act against Conventicles in 1670.

Befide the rigorous Execution of the aforesaid Penal Laws against this People, the Ecclesiastical Courts, being upon the Restoration of King Charles the Second, restored to their former Authority and Jurisdiction, ceased not to worry them by frequent Prosecutions for Tithes, Oblations, and other Church Claims, as also for their Non-attendance at the usual Places of Parochial Worship; for these Causes, and for pretended Contempts of the Discipline and Confuses of the Church, which indeed the Quakers considering as originally derived from the Papal Power, paid little Regard unto. Multitudes of them were excommunicated, and by Writs de Excommunicato capiendo flung up, and as it were buried alive in Prisons and Dungeons, where many of them, after long Confinement, drew their last Breath, and laid down their Lives, as true Protestant Martyrs, sacrificed to the Influence of Church Power, which in many Instances is to this Day exerted, in Opposition to that perfect Christian Freedom and Liberty of Conscience, which in Matters of Faith and Religion ought to be enjoyed.

During the Continuance under so rigorous a Persecution here in England, the popular Prejudice against them spread itself also into foreign Countries, especially the English Plantations in America, where Falshood and Calumny had anticipated their Arrival, and prepossessed the Minds of those in Authority against them: Hence it came to pass that in New-England a Set of fiery Zealots, who, through Impatience under Sufferings from the Bishops in Old-England, had fled from thence, being invested with Power, and placed at the Helm of Government, exceeded...
The Preface

Vol. I.

All others in their Cruelty towards this People, the Barbarity of whose Reception soon after their first Arrival there, is well described in a summary Account thereof drawn up by some of the Sufferers, and presented to King Charles the Second after his Restoration, by Edward Burroughs, being as follows, viz.

'A Declaration of some Part of the Sufferings of the People of God in Scorn called Quakers, from the Professors in New-England, only for the Exercise of their Consciences to the Lord, and obeying and confessing to the Truth, as in his Light he had discovered it to them.

1. Two honest and innocent Women stripped stark naked, and searched after such an inhuman Manner, as Modesty will not permit particularly to mention.

2. Twelve Strangers in that Country, but free-born of this Nation, received Twenty Three Whippings, the most of them being with a Whip of Three Cords with Knots at the Ends, and laid on with as much Strength as could be by the Arm of their Executioner, the Stripes amounting to Three Hundred and Seventy.

3. Eighteen Inhabitants of the Country, being free-born English, received Twenty Three Whippings, the Stripes amounting to Two Hundred and Fifty.

4. Sixty Four Imprisonments of the Lord's People, for their Obedience to his Will, amounting to Five Hundred and Nineteen Weeks, much of it being very cold Weather; and the Inhabitants kept in Prison in Harvest-time, which was very much to their Loss; besides many more imprisoned, of which Time we cannot give a just Account.

5. Two beaten with Pitched Ropes, the Blows amounting to an Hundred and Thirty Nine, by which one of them was brought near unto Death, much of his Body being beaten like unto a Jelly, and one of their Doctors, a Member of their Church, who saw him, said, It would be a Miracle if ever he recovered, he expecting the Flesh should rot off the Bones, who afterwards was banished upon pain of Death. There are many Witnesses of this there.

6. Also an Innocent Man, an Inhabitant of Boston, they banished from his Wife and Children, and put to seek an Habitation in the Winter, and in Cafe he returned again, he was to be kept Prisoner during his Life, and for returning again he was put in Prison, and hath been now a Prisoner above a Year.

7. Twenty Five Banishments upon the Penalties of being whipt, or having their Ears cut, or branded in the Hand, if they returned.

8. Fines laid upon the Inhabitants for meeting together, and edifying one another, as the Saints ever did; and for refusing to Swear, it being contrary to Christ's Command, amounting to about a Thousand Pounds, beside what they have done since that we have not heard of, many Families, in which there are many Children, are almost ruined by their unmerciful Proceedings.

9. Five
9. Five kept Fifteen Days: in all, without Food, and Fifty Eight
Days shut up close by the Goaler, and had none that he knew of;
and from some of them he stopt up the Windows, hindring them
from convenient Air.
10. One laid Neck and Heels in Irons for Sixteen Hours.
11. One very deeply burnt in the Right Hand with the Letter [H]
after he had been whipped with above Thirty Stripes.
12. One chained to a Log of Wood the most Part of Twenty
Days, in an open Prison, in the Winter-time.
14. Three had their Right Ears cut by the Hangman in the
Prison, the Door being barred, and not a Friend suffered to be
present while it was doing, though some much desired it.
15. One of the Inhabitants of Salem, who since is banished upon
Pain of Death, had one Half of his House and Land seiz'd while he
was in Prison, a Month before he knew of it.
16. At a General Court in Boston they made an Order, That
those who had not where withall to answer the Fines that were laid
upon them for their Consciences, should be sold for Bondmen and
Bondwomen to Barbadoes, Virginia, or any of the English Plantations.
17. Eighteen of the People of God were at several Times banished
upon pain of Death; six of them were their own Inhabitants, two of
which being very aged People, and well known among their Neigh-
bours to be of honest Conversation, being banished from their Houses
and Families, and put upon Travelling and other Hardships, soon
ended their Days, whose Death we can do no less than charge upon
the Rulers of Boston, they being the Occasion of it.
18. Also Three of the Servants of the Lord they put to Death, all
of them for Obedience to the Truth, in the Testimony of it, against
the wicked Rulers and Laws at Boston.
19. And since they have banished Four more upon Pain of Death,
and Twenty Four of the Inhabitants of Salem were present, and
more Fines called for, and their Goods seiz'd on to the Value of
Forty Pounds for meeting together in the Fear of God, and some for
refusing to Swear.
These Things, O King! from Time to Time have we patiently
suffered, and not for the Transgression of any just or righteous Law,
either pertaining to the Worship of God, or the Government
of England, but simply and barely for our Consciences to God, of
which we can more at large give thee, or whom thou mayst order,
a full Account (if thou wilt let us have Admission to thee, who are
banished upon Pain of Death, and have had our Ears cut, who are
some of us in England attending upon thee) both of the Causes of
our Sufferings, and the Manner of their disorderly and illegal Pro-
cedings against us; they began with Immodesty, went on in
Inhumanity and Cruelty; and were not satisfied until they had
the Blood of Three of the Martyrs of Jesus: Revenge for all which
we do not seek, but lay them before thee, considering thou hast
been well acquainted with Sufferings, and so mayst the better consider
them that suffer, and mayst for the future restrain the Violence of these Rulers of New-England, having Power in thy Hands, they being but the Children of the Family of which thou art Chief Ruler, who have in divers their Proceedings forfeited their Patent, as upon strict Enquiry in many Particulars will appear.

And this, O King! we are assured of, that in Time to come it will not repent thee, if by a close Rebuke thou stoppest the Bloody Proceedings of these Bloody Persecutors, for in so doing thou wilt engage the Hearts of many honest People unto thee both there and here, and for such Works of Mercy the Blessing is obtained; and shewing it is the Way to prosper: We are Witnesses of these Things, who

Besides many long Imprisonments, and many cruel Whippings, had our Ears cut,

John Rouse

John Copeland.

Besides many long Imprisonments, divers cruel Whippings, with the feizing on our Goods, are banished upon Pain of Death, and some of us do wait here in England, and desire that we may have an Order to return in Peace to our Families,

Samuel Shattock
Nicholas Phelps
Jane Nicholson

This Representation of their Case to the King, with the earnest and incessant Solicitations of Edward Burroughs, and others, on their Behalf, procured a Mandamus from that Monarch, by which an effectual Stop was put to the Proceedings in New-England of putting Men to Death for Religion, by which their blind Zeal and Fury would otherwise probably have destroyed many innocent People. Nevertheless they yet continued by cruel Whippings, and other Barbarities, to demonstrate that they repented not of their former Cruelty, but that they were restrained by Force of the King’s Authority, and not from any Alteration in their own Tempers or Inclinations, as will plainly appear by the Narrative of their Proceedings.

In Barbadoes the Laws for settling the Militia were very severe, and as severely executed, for their refusing to appear personally in Arms. A Law was also made to prevent Negroes from coming to any Meetings of the People called Quakers under severe Penalties; of all which the Cases of Sufferings in that Island exhibit a particular Specification.

At Nevis several Laws were enacted for preventing any Quakers landing there, and several Inhabitants of that Persuasion suffered for their religious Testimony.

At Bermudas some were imprisioned, others tied Neck and Heels, some banished, and Elizabeth Catter, an innocent Woman, barbarously used.

At Antigua several suffered Imprisonment, and an Act was made for banishing them. The Steadiness of their Conduct on Occasion of taking that
that Island by the French, is worthy of Observation; and their Patience under Sufferings for their religious Testimony, demonstrates their Sincerity therein.

In Maryland, though they enjoyed the Liberty of holding their religious Assemblies, yet divers Infringements occur of their Sufferings for not bearing Arms, and for refusing to Swear.

In Jamaica, their Refusal to pay towards the established Maintenance of the Priests, as well as their refusing to bear Arms, exposed them to the Penalties of the Laws in both those Cafes.

Having in distinct Chapters given an Account of their Sufferings in each of the foregoing Places in America, we return to Europe and Asia, giving a Narrative of what befall such of this People as were concerned to travel out of England, into other Parts, for the Advancement of true Religion, and the Benefit of the Souls of others: Here we shall find George Robinson, a young Man, in his Travels to Jerusalem, preferred through many imminent Dangers, and defended by the Authority of the Turks from the Malice and Treachery of Friars, whose Superstition he had boldly testified against: Also Mary Fisher, a religious Maiden, travelling to Smyrna, whence being sent back to Venice, she went by Land from the Sea-Coast of Morea to Adrianople, where she delivered a Message to the Sultan Mahomet the Fourth, who favourably received and heard her, and disapproved her with Testimonies of his Esteem. Her remarkable Preservation in that long and tedious Journey is an Argument of the Truth of her Mission, and of the Providence of God protecting her in the Performance of her Duty, and in yielding Obedience to his Requirings.

The Travels of several of this People to Rome, publickly and freely testifying there against the Popish Superstition, were attended with the utmost Hazard of their Lives, and their Deliverance and Safe Return from thence very remarkable.

The Death of George Bayley in Prison in France, and the Sufferings of Christopher Birkhead at Middleburgh in Zeeland, and of William Ames and Martin Martinson at Rotterdam, are worthy of Observation; as was also the Banishment of William Caton from Middleburgh, and his hard Usage on Shipboard.

The Sufferings of Katharine Evans and Sarah Chevers, English Women, in the Inquisition at Malta, are of an extraordinary Nature, and are a convincing Evidence of the Confinement and Patience with which they were endured, and enabled to abide faithful in the Midst of so great Trials and Tribulations. The Letters they wrote during their Confinement exhibit a Specimen of that excellent Christian Spirit by which they were conducted and preserved in the Time of their Afflictions, and are well worthy the Perusal of religious Readers.

The manifold Trials, Jeopardies and Torments, which John Philly and William Moore underwent in Hungary and Austria, are exemplary Proofs of their Meekness and Patience, and of an unshaken Confinement in the Faith by them professed.

In the Account of their Sufferings at Danzig, Embden, Hamburg, the Palatinate and United-Provinces, several Papers and Letters are intermixed, in perusing which, the Readers may find both Pleasure and
PREFACE.

Of this Kind are, (1st.) A Letter of Christian Andreas, a Citizen of Dantzick, to John Claus of Amsterdam. (2d.) A Christian Exposure with the Magistrates of Dantzick and Schidilt, written by William Gibbon. (3d.) A Letter written by William Penn to the King of Poland. (4th.) A Letter of William Penn to the Council and Senate of Embden. (5th.) An Answer from the People called Quakers at Amsterdam, to some Proposals made them by the Burgbers and Senate of Embden. (6th.) A Letter from William Caton in Germany, to his Friends at London. In all which the innocent Cause of their Sufferings is justly represented, and the Practice of Persecution for Religion deservedly reproved.

We have also collected such Sufferings of this People in Ireland as have come to our Hands, and have closed this present Collection with their Sufferings in that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland, wherein are many Passages worthy of Observation.

At London, in the Year 1680, while the Persecutors of the People called Quakers were very busy in prosecuting them upon the Conventicle-Act, and also upon old Statutes made against Popish Recusants, unjustly intimating their Assemblies to be seditious Conventicles, and very dangerous to the Peace of the Government; a Discovery was made to the Parliament of a Popish Plot, which by the House of Commons in their Address to the King, dated the 29th of November 1680, was tried, A damnable and hellish Plot, by the good Providence of God brought to light, and the Contrivers thereof were termed A Popish Party, who have not only plotted and intended the Destruction of your Majesty's royal Person, but the total Subversion of the Government and true Religion established among us. Upon the Discovery of the said Plot, and the Impeachment and Condemnation of William Lord Viscount Stafford for the same, the Parliament assumed the Consideration of Ways and Means to increase the Protestant Interest. And the House of Commons in their Votes of the 10th of January 1680, published this Resolution, viz. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this House, that the Prosecution of Protestant Diffenters upon the Penal Laws, is at this Time grievous to the Subject, a weakening of the Protestant Interest, an Encouragement to Popery, and dangerous to the Peace of this Kingdom. And had accordingly under their Deliberation, A Bill for exempting Protestant Diffenters from the Penal Laws. A Committee was also appointed to enquire into the Case of the Quakers Sufferings by those Laws, and an Inclination was apparent in the House of Commons for their Relief at that Time, when the King, by disloying that Parliament, prevented the intended Issue of their Consultations; and the Prosecutions against this People were renewed with a fresh Vigour; for Informers, like Beasts of Prey, were lurking about in most Parts of the Nation, and were encouraged by many of the Clergy and Magistracy: Several of the Priests also turned Informers, and personally affisted in disturbing religious Meetings, and promoting the Ruin of their conscientious Neighbours. Now though those Informers, generally for the Sake of their own Part of the Spoil, fought more after Fines and Diffgreces, than the Imprisonment of Men's Persons; yet many of them were sent up in Priftan, as appears by the following Petition, viz.
To the KING,

The Humble PETITION of above a Thousand Prisoners, commonly called QUAKERS,

S Heweth,

That our renewed Hardships, our continued and increasing Imprisonments, do occasion this our humble Complaint and Request, of which we intreat the King's favourable Acceptance and tender Refentments. We do solemnly declare, that we know no other Cause for our strict Confinements and hard Usage, than what concerns our tender Consciencies in serving and worshipping Almighty God that made us, being well known to be Persons of quiet Conversations and peaceable Behaviour, and clear in the Sight of God of all petitious Contrivances, Plots and Conspiracies, and are not evilly affected towards the King's Person or Government. Howbeit several Goals are filled, without Regard to Sex, Age, or Condition, not only to the impairing our Healths, but endangering many of our Lives, many having already died Prisoners, the greatest Part of late committed for our peaceable religious Meetings, many of us under Fines on that Account, and upon the Act of 13 & 14 Car. 2. Cap. 1. extending also to Banishment. In some Goals many of us crowded in nasty Holes, and mixt among Felons, many under Sentence of Premunire, not for refusing Fidelity or Allegiance to the King, but only not Swearing the same for Conscience-fake. Many under Sentence of Excommunication committed on Writs de Excom. cap. &c. for Non-conformity, &c. and have undergone long and tedious Imprisonments. By which Confinements and Hardships many innocent and industrious Families are left destitute and in Distresses, many honest Tradesmen, Husbandmen, and Farmers, greatly discouraged and spoiled in their Trades and Livelihoods, and many poor Families depending on them for Employment, now for lack thereof exposed to great Want and Penury: Besides the Violence and woful Spoil made upon many, both in City and Country, by Informers, Prosecutions, &c. and for twenty Pounds a Month, and Two-thirds of Estates seized into the King's Hands, &c. which will unavoidably force many to shut up Shops, and leave off their Trades and Farms, &c. (as some have done already) if not timely relieved.

We therefore who are concerned in the Sufferings aforesaid, do in all Christian Humility request, that the King in his Princely Compaion will please to take our distressed Case into his tender Consideration, and afford us Relief from these Hardships and Imprisonments, as he hath formerly done for many of our suffering Friends, which we do thankfully acknowledge, we being sincerely designed by the Grace of God to live peaceably and inoffensively under the King and his Government. Wherefore, according as our Conversations are found concurring with this our solemn Profession,

* This refers to the King's Letters Patent for releasing of the Quakers in general, in 1672 before mentioned.
To the KING,

The Humble ADDRESS of the People commonly called Quakers.

O KING!

The King of Kings and Lord of the whole Earth incline thine Heart to that which is just and merciful in his Sight, and to make such clean and equal Distinguitions, as that the Innocent may not suffer in any Case for the Guilty, that it may ever redound to thy Honour and Safety, and thy peaceable Subjects Comfort.

Our Innocency, Love and Goodwill to thy Person, and the Government that God has committed to thee, encourage us in this our humble Address and Application.

Whereas the late Plot against the King and his Brother the Duke of York, &c. is made an Occasion to persecute many of us for our religious Meetings more severely than formerly,

We do solemnly declare, that it is known to the Divine Majesty and the all-seeing Wisdom, whereby Kings reign, and Princes decree Justice, that our manifold, extreme and continued Sufferings, being only on a religious Account, have not been the least Motive or Provocation to us to define, much less to contrive, the least Hurt either to thy Person or Government, or to the Person of thy Brother the Duke of York, &c. We are clear in the Sight of God, Angels and Men, from all hellish Plots and traiterous Conspiracies, and from all murderous Designs and Undertakings, against the King, his Brother, or any Person on Earth whatsoever, being Works of the Devil and Darkness, having contrariwise learned of Christ Jesus our Lord, by his Light and Grace in our Hearts, not so much as by Force to defend, much less to avenge ourselves from Injuries done us, but to commit our Cause to him that judgeth righteously, as peaceable Followers of our Saviour and Redeemer in his patient Example and Sufferings, who is the Prince of Peace.

O King! we do farther declare, that God Almighty hath taught and engaged us to acknowledge, and actually to obey, Magistracy (as his Ordinance) in all Things not repugnant to his Law and Light in our Consciences, which is certainly agreeable to the Holy Scriptures, and admits not of any immoral or injurious Action: And that even where through tender Conscience we cannot conform, it is our Duty patiently to suffer, and not to rebel nor seek Revenge. And we hope by his divine Grace ever to demean ourselves as
Vol. I. The Preface. xxxvii

as peaceable-minded Christian in our Conversations under the Civil-
Government: And as we do sincerely, and with Reverence, confess
to the divine Power and Providence in thy Restoration, and the
Preservation of thy Person hitherto, so our Prayers and Supplications
are to the Almighty for thy future Safety and Peace, and that in a
thankful Remembrance of God's great Mercies towards thee, thou
mayst be obliged to shew Mercy, and to relieve the Oppressed from
their unmerited Afflictions and Persecutions, which a great Number
of us, thy peaceable Subjects, do even at this Day suffer in our Persons
and Estates, not only by Laws made against, but also by Laws never
made against us; and which is more extreme, divers Severities of
late have been, and still are inflicted, for which no Colour or Pretence
hath been or can be alleged, several Goals being so filled as that
they want Air, and many innocent Persons are held under extreme
Distresses without Regard to Age, Sex, or Condition, to the Loss of
some Lives already, and apparent Hazard of many more, if not to
the endangering Infection in divers Cities and Places in this Nation;
and many Houses, Shops, Barns, and Fields are razed, and swept
of Goods, Corn, and Cattle, tending also to the great Discouragement
of Trade and Husbandry, and to the Impoverishing of a great
Number of quiet and industrious People, and that for no other
Cause but their religious Worship, and the Exercise of their tender
Confessions toward Almighty God that made them, who is the
Sovereign Lord of all, and King in Men's Confessions.

Therefore we humbly intreat thee, O King! in Princely Justice,
Christian Charity, and Compassion, to open our Prison-doors, and
take off our Bonds, relieve the Innocent and Oppressed in thy Land,
that fear God, and in Conversation truly honour the King, and
suffer not the Ruin of such as are quiet in the Land, nor the Widow
and the Fatherless for their peaceable Confessions, to lie at the Door
of a Prince professing the tender and compassionate Religion
of Christ.

But notwithstanding all these Representations of their Case from Time
to Time, and the Hopes sometimes raised of Relief from the favourable
Reception some of them met with in their personal Applications to King
Charles the Second; yet the Persecution complained of continued to the
End of his Reign in 1684.

Upon the Accession of King James the Second to the Throne, they
repeated their Application for Relief, and on the 3d Day of the First
Month called March 1684-5, the following Petition and Cæte, with an
Account of the Number of Prisoners annexed, were presented to the King
by George Whitehead, Alexander Parker, and Gilbert Latey, viz.

To King James the Second, &c.

The Humble Application of the People called Quakers.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God (by whom Kings reign) to take hence the late King Charles the Second,
and to preserve thee peaceably to succeed; we thy Subjects heartily
Vol. I. 

k desire,
The PREFACE.

xxxviii

To the KING,

The Distressed CASE and REQUEST of the Suffering People

commonly called Quakers, humbly presented;

Shewing,

That according to Accounts lately given, above fourteen Hundred of the said People (both Men and Women) are continued Prisoners in England and Wales, only for tender Consciences towards Almighty God that made them: Many under Sentence of Premunire, and many near it, not for refusing the Duty or Substance of Allegiance itself, but only because they dare not Swear:

Others under Pains on the Act for Banishment: Many on Writs of Excommunication: Besides some Hundreds have died Prisoners, many by Means of this long Imprisonment since the Year 1680, (as it is judged) thereby making Widows and Fatherless, and leaving poor innocent Families defolate in Distress and Sorrow.

These two hard Winters Confinement tending also to the Destruction of many in cold Holes and Goals, their Healths being greatly impaired thereby: Besides the Violence and open Spoil made by merciless Informers on the Convention-Act, upon many convicted, unsummoned and unheard in their own Defence, both in City and Country, as also on Qui tam Writs, and other Processses for twenty Pounds a Month, and Two-thirds of Estates seized for the King: All tending to the Ruin of Trade and Husbandry, and infultrious Families; to some not a Bed left, to others no Cattle to till their Ground or give them Milk, nor Corn for Bread nor Seed, nor Tools to work withall: And all these and other Severities done under Pretence of serving the King and the Church, thereby to force us to violate our Consciences, and consequently to destroy our Souls, which we are very tender of, as we are of our Peace with God, and our own Consciences, though accounted as Sheep for the Slaughter. And notwithstanding all these long sustained Extremities, we the said People do solemnly profess and declare in the Sight of the Heart-searcher, that we have nothing but Goodwill and true Affection to the King. We have never been found in any seditions or treasonable Designs,
The PREFACE.

Designs, as being wholly contrary to our Christian Principles and holy Profession.

And knowing where the Word of a King is, there is Power, we in Christian Humility, and for Christ's Sake, intreat that the King will please to find out some Expedient for our Relief in these Cases, from Prisons, Spoil and Ruin.

And we shall, as in Christian Duty bound, pray God for the King's Welfare in this World, and his Eternal Happiness in that which is to come.

London, the 2d of the First Month called March 1684-5.

An Account of the Number of the said Prisoners called Quakers in the several Counties, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Brought up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedfordshire</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkshire</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckinghamshire</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridgeshire</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornwall</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derbyshire</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonshire</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorsetshire</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ely</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucestershire</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartfordshire</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herefordshire</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntingdonshire</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancashire</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1460</strong></td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not long after was also presented,

To the KING and both Houses of PARLIAMENT,

The Suffering Condition of the People called Quakers, only for tender Conscience towards Almighty God, humbly presented;

Shewing,

That of late above one Thousand five Hundred of the said People (both Men and Women) having been detained Prisoners in England, and Part of them in Wales, some of them being since discharged
discharged by the Judges, and others freed by Death through their long and tedious Imprisonment. There are now remaining, according to late Accounts, about one Thousand three Hundred eighty and three, above two Hundred of them Women: Many under Sentence of Premunire, (both Men and Women) and more than three Hundred near it, not for denying the Duty, or refusing the Substance of Allegiance itself, but only because they dare not Swear: Many on Writs of Excommunication, and Fines for the King, and upon the Act for Banishment. Besides above three Hundred and twenty have died in Prison, and Prisoners, since the Year 1660, near one Hundred whereof by Means of this long Imprisonment (as it is judged) since the last Account delivered to the King and Parliament in 1680, thereby making Widows and Fatherless, and leaving them in Distress and Sorrow. The two last hard Winters Restraint, and the Confinement of great Numbers in divers Goals, unavoidably tending towards their Destruction, their Healths being evidently impaired thereby.

And here in London the Goal of Newgate hath been from Time to Time crowded within these two Years (sometimes near twenty in one Room) to the Prejudice of their Health, and several poor innocent Tradesmen of late have been so suffocated by the Clofenefs of the Prison, that they have been taken out fick of a malignant Fever, and died in a few Days after.

Besides these long continued and destructive Hardships upon the Persons of Men and Women as aforesaid, great Violence, outrageous Destruction, and wasteful Havock and Spoil, have been made, and are frequently made upon our Goods and Estates, both in and about this City of London, and other Parts of this Nation, by a Company of idle, extravagant, and mercifles Informers, and their Prosecutions upon the Conventicle-Aet, many being convicted and fined, unmentioned and unheard in their own Defence: As also on Qui tam Writs, at the Suit of Informers (who prosecute for one third Part for themselves) and on other Proceffes for twenty Pounds a Month, and Two-thirds of Estates seiz'd for the King: All tending to the Ruin of Trade, Husbandry, and Farmers, and the impoverifhing of many industrious Families, without Compaffion shewn to Widows, Fatherless, or Defolate; to fome not a Bed left to repf at, to others no Cattle to till their Ground, nor Corn for Bread or Seed, nor Tools to work withal. The faid Informers and Sheriff's Bayliffis in fome Places, being outrageous and exceffive in their Seizures and Diftreffes, breaking into Houfes, and making great Waite and Spoil. And all these and other Severities done againft us by them, under Pretence of Serving the King and the Church, thereby to force us to a Conformity, without inward Conviction or Satisfaction of our tender Confiences, wherein our Peace with God is concerned, which we are very tender of.

The Statutes on which we the faid People suffer Imprisonment, Diftreffes and Spoil, are as followeth, The 5th of Eliz. Chap. 23. de Excommunicato capiendo.
The 23d of Eliz. Chap. 1. for twenty Pounds a Month.

The 29th of Eliz. Chap. 6. for Continuation.

The 35th of Eliz. Chap. 1. for abjuring the Realm on pain of Death.

The 1st of Eliz. Chap. 2. for Twelve-pence a Sunday.

The 3d of King James the First, Chap. 4. for Premunire.

Imprisonment during Life, and Estates confiscated.

The 13th and 14th of King Charles the Second, against Quakers.

&c. Transportation.

The 22d of King Charles the Second, Chap. 2. against seditious Conventicles.

The 17th of King Charles the Second, Chap. 2. against Non-Conformists.

The 27th of King Henry the Eighth, Chap. 20. some few suffer thereupon.

Upon Indictments at Common Law, pretended and framed against our peaceable religious Assemblies, for Riots, Routs, Breach of the Peace, &c. Many (both Men and Women) thereupon fined, imprisoned, and detained for Non-payment, some till Death: Instance the City of Bristol, where a great Number have been these divers Years straitly confined and crowded in Goal, mostly above one Hundred on such Pretence, about seventy of them Women, many aged.

And in the City of Norwich, in the Year 1682 and 83, about seventy kept in hold, forty five whereof in Holes and Dungeons for many Weeks together, and great Hardships have been, and are, in other Places. So that such our peaceable Meetings are sometimes fined in the Conventicle-Act as for a religious Exercise, and other Fines at Common Law, as riotous, routous, &c. when nothing of that Nature could ever be proved against them, there being nothing of Violence or Injury either done or threatened, or intended, against the Person or Property of any other whatsoever.

The during and tedious Imprisonments are chiefly on the Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, upon the Judgment of Premunire, and upon Fines said to be for the King. The great Spoil and excessive Distresses and Seizures are chiefly upon the Conventicle-Act, and for twenty Pounds a Month, and Two-thirds of Estates, and on Qui tam Writs. In some Counties divers have suffered by Seizures and Distresses above eight Years past, and Writs lately issued out for farther Seizures in several Counties for twenty Pounds a Month, amounting to the Value of many Thousand Pounds, sometimes seizing for eleven Months at once, and making Sale of all Goods and Chattels within Doors and without, both of Household Goods, Beds, Shop Goods, Moveables, Cattle, &c. and Prosecution hereupon still continued, and in divers Counties much increased: So that several who have long employed some Hundreds of poor Families in Manufacture, and paid considerable Taxes to the King, are greatly disabled from both by these Writs and Seizures, as well as by long Imprisonments. So many Serge-makers of Plymouth, as kept above five Hundred poor People at Work, disabled by Imprisonment: Many in the County
of Suffolk, under a long Imprisonment, sentenced to a *Premunire*; one whereof employed at least two Hundred poor People in the Woollen Manufacture, when at Liberty. Omitting other Instances, that we may not seem too tedious, these may evince how destructive such Severities are to Trade and Industry, and ruinous to many poor Families. On the *Conventicle Act*, within these two Years last past, many in and about this City of London, have been extremely oppressed, impaired, and spoiled in their Estates and Trades, upon numerous Convictions and Warrants made against them in their Absence, upon the Credit of Informations sworn by concealed Informers, divers of them *impudent Women*, who swear for their Profit in Part of the Fines and Seizures, their Husbands being Prisoners for Debt, through their own Extravagancies. The Warrants commonly made to break open and enter Houses, which is done with Rigour and great Spoil, not sparing Widows, Fatherless, or poor Families, who are sustained by their daily Care and Industry, not leaving them a Bed to rest upon. The Fines upon one Justice’s Warrants amounting to many Hundreds of Pounds, frequently ten Pounds a Warrant, and two Warrants at once for twenty Pounds executed upon one Person, and three Warrants at once from another Justice for sixty Pounds upon another Person, and all his Goods carried away in about ten Cart-loads, and five Warrants at once for fifty Pounds upon another, &c. besides what we have suffered by others in the like Kind. And in this destructive Course the Informers have Encouragement, and are suffered still to go on, to the ruining many Families in their Trades and Livelihoods; divers so discouraged and disabled, that they are forced to give over their Shops and Trades.

These Informers being accepted for credible Witnesses, yet Parties, swearing for their own Profit and Gain in the Absence of the Persons prosecuted. This we think is very hard, and undue Proceedings, and not consistent with Common Law and Justice. As also convicting and fining us upon their Depositions, *unsummoned* and *unheard* in our own Defence, and so keeping us ignorant of our Accusers, unless upon Travers of our Appeals. This Procedure appears contrary to the Law of God, common Justice and Equity, and to the Law and Justice of the ancient Romans, and of Nations.

And although it hath been openly manifested upon Trial of Appeals at several Quarter-Sessions, both for *Middlesex* and London, and other Places, that the Deposition of divers Informers have been false in Fact, yet the great Trouble and Charge in the Travers of Appeals, and the great Encouragement Informers have from him who grants the most Warrants, hath been a Discouragement to many from seeking such difficult Remedy, considering also the treble Costs against the Appellant, in Case he succeeds not, or is not acquitted upon Trial; whereas there is no Costs or Restitution awarded or given against the Informers for unjust Prosecutions. Some also having refused to grant Appeals, others denied Copies of Warrants to prevent Appeals; which whether this be equal or just, pray consider ye that are wise and judicious Men. And whether it be...
be for the King's Honour and the People's Interest, that idle, 
drunken, extravagant Informers, should either be encouraged, or 
suffered to go on thus to ruin Trade, Husbandry and Families, or to 
command and threaten Justices of the Peace, with the Forfeiture of 
an Hundred Pounds if they do not make Convictions, and if such 
Warrants, upon their bare Informations, and uncertain Depositions, 
frequently in the Absence of the Accused.

And, lastly, one third Part of the Fines being assigned to the 
King, he can only remit that; but the Informers, and Poor being 
assigned two third Parts, seems not to allow him to remit them, 
how much Caufe soever may appear to him to extend his Favour in 
that Cafe: Is not this against the King's Prerogative, to restrain his 
Sovereign Clemency? And how far it reflects upon the Government, 
and is scandalous thereto, for beggarly rude Informers (some of them 
confident Women) not only to command, threaten and disquiet 
Justices, Peace-Officers, &c. but to destroy the King's honest, in-
dustrious and peaceable Subjects in their Properties and Estates, is 
worthy of your serious Considerations? And whether the said Con-
venticle-Aet ought not therefore justly to be repealed? A noted 
Instance of the like Cafe we have concerning the Statute of the 1st 
of Henry the Seventh, Chap. 3. (for determining certain Offences, 
and Contempts upon Informers Prosecutions) being repealed in the 
first Year of King Henry the Eighth, Chap. 6. though that in some 
Respects was more tolerable than this.

Be pleased to make our Cafe your own, and do to us as you would be 
done unto. As you would not be oppressed or destroyed in your Per-
sons or Estates, nor have your Properties invaded, and Posterities 
ruined, for serving and worshipping Almighty God (that made all 
Mankind) according to your Perventions and Consciences, but would 
no doubt enjoy the Liberty thereof: So we intreat you to allow the 
same Liberty to tender Consciences, that live peaceably under the 
Government, as you would enjoy yourselves; and to disdain all the 
said Conventicle-Aet, and to stop these devouring Informers, and also 
take away all Sanguinary Laws, corporal and pecuniary Punishments 
merely on the Score of Religion and Conscience, and let not the 
Ruin and Cry of the Widow, Fatherless, and innocent Families, lie 
upon this Nation, nor at your Door, who have not only a great 
Truth repose in you for the Prosperity and Good of the whole 
Nation, but also do profess Christianity, and the tender Religion 
of our Lord Jesus Christ.

And notwithstanding all these long fustained Extremities, we the 
said suffering People do solemnly profess and declare in the Sight of 
the all-seeing God, who is the Searcher of Hearts, that as we have 
ever been found in any feditious or treasonable Designs (they being 
wholly contrary to our Christian Principle and Profession) so we 
have nothing but good Will and true Christian Affection to the King 
and Government, sincerely desiring his and your Safety, Prosperity 
and Concurrence in Mercy and Truth, for the Good of the whole 
Kingdom.

Having
The PREFACE.

Having thus given you in short the general state of our suffering Cafe, in matter of fact, without personal reflection, we in Christian humility, and for Christ's sake, intent, that you will tenderly and charitably consider of the premises, and find out some effectual expedient or way for our relief from prisons, spoil and ruin.

Upon these and other applications to king James, and presenting to him a list of the names of some hundreds of persons under prosecution in the exchequer, &c, the king being moved for a non prosequi, or stay of process, was pleased to give direction to the lord treasurer and attorney general, that no more exchequer warrants might be issued out against the Quakers on occasion of their absence from the national worship. Upon which the following petition was presented,

To Laurence earl of rochester, lord treasurer of England;

The humble petition of us whose names are hereunder subscribed, on behalf of the persons called Quakers, named in the list hereunto annexed;

SHEWETH,

That in pursuance to the king's reference made to his attorney general, he among other things did, on the 20th day of January last 1685, make his report, that the persons named in the list hereunto annexed, are convicted for their monthly absence from church, and are returned into the exchequer, and in charge there for their twenty pounds per month.

That upon the reading of the said report, the king was graciously pleased to signify his royal pleasure amongst other things, that process might be forthwith stayed from issuing out of the exchequer against the said persons named in the said list.

That it now remains under the consideration of the attorney general, to direct or prepare such instruments to discharge the proceedings, as well against the persons named in the said list, as all others mentioned in the said report.

That forasmuch as process is now likely to issue forth out of the exchequer against the persons named in the said list, before the attorney general can direct or prepare such instruments to be made for relief of the persons in the said report, according to the king's will and pleasure,

May it therefore please the said lord treasurer in the mean time, to issue forth his warrants to the clerk of the pipe, for staying of process against the persons named in the said list, until their discharge can be effectually completed in pursuance of the king's said gracious will and pleasure.

And the said petitioners shall, &c.
The said Lord Treasurer accordingly issued his Warrant as follows, viz.

"A Copy of the Lord Treasurer's Warrant to the Clerk of the Pipe, to forbear making forth any Process against the Persons mentioned in the said Lift, viz.

AFTER my hearty Commendations, these are to authorize and direct you, to forbear making out any Process against any of the Persons mentioned in these four Sheets of Paper hereto annexed, each Sheet being subscribed by myself, and the three first Sheets having four Columns of Names, the fourth only two, till the next Term. And if any Processes are already made forth, you are immediately to supersede the same: And for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

To my very loving Friend the Clerk of the Pipe, or his Deputy."

Whitehall, Treasury-Chamber, March 4th 1685.

"ROCHESTER."

The Stay of Proceedings in the Exchequer thus obtained, prevented the Ruin of some Hundreds of Sufferers in the respective Cities and Counties.

The King was also pleased upon farther Application to him, to grant a Commission for enquiring into the Conduct of the Informers about London, which upon Enquiry was found attended with so much false Swearing, Injustice and Illegality, that upon Signification of the King's Pleasure therein, the Informers were discountenanced, both by the Justices, and at the Quarter-Sessions in London and Middlesex, and their Course gradually flopped in other Parts of the Kingdom. At length, on the 4th of the Month called April 1687, came forth the King's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, and for the immediate Suspension of all and all Manner of penal Laws in Matters Ecclesiastical, for not coming to Church, or for any other Non-conformity to the Religion established.

By that Declaration present Ease and Relief to Protestant Dissenters ensued, so that they could generally hold their religious Meetings undisturbed. But as that Declaration was looked upon, even by many of those who received a present Benefit from it, as an Extent of the King's Prerogative beyond it's due Bounds, and which had not the Sanction of any Act of Parliament, the Liberty thereby granted was at most but precarious and uncertain.

In the following Year, viz. 1688, it pleased Almighty God, to whom only the Intentions and Designs of Princes are foreseen and foreknown, in the Course of his Providence, to remove the said King James the Second from the Government of these Nations, and to place upon the Throne King William the Third, and his Consort Queen Mary, for whose truly Protestant Reign was referred the Glory of establishing to Protestant Dissenters a general Liberty of Conscience in religious Worship, which was done in the first Year of their Reign by an Act of Parliament, intituled, An
An ACT for exempting their Majesties Protestant Subjects, dissenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain Laws.

FONISHING as some Ease to scrupulous Consciences in the Exercise of Religion, may be an effectual Means to unite their Majesties Protestant Subjects in Interest and Affection: Be it Enacted by the King and Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That neither the Statute made in the three and twentieth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, intituled, An Act to retain the Queen's Majesty's Subjects in their due Obedience; nor the Statute made in the twenty ninth Year of the said Queen, intituled, An Act for the more speedy and due Execution of certain Branches of the Statute made in the three and twentieth Year of the Queen's Majesty's Reign, (viz. the aforesaid Act;) nor that Branch or Clause of a Statute made in the first Year of the Reign of the said Queen, intituled, An Act for the Uniformity of Common-prayer and Service in the Church, and Administration of the Sacraments, whereby all Persons having no lawful nor reasonable Excuse to be absent, are required to return to their Parish-Church or Chapel, or some usual Place where the Common-prayer shall be used, upon pain of Punishment by the Censures of the Church, and also upon pain that every Person so offending, shall forfeit for every such Offence Twelve-pence. Nor the Statute made in the third Year of the Reign of the late King James the First, intituled, An Act for the better discovering and suppressing Popish Recusants; nor that other Statute made in the same Year, intituled, An Act to prevent and avoid Dangers which may grow by Popish Recusants; nor any other Law or Statute of this Realm made against Papists or Popish Recusants, except the Statute made in the five and thirtieth Year of King Charles the Second, intituled, An Act for the more effectually preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament, shall be construed to extend to any Person or Persons dissenting from the Church of England, that shall take the Oaths mentioned in a Statute made this present Parliament, intituled, An Act for removing and preventing of all Questions and Disputes concerning the Assembling and Sitting of this present Parliament, and shall make and subscribe the Declaration mentioned in a Statute made in the thirtieth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, An Act to prevent Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament: Which Oaths and Declarations the Justices of the Peace, at the General Sessions of the Peace, to be held for the County or Place where such Person shall live, are hereby required to tender and administer to such Persons as shall offer themselves to make and subscribe the same, and thereof shall keep a Register; and likewise none of the Persons aforesaid, shall give or pay as any Fee
The Preface.

Vol. I.

or Reward to any Officer or Officers belonging to the Court aforesaid, above the Sum of Six-pence, nor that more than once, for his or their Entry of his taking the said Oaths, and making and subscribing the said Declaration; nor above the farther Sum of Six-pence for any Certificate of the same, to be made out and signed by the Officer or Officers of the said Court.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person or Persons already convicted, or prosecuted in order to Conviction of Recusancy by Indictment, Information, Act of Debt, or otherwise grounded upon the aforesaid Statutes, or any of them, that shall take the said Oaths mentioned in the said Statute made this present Parliament, and make and subscribe the Declaration aforesaid in the Court of Exchequer, or Assizes, or General or Quarter-Sessions, to be held for the County where such Person lives, and to be thence respectively certified into the Exchequer, shall be thenceforth exempted and discharged from all the Penalties, Seizures, Forfeitures, Judgments, and Executions incurred by Force of any of the aforesaid Statutes, without any Composition, Fee, or farther Charge whatsoever.

And be it farther Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person and Persons, that shall as aforesaid take the said Oaths, and make and subscribe the Declaration aforesaid, shall not be liable to any Pains, Penalties or Forfeitures, as mentioned in an Act made in the five and thirtieth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, intituled, An Act to retain the Queen's Majesty's Subjects in their due Obedience; nor to an Act made in the two and twentieth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled, An Act to suppress and prevent feditious Conventicles; nor shall any of the said Persons be prosecuted in any Ecclesiastical Court, for or by Reason of their Non-conformity to the Church of England.

Probided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Assembly of Persons dissenting from the Church of England, shall be had in any Place for religious Worship with the Doors locked, barred or bolted, during any Time of such meeting together, all and every Person or Persons, that shall come to or be at such Meeting, shall not receive any Benefit from this Law, but be liable to all the Pains and Penalties of all the aforesaid Laws, recited in this Act, for such their Meeting, notwithstanding his taking the Oaths, and his making and subscribing the Declaration aforesaid.

Probided always, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt any of the Persons aforesaid from paying of Tithe, or other Parochial Duties, or any other Duties to the Church or Minister, nor from any Prosecution in any Ecclesiastical Court or elsewhere for the same.

And be it farther Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person dissenting from the Church of England as aforesaid, shall hereafter be chosen, or otherwise appointed, to bear the Office of High-Constable, or Petty-Constable, Churchwarden, Overseer of the Poor,
Poor, or any other Parochial or Ward-Office, and such Person shall scruple to take upon him any of the said Offices in regard of the Oath, or any other Matter or Thing required by the Law to be taken or done in respect of such Office, every such Person shall and may execute such Office or Employment by a sufficient Deputy, by him to be provided, that shall comply with the Laws on this Behalf.

Provided always, The said Deputy be allowed and approved by such Person or Persons, in such Manner as such Officer or Officers respectively, should by Law have been allowed and approved.

And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person dissenting from the Church of England in holy Orders, or pretending to holy Orders, nor any Preacher or Teacher of dissenting Protestants, that shall make and subscribe the Declaration aforesaid, and take the said Oaths at the General or Quarter-Seffions of the Peace, to be held for the County, Town, Parts or Division, where such Person lives, which Court is hereby empowered to administer the same, and shall also declare his Approval of, and subscribe the Articles of Religion mentioned in the Statute made in the thirtieth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, except the thirty fourth, thirty fifth and thirty sixth, and these Words of the twentieth Article, viz. [The Church hath Power to decree Rites or Ceremonies, and Authority in Controversies of Faith, and yet] shall be liable to any of the Pains and Penalties mentioned in an Act made in the seventeenth Year of King Charles the Second, intituled, An Act for restraining Non-conformists from inhabiting in Corporations; nor the Penalties mentioned in the aforesaid Act made in the two and twentieth Year of his said late Majesty's Reign, for or by Reason of such Persons preaching at any Meeting for the Exercise of Religion; nor to the Penalties of one Hundred Pounds mentioned in an Act made in the 13th and 14th of King Charles the Second, intituled, An Act for the Uniformity of publick Prayers and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies; and for establishing the Form of making, ordaining and consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons, in the Church of England, for officiating in any Congregation for the Exercise of Religion permitted and allowed by this Act.

Provided always, That the making and subscribing the said Declaration, and the taking the said Oaths, and making the Declaration of Approbation, and Subscription to the said Articles in Manner as aforesaid, by every respective Person or Persons herein before mentioned, at such General or Quarter-Seffions of the Peace as aforesaid, shall be then and there entred of Record in the said Court, for which Six-pence shall be paid to the Clerk of the Peace, and no more.

Provided that such Person shall not at any Time preach in any Place but with the Doors not locked, barred or bolted, as aforesaid.

And whereas some dissenting Protestants scruple the baptizing of Infants, Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person in pretended holy Orders, or pretending to holy Orders, or
Preacher or Teacher, that shall subscribe the aforesaid Articles of Religion, except before excepted, and also except Part of the twenty seventh Article touching Infant-Baptism, and shall take the said Oaths, and make and subscribe the Declaration aforesaid, in Manner aforesaid, every such Person shall enjoy all the Privileges, Benefits and Advantages, which any other dissenting Minister as aforesaid, might have or enjoy by Virtue of this Act.

And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Teacher or Preacher in holy Orders, or pretended holy Orders, that is a Minister, Preacher or Teacher of a Congregation, that shall take the Oaths herein required, and make and subscribe the Declaration aforesaid, and also subscribe such of the aforesaid Articles of the Church of England as are required by this Act in Manner aforesaid, every such Person shall enjoy all the Privileges, Benefits and Advantages, which any other dissenting Minister as aforesaid, might have or enjoy by Virtue of this Act.

And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Teacher or Preacher in holy Orders, or pretended holy Orders, that is a Minister, Preacher or Teacher of a Congregation, that shall take the Oaths herein required, and make and subscribe the Declaration aforesaid, and also subscribe such of the aforesaid Articles of the Church of England as are required by this Act in Manner aforesaid, shall be thenceforth exempted from serving upon any Jury, or from being chosen or appointed to bear the Office of Churchwarden, Overseer of the Poor, or any other Parochial or Ward Office, or other Office in any Hundred of any Shire, City, Town, Parish, Division or Wapentake.

And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Justice of the Peace may at any Time hereafter, require any Person that goes to any Meeting for Exercise of Religion, to make and subscribe the Declaration aforesaid, and also to take the said Oaths or Declaration of Fidelity herein after mentioned, in Case such Person scruples the taking of an Oath, and upon Refusal thereof, such Justice of the Peace is hereby required to commit such Person to Prison without Bail or Mainprize, and to certify the Name of such Person to the next General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace to be held for that County, City, Town, Part or Division, where such Person then resides; and if such Person so committed, shall upon a second Tender at the General or Quarter-Sessions, refuse to make and subscribe the Declaration aforesaid, such Person refusing shall be then and there recorded, and he shall be taken thenceforth to all Intents and Purposes for a Popish Recusant Convict, and suffer accordingly, and incur all the Penalties and Forfeitures of all the aforesaid Laws.

And whereas there are certain other Persons, Dissenters from the Church of England, who scruple the taking of any Oath; Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every such Person shall make and subscribe the aforesaid Declaration, and also this Declaration of Fidelity following, viz.
"I A. B. do sincerely promise, and solemnly declare before God and the World, that I will be true and faithful to King William and Queen Mary. And I do solemnly profess and declare, that I do from my Heart abhor, detest and renounce, as impious and Heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Opinion, that Princes excommunicated or de-prived by the Pope, or any Authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I do declare, that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potestate, hath or ought to have any Power, Jurisdiction, Superiority, Pre-eminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realme.

And shall subscribe a Profession of their Christian Belief in these Words.

I A. B. profess Faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his Eternal Son the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed for evermore: And do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by divine Inspiration.

Which Declarations and Subscriptions shall be made and entered upon Record at the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the County, City or Place where every such Person shall then reside. And every such Person that shall make and subscribe the two Declarations and Profession aforesaid, being thereunto required, shall be exempted from all the Pains and Penalties of all and every the afore-mentioned Statutes made against Popish Recusants or Protestant Non-Conformists, and also from the Penalties of an Act made in the fifth Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, An Act for the Assurance of the Queen's Royal Power over all Estates and Subjects within her Dominions, for or by Reason of such Persons not taking or refusing to take the Oath mentioned in the said Act. And also from the Penalties of an Act made in the thirteenth and fourteenth Years of the Reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, An Act to prevent Mischief that may arise by certain Persons called Quakers refusing to take lawful Oaths; and enjoy all other the Benefits, Privileges and Advantages under the like Limitations, Provisions and Conditions, which any other Dissenters shall or ought to enjoy by Virtue of this Act.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any Person shall refuse to take the said Oaths when tendered to them, which every Justice of Peace is hereby empowered to do, such Person shall not be admitted to make and subscribe the two Declarations aforesaid, though required thereunto, either before any Justice of the Peace, or at the General Quarter-Sessions, before or after any Conviction of Popish Recusancy as aforesaid; unless such Person can within thirty one Days after such Tender of the Declarations to him, produce two sufficient Protestant Witnesses to testify upon Oath, that they believe him to be a Protestant Dissenter, or a Certificate under the Hands of four Protestants who are conformable to the Church of England, or have taken the Oaths, and subscribed the Declaration above mentioned, and shall also produce a Certificate under
Provided also, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That until such Certificate under the Hands of six of his Congregation as aforesaid be produced, and two Protestant Witnesses come to attest his being a Protestant Different, or a Certificate under the Hands of four Protestants as aforesaid be produced, the Justice of the Peace shall, and is hereby required to take a Recognizance, with two Sureties in the penal Sum of fifty Pounds, to be levied of his Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, to the Use of the King’s and Queen’s Majesties, their Heirs and Successors, for his producing the same; and if he cannot give such Security, to commit him to Prison, there to remain until he has produced such Certificates or two Witnesses as aforesaid. Provided always, and it is the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, That all the Laws made and provided for the frequenting of divine Service on the Lord’s Day, commonly called Sunday, shall be still in full Force, and executed against all Persons that offend against the said Laws; except such Persons come to some Congregation or Assembly allowed or permitted by this Act. Provided always, and be it farther enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That neither this Act, nor any Clause, Article or Thing herein contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to give any Ease, Benefit or Advantage to any Papist or Popish Reculant whatsoever, or any Person that shall deny in his Preaching or Writing the Doctrine of the blessed Trinity, as it is declared in the aforesaid Articles of Religion. Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons, at any Time or Times after the tenth Day of June, do and shall willingly, and of purpose, maliciously, or contumeliously, come into any Cathedral or Parish-Church, Chapel or other Congregation permitted by this Act, and disquiet or disturb the same, or misuse any Preacher or Teacher, such Person or Persons, upon Proof thereof before any Justice of Peace by two or more sufficient Witnesses, shall find two Sureties to be bound by Recognizance in the penal Sum of fifty Pounds, and in Default of such Sureties shall be committed to Prison, there to remain till the next General or Quarter-Sessions; and upon Conviction of the said Offence, at the said General or Quarter-Sessions, shall suffer the Pain and Penalty of twenty Pounds, to the Use of the King’s and Queen’s Majesties, their Heirs and Successors. Provided always, That no Congregation, or Assembly for religious Worship, shall be permitted or allowed by this Act, until the Place of such Meeting shall be certified to the Bishop of the Diocese, or to the Archdeacon of that Archdeaconry, or to the Justices of the Peace for the County, City or Place in which such Meeting shall be held, and registered in the said Bishop’s or Archdeacon’s Court respectively, or recorded at the said General or Quarter-Sessions: The Register or Clerk of the Peace whereof respectively, is hereby required to register the same, and to give Certificate thereof to such Person.
The PREFACE. VOL. I.

This Act put an End to the Persecution of Protestant Diffenters in this Nation, for the Exercise of religious Worship, had a natural Tendency to unite Subjects of divers Persuasions in mutual Love and Affection one towards another, and was and is a general Blessing, and exceedingly conducive to the strengthening of the Protestant Interest.

At this happy Period of Time have we thought proper to distinguish this present Collection: To the Publication of which we have been induced by the following Reasons.

1st. To express our Regard to the Memory of the Sufferers, many of whom we highly esteem for their Christian, Courage and Conancy in maintaining the Truths they were persuaded of, and preferring Peace of Conscience to all worldly Considerations.

2d. To exhibit to Posterity a Variety of rare and singular Instances of a People remarkable for their Christian Zeal and immoveable Resolution in maintaining their Right of publicly assembling for the Worship of God: An Indication that in these Assemblies they were made Partakers of that solid Comfort and Celestial Sweetness which attends the true and Evangelical Worship, which they valued above all the Delights, Pleasures and Enjoyments of this World, and which supported and enabled them cheerfully to undergo not only the Spoiling of their Goods, but Imprisonments, Banishments, and even Death itself, for they stood fast in one Spirit with one Mind, striving together for the Truth of the Gospel, and in nothing terrifyed by their Adversaries: For unto them it was given in the Behalf of Christ, not only to believe on him, but also to suffer for his Sake, Phil. i. 27, 28, 29. May their Confidence fir up those who now freely enjoy what they so dearly purchased, viz. The Liberty of their religious Meetings, to an affiduous Practice of their Duty in that Respect, and to a diligent seeking after that inward Solace and Heavenly Satisfaction of Soul, which refreshes and sustains those who sincerely worship the Father of Spirits, in Spirit and in Truth.

3d. That the Sufferings they underwent for their Testimony to the Purity and Spirituality of the Christian Dispensation, their commendable Zeal against the Payment of Tithes, and their earnest Endeavours to preserve the Doctrine of the Gospel free from any undue Mixture, either of Jewish Ceremonies or Heathenish Superstition, may induce others to a serious Consideration of the Importance of that Testimony, and the Nature of those Payments, which they esteemed Antichristian, to search the Scriptures, and to practice agreeably to the Conviictions they may receive from such Enquiry. On this Head Trials and Sufferings yet continue and are most lasting, because the Power and Interest of the Priesthood (the principal Source of all Sufferings for Religion) are most nearly concerned therein.

4th. That
4th. That the Example of their Ancestors may reprove the present Degeneracy of too many, who by Speech and Behaviour proclaim their Declension, from that Plainness and Simplicity, in both, which those that went before them conscientiously practised and suffered for, and that being thereby excited to a religious Search into the *Ground and Origin of the Expressions, Habits, Customs, and Salutations of the Times which their Elders so zealously disused, they may discern the Inconstancy of those Things with the Purity of the Christian Religion, and be reclaimed from a mean and cowardly Compliance therein, contemptible even with those they give it to, and which has gradually led some into greater Evils, by associating with such as frequent Sports, Plays, sinful Pastimes and Diversions, till their Delight has centred in that which their Fathers could find no Peace in, and which it is reasonable to think, themselves have sometimes practised with much Regret and Uneasiness of Mind, in vainly attempting to stifle the Checks of that divine Light, which they know would direct them better.

5th. That comparing our own Times with the preceding, and the Liberty we now enjoy with the afflicted State of our Predecessors, whose Persons and Properties were made a Prey to the will of Men, we may receive the present Blessings with humble and thankful Hearts, duly prizeing the Mercies of God, and the Favour of the Government under which we live, and earnestly praying that the Throne of the King may be estabhlished in Righteousness, that a Spirit of Peace and Charity may diffuse itself through all his Dominions, and unto the Ends of the Earth, to the Completion of that glorious State of the Kingdom of the Messiah predicted by the Prophets, wherein The Wolf shall dwell with the Lamb, and the Leopard shall lie down with the Kid, and the Calf and the young Lion and the Fatling together, and a little Child shall lead them; and the Cow and the Bear shall feed, and their young ones shall lie down together; and the Lion shall eat Straw like the Ox, and the fucking Child shall play on the Hole of the Ape, and the weaned Child shall put his Hand upon the Cockatrice Den. When the Earth shall be full of the Knowledge of the Lord as the Waters cover the Sea. When they shall beat their Swords into Plough-shares, and their Spears into Pruning-hooks: When Nation shall not lift up Sword against Nation, neither shall they learn War any more; but they shall sit every Man under his Vine, and under his Fig-Tree, and none shall make them afraid. When all People shall walk every one in the Name of his God, and we will walk in the Name of the Lord our God for ever.

Vol. I. o

* For their Help in such Enquiry, they are recommended to the Perusal of the fifteenth Proposition of ROBERT BARCLAY's Apology, with his Differation thereupon; and also the ninth and tenth Chapters of WILLIAM PENN's No Cross, No Crown.
We think it not improper in this Place, to obviate one of the principal Objections which the Persecutors of this People unjustly advanced against them, viz. The Singularity of their Sentiments, and that the Testimony they bore, struck against such Points in Religion, as other Protestants before them had not been concerned to oppose. This Objection can have but little Weight with those who shall consider the Reformation from Popery, as a gradual and progressive Work: The first Reformers in England went through the fiery Trial, and many of them sacrificed their Lives in a faithful Testimony against the Idolatry of the Popish Mass, the absurd and irrational Doctrine of Transubstantiation, the Adoration of Images, and other gross Superstitions of the Romish Church. These dark Errors were abolished by Laws of Protestant Princes, and the Papal Power renounced: But the Christian Zeal and Fervour which began this Work, by Degrees languished and waxed cool, to the Rewarding of the Reformation, and continuing among the Reformers themselves, many Relics of the Papal Corruption unremoved. Against these yet remaining Marks of the old Apotheosis, the primitive Spirit of Protestantism reviving among the Quakers, constrained them to testify, and enabled them to suffer under Penal Laws, enacted by degenerate Protestants, to prevent any farther Progress of that Reformation which their Forefathers had begun, and which the said People called Quakers have incessantly laboured to carry on, and subvert, such among them, who abide faithful to their first Principles, do yet steadily persist, as become a Race of true Protestant Reformers, more zealous for the Extirpation of Popery, than any that ever went before them: For after that professed Protestants had affinced to themselves an Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, in some Degree resembling that of Rome, and Protestant Priests had appropriated to themselves the old Popish Maintenance by Tithe, and other such Fees and Perquisitions as the Romish Clergy had formerly enjoyed, they prosecuted the conscientious Withholders of their Pay, and spared not to recover it by the same Methods which those of the Church of Rome had done before them. A multitude of Inflations of extreme Rigour and Severity in recovering Church Claims are to be met with in this Collection; the Zeal of the Clergy most remarkably exerting itself against the Obstructors of their Interest, and inducing them to excite the Legislature against them in order to their Extirpation. Hence proceeded Acts for Fining and Banishment, to which the invincible Constancy of this People in publicly assembling for their religious Worship, and their Refusal to Swear in any Cause, did continually expose them. Nor was it possible for them to evade the Rigour of the Laws, whose Habit, Speech and Decortment, subjected them to every Man's Notice, and whose open religious Meetings, at certain fixed Times and Places, ministered never-failing Occasions for their Enemies to execute their Malign upon them.

That the following Collection of the Sufferings of this People might be as complete as the Nature of the Thing would admit, the Compiler of it has endeavoured, by an induftrious Application for
many Years past, to furnish himself with a competent Knowledge of
his Subject; and for that End has had Recourse not only to their
own Manuscript Records, wherein is preferred a genuine Account of
such of the Sufferings of their Friends as were transmitted to them,
but has also consulted a great Number of printed Accounts relative
thereto, and which were published at or near the Time of the Trans-
actions related: So that the Reader has here presented to his View,
digested in proper Order of Time and Place, a faithful Narrative,
not only of what before lay dispersed, but also of many remarkable
Matters never heretofore published, which yet were thought well worthy
of being rescued from Oblivion, and transmitted to Posterity.

The Matters of Fact, herein related, are attended with all reasonable
Evidences of Truth, and many of them are confirmed by correspondent
Copies of Letters, Warrants, Mittimus's, Prefentments, Indictments,
Trials, and other publick Proceedings, inserted in their proper Places
through the Course of this Collection.

We make no Apology for the Plainness of our Style; a Composure
of this Nature requiring no Embellishments either of Art or Elegance:
Wherefore disregarding the Censures of Critics, this Collection of
the Sufferings of a plain, honest, and conscientious People, is
recommended to the serious and weighty Consideration of judicious and
Christian Enquirers,

By the Compiler,

Joseph Bessie.

A Collection
A COLLECTION
OF THE
SUFFERINGS
Of the People called
QUAKERS.

The INTRODUCTION.

CHAP. I.

Containing the Principal Causes and Motives of that People's Different
from the Forms of Worship established by Law.

The Testimony of a good Conscience, bearing Witness to the Truth,
in Opposition to Opinions and Practices established, under the
Name of Religion, by human Laws, and enforced by Penalties, has
been the common Cause alleged by all sincere Sufferers, Confessors
and Martyrs, for any Branch of Christian Doctrine or Duty required
of them to teach or practice, either by the immediate Call and Evidence of the Spirit
of God in themselves, or the Testimony of the holy Scriptures always agreeing
therewith.

This General Plea, the persecuted People, here treated of, have
constantly, and as reasonably as any, infisted on, in Justification of themselves,
and of that practical Diffent from Opinions and Customs in Religion, which
though generally received, appeared to them inconsistent with the Truth, the
Doctrine of which is firm and immutable, and which, though popular Prejudices
and human Laws may sometimes contradict, they can never alter.

The principal Points wherein their Conscientious Nonconformity rendered
them obnoxious to the Penalties of the Law, were,

I. Their Refusal to pay Tithes, which they esteemed a Jewish Ceremony
abrogated by the Coming of Christ. They also considered, that the Levitical
Priesthood, which took Tithes, being changed, a Change also of the Law
which enjoined the Payment of them did necessarily follow: And that there
being no Precept either of Christ or his Apostles, enjoining them to be paid
under the Gospel, his Disciples are totally freed from all Obligation thereto,
and that it was a Christian Duty in them to stand fast in that Liberty wherewith
Christ had made them free, and to be no more entangled with the Yoke of Bondage.

II. Their Refusal to pay Rates or Assessments for building and repairing
Houses, or Places, appropriated to the Exercise of such a Worship as they did
Vol. I.

not
not approve of; the pretended Consecration of which Places, they looked upon as an unwarrantable Superstition; they also considered the said Affurances as applied to many other unscriptural Uses and Impostitions, which they could not, with a good Conscience, contribute to the Support and Maintenance of.

III. Their constant Obedience to the Precept of Christ, Swear not at all, which they would not in any Case transgress: For they did not believe, that any human Law or Power upon Earth could justify them in the known Breach of a positive Command, such as they esteemed that of our Saviour to be in Respect of Swearing. In this Point they were acted by an invincible Constancy, and supported steadfast in the Faith, through Bonds, Imprisonments, Banishments, and even Death itself.

IV. Their Diffuse of the Custom of uncovering their Heads, or pulling off their Hats, by way of Homage to Men, which they accounted an undue and unscriptural Respect of Persons, and a Misapplication of that outward Signification of Honour and Address which they appropriated to God only. This Custom had not the Sanction of any written Law; yet the Omission of it was deemed a Contempt, and frequently punished by Fines and Imprisonment.

V. Their Christian Resolution of assembling publickly for the Worship of God, in such Manner as was most agreeable to their Consciences, from which nothing could deter them; and in which they stood much exposed to the Malice of their Adversaries, who always knew where to find them. In this they manifested an Intrepidity, sometimes astonishing, even to those who came to their Meetings on purpose to molest them.

VI. The Necessity many of them found themselves under of publishing the Doctrine of Truth which they were perfecuted of, and of reproving Vice and Immorality openly in the Streets and Markets, and sometimes even in the Places appointed for the publick national Worship. From the worst of those whom they so reproved, they met with ungrateful Returns of manifold and barbarous Abuses, which were too often encouraged by Authority of the Magistrates, who ought to have restrained them.

VII. Their refusing to make Use of the established Priests or Ministers, either in Marrying, Burying, or any other Case, and conscientiously withholding the Fees customarily paid on those Occasions. Hence proceeded many Prosecutions against them, especially in the Ecclesiastical Courts, where they generally infixed in Excommunications; the Consequences of which often were Imprisonments on Writs de Excommunicato capiendis, during the Pleasure of holy Church. By this Means many of this People were buried alive, and became Sacrifices to the Interest of domineering Ecclesiastics, in Causes, of which the secular Power never had any Cognizance, but through their Misdemeanours.

VIII. Their Testimony against Wars and Fighting; the Practice wherein, they judged inconsistent with the Precepts of Christ, Love your Enemies. Do Good to them that hate you. Wherefore they refused either to bear Arms themselves, or to hire others in their stead. This exposed them to Fines, and Seizures of their Goods, and sometimes even to corporal Punishments at the arbitrary Wills of Military Officers.

These Points of their religious Diffent were to them of very great Weight and Consequence; in the Observance of which, they experienced an inward Peace and Tranquillity of Mind, strengthening and enabling them to persevere in the Way of their Duty; and indeed their Patience and Constancy in enduring so great a Fight of Afflictions, for the Sake of their religious Testimony, was as cogent and convincing a Demonstration of their Sincerity therein, as can reasonably be expected.

Having premised these Things, we proceed to the Work proposed, which, in regard to the suffering Cases in England and Wales, we have thought proper to place in an alphabetical Order of the several Places and Counties wherein they were tranferred, alligning to each Place and County a distinct Chapter. After which will follow a Narrative of the remarkable Sufferings which they underwent in New-England and other foreign Countries.
CHAP. 2. of the People called QUAKERS.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Anno 1655.

The first Instance recorded of Sufferings in this County was in the Month called April, 1655; at Cranfield, where Thomas Stubbs, James Lancaster, and Anthony Patrickson, were taken out of a Friend's House by a Constable, kept all Night under a Guard, and next Day conveyed to Ampthill, where two Justices privately examined them, and sent them to Prison till the Quarter Sessions about fourteen Days after; when, being called in Court, no legal Cause appeared for their Commitment; nevertheless, their coming in with their Hats on was deemed sufficient Cause for their Recommitment to Prison, where they lay about a Month longer, and then were privately discharged at a petty Session, without any Notice taken of the Injustice of their Confinement.

In the same Year Thomas Stacey, and Mary Munnell, a Woman of good Repute, and Sitter to a Justice of the Peace in that County, were taken out of a religious Meeting at the House of Thomas Scott in Woburn, by a Constable, and confined under a Guard a Day and a Night, till they were carried before two Justices of the Peace, who after Examination released them.

Anno 1656.

Isabel Parlour, for exhorting the People in Ampthill Market to Repentance and Amendment of Life, was sent to Bridewell, with an Order to be whipt, and was detained there about a Month.

James Taylor suffered about two Months Imprisonment for refusing to pay Tithes, and for the same Cause several others suffered Diffraex of their Goods to the Value of 20l. 7s. for Demands of 9l. 8s. 8d. for Tithes.

Anno 1657.

In the Month of November this Year, William Mather was sent to Prison for not paying Tithes, and detained there two and thirty Weeks. Also Matthew Pryor, for a Demand of 48l. for Tithe, suffered eight Weeks Imprisonment, and after his Discharge had his Goods distrained for the same Demand to the Value of 3l. 16s. Several others also in this Year for Claims of 22l. 19s. 2d. for Tithes, suffered Diffraex of their Goods to the Value of 84l. 2s.

In this Year John Stevens of Wooton, for refusing to take the Oath required of him, when chosen Constable, suffered six Months Imprisonment in the County Goal.

Anno 1658.

Elizab Hunt, Mary Botham, Anne Cox, Miles Patrison, and William Edmunds, occasionally meeting with the Priest of Rimsey, reproved him in a Scriptural manner for his Misconduct, which he so highly reproofed, as to cause them to be set in the Stocks three Hours, and next Day they were carried before James Sprigge of Eaton, a Justice of the Peace, who finding no just Cause against them, refused to act therein; but another Justice, more officious, and less discreet,
creef, fent them to the common Goal till next Quarter Sessions, when they were all fent to Bridewell, and kept there one Month. Sarah Baker of Woburn, for giving some Christian Exhortation to the People there, in the publick Place of Worship, was alfo fent to the common Goal; and after about two Months Imprifonment, at Midsummer Sessions fent to Bridewell for one Month. In the fame Year John Impy of Barton, and Anne his Wife, fuffered three Months Imprifonment, for having taken each other in Marriage, otherwife than in the Form appointed by the Directory.

**Anno 1659.**

Several Perfons in this County for confequently refusing to pay some trivial Sums toward repairing the publick Worship-houfes, for Demands of 1s. 10d. fuffered Diriftres of Goods to the Amount of 1l. 1s. 9d.

In this Year were committed to Prifon for Tithes, Edward Franklin, George Franklin, John Aitbcr, and Dorothy Neale Widow, of whom the two former continued Prifoners above fifteen Months, and the latter about two Years.

In the fame Year Nicholas Beard of Scotfild, being cited to ferve on a Grand Jury at the Quarter Sessions, for appearing there with his Hat on, was fined 13s. 4d. and had his Goods taken by Diriftres for that Fine to the Value of 1l. 1s. 9d.

In this and the preceding Year for Demands of 9l. 17s. 6d. for Tithes, were taken from needy Perfons by Diriftres, Goods worth 25l. 11s. 8d.

**Anno 1660.**

In the Month called May this Year, John Saum was committed to Prifon for Tithes, and continued there eighteen Months.

In the Month called August, Elizabeth Bruce, a poor Widow, was fent to Prifon for Tithes of small Value, her Houfe and Ground being rented but at 6l. per Annum, out of which she supported herfelf and two fatherles Children; she was continued a long Time in Prifon.

At the Affizes at Bedford on the 13th of the Month called March, 1660-1, *two and fifty Perfons, then in Prifon, for refusing the Oath of Allegiance, were brought before Judge Windbam, who ordered the Statutes of 35 Eliz. and 7 James, to be read; telling the Prifoners, that many of them being but young, might probably be ignorant of the Penalties they were liable to for refusing the Oath. One of them, in the Name of the reft, anfwered, That the Penalties had been fully confidered by them: That they thought it their Duty affiduously to obey the Laws of the Land, when confiftent with the Law of God, and when otherwife, patiently to submit. That the Laws read, appeared to them contrary to the Precept of Chrift, Mat. v. 4b which they durft not break. They prefent at the fame Time to the Judge, a Paper in Writing, as follows, viz.*

> Though it be generally known through Christendom, so called, that the People called Quakers cannot swear at all, because it is according to the Command of Chrift, our Lawgiver, Judge and Saviour, yet for the taking away all Jealousies and Fears out of the Mind of the King, his Council, and other his Officers and Subjects in this Realm, and other Dominions belonging thereunto, that so under him we may live in a godly, holy, honeft, peaceable and quiet Life, to serve God and the Creation, in our Generation, We give forth these Lines, concerning the Oath of Allegiance, (obligatory to us) to the King, and to all in the Nation, whom it may concern, that we may not

* Their Names may be distinguished in the Index by referring to this Page.
not be made Transgressors without a Cause, and exposed to suffer for keeping
our Confessions clear before the Lord.

First of all: We do believe and declare, that the immediate Hand of
the Lord hath brought in Charles Stuart, now proclamed King of England,
Scotland, &c. according to the Laws and Statutes of the Nation; and that
the Pope, neither of himself, nor by any Authority of the Church or See of
Rome, or by any other means with others, hath any Power to depose the
King, or to dispossess him of any of his Dominions, or to authorize any for-
reign Prince to invade or annoy him, neither to discharge any of his Subjects
from their Obedience to him, or to give License or Leave to any to raise up
Arms, or to offer any Violence or Hurt to the Person of the King, State,
or Government, or to any of his Subjects within his Dominions: And
likewise we declare and shall keep our Words, notwithstanding any
Declaration or Sentence of Excommunication or Deprivation, made or
granted, or to be made or granted by the Pope or his Successors, or by
any Authority derived, or pretended to be derived from him, against the
King, his lawful Heirs or Successors, or by any Abolition of the said Sub-
jects to the King: And we will not confpire, neither attempt any Con-
spiracy against his Person, nor plot nor contrive any Thing against him,
nor any of his Subjects, neither would we have any others to do it, not-
withstanding any Sentence or Declaration from the Pope; and farther we do
abhor and detest that Position as impious and Heretical, and a damnable
Doctrine, that Princes which be excommunicated by the Pope may be de-
posed or murdered by their Subjects or otherwise. And further we do be-
lieve in our Hearts, that neither the Pope, nor any other whatsoever, have
Power to absole us of this our Acknowledgement and Testimony, or any
Part thereof, and do renounce all Pardons and Dispensations to the con-
trary. And these Things we do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and
confess, according to the plain common Sense and Understanding of the
Words herein expressed, without any Equivocation, mental Refravation, or
secret Evasion whatsoever, and these Things shall attest by Word, and shall,
if thereunto lawfully required, let our Hands.

So let us not be made a Prey upon, seeing what we do is in a good Con-
science to our God, and in it these Things we write, and shall keep in
Truth and Righteousness, which may satisfy you and all reasonable Men."

They also delivered to the Grand Jury at the same Affizes, a Paper in Writing
as follows, viz.

Friends,

You among whom we have been and conversed, and you who cannot
be ignorant of our Behaviour, Carriage and Sufferings, through the
many changeable and opprobrious Governments, which this Land of our Na-
tivity hath been exercised with, unto the Light of Christ which shineth in
your Consciences do we appeal, and to it desire to be made manifest, and
by it to be judged. We have been, ever since we were a People, Men of
a quiet, sober, peaceable and upright Conversation, neither plotting nor
contriving Murder, War or Bloodshed, against any Man or Power that
hath been, but as much as in us lay, always sought the Good and Peace of
this Nation, and of all Men therein, although from it, and the Magistrates,
and the Rulers thereof, we have suffered the Spoil of our Goods, Imprison-
ment of our Bodies, and the Loss of Blood and Lives of some of us, who
have died in nasty Prisons, Holes and Dungeons, under the Custody of cruel
and unmerciful Goalers, and that for no other Cause, but for keeping a good
Conscience toward God and toward Men: Concerning the unjust and
illegal Proceedings which hath from Time to Time been reached forth unto
us, it is too long to relate, and how the penal Laws of this Nation which
have been made for Plotters, Fighters, and Murderers, have been turned
Vol. I.

B
A Collection of the Sufferings

BEDFORDSHIRE.
1661.

C. backward, and laid as Snares for the Innocent, we think hardly any Court within this Nation is without a Witness.

"We desire, that these Things you would in Coolness and Meekness of Spirit, which is in God's Sight of great Price, consider of, and let the Fear of God, by whom you have sworn to do justly and equally, be before your Eyes; and unto the Light of Christ which shineth in your Hearts and Consciences,

let all your Actions be brought, and let none pass from you, but such as are approved thereby, and let not Justice be turned into Wormwood, nor Judgment into Gall, left the latter End thereof be Bitterness unto you; and let the Innocent come forth and plead their Cause before you, and let the Teeth of the Devourer be broken, and those whose Helper is not Man, be delivered out thereof, that so a Blessing unto your Generation you may be, and not by doing Injustice and oppressing the Innocent, let your Names and Memories be a Sickness and Excrution to Generations to come."

On the next Day, the Oath was tendred in Court to six of the Prisoners, viz. John Rust, John Samm, Thomas Green, Thomas Gamble, Richard Laundy, and John Laundy, who insisted on the Illegality of their Commitment, having been taken by Violence out of their Beds, though innocent of the Breach of any Law. The Judge answered, If they had suffered any Wrong, they might take their Remedy at Law, but being now before him, he required them to take the Oath: Adding, that an Oath was a Part of God's Worship, and that the Scriptures had always been interpreted that Men might swear.

The Prisoners speaking in their own Defence, were interrupted, and ordered to be taken away. The grand Jury found the Bills of Indictment, and returning into Court, one of them was read to the Prisoners, who were told, The rest were like it; and they, not forward to plead, were sent back to Prison.

Anno 1661.

On the 1st Day of the Month called January, John Rust of Kempton Hardwick, finished his Testimony against Tithes, by laying down his Life in Prison, where he had been confined about a Year at the Suit of one Wells, the Priest of Wilkhamstead.

Anno 1662.

For a Demand of 10s. for Tithe, James Bennett of Staffold, had a Cow taken from him worth 2l. 16s. 8d. And for a Demand of 18s. Tithe, was taken from Anthony Bennett a Cow worth 3l. 18s.

Richard Laundy, and William Phillips, for refusing to take an Oath at the Quarter Sessions were fined 5l. each, and the former of them had an Horse taken from him worth 8l. 10s.

Matthew Bennett, for refusing to Swear, suffered twenty Weeks Imprisonment, and afterwards was fined 3l. for which his Goods were taken to the Value of 4l. 5s.

Anno 1664.

A Widow of Little Bareford, named Rawling, for a Demand of 5l. 10s. for Tithe, suffered by Diffirets of Horses and Cattle to the Value of 50l.

In the same Year, six Persons were Prisoners for Tithes in this County, of whom one had been confined three Years, others more than two Years, and one about three Months.

Anno 1668.

Thomas Williamson of Wootton was imprisoned in Bedford Goal, on an Exchequer Process for Tithes.

Robert
Robert Goodes of Wrasingworth, was prosecuted in the King's Bench for Tithes of 45l. Value, at the Suit of one Goodchild a Tithe-farmer, who obtained a Verdict for 135l. the treble Value: For which his Goods were taken by an Execution to the Value of 200l. but so undervalued by the Sheriff's Officers, that they pretended yet to want 41l. 3s. 4d. of their Demand, for which they took away his Bed and committed him to Prison.

Richard Smith of Girford, in the Parish of Sandy, was imprisoned on an Exchequer Process: There were also Prisoners at the same Time on Writs de Excommunicato Cajiendo, Thomas Ballard of Efton, Thomas Beale of Luton, Francis Coleman of Woodburne, and Richard Laundy of Beldenbury.

John Ray and Tabitha Ray, for refusing to take an Oath in the Commissaries Court, were committed to Prison: As was also John Cufe of Hartington, for refusing to take the Oath of a Confable, and to pay a Fine of 40s. for such Refusal: Sentence of Premunire was passed upon him, his Goods seized, and himself continued several Years in Prison.

**A N N O 1 6 7 0.**

By a Law then made, intituled, An **Act to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles,** imposing Fines both on Preachers and Hearers, and giving one Third to the Informer or Informers, the vilest of Men were encouraged to pray upon the Conscientious. This induced Thomas Dier, a Barber in Woburne, to inform the Officers there of a Meeting at the House of William Albrit. The Officers went to the House, and called William Albrit out, but neither went in, nor saw who else was there. However, they, with Dier, went next Morning to Justice Charnock at Swafford, and gave in the Names of such Persons as they suppos'd to be at the Meeting, and obtained the following Warrant, viz.

Bedford 5s.

"To all the Constables, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor of "Woburne, to either or any of them.

W

Heraes the Persons here underwritten have, contrary to the late Act "of the present Parliament, met at a Conventicle at Woburne afo- "said, and do stand convicted thereof by the Oaths of two or more Witneses, "that the said Persons underwritten, did meet under Pretence of Religion, at "the House of William Albrit of Woburne afo-said, upon the 15th Day of "this Instant May, 1670, to the Number of above four Persons, beides the "Persons usually residing in the Family of the said William Albrit. These "are therefore in his Majesty's Name to command you, or either of you, upon "the Sight hereof, to demand of the several Persons underwritten, the "several Sums set upon them, they being according to the said Act fined. ""Imprimis, William Albrit, for permitting the said Conventicle at his "House, the Sum of 20l. "William Albrit, for being present at the said Conventicle, the Sum of 5s. "The Wife of the said William Albrit, for being present at the same Con- "venticle, the Sum of 5s. For the Speaker, whose Name cannot be known, "fined 20l. to be levied upon all that were present at the same Conventicle. "The Wife of Francis Coleman, for being at the same Conventicle, 5s. Sarab "Baker, for being at the same Conventicle, 5s. Thomas Sinfeld, for being "at the same Conventicle, 5s. Mary Saunders, for being at the same Con- "venticle, 5s. Robert Gurney, for being at the same Conventicle, 5s. "And if the said Persons do upon Demand refuse to pay you the several "Sum or Sums of Money by Fine set upon them, that you, and every of "you, levy upon the Offenders Goods and Chattels, the said several Sum or "Sums of Money by Distress and Sale of the said Offenders Goods, return-
The Justice farther directed, that the † Speaker's Fine of 20 l. should be levied, 5 l. thereof on William Albright, 5 l. on George Galby, and the other 10 l. on William Cooke of Bowbrick-hill: Accordingly, Galby had his Haycock taken away, and Cooke his Cart, Hay, household Stuff, and other Things. Robert Gurney, for his Fine of 9 l. had a Kettle taken worth 8 l. and Mary Saunders, for her Fine, had six Pewter Plates taken worth 12 l. some of which were her Mother's, who at that Time received Alms of the Parish.

But for more severer were the Sufferings of William Albright, for on the 6th, 8th, and 9th of the Month called August this Year, one Bunstead, a Bayliff's Follower, with others, came to his House, and by Warrant from the said Justice Charnock, broke open his Doors, and took away Timber, Malt, Oats, and other Things to the Value of above 70 l. Howbeit, the said Albright continued steadfast, in permitting religious Meetings at his House, till by repeated Seizures he was 60 impoverished, that having nothing left to satisfy the Fines, he was committed to Prifon about the Month of October this Year.

Although Albright was now close shut up, yet his Heart and House continued open to his Friends, who held their religious Meetings there as before, in Faith and Patience: At one of them Mercy Cartwright, and Thomas Harvey, being present, were fined 10 l. each for a supposed Preacher, though the Meeting was held in Silence: Such Mistaikes the Justices frequently made, for they not understanding the Nature of performing spiritual Worship in an awful and holy Stillness, took for granted, that where a Meeting was, a Preacher must be.

Sarah Baker, a poor Widow, for 15 s. Fine, suffered Distresses of the few household Goods she had; among which, having boiled Milk in a Skillet for two sick Children, the Informers threw away the poor Babes Suffrance, and made Prize of the Skillet.

Robert Gurney, and Francis Ireland, for Tithes of 10 s. each, suffered Distresses; the former to the Value of 30 s. and the latter of 22 s.

The Officers and others concerned in making the Distresses, were excited to Severity by Justice Charnock, telling them, They might take an 100 l. for 20 l. and bring him the Money, for his Clerk must have some of it for his Pains: Adding, that they must take the more, because few would buy the Goods. For about that Time it happened, that Richard Laundy of Boldenbury, for being at a Meeting at the House of Thomas Sutton in Little Stanton, was fined 5 l. for himself, and 10 l. for a Preacher, and had Wheat taken from him worth 14 l. which Wheat, when exposed to Sale at Bedford Market, no Body there would buy; nor would the Officers, who made the Distresses unwillingly, take it at any Rate: So it was left to the Justices and Informers to dispose of.

For being at the same Meeting, Distresses were also made,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On</th>
<th>Thomas Sutton</th>
<th>to the Value of</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>o</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Bullock</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Laman</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Metcalf</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Read</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Ratham of Risley</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the 22d of the Month called May, this Year, five Persons, draft like Soldiers, came to the House of William Richardson near Tury, and seeing some Persons

† Though in Truth there was no Speaker at that Meeting, for the Assembly was altogether held in Silence.
Chap. 2. of the People called QUAKERS.

Persons walking in the Hall, enquired their Names. Of this they went and informed the Justices, who were pleased to call it a Conventicle, and granted Warrants, by which were taken from the said William Richardson 160 Fleeces of Wool and other Goods worth 23l. 10s. and from Matthew Beddles, and Samuel Wharton, Pewter worth 8s. each.

On the 29th of the same Month, was a Meeting at the House of James Taylor of Hardwick, of which Justice Ventress being informed, inflicted his Warrant, by which was taken,

From James Taylor, seven Cows and an Ox, worth 40 0 0
John Samm of Clifton, Goods worth 2 0 0
Thomas Wilshire, a poor Hemp-dresser, a working Tool called an Hitchel, worth 0 10 0
Mordecai Suerby, Pewter and Brass, worth 0 10 0
Elizabeth Beadle, a very poor Woman 0 8 0
William Pickesy, a poor Weaver, working Tools 0 10 0
William Coffin of Southill, Goods worth 0 13 0
John Gedins of Henlo, Pewter worth 0 8 0
Benjamin Masters of the same, Goods worth 0 6 0
William Skillet, a very poor Man 0 6 0

45 11 0

For another Meeting in the same House on the 26th of the Month called June, the said James Taylor had taken from him by the high Constable, and others, who refused to show their Warrant, five Horses worth about 60l, which they often attempted to sell, but could not; till at length they were purchased by a Person who had been formerly High Sheriff of the County.

On the 5th of the Month called July, was a Meeting in the House of William Phillips of Stafold, for which was taken by a Warrant granted by Justice Bedford of Henloe, from

The said William Phillips, three Horses worth 30 0 0
John Paffil, Goods worth 0 9 0
Hannah Freeman 0 7 0
William Burton 0 9 0
Anthony Bennett 0 8 0
John Freeman 0 7 0

32 0 0

Thomas Gamble of Pollox-hill, was fined 20l. for a Meeting held at his House, for which were taken by Distraint, five fat Cows.

Anno 1672.

In this Year the following Persons were released out of Bedford Goal by the King's Letters patent, viz. John Penn, John Bunnion, John Dunn, Thomas Haynes, Simon Haynes, George Farr, James Rogers, John Rush, Tabitha Rull, and John Curfe.

Anno 1675.

Several Inhabitants of this County, taken at a Meeting in Buckinghamshire, were fined by Justice Thomas Hacket of that County, who certifying the fame.
By an Order of Session held at Shefford on the 8th of the Month called April this Year, Prosecutions were carried on against, especially in the Parish where Justice Keeling dwelt, whose Authority influenced inferior Officers to act beyond their Inclinations. From William Rogers, a Wheelwright, they took his working Tools, not for want of other Goods, but on purpose to disable him from working for his Livelihood. From a poor lame Maid, a Baptist, who earned her Bread by spinning and teaching Children, they took, by the Justice’s Order, her spinning Wheel: He also forced the Neighbours to sell her their Children, saying, in his ignorant Zeal, She should not teach Children to be damn’d; and when she had no Goods left to distress, he threatened to sell her to Bridewell. He not only caused the Goods of several poor People to be taken away, but threatened to punish their Neighbours for relieving them. The Priest of the Parish was of a like Disposition, for hearing of a Meeting in a distant Place, he by Threats constrained the Constable to go thither, and give Information to the Justice. And so intent was that Priest on a Part of the Prey, that he went into the Yard of the aforesaid William Rogers, and cheapened some Wood, of which when the Owner told him the Price, he replied, I'll let it alone till it be damn’d, and then I shall have it for half the Value.

Another Zealot in this Work, was George Blundell of Cordington, a Justice of the Peace, who seeing the People unwilling to buy disrated Goods, said, He would sell a Cow for a Shilling, rather than the Work should not go forward. It is probable this Justice's Example might induce the Constable of the same Parish to a like Behaviour, in the following Injustice: When a poor Man, an Independent, met this Constable carrying away a Tub of his, and declared him, saying, Pray Neighbour don't take away my Tub, 'tis all I have, and I had much ado to get Money to pay for it, the profane ill-natured Officer replied, Come to Church then, and be damn’d, if you will.' This Expression shews, by what kind of Spirit some Men are led, while they pretend a Zeal for the Support of the Church, and Propagation of Religion.

In or about this Year Thomas Ballard of Eflton, was arrested and committed to Prison for Tithes at the Suit of Thomas Hilderden of the same Place.

**Anno 1678.**

John Barton of Studam, in the County of Hartord, Taylor, for not paying 2s. 2d. toward repairing the Parish Church, so called, was taken by a Writ de Excommunica tio copiando, and kept Prisoner at his own House for some Time, and about two Months after was taken by special Bailiffs and carried to Bedford Goal, where he remained a Prisoner three Years and an half.

For a like Claim of 1s. 1d. Henry Newman of Beterwell, in the Parish of King's Haughton, was thrown into Goal by a Writ de Excommunica tio copiando, and lay there above two Years and an half.

**Anno 1682.**

At the Quarter Sessions held about Midsummer, John Squire, Thomas Lickas, Joseph Barber, John Smith, and Richard Compton, were severally fined for...
Chap. 3. of the People called Quakers.

for absenting from the national Worship; as were also about the same Time, Robert Tysoe, Robert Lovelidge, and Richard Gurney.

Anno 1683.

Samuel Britton was continued Prisoner a considerable Time, for a Demand of about 15s. for Tithes.

In this Year Daniel King was imprisoned for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

William Richardson was imprisoned for not going to his Parish Church, so called, as were also William Weil, and Francis Bell.

William Mather, after a Prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court, was committed to Prison on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendi.

Joseph Barber was prosecuted on the Statute for 20l. a Month, for eleven Months Abence from his Parish Church, so called, the Forfeitures for which Time amounted to 220l. which in the Month called August this Year, was daily expected to be levied on his Estate.

We shall close our Account of this County by taking Notice of the remarkable End of two Informers, whose sudden Deaths were interpreted by many as a Token of the divine Vengeance: Their Names were Fecknam and Swinton, both of Bedford. Fecknam, who had been an Apparitor, turned Informer, and was observed to be very active and vigilant for his Part of the Spoil: He had not long followed his new Employment, before he was suddenly taken sick, having a Flux of Blood both upwards and downwards, which continued till he died, and the Smell of him was exceedingly offensive. Swinton was Sexton of Cuthbert's Parish in Bedford, and was found dead in the Steeple-house there, besmeared with Blood, and having a Rope and a Ladder by him. As their Practice of informing had rendered them odious to their Neighbours in general, the unseemly manner of their Exit became a Subject of popular Remark.

Chap. III.

Berkshire.

Anno 1655.

Leonard Cole, for refusing to pay Tithes, suffered six Weeks Imprisonment at Reading, and soon after his Discharge, for a Demand of 5s. had an Horle taken from him worth 4l.

Anno 1656.

In this and the foregoing Year, Joseph Cole, Dorothy Waugh, George Adamson, Hannah Mills, Thomas Curtis and Anne his Wife, were imprisoned at several Times, for offering to speak, by way of Christian Exhortation, to the Priest and People when assembled in their Place for publick Worship at Reading.

John Evans, for reprehending one of the publick Preachers, who thought himself above Reproof, was by him prosecuted and cast into Reading Goal.

Leonard Cole aforesaid, who held a Farm at Arborfield, was imprisoned twelve Weeks at Reading, and then removed by Habeas Corpus to the Fleet in London: While there, the Priest, his Procurator, with Bayliffs, made a Seizure of his Corn excessive Disresi.
A Collection of the Sufferings  Vol. I.

BERKSHIRE.
1656.

Corn and Cattle to the Value of near an 100l. all for one Year’s Tithe, for which the former Occupier told Cole, he used to pay but 6l.

Edward Hide, and William Bible, were imprisoned in Reading Goal about half a Year, for Tithes demanded; of the one of them 5l. and of the other but 1 s. 6d.

Robert Hodgson, for preaching to the People in the Street at Newbury, was carried before the Mayor, who tendered him the Oath of Abjuration, and for refusing to Swear, committed him to Reading Goal.

ANNO 1660.

On the 27th of the Month called May this Year, some of the County Militia came to a religious Meeting at Kingston Life, and with the Points of their Swords, wounded Richard Ballard, John Clark, and Hugh Penfion; with Clubs they broke the Heads of Robert Cook and Edward Ware, and cruelly beat Bartholomew Maylin an aged Man, Thomas Coleburn, Robert Sanfjon, and Adam Laurence; after which they dragged out thole four, with Robert Cooke, and Richard Greenways, by the Hair, thruf fome, and threw others of them, into a Pond of muddy Water. Being defired to fiew the Commiflion by which they acted, one of them held up his Sword, faying, This is my Warrant.

About the 3d of October, a Confable and others, armed with Pitchforks, Bills, Staves, and fuch like Weapons, entered a Meeting at Steventon, pulled out Thomas Curtis, and threw him into a Pond, tearing his Coat in pieces: With like Barbarity they enter’d feveral others, fparing neither Age, nor Sex. One of them was trode on and kept down in the Water, till fome of their own Company cry’d out, Thou’l! draw the Man. After which they drove the innocent People along the Highway, inhumanly abufing and bemiring them. This wicked Infult was faid to be acted at the Inflation of a drunken Priest, who having been told, that the Weapons of his Warfare ought to be Spiritual, replied, that he would fight the Quakers with fuch Weapons as he bad.

About ten Days after, John Giles, Leonard Cole, Humphry Knowles, and Andrew Pearson, were taken out of a Meeting at Mary Slade’s at Kingston Life, and committed to Prifon for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance tendred them by three Juflices, where they lay about three Months, till the Quarre Seiffions; and then, together with Richard Greenways (who had been before imprisoned, for fpeaking a few Words by way of Exhoration to the People, after the Priet had ended his Sermon at Farningdon) were required by the Court to take the Oath, and for Refufal were recommitted. At the fame Seiffions were fent to Prifon for the fame Caufe, Robert Kingham, Robert Watlyött, and Thomas Dell, who were apprehended paffing through Maidenhead to vifit their Friends in Prifon at Reading. At the fame Time were imprisoned there Thomas Clark, Adam Laurence, Robert Sanfjon, Richard Gery, and Mary Slade, at whole Houfe they were taken a few Days before.

On the 13th of the Month called January, were added to the Number of Prisoners, seven others, taken by Soldiers from a Meeting at the Houfe of Thomas Davie in Windfor.

On the 31st of the fame Month, Roger Milton was called out of his Bed by Officers with a Warrant, and kept together with John Dodge and William Wyatt, under a Guard all Night, and next Day were conveyed to Twyford; whence, for refusing the Oath of Allegiance tendred by three Juflices, they were sent to the County Goal. Thofe confcientious Prisoners there met with cruel Ufage; the Goaler locked up twenty two of them in a Dungeon among Felons, a Place fo close, that himfelf faid, he thought it would breed an Inficion among them; nor would he allow them Liberty of breathing in the Yard in the Day-time, a Privilege ufually allowed even to Thieves and Murderers. Their Friends were not suffered to vifit them, nor to bring them Food or other Neceffaries. Their Ink, Paper, Knives, and working Tools, were taken from them; They were made the Subjeft of their Keeper’s Scorn and Derifion, who bringing fome of his Companions
Companions to see them, scoldingly said, there was not such another Bed in Berkshire, alluding to the dismal thronged manner in which those poor afflicted Prisoners lay.

In the same Month, Reynold Avery, Walter Emerton, William Tonfon, William Tente, Edward Smith, Christopher Cheeman, James Lavel, Thomas Bartlett, Joseph Phipps, and Anthony Dixon, were taken at a Meeting in Reading by Soldiers, and for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, were by the Mayor and another Justice, sent to the Town Prison, called the Counter. They were kept close Prisoners, together with Anthony Sadler, who was taken by Soldiers, going to his daily Labour.

A Remarkable Occurrence happened this Year at Reading Assizes. Henry Hedges, a poor Smith, lost three Cows, which were found in Possession of the Thief, who took them: He was brought to Tryal, and Henry appeared to claim his Cows: The Judge told him, they must be proved his upon Oath before he could have them again. He replied, that he could not Swear for Conscience sake. The Judge said, if any of his Neighbours would swear they were his, they should be restored him. Upon which one of his Neighbours took his Oath, and the Judge promised they should be returned. Thus far the Preceding appeared just and equal; but many thought the same Judge too rigorous, when, having observed the Sincerity and Tenderness of the poor Man's Conscience, who could not swear in a Cafe of his own Property, he caused the Oath of Allegiance to be tendered him in Court, and for refusing to take it, sent him to Goal.

Anno 1662.

On the 8th of the Month called April this Year, Thomas Curtis, George Lamboll, Reynold Avery, Robert Paine, Maurice Hutchinson, Henry Wooden, Clement Taylor, James Lavel, Richard Green, and Christopher Good, appeared at Newbury Sessions, being summoned thereto for not going to the public Worship: They were indicted, and pleaded not Guilty, but refusing to put in Bail, were sent to Prison.

On the 15th of the Month called June, two Constables, sent by the Mayor, came to the Meeting at Thomas Curtis's House in Reading, and took the Names of the Persons met. Next Day, by Warrant from the Mayor, they took William Lamboll, William Tonfon, Anthony Sadler, Thomas Tadecay, Walter Emerton, James Dee, Anne Piait, Hannah Webb, and Sarah Lamboll, and sent them to Goal, except the two last, who were bailed by a Person without their Knowledge: But, being taken again on the 22d at another Meeting, they were then sent to Prison, with seventeen others, viz.

Leonard Cole
Joseph Cole
Jonathan Lamboll
Thomas Chilton
Joseph Walker
John Fellows
Joseph Phipps
Thomas Bartlett
John Boul
d
James Whitehart
Edward Smith
John Reynolds
Richard Hutchins
Anne Sharp
Margery Richardson
Elizabeth Dee, Widow
Bridget Smith

On the 18th of the Month called July, Sarah Lamboll and Hannah Webb, were brought to the Town Sessions at Reading, but instead of proceeding against them on the Caufe of their Commitment, they were asked, whether they would take the Oath of Allegiance? And for refusing it, were sent again to Prison.

On the 22d, thirty four others of the Prisoners were brought to an Adjournment of the Quarter Sessions at Abington, several being left sick in Goal. Thomas Curtis, George Lamboll, and seven others of the ten before indicted at Newbury, for not going to the national Worship, were tried by a Jury and acquitted. Nevertheless, Thomas Holt, Chairman that Sessions, caused the Oath of Allegiance
Allegiance to be tendred to Thomas Curtis and George Lamboll, and for refusing it, sent them to Goal: Of the other seven the Justices demanded Sureties for their good Behaviour, which they not giving, were also recommitted: The other five and twenty Prisoners, being acquitted by the Jury, were set at Liberty.

On the 27th of the same Month, George Thorne, Mayor, and Thomas Scikes, Justice, came with Soldiers to the Meeting, and finding there nineteen of the last mentioned twenty five, committed them again to Prison, with twenty eight others, viz.

Leonard Keys  
Walter Emerton  
Humphrey Emerton  
John Walker  
John Jeggar  
William Yeate  
Jasper May  
Thomas Speed  
William Whistler  
Anne Hart

Proceedings at Newbury Sessions.

At Newbury Sessions on the 7th of October, the seven Men before mentioned, committed for not finding Sureties, were discharged; and the rest of the Men last taken, were indicted for being at an unlawful Meeting, and pleaded not guilty, but refusing to give Sureties, were sent back to Goal.

Anno 1663.

At the Sessions held at Newbury on the 28th of the Month called April, one and twenty of the Prisoners were called into Court; and the Judge said to them, You are discharged, and I pray God bless you: But though we discharge you, we can't give away the Clerk's Fees. The Prisoners said, they would talk with the Clerk, who, after some Conference with them, though they gave him no Money, contented to release them.

After this the Meetings at Reading continued quiet for some Time, for George Thorne, the Mayor, having long hurried the Quakers from one Sessions to another, began to cool and grow weary of the Work. But in the next Year the Persecution there was renewed by William Armorer, a Justice of the Peace, who by extending the Laws to their utmost Severity, and by his own additional Cruelty in the Execution thereof, appeared to seek the utter Ruin of his quiet and peaceable Neighbours: The violent Proceedings of this Magistrate are next to be related.

Anno 1664.

On the 27th of the Month called March 1664, William Armorer came to a Meeting at Thomas Curtis's Houle, pulled out the young Children, and took down the Names of thirty four Men, viz. John Beeke, Henry Bristow, Thomas Cilton, Thomas Careick, Thomas Curtis, Leonard Keys, Walter Emerton, John Fellows, Edward Fellows, Daniel Green, Thomas Heefold, Thomas Hind, Richard Hutchinson, Leonard Keys, John Kembell, George Lamboll, Jonathan Lamboll, James Lovel, Edward Lamboll, William Lamboll, Jasper May, James Marlow, Thomas Norris, Christopher Page, John Paine, Joseph Phillips, Robert Piter, Henry Pizzing, Thomas Speed, Anthony Sadler, William Tanjon, Thomas Tudeway, James Whitehart, and William Whistler; he then caused his Clerk to write a Mitimus, and sent them to the County Goal in Reading, for being at an unlawful Meeting.
On the 3d of the next Month, he came again to the Meeting, and sent Robert Paine, and John Boult, to Prison, no other Man being there. The Discourse he then had with John Boult, giving a just Idea of his Temper and Spirit, was as follows, viz.

W. Armourer. What a devil are you met again? I will send you all to Prison. What a devil are you all dumb? Has the Devil cast a Club over you, and bewitched you?

J. Boult. We have learned of a better Spirit, even the Spirit of Christ Jesus, which teacheth us to deny the Devil, and all his Instruments.

W. A. Who the devil will believe you? Hang you: You are deluded by the Spirit of the Devil: I will send you all to Prison.

J. B. Many good People will believe us, and we solemnly deny the Spirit of the Devil, having chosen a better Spirit, the Spirit of Christ Jesus, which is a Spirit of Love and Meekness, of Patience and Humility.

W. A. You say true: It is so.

J. B. And the Spirit of the Devil is an angry, furious, busy, persecuting Spirit.

W. A. He is so.

J. B. Come let us try, who is of this Spirit, thou or we.

W. A. A devil on you, I could find in my Heart to lay you over the Pate with my Cane.

J. B. Thou oughtest to keep the Peace, and I hope thou wilt not break it: Didst thou ever read that Christ or any of his Apostles did persecute?

W. A. Did none? Christ's Flock is but a little Flock, and there is but a few of you, but I will make you fewer: I will haunt you out, and fend you to Prison.

J. B. That's the weakest thing thou canst do: If thou canst convince me of any thing that is Evil, I will hear thee, and let the Prifons alone.

This Conference plainly shews the Violence of the Man's Temper, and the Weakness of his Reasoning: But to proceed,

On the 1st of the Month called May, he came again to the Meeting, and sent thence to Prison, Thomas Bartlett, Anne Hatt, Anne Torp, Hannah Webb, Sarah Paine, Dorothy Clark, and Elizabeth Sprage.

On the 8th of the same Month he came again, there being no Men, he took seven Women, viz. Bridget Smith, Anne Curtis, Sarah Lamboll, Judith Smith, Katherine Woodward, Martha Cheesman, and Elizabeth Kempton, and sent them to Goal with a Minitimus, by Thomas Coats, Conftable.

On the 22d of the same, he came with his usual Rage, but finding only a few Children and young Maidens in the Meeting, he struck one of them with his Staff, and ordered them to be pulled out, threatening to send them to Prison, if they came thither any more.

On the 7th of the fourth Month called June, he gave all the Women and Maidens Leave to go out of Prison, and to come again when he sent for them, except six, viz. Anne Hatt, Anne Curtis, Sarah Lamboll, Anne Sharp, Sarah Paine, and Elizabeth Cragg: Some Time after Thomas Coats the Conftable, came to the Goal, and fetched out Anne Sharp also.

At a Quarter Sessions held at Abington, on the 12th of the Month called July this Year, the Prisoners whom Armourer had committed, were called to the Bar, but instead of a legal Trial upon the Caufc of their Commitment, were enframed with the Oath of Allegiance: James Whitehart was first called, but coming with his Hat on, the Justices were so angry, that they ordered him to be taken away, without asking whether he would take the Oath or not.

The next called was Henry Pizing, who coming to the Bar with his Hat off, and bowing his Body to them, Thomas Holt, Judge of the Sessions, said, Here's a Man has few Manners, and asked him, whether he would take the Oath of Allegiance? His Answer was, I have taken it already. The Judge said, But you were no Quaker then. Henry replied, Neither am I now, but have been many Weeks among them, and I never was any Hurt by them; but they are an honest civil
BERKSHIRE, 1664.

A Collection of the Sufferings Vol. I.

Civil People. Upon which W. Armorer stood up, and said, "Why did you not tell me so before?" Henry answered, "Your Worship was so courteous that you would not hear me." Then the Judge said, "He must take it again." So the Oath was read to him, and he said after them; and he having taken the Oath, the Justices ordered him to be discharged without paying Fees, but advised him to go out privately at a Back-door, and come no more among the Quakers, but he told them, "be hoped, now he was freed, he might go out at which Door be pleased.

Several other of the Prisoners were called, and asked, whether they would take the Oath of Allegiance? They answered, that they were not committed on Account of the Oath, but for being at a Meeting. The Judge replied, "We discharge you as to your Meeting, but you must take the Oath of Allegiance. Thomas Curtis being called, said, that he did not refuse the Oath through any Default of Allegiance to the King, but because Christ had commanded not to swear at all, that he had approved himself a faithful Subject to the King, and would take that Oath as soon as any; and therefore desired the Court would permit one of their Ministers to shew him by the Scriptures how he might take it, and not break the Command of Christ." The Judge spake to a Priest sitting by, to endeavour to satisfy Thomas in that Point, but he desired to be excused, saying, "they were an obdurate People, and not to be satisfied." The politician Priest started that Objection to palliate his own Lack of Argument. At length William Armorer commanded them all to be taken away, saying, "I knew they will not take it, though many of them had not refused it.

Next Morning (after Armorer had gone out of Town) two others of the Quakers, viz. Richard Bingley and Richard Sargood, summoned thither for not going to Church, were called: But the Court dropped the Matter of their Summons, and only tendered them the Oath, which they refusing, were sent to Goal at Reading with the rest of the Prisoners.

Soon after their Return to Prison, Armorer having Intelligence that the Sheriff had given Thomas Curtis Leave to go to Bristol Fair on his trading Concerns, sent a Constable with a Warrant to the Gaoler, to bring the said Thomas before him to the Bear Inn in Reading: Being brought thither, Armorer told him, "You are going to Bristol Fair, but I'll stop your Journey, and commanded the Constable to carry him to the Counter, being the Town Prison; he refusing to go, as being a Prisoner in the County Goal, was compelled by the Constable and another Officer called to his Affidavit.

About three Days after, came on the Sessions for the Borough of Reading, whither Thomas Curtis was brought from the Counter, before Thomas Seires Mayor, W. Armorer and Edward Dolby Justices, and many others in the Council Chamber; when a Paper was produced written by one or other of the Prisoners, setting forth the Reasons why they could not Swear, and lamenting the Cafe of those who, under the Name of Christians, habituated themselves to Curling and Swearing. Their Examination of Thomas Curtis was thus, Mayor. Did you send these Papers?
T. C. I received them from a little Maid that came from the Goal, and I sent them.
Mayor. Did you write them?
T. C. No.
Mayor. Did you indite them?
T. C. I will not answer such Questions, read the Paper and I will lay more to it.

So they gave him the Paper and he read it, and reading Part of it, viz. Because of Swearing the Land mourns, Alderman Johnson said, "That is very true. And having read it, T. Curtis said, "It is every Word true and shall stand for ever, I do own it." Then said W. Armorer, I will send it to the Council. Thomas Curtis answered, "I wish they had every One one of them.

The said Paper was as follows, viz.

"THE
T H E Eternal God, from whom no Secret can be hid, sees your Doings, and the Eye of the Lord beholds the Way that now you walk in, and the Works you are about, who are persecuting his Lambs and imprisoning his People, who for the fulfilling of his Commands and walking in his Ways, have chosen the Sufferings of this present World, rather than all the Glory and Pleasures this World can afford them, and we have counted up our Cost, and do find upon serious Deliberation, that it is better for us to die by the Hands of the hard-hearted and cruel Men of this World, in and under the Favour, Love and Friendship of the Lord, than to lose our Peace with him, by making Shipwreck of our Faith and Peace of Con-science which the Lord hath given us; and we have truly debated, pondered and considered this our present State of hard and cruel Suffering in our own Bodies, and weighed our Hearts in the Balance of God's Truth, and there is nothing in all this World that could make us leave our Wives and Families, our Calling, Estates, and Employments, but this very Thing, namely, the Truth of our God, and the Worship of Christ Jesus, the Pro-fession and Practice of which at this Day, is the Ground of this our Suffer-ing. And whereas you press us so hard to take the Oath of Allegiance, and come to your Church; we do declare in the Sincerity of our Hearts, That the Ground and Caufe why we cannot take an Oath in any Cafe, although it be to the Lofs of our Estates and Life is, because Jesus Christ and his Apostle have commanded us not to Swear at all, and it is not lawful for us in any Cafe to break Christ's Command: And if any of your Ministers, Doctors, Priests or Bishops, can make it appear by God's Word, or the Scriptures, that it's lawful for us to Swear, and that we may Swear, and not fall into Damnation, we will take it. And therefore cease calling for us to Swear, and break Christ's Command, till your Doctors, Bishops, Curates or Ministers, or some of them, have convinced us that it may be done, and Christ's Command not broken. There is too much Swearing already, and because of Swoearing the Land mourns. And as concerning coming to your Church, we have with much Gravity considered the true State of the Church of which you are Members, to see if possible we might come to you, and join with you, and not lose our Peace with God; and this we find, that you have called yourselves by the Name of the Church of Christ, but the Nature of Chriftians and of the Church of Christ is denied by you: For the Pride we daily see, and the Oaths we daily hear from the Members of your Church, is sufficient to make an Heathen or a Turk, much more a Christian, quite out of Love with it; And further, the Cruelty that is praefid by your Members, as taking Men and Women out of their peace-able Meetings, and calling them into Prison, contrary to the Lord Jesus Christ's Practice and Doctrine, is Ground enough for us to believe, that you are neither Members of Christ's Church, nor Children of God, nor Heirs of his blessed Kingdom; for if you were Members of Christ's Church, you would not act such high Blasphemies against the Living-God, as to Swoear by the Blood and Wounds of God, and God damn me, and God confound me; and when you have so done, enter into your Church, and cry aloud, We believe the Lord; and this is too common among the Members of your Church. Now in the Coochef of your Hearts, consider what it is you are so earnestly persuading us unto: How can we come among you, and join in Prayer with such as act this great Wickednes? If we should come and join with you, the Lord might damn us all together; for it is the same Tongue, the same Lips, and the same Spirit that Swears before you enter, that when you are entered calls to God to hear you: So that the Words of the Apostle are fulfilled, Out of the fome Mouth proceed Blowing and Curfing. O ye unwife in Heart! ye know not God, neither of what Spirits ye are, and therefore be advised before it is too late, for in Love to your Souls do we declare unto you, That if you will have us join to you, your Vol. I. E.
On the 21st of the Month called July, W. Amorow came again to the Meeting, and took Bridget Smith, Elizabeth Brondbridge, Anne Wadding, Anne Sharp, Elizabeth Wright, Elizabeth Doe the Younger, and Sarah Asbell, and called his Clerk immediately to make their Warrant to the House of Correction. Then he went, and knocked at Thomas Curtiss’s Door, which the Maid being afraid to open, he picked the Lock and went in, and finding there Joseph Coale, one of the Family, who had taken Physick and kept in his Chamber, he pulled him down Stairs, and asked him, whether he would take the Oath of Allegiance? He then ordered a Line or two to be added to the Women’s Warrants, and sent him together with them to the House of Correction.

On the 2d of the Month called August, he sent William Teale, Anne Ball, Mary Shade, Mary Emerson, Elizabeth Lovell, Katharine Edith, Ellen Rinfled, and Mary Richardson, from the Meeting to the House of Correction. On the 14th of the same, finding but three Persons there above sixteen Years of Age; although that Number was not prohibited by the Act, yet he ordered them, viz., Benjamin Cole, John Trayard, and Hannah Webb, to the House of Correction. On the 25th he sent for those three and Joseph Coale, who being brought before him and Thomas Skeets Mayor, were asked, whether they would take the Oath of Allegiance? And after many hard and threatening Speeches were committed to the County Goal. The Fame Day the Women were sent for, fined, and sent back to the House of Correction for three Months. And on the 28th, finding but four Women at the Meeting, he sent them to the same Place;
Place; he also struck a Lad, under Age, with a great Cane, and pulled him by the Nofe, fo that his Nofe was much swelled.

Thomas Curtis and his Wife being close shut up in Prifon, his Trade and Houfe were under the Care of a Man and Maid-servant. W. Armorer had declared his Resolution to send them to Goal, and nail up the Doors, that no more Meetings might be held there; Accordingly, on the 15th of September he sent two Officers with a Warrant, to take the Man-servant, Robert Pocock, out of the Shop, who being brought before him and the Mayor, was asked, whether he would take the Oath of Allegiance? Pocock answered, I am a peaceable Man, and have done no Wrong, and dare not break Chrift's Command, but can promise to be true to the King, and will be content to suffer the fame Punishment, if I break my Promise, as they who Swear and break it. So they fent him to Prifon, but could not accomplish their Defign of preventing the Continuance of Meetings there.

On the 18th of the fame Month he took at a Meeting, Christopher Chefsman, Anne Sharp, Hannah Webb, Bridget Smith, Hannah Emerton, and Judith Smith; these were fined by the Mayor and himself 12d. each, and fent to Prifon, but were releafed the next Day.

At Newbury Seffions on the 3d of October, about fifty Men Prifoners, and some of their Wifes, were brought to the Bur, and indicted for obfolutely refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, which one Coopers, the Clerk, swore had been tendered them at Abington. They pleaded not guilty, and defired a Copy of the Indictment, which with some Difficulty they obtained. After them five others, more lately committed, were indicted, and together with the ref, remanded to Prifon till another Seffions.

On the 6th of the fame Month, he fent from the Meeting to Prifon with a Minute for one Night, Anne Sharp, Frances Kent, Elizabeth Streater, Anne Smith, and Sarah Binfield. While he was in the Meeting-room, a Neighbour's Wife feeing the Door of T. Curtis's Houfe open, locked it and took away the Key: Thus being disappointed of his Design to flreach the Houfe, W. Armorer fell to Swearing like a Madman, and called for an Instrument to break open the Door: But was diffufed from his Purpofe by thofe who were about him.

On the 23d he came with his usual Fury to the Meeting, and took Christopher Chefsman, Reynold Avery, Thomas Hind, Mary Wrenn, Elizabeth Dee Widow, Jane Hufey, Judith Smith, Katherine Edell, and Elizabeth Lawell the Younger; he committed Christopher Chefsman for the third Offence in order to Banifhment, and fent the ref to the Houfe of Correction for forty eight Hours; one of whom was Thomas Curtis's Maid-servant. So that the whole Family was now in Prifon.

On the 6th of November, taking a View of the Meeting, he fware they were a godly Company, and cafed the Children to be pulled out, pricking some of them with a Stafft, having a Sharp Iron at the End, fo that their Flefh was very fore and black: After which he fent Thomas Hind, Anne Harrifon, Rachel Cope, Hannah Emerton, Mary Saunders, Alice Millard, and Mary Winter, to the Houfe of Correction for three Days.

On the 1st of December he came again, and caufed the Children to be pulled out of the Meeting, threatening them with Whipping; then he fent Bridget Smith and Margery Richardson to Goal for the third Offence, and Anne Hatt, Margery Symonds, Grace Hutchins, and Jane Hufey, to the Houfe of Correction for twenty four Hours, ordering the Goaler to put them all in one Room, and fuffer no Body to come at them, and that no Provision should be brought them but what was taken in at the Grates. He also caufed their Papers to be taken from them, on a fale of Pretence of their writing to the King and Council.

We come next to the Proceedings at the Quarter Seffions held in Reading on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of the Month called January, 1664.

On the 10th a Paper was fent to the Justices by Joseph Cane, one of the Prifoners, being as follows:
Friends!

It will be a good and precious Thing, to have the Fear of God before your Eyes, and therein to act in all Things toward all People; and then you will act in Righteousness, and do the Thing that is just, if in the Fear of the Lord you stand, and are exercised therein in your Proceedings, for it is that which makes Men honourable, and in Ages to come to be had in Remembered by the Generation of the Righteous; and the Memory of such who in the Fear of the Lord do act in their Day in Justice and Righteousness shall live for ever, when the Name of the Wicked shall rot, and be blotted out from under Heaven, who have had no Regard to the Fear of God, neither have Equity and Justice had Place in their Hearts, and such shall eat the Fruit of their own Doings, and receive a just Reward from the Hand of the Lord according to their Work, in the Day when God shall judge the Secrets of all Men's Hearts, and search out the hidden Things of Darkness, and then shall every Man be rewarded according to the Deeds done in the Body, whether they be good, or whether they be evil.

Wherefore, Friends, the Lord hath put it into my Heart to write unto you, and that I may be clear in his Sight, and that the Neglect of such a Thing may not be upon my Conscience as Disobedience, I lay unto you, Be confiderate and sober in your Minds, and calmly and seriously weigh what you are going about, and let not Raffhness and Envy overway you, because that the God of Heaven takes Notice of your Proceedings, and your Actions are registred in a Book of Remembrance: But let Justice be your Rule, and let the Law of Equity be your Guide; let the Light of Jesus in your Hearts and Consciences be your Counsellor; because if you start aside from that, and act not according thereunto, you cannot please God, nor do the Thing that is justifiable in his Sight; but you will bring Guilt upon your Consciences which no Man upon the Earth shall ever acquit you of; and the Sentence of Condemnation you will certainly feel, by the Spirit of the living God, which judgeth righteously without Respect of Persons: And to lie under that Guilt and Sentence from the Lord in your own Hearts and Consciences will be bad and heavy indeed; for a wounded Conscience who can bear? If the Lord wound Men inwardly in their Consciences, because of Transgression against his righteous Law of Equity, who can bind them up or heal them? Will the saying, We have a Law, and by our Law, be (the) Just ought to die or suffer, will this ease them? O no! that will not remove that Weight and Burden from off their Consciences, which they do bring upon them by acting and walking contrary to the Light or Law of God in their own Hearts, and because of this, the Lord often brings Shame and Confusion upon Men; and Dishonour and a Curse in all Ages hath attended and followed those that have been found in that Way of afflicting, troubling, disquieting and persecuting innocent and harmless People, because of the Exercise of their Conscience toward God, and for their Obedience unto his Requirings. And do you think to gain Honour if ye proceed against us in afflicting us, because we cannot transegrs the royal Law written in our Hearts? I tell you no: For we are a People that desire to spend our Days here in this World in the Fear of God, and to follow him in all Things which he doth require of us, to keep his Commandments and his Statutes, and to worship him according to his Mind, in Spirit and in Truth: And this is all we desire, which is our Right and Privilege, as we are free-born People in this our native Country, that we may have Liberty to do; but if for so doing, and nothing else, we must suffer, as ancient Christians have done, we are content, knowing that the Lord will plead our Cause; and I care for this, and we cannot deny him to please Men, but must to our Lives Endure, and obey him; and wait upon him and worship him in Spirit and Truth; having engaged our Hearts so to do, in that he hath made known himself to us, and by his eternal Power redeemed us out of the World and the unful Filthy Ways thereof,
of the People called QUAKERS.

and fled abroad his Love in our Hearts; and we are persuaded, and do know of a Truth, that the Lord hath been and is with us in this our Way which we now walk in; and can you in Reason and Equity expect, that we should deny that Way in which we have found the Lord to satisfy and refresh our Souls, and to make our Hearts glad? Or is it doing as you would be done by? Would you think it right to be perfecuted and afflicted for walking in that Way which you are perfecuted in your selves you ought to walk in? If not, do you fulfil the royal Law, which is to do to others as you would be done unto? Wherefore consider better, and have not an Hand in afflicting innocent People because of their Confessions: But break off your Sins by Righteousness, and your Iniquities by shewing Mercy to the Poor in Spirit, and afflicled People of God, who suffer at this Day for no other Thing, but for keeping the Commands of the Lord Jesus Christ, and for his Worship: For what is the Matter? Who have we hurt or wronged in any Thing, that here is such furious and unchristian-like Proceedings against us? And if our Adversaries have nothing against us, but because of our Obedience to the Law, and Worship of our God, is this such a Crime at this Day, that honest People for lo doing should be so eagerly and violently proceeded against, and that Snares and Traps should be laid to catch and ensnare them? Well, the Lord takes Notice of these Things, and he will arieve for his own Name and Seed’s Sake, before whom the Mountains must bow and tremble, and the high Places of the Earth which stand in his Way shall be removed, and the Lord God will cut his own Way through them, before whom all Nations are but as the Drop of a Bucket, and as the small Dull of the Balance, and they that strive against him cannot be blessed. And therefore be wise and confiderate, ye Rulers of the Earth, left ye be found opposing of, and striving against that Eternal God that gives us all Life, and Breath, and Being here in the World, who will be too strong for you, if you shall think in your Hearts, to stop and limit his Appearance in the Hearts of his People, and bind the Conscience (in which it is his Right and Prerogative to rule, and no Man’s upon the Earth) from following the Lord in what his Light leads and draws it unto, which will be Unipartition and great Sin charged upon you in the Day of the Lord, when you shall come before the Throne of his Justice and give an Account unto him. Wherefore, *ki the Son, ftoop and bow down unto the Light of God’s Son which appears in your Hearts, and convinceth you of Sin, left the Anger and Indignation of the Lord be kindled, and flame and break out like devouring Fire, and burn your own Hearts so as it can never be quenched.

Here are many of us Prisoners in this Goal, and have been long, which is not unknown to you, both Men and Women, and almost some whole Families, and several aged People, many, because we cannot break the Command of our Lord and Saviour Jefus Christ, who hath laid unto his Followers, *Scear not at all, because he leads them and keeps them out of Strife, and out of Sin and Wickedness, into Love, Peace and Truth, from which Mankind was degenerated when the Swearing came in, which was to bind the Conscience, because they were gone and erred from the Love and Truth of God in the Heart, which Christ our Saviour restores into again, and says unto fuch, *Scear not, for Truth binds them, and their *Thee is *Thee, and their *Nay is *Nay, and because we cannot break this Command of Christ, we are enchained, and do suffer at this Day, and many may be exposed to utter Ruin in this World because thereof, and the Guilt of the Ruin of innocent People and Families may come upon you, if in a rash and unchristian-like Spirit ye run on thus against them, which may be in your Power to prevent, the Sufferings and Cries of them will enter into the Ears of the Lord God of Sabbat, who will hear and have Regard thereunto, if Men do not regard, and will recommende thole that trouble his into their own Bofoms.

Vol. I.
And others here are that suffer for worshipping God in Spirit and Truth according to the Scriptures, who cannot forfake the ancient Doctrine and Practice of the Apostles, who exhorted true Christians not to forsake the assembling themselves together, and we cannot but perform that Christian and innocent Duty, for which Occasion is fought against us, by such as have given way to that Spirit of Enmity which always appeared against the Way and Worship of the true God, which such that are joined unto, will feel their Reward and Portion with; and their inhuman Proceedings may in Time be more fully and manifestly declared to the World.

Now are these Things worthy of such strict Bonds, and close Imprisonment, even to the endangering the Lives of your peaceable Neighbours, who have not done any Man wrong, but because of the Tenderness of their Confidences towards God they must be thus us’d, so that hereby at least their Health, as to the outward Man, comes to be impaired, by reason of keeping in, and being kept from their outward honest Callings and Employments in the Creation; so that these Things tend to the Destruction of Men, Women and Children, and civil Commerce among Men, and only because of their faithful Obedience to the Lord, in what they are partaken in their Hearts unto by his eternal Spirit, and Confiancy in his Way, which they can never deny, whatever they suffer in this World; neither can any of these Things, I am persuaded, separate us, who have truly and experimentally tasted thereof, from the Love of God which we feel in Christ Jesus, in whom we have the Assurance thereof unto our Souls. Wherefore I say, O ye Men in Power and Authority in the World, be cool in your Minds, and let the Caufe of the oppressed and afflicted People of God be pondered by you, and take heed of turning your Hand against them, for if you do make that your Work to root out and destroy them, it will be too hard for you, and your Eyes shall never see the Accomplishment thereof, but if some or many of us do feel our Testimony with our dearest Lives and Blood, yet will the Lord raise up more in the same Power and Spirit, to bear witnesses unto his Name in the same Way wherein we serve him, and you will be found fighting against God, if Justice and Mercy be not shewed to them, and ye shall not obtain Mercy and Favour at the Hand of the Lord, which that you may is my Desire, who desire the Good and Salvation of your immortal Souls, and not your Destruction, and am a true Friend to Justice and Righteousnes, and those who are exercised therein, and suffer with the despited People of God, for the Testimony of a good Confidence.

From the Goal in Reading, the 16th of the 11th Month, 1664.

On the 11th, about fifty Prisoners were brought to the Bar, and an Indictment read against them for wilfully refusing the Oath at Abington the 12th of July, to which at Newbury Sessions they had pleaded not guilty. The Evidences were Sir William Armer, and Champion, Clerk of the Peace, who swore that the Oath had been tendered and read to them all at Abington Sessions. The Council for the King infifted much on the Credit and Reputation of the Witnesses, telling the Jury, they must either bring the Prisoners in guilty, or they would make Sir William Armer, and the Clerk, as perjured Persons. Nevertheless the Jury, on strict Enquiry, perceiving that the Tender of the Oath was irregular, and Champion himself acknowledging, that he could not tell whether it was read to the Prisoners before or after they were called over, brought in their Verdict not guilty. So the Court broke up, and many of the Prisoners, discharged by the Jury, went away, as did also several of the more moderate Justices.

* This J. Coale continued long in Priscon, and died there in 1670; as did also Dorothy Clist.
Chap. 3. of the People called Quakers.

Juries. But W. Armorer, and some others, staying behind, ordered the Goaler to call back the Quakers, which he did, and Thomas Curtis, George Lambell, and their Wives, with three others appeared, the rest being gone: The Juries threatened to fine the Goaler, saying, Did not we give you Orders to keep them? But the Goaler answered, As soon as I heard your Orders, I ran down the Stairs, upon my Faith, but they were gone.

T. Curtis said, I suppose they would not have gone away, had they known your Order, but being cleared by the Jury, they thought it sufficient: And I my self was gone, not intending to come again, but when they told me I was called for, I came, for I am not ashamed to shew my Face, nor afraid of any Thing that I have done: And I know, William Armorer’s Man Venter is Warrant enough to take me at any Time.

Judge. Though the Jury did clear you of that Indictment, yet you could not clear you of your Obedience.

Then the Clerk reading over their Names, they called for Thomas Heifield.
T. C. That is a Man that has served the King faithfully, and has many Cuts in his Head, and Wounds about his Body, that he received in the King’s Army: Yee he is regarded no more than others, though he fought and ventured his Life for the King: But being come now to make Conscience of an Oath, must be enframed with the Oath of Allegiance.

Then Anne Curtis was called.
T. C. Here is another, whose Father laid down his Life, and suffered Death for the Service of the King, yet the also must be enframed with the Oath.

Then they called for the Statute Book.
T. C. We see your Snare well enough: It is not the Part of Men of Honour, to seek to enfraine those whom the Jury have cleared, but these Things will appear as Blots in your Electioneons: We do believe you aim to enfraine us; and ‘tis our Lifetimes you seek after. It is well it some of you have not begged them already.

Then Proctor, the Councillor, stood up in a great Rage, and bid the Clerk read the Oath to them.
T. C. Be not so hasty, for thou didst but a little Time since charge these two Men (pointing to Armorer and the Clerk) with being perjur’d, for thou told’st the Jury, That either they must bring us in guilty, or else these Men were perjur’d. Thou need’st not be so fierce now, for the Time was when thou wast as fierce in Oliver Cromwell’s Days.

Then the Judge bid the Clerk read the Oath, which being done, he asked T. C. if he heard it? Who answered, Yes. So they held the Bible to him.
T. C. I could read you a better Lesson in that Book; holding the Bible in his Hand.

They bid him say after the Clerk, who read the Oath, which he did, till he came to that Clause, I do swear, &c. Then he said, But I cannot Swear, but what I have said I do believe, and question not but I shall prove as good a Subject to the King as some of you.

Then George Lambell was called: They asked him, whether he would take the Oath of Allegiance? He answered, as to the Oath of Obedience he could promise very much, and should keep his Promise.

Then Sarah his Wife was called. They asked her, whether she would take the Oath? She answered, at present she was not satisfied that she might safely do it; or to that Purpose.

The other three, viz. Thomas Tudway, John Paine, and James Marloe, were asked the same Question. T. Tudway queried, whether it were better to obey God or Man? They said, That was not the Question.

Then

* Her Father was a Magistrate of Bristol, put to Death there for his Loyalty to the King.
Then Anne Curtis was called to the Bar. One of the Justices said, Come, Nan, I know you will take it. 

A. C. Yes, if thou, or any one, could convince me that I might lawfully do it, and not break Christ's Command, who hath said, Swear not at all. 

One of the Justices said, But the Apostle Paul said, That an Oath for Confirmation endeth Strife. She answered, that Christ, the everlasting Oath of God, who puts an End to Strife, himself I know, faith, Swear not at all. 

William Armourer said, This is the old Tone. 

A. C. It was before thou wait, and will be when thou haft no Being. 

The Justices bid her answer directly, whether she would take the Oath or no? She replied, I shall give no other Answer than I have done. So the Goaler took her away. 

Next Day, the 12th of the Month, Joseph Coale, Robert Peacock, Benjamin Cole, William Tante, Richard Green, and John Tray, had the Oath of Allegiance tendred them in Court, and refusing to take it, were sent to Goal. 

Also Christopher Cheifman, Anne Sharp, Bridget Smith, and Margery Richardson, were at the same Seffions brought to the Town-hall, having been taken at a Meeting, and committed for a third Offence, in order to Banishment. But the Evidence appearing to the grand Jury insufficient, they did not find the Bill of Indictment. Nevertheless the Court sent the Prisoners back to Goal; and to the Seffions ended. 

On the 22d William Armourer sent Joan Wildsey, Mary Winter, and Mary Richardson, from the Meeting to the House of Correction, for three Days, for a second Offence, as he called it. At the same Time he sent William Tomson, Leonard Key, Anthony Saller, Thomas Speed, and John Beall, to Prison, by his Servant and the Goaler's Man, without a Mittest. Next Day they were brought to his House, had the Oath of Allegiance tendred them, and were recommitted. 

Of those whom William Armourer had committed to Prison, William Tomton, and Walter Emerton died Prisoners this Year. As did also not long before, William Matthews.

A N N O 1 6 6 5.

Before the next Seffions held at Newbury, in the Month called April this Year, Armoror had committed to Prison from Meetings at Reading, and twenty Persons: These were most of them the same who had been let at Liberty at the last Seffions: They were continued from Seffions to Affizies, and Affizies to Seffions, till the 9th of the Month called January following; when, at the Seffions in Reading, twenty of them had Sentence of Premunire pass'd upon them, and were remand'd to Goal. 

At the same Seffions Mary Winter, and Judith Smith, convic'ted of meeting the third Time, received Sentence of Banishment to Berbade, and Elizabeth Toode, convic'ted of the same, being under Covert, was sentenced to one Years Imprisonment. Anne Curtis, and Sarah Lamboll, were indicted for refusing the Oath, but their Trial deferred. 

At this Seffions Robert Wilson was indicted for opening his Shop on a Saturday; but, when in Court, that Cause was dropt, and the Oath of Allegiance tendred him; for refusing of which, he also was sent to Goal. 

On the 14th Armoror's Servant came into the Meeting, went out again, and shut the Door after him, which having a Spring Lock, catch'd, and shut him out. His Master followed him, and in a Fury had the Door broke open, and let a Guard on those that were met: He then broke open five Doors of T. Curtis's House, under Pretence of searching for Writings: After which he went Home, and sent for Joseph Phibbs, Henry Adams, and John Thorne, who coming before him with their Hats on, he ordered his Servant to take and fill them with Water, which his Servant being backward to do, he kicked and forced him to it: Being filled, he ordered the Constable to put them on their Heads, but he would not...
but threw out the Water, and gave them their Hats again. He committed thofe three to the House of Correction for fix Months, and Anne Webb for three Months, and a few Days after recalled that Muffling, and fent another for de-
taining her fix Months, an arbitrary Proceeding, but like the Man, a violent Perfe-ector, yet irreligious and profane, of which take the following Instance: When in his ufual manner he was railing against the Quakers, and talking about them Stories unlike a Man of Gravity and Understanding; one of them, Elizabeth Tudowry, advising him to take heed of his Words, and putting him in

mind, that there would come a Day wherein he might give an Account of his Actions: He anfwered, Ay, you fhall fee at the Day of Judgment, whether I will be blackeft, yours or mine: An Expreffion, denoting a profane and obdurate Mind, void of Remorfe or Scife of that divine Justice, which fooner or later, will overtake thofe who pervert Judgment, and delight in opprefling the inno-
cent by tyrannical and arbitrary Measures; and which may excite in the Reader a just Idea of the Man that used it, and of his Qualifications for a Post of fuch Repute and Dignity as that of a Juflice of the Peace.

A NNO 1666.

On the 15th of the Month called April, William Armofer, and Juflice Dolby,
came to the Meeting at Reading, where they found Robert Paine, Anne Hatt, Hannah Emerton, Elizabeth Tudowry, Mary Webb, Mary Kent, and Sarah Kent, whom they ordered a Confable to carry to the Counter. This being done, they went to their Workship, it being the firi-Day of the Week. After Sermon they fent for the Prisoners, and committed Hannah Emerton to the
House of Correction for fix Months, and Robert Paine for three Months. They also fent Elizabeth Tudowry to Goal for twelve Months, and Anne Hatt for fix Months. The other three being under sixteen Years of Age, were difmissed with Threats of being fined.

On the 19th of the Month called August 1666, after above four Months Im-
prisonment, Anne Hatt, through a clofe Confinement in the Heat of Summer, fell fick, and died in the Prifon, leaving behind her this Character, That she had been a faithful Teftimony for the Lord and his Truth, in which fhe walked in Gravity, Sobriety, and the Fear of the Lord, and ended her Days in Peace with him.

On the 24th Anne Curtis, and Sarah Lamboll, were brought to the Sefions
at Newbury, but their Trial put off by the Jufcices, who told them, the King’s
Evidence were not ready. However, Armorer, their profefled Adeforner, not
being prezent, the Jufcices granted them their Liberty upon promife of appear-
ing at the next Sefions. So they went home to Reading, and Anne Curtis went the next Day to visit fome Relations at Brifol.

This difpleafed Armorer, who prefently fent the Goaler’s Man to fetch them to Prifon again: The Man told him, that the Jufcices had given them Liberty till next Sefions: To which Armorer replied, What have the Jufcices to do with my Prisoners? and threatened to lay the Man by the Heels, if he did not obey his Order. So the Man fetched Sarah Lamboll back to Prifon. After fome Time Anne Curtis being returned from Brifol, went to Armorer, who threatened to fend her to her Husband then in Prifon, but did not.

On the 19th of the Month called June, John Wilfon, Under Sheriff of the
County, and Thomas Reff, the Duke of Monmouth’s Tutor, came to the Goal
and called for Thomas Curtis, and George Lamboll, and told them, they had a
Warrant from the King to drive their Lofates, and forthwith they, with one
John Thorp, went into thesaid Prisoners Chambers, and fent their Books, Papers,
and Writings, and 150l. in Money of Thomas Curtis’s: Then they locked them out of their Rooms, and went to their Houscs, and took an Inventorv of what they could find, but on their Promifc to be antwercable for the Goods, they did not remove them.

VOL. I.
On the same Day, Anne Curtis, by Armorer's Warrant, was carried again to Goal: About two Months after, he sent for her and told her, the Gentlemen concern'd in her Husband's Estate desired him to set her at Liberty, and gave her the following Discharge, \( \text{viz.} \)

"Burgus de Reading in Com. Berks,"

"To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal for the said Borough, and to his Deputy and Deputies there, Greeting,

T H E S E are in the Name of the King's most excellent Majesty, to charge and command you upon Sight hereof, to set at Liberty and free the Body of Anne Curtis, Wife of Thomas Curtis, of this Borough, Woolendraper, out of your Care, and from her Imprisonment. Dated under my Hand and Seal this 22 Day of August, Anno Dom. 1666.

"W. Armorer."

In the mean Time he had taken Joseph Phipps, and Hannah Kent, at a Meeting, and sent them to the House of Correction; and two others, taken at the same Time, he committed to the County Goal. He took also three Girls, under sixteen Years of Age, viz. Lydia Herfant, Mary Kent, and Sarah Kent, fined them 1 s. each, and sent them to Goal, where they lay a long Time.

On the 16th of the Month called January following, at the Seffions in Reading, Sarah Lamboll was called to the Bar, had the Oath of Allegiance tendered her, and was remanded to Prison.

On the same Day was a Trial of Joseph Phipps, for the third Offence, on the Act of Banishment: A Quaker who had been just before tried, was acquitted: Whereupon the Court discharged that Jury, and empanelled another: Armorer saying to the Bayliffs, "Go out and pick a Jury, you know there are honest Men enough in the Town: One of the Bayliffs anwered, Yes, Sir William, I'll fit you. Another Jury being sworn, Phipps was set to the Bar, and his Indictment read, to which he had before pleaded not guilty. The Prisoner infifted, that there were not five Persons of sixteen Years of Age at the Meeting: Edward Dolby anwered, If there were but one of that Age, yet if there were five present, he would fend that one to Prison as a Breaker of the Law, for though the rest were not punishable by that Act, yet they would force to make up the Number. This unequal Construction of the Law was prest upon the Jury: as was also the Confession of one of the Prisoners, that they were not to seek the Lord. And when one of them asked, whether to seek the Lord were a Crime worthy of Banishment? the Judge anwered, Yes.

The Jury went out, and tarrying long, the Court set for them, and threatned such as favoured the Prisoners Caufe; but they could not agree. So they were ordered to be kept all Night without Fire or Candle, \\&c. and that no Person should come at them till they were agreed.

Next Morning the Court sat again, and sent to know, whether the Jury were yet agreed? They anwered, No. Yet after some time, two of the dissatisfied began to comply, and some crying, A Verdict, a Verdict, they came into Court. The Court asking, if they were agreed? One of the Jury anwered, I am not satisfied: Armorer replied, You shall be satisfied. So the Foreman said, Gilley; though four of the Jury had not agreed to the Verdict: However the Judge pafted Sentence on Phipps, That he should be transported to some of his Majesty's Plantations, there to remain seven Years. Under which Sentence he was returned to Prison, and lay there till discharged by the King's Letters patent, about six Years after.
CHAP. 3. of the People called QUAKERS.

On the 27th of the Month called January, William Armoher coming early to the Meeting, found only four young Maids, viz. Hannah Kent, Sarah Binfield, Elizabeth Whitehart, and Anne her Sister, and said, Here's a goodly Company: He then commanded one of his Servants to fetch some Water, which being brought, he threw with great Violence in their Faces, till one of them was almost suffocated: Having executed this Barbarity, he turned them out of the Meeting, and went away.

On the 15th of the Month called March, he came, with Thomas Conts Mayor, to the Meeting, and sent five Persons to the House of Correction, viz. Henry Adams for the third Offence, Elizabeth Whitehart, and Mary Webb, for six Months, Sarah Binfield for three Months, and Elizabeth Tidway, under fourteen Years of Age, till she should pay 1 s. for Absence from the Church. At the same Time he went up to Anne Curtis, who was sick in her Chamber, protesting he would tend her to Goal, because the Meeting was continued at her House: She answered, the House was her Husband's, and he might do what he would with it, asking, whether they themselves would admit their Wives to contradict their Husbands. At length he ordered a Constable to carry her to Goal; but in regard of her Sickness, the Constable did not obey him. Next Day Sir William sent for the Constable, and sharply reprimanded him, giving him a Warrant to carry Anne Curtis to Goal upon her former Commitment, of which himself, as is before shewn, had discharged her under his Hand and Seal. Thus arbitrarily did he act, fearing no Control.

In this Year William Dobson of Slade End in Brightwell Parish, for Tithes of about 4 l. 10 s. Value, had Goods taken from him worth 40 l.

ANNO 1667.

The aforesaid William Dobson, for refusing to pay Tithes, was imprisoned at Reading, and thence removed by Habers Corpus to the Fleet in London, where he lay several Months.

Oliver Sancorn, for a Demand of 6 l. 8 s. for Tithes, suffered Distress of his Cows, Sheep, and Money, to the Value of 30 l. at the Suit of James Anderson, Priest of Boxford, a violent Persecutor, who told Oliver, that if the King would grant a Law, he would be the first Man that would put a Faggot to his Tail: He procured the said Oliver's Excommunication, and told the People they must have no Dealings with him, forbad the Miller to grind his Corn, and threatened to prosecute a Man in the Spiritual Court for working for him.

On the 14th of the Month called July this Year, W. Armoher, with his Man, came to the Meeting, the Man looking in, went out again, and pulled the Door, which having a spring Lock, shut him out: His Mother finding the Door locked, called for a Sledge to break it open; but one within opened it, saying, I open the Door that thou mayst see our Innocence, and that we are not plotting: If we were, we would not have opened it. He answered, If you had not, I would have broke it open. His Clerk took the Names of nine Persons, of whom Richard Huteson, John Littleworth, Martin Oeberman, Francis Greenway, and Elizabeth Booth, were sent to the House of Correction for three Months: Mary Coale (whole Husband was then in Prison under Sentence of Premunire) for six Months, and Anne Sharp, Anne Kent, and Elizabeth Tidway, were committed on the third Offence in order to Banishment.

On the 16th at Avington Sessions, the last three were indicted, and pleaded not guilty; but their Trial was postponed till another Session.

Henry Adams, on a like Indictment, was tried; but no Record of his first or second Offence could be produced; nor did any Witnesses appear to prove a third Offence; so that the Jury brought him in not guilty. This Verdict not pleasing the Court, the Jury were sent back, and by W. Armoher's Influence and Threats, who swore that the Records, though lost, were true, some of the Jury brought in a contrary Verdict, with which the Court complying:

Upon which the Prisoner was remanded to Goal, but no Sentence pronounced against
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

Berkshire. 1667.

On the last Day of the Month called February this Year, Oliver Sanfon was committed to Prison on a Writ de Excommunicato causando, at the Suit of James Anderton, Priest of Boxford, for Tithes, and continued there till released by the King's Patent in 1672.

Anno 1669.

Many were the Prosecutions in this County, on the Conventicle Act, which palled this Year, and animated the Informers aforeth. On the 19th of the Month called May, two of them informed Humphry Hide, a Justice, of a Meeting in the House of Adam Laurence at Charlecote, that they saw there Nine Persons beside the Family, but all silent. Upon this he fined the said Laurence 20l. and 5s. for his Wife: Richard Vokius, Thomas Clark, John Willis, and John Geering, 5s. each for themselves or their Wives: And Distresses of their Goods was made accordingly.

John Stevens was by the same Justice sent to the County Goal: His Missetmus was in the following Form, viz.

To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Reading in the County of Berks, or to his sufficient Deputy there.

I HAVE sent unto you the Body of John Stevens of Uffington, a professed Quaker, who for many Months has had great Meetings at his House, but the Officers of the Town, upon Whitsunday the 22d of May last, set a Guard upon the House to keep the Company out, but they would not differ, but many congregated in the Street, and divers of them were arrested, but none would buy their Goods; and upon Sunday the 19th of June last, he had another Meeting of many People more, but some of the Officers not being at Home, and some careless, the Meeting cannot be proved, although it appears probably to be so: And left any more such Meetings should be there, I sent a Warrant for him, that he might promise not to have above four Persons; in that Kind at his House, more than his family, which he refusing to do, I gave him five Days Liberty to consider of it, but no Perfidian will operate, and he not being able probably to pay a Fine of 20l. I tended him the Oath of Allegiance, which he also refusing, I committed him to your Custody, that no Rebellion may be conceived in his House. Given under my Hand and Seal this 4th Day of July 1670, in the 22d Year of our gracious Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second his Reign.

Humphry Hide.

During Stevens's Imprisonment, Richard Thaibers, Richard Bannard, Mary Johnson, Clement King, Anthony Pearston, and Thomas Loadbeater, suffered Distresses of their Goods for Fines of 5s. each, imposed on them for meeting at his House.

At Windsor, Thomas Davie, for a Meeting held at his House, was fined 20l. Richard Marble, 10s. Thomas Cooke, George Taylor, Godfrey Redford, and George Ball, 5s. each, which Fines were levied by Distresses.
Chap. 3. of the People called Quakers.

At Bracknell, John Fenwick, and John Cooke, for Fines of 5s. each, had their Goods taken to the Value of 14s. each.

At Lamborn Woodland, Bartolomeu Maylin had nine Cows taken for a Fine of 20l. for a Meeting at his House, which Cows, though exposed to Sale at two Markets, no Body would purchase.

At Reading, Armorer and Coates, Justices, came often to the Meetings at T. Curtis’s House, which consisted generally of Women and Children, most of the Men being in Prison: They usually took down the Names of the Perilons met, and turned them out. To Alexander Merrick, a young Man, whom they found at one of those Meetings on the 3d of the Month called July, they tendered the Oath of Allegiance, and sent him to Prison. The same Justices, in Conjunction with the Mayor, granted three Warrants against Thomas Curtis, then a close Prisoner, for 20l. each, for writingly and willingly suffering sedition Conventicles at his House. With these Warrants, Philip Newland, and John Wilder, Constables, with Richard Burt, an Officer, came on the 8th of the Month called August, to the Prison, and asked for Thomas Curtis, who was then at Dinner in his Chamber. The Door being locked, the Goaler broke it open: The Constables showed Thomas their Warrant, took an Inventory of what he had there, and departed. On the 10th of the said Month, Newland the Constable, and W. Armorer’s Footboy, went to Thomas Curtis’s House, opened the Door and went in, the Maid-servant only being at Home. The Constable sent for Justice Armorer, who came, and said, they must seize all. The Maid told him, some of the Goods were not her Matter’s, but another Man’s. Armorer answered, he knew that, but he would take it while it was there, and then let them try for it. So they locked up the House, shut out the Family, carried away the Keys of the inner Doors and went away. After which they searched several Neighbours Houses for Goods of Thomas Curtis, broke open some of their Doors, and took an Oath of some of them, that they had no Goods of his. Next Day they took an Inventory of the Goods in Thomas Curtis’s House, hired Porters, and carried away great Part of them. On the 16th, Armorer, with Newland the Constable, came to the Meeting, and plucked out thole that were met: Anne Curtis, dilcourfing with Armorer about the Illlegality of locking People out of their own Houses, he granted, That there was no Law for it, but said, that the King and Council were above all, and be had a Warrant from them, and would do it, threatning withal, that he would not leave her a Cup to drink in. He then put Padlocks on two of the Doors, and ordered the Constable to fetch away the Remainder of the Goods: On the 18th the Constable, another Officer, and the Bellman, brought a Wagon for them, but could get no Porters to their Afflance: So they went about themselves, and put a great Tub into the Wagon; but while they were attempting to remove some other Things very heavy and cumbersome, the Wagoner, no Friend to their Proceeding, drew back the Tub, and drove away his Wagon. Thus disappointed of their Purpose, they gave over. On the 2th the Justices, Armorer and Doby, came to the Meeting, turned out thole that were met, and caused the Doors to be nailed up. On the 28th Armorer coming to the Meeting, caused several Buckets of Water to be fetched, laying to his Man, Throw whole Buckets upon them, which he performed: His Matter then commanded him, to go in among them, being all Women, and throw it in their Faces, which he also did: Armorer being asked, whether he was not ashamed of such Actions? he answered, he would promise it should be worse next Time, adding, that he would lay the Man flat, who had broke open the Door, which he bad nailed up.

At Newbury, on the 15th of the Month called May, three Officers came to the Meeting, took the Names of thole that were met, and then turned them into the Street: The like they repeated on the 22d of the same Month. On the 12th of the Month called June, they took six Perilons out of the Meeting, and lent them to Prison, and pulled out the seat in a violent manner. On the 10th of the Month called July, a Guard being set to keep the Friends out of their...
their Meeting-house, they met in the Street, where the Mayor, another Justice, and a Constable, pulled them about, and threw away their Hats; they pluck’d down one Woman, and dragged her along the Street, the Justice bidding them draw her into the Kennel. Having wearied themselves with abusing them, they sent six of them to Prison, where they were kept twenty four Hours without any Charge or Examination. On the 13th of the Month called August, for a Meeting held near three Months before, they took away the Goods of Thomas Marfo, Richard Hutchins, and John Whittick, for Fines of 5£ each. How roughly those Officers behaved themselves, may be guezzed by the Saying of James Norway Churchwarden, to Richard Hutchins’s Wife, viz. Come, you Whore you, I am come for your Goods, for your being at a Convention, at R. Wilson’s, the 15th of May, you are the brazen Whore that was drawn down Stairs. Thus they seem’d to glory in their own Shame, by insultvng over those whom they had misused.

On the 23d of September, for a Meeting held a few Days before at Oare, Diftreffes were taken for the following Fines, viz.

- William Austell, for his Wife and two Sons, 1s. 5d.
- William Spicer, for himself and Wife, 10s.

On the 24th,
- Richard Angel, Maurice Hutchins, 1s.
- Henry Hunt, and Richard Worrel, 5s. each

Diftreff at Uffington.

On the 30th of the fame, for a Meeting at Uffington, was taken

From Adam Lawrence, for 10l. Fine, a Rick of Hay.
- John Wallis, for 10l. 5s. Ten Quarters of Malt, and a Horfe.
- Richard Brook, for 1l. 10s. a Cow worth 2l. 5s.

The Meetings being sometimes silent, the Officers were at a Stand how to proceed on the late Act at those Meetings, and therefore took another Method, which was to fine the Persons for Absence from their Parish Church. Thus they did to Richard Hutchins, John Child, and others.

**ANNO 1671.**

Oliver Lockey, and John Clark, were imprisoned in the County Goal at Reading for refusing to pay Tithes.

John Cotterell was prosecuted on the Statute for treble Damages, by Solomon Noffs, Prieft of Binfield, and had a Verdict given against him for 4l. 13s. Tithes, for the treble of which, Execution was awarded, and his Goods and Chattels taken away to the Value of 27l. 10s. The fame Prieft’s Servants entered the Field Cotterell’s Ground, and carried away his Corn before it was raked, in what Quantities they pleased, driving their Cattle over his Corn, and throwing down his Gates at Pleafure.

On the 2d of the Month called July, W. Armorer, with the Mayor, and some of his own Servants, came to the Meeting at Reading, and ordered all present to be pulled out and sent to the Counter, whence they were afterward brought to his House, and then, having a Lift of those who were lately Prisoners, he separated them from the rest, and sent them to Goal on their former Commitment: To all the others, being Women and Males, he tendered the Oath of Allegiance, and sent them also to Prison, according to his Saying when he first entered the Meeting, *Here is a goodly Company, you shall all go to Goal.* That Day twenty nine Women and Males were committed, which increased the Number of Prisoners to seventy three, who were much thronged, the Place being very hot, and their Rooms but little and next the Tiling; nor had they any other Place to drefs their Vitiuals in: Which hard Condition they patiently submitted to for the Testimony of a good Conscience, and their steadie Perseverance.
Chap. 3. of the People called Quakers.

Perseverance in meeting together to worship God according to his Requirings, and their Duty.

Anno 1672.

In this Year seventy seven Persons were discharged out of Prison in this County by the King's Letters patent, whereby a general Annuity was granted to each of the People called Quakers as were confined at the King's Suit, viz.

Twenty three Men, under Sentence of Punishments, most of whom had been Prisoners above seven Years.

Thirty four Women, viz. nine Widows, Fourteen Wives, and eleven Maids, who being taken at silent Meetings, had the Oath of Allegiance tendered them by William Armaror, though some of them were under eighteen Years of Age.

Five for refusing to Swear, one of whom was Isaac Pennington, who coming to visit his Friends in Prison, William Armaror being informed of it by the Gaoler, sent for him, and tendered him the Oath of Allegiance.

Five under Sentence of Banishment.

Four on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo.
Two for not paying Tithes.
Four for Absence from the publick Worship: Three of whom, viz. John Langley, Mary Slade, and Richard Slade, had been fined 80l. each, and William Weston 220l.

Besides whom, six had died in the Prison, viz. William Mather, Joseph Coale, Anne Hatt Widow, William Toner, Walter Emerton, and Dorothy Clark.

Daniel Bunce, while at Prison in Reading, had his Corn also taken away in large Quantities. Also Leonard Keys, being in Goal, had his Goods taken away for his Wife's being at the Meeting.

Anno 1673.

Jane Vickris, an ancient Woman, of Shreenham, having only half an Acre of Ground sow'd with Hemp, had the fourth Part of her little Crop taken from her for Tithe by one Kingston the Parish Priest.

Anno 1674.

Robert Paine, and John Paine, of Sunning, were committed to Reading Gaol for Tithes, at the Suit of Samuel Christopher Priest, and lay there several Years.

Bartholomew Maylin of Lambourn Woodlands, had a Calf taken and carried away, without any Warrant, by Robert Anderson Priest, and William Seymour Bayliff.

Elizabeth Finch of Winkfield, Widow, was prosecuted in the Exchequer, imprisoned several Months, and afterward removed to the Fleet in London, at the Suit of Richard Wheatley Tithe-farmer.

In this Year was taken for Tithes, Worth

| From William Sunday of Sunning, for | 2s 6d | o A Mare | 4s 5d |
| Eleanor Paine, for | 2s 0d | o Plate | 3s 0d |
| Richard Thatcher, for | 1s 16d | o Two Cows | 8s 0d |

For 6s 2d Taken 15s 5d

For a Meeting at New-Windor, Samuel Burgis was fined 20l. for which they thrashed out his Corn, and carried away what they pleased. Several others had their Goods taken by Diftresses for being at Meetings there, viz. John Wyton, Thomas Davies, John Lawrence, Thomas Pretty, Richard Noy, George Ball, Roger Roberts, Godfrey Redford, and Ellen Cooke, to the Value of 3l. 2s. 8d.

Simon Batten, Thomas Strange, Joseph Nobes, George Adams, and John Geering, Inhabitants of this Country, having been at a Meeting at Abingdon in Oxfordshire, a Certificate thereof was transmitted from the Justices there, by means of which were taken from them Goods worth 1l. 16s. 8d.

Ann 1675.

William Dobson was prosecuted in the Exchequer, and sent to Prison on the 6th of September this Year; where, after twenty Months Confinement, he died in the Month called May 1677. He had also taken from him at the Suit of Ralph Whifler, his Procuretor, Goods worth 35l. for five or six Years Tithe of a Farm, the Yearly Value of which Tithe had been formerly estimated at no more than 4l.

At Reading, for a Meeting there, were taken by Diffeters from Thomas Tudway, for 10s. Fine, Goods worth 1l. 5s. and from Thomas Curtis, for 3l. 15s. Fine, a * Mare worth 7l.

On the 17th of October, W. Armorer, and George Gofvel Mayor, came to the Meeting at Reading, and Armorer, with a sharp Bodkin or piercing Needle, pricked several of the Women most inhumanly: And at the same Time tendred the Oath of Allegiance to George Lamboll, John Kent, Robert Paine jun. Joseph Phelps, Leonard Cole, William Lamboll, and William Paine.

On the 7th of November they came again, but the Meeting being just ended, they flopt thirteen Perfons in the Street, going Home, viz. Thomas Tudway, John Harrington, William Yeats, John Thorne, John Bay, John Goone, John Hill, John Price, Richard Breath, Nathaniel Brandon, John Afflet, Daniel Hickus, and Nicholas Waite; to all these they tendred the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing it, sent them to Prison, where they were confined in two small Rooms over the Dungeon, in which a Felon then lay sick of the Small Pox. They were kept close locked up seventeen Hours of twenty four, and not suffered to go out to ease themselves: Their working Tools were taken from them, and their Wives and Servants not suffered to bring them Necessaries, nor were they allowed the Benefit of Air which the Felons had.

On the 21st of the same Month, seven others, viz. Leonard Keys, Reynolds Avery, Anthony James, John Tray, Thomas Bartlett, William Legat, and Benjamin Cole, were taken from the Meeting, and the Oath of Allegiance being first tendred them, were committed to Prison.

On the 13th of the Month called January 1675, Thomas Davie, George Ball, Richard Naff, Thomas Pretty, Thomas Draper, William Ward, and John Wyron, all of New Windsor, were arrested by Walter Conery Under Goaler, on a Writ de Escommunicato capiente, for not going to Church, and for not repairing it, and not receiving the Sacrament. They were all carried to Reading Goal, where they remained close Prisoners for five Years, though the Sums demanded of them, were from one of them but 3d. from another 4d. and from all of them but 12s. 1d.

The Calmnes of Temper, and Serenity of Mind, wherewith these Prisoners sustained the Miferies of a close Confinement, and the plain, meek, and Christian manner of Address, wherein they represented their Sufferings to the Consideration of those who inflicted them, are well express'd in the following Letter sent to the Mayor of Reading, from the Prisoners called Quakers there, dated in the Month of November 1675, viz.

Friend!

THOU art now in Power and Authority, and the chief Magistrate of this Town, that thou mightest be a Terror to the evil Doers, and a Praise to them that do well, and fear God, and depart from Iniquity: And it is the Day of thy Visitation, and a Day of Trial what thou wilt do now thou

* This Mare, when exposed to Sale, being known to be Thomas Curtis's, none of the Neighbours would buy her, wherefore the Justice, or his Brother, took her at 4l.
CHAP. 3. of the People called QUAKERS.

"thou haft Power in thy Hands, for the Lord, as he hath appointed a Day in which all Men shall come to Judgment, and every Man without exception, and without Respect of Persons, must receive a Reward according to the Deeds done in the Body, whether they be good, or whether they be evil in his Sight, who is a God of a pure Eye, and searcheth the Heart of Man, whose Ways are far above Man's Ways, and his Thoughts are not Man's Thoughts: who made Man upright, though he has taught out many Inventions, and is become a degenerate Plant, and hath forgotten the Lord his Maker, and in that State may and doth call Evil good, and Good evil: Yet the Lord hath appointed a Day and a Time in which he visits Man, either by his invisible Light and Spirit inwardly, or by his Messengers or true Witnesses outwardly, or both, who doth not the Death of a Sinner, but that all Men might turn from their Wickedness and live, who waits long to be gracious, yet his Spirit shall not always strive with Man, for that he is vain. Therefore this is written in true Love to thy Soul, that thou mightest consider, and mightest not harden thy Heart, whilft it is called To-day, whilfst thou haft Time and Space, for Time is precious, and in the Hand of the Lord, who giveth Life and Breath unto all Men, and thy Breath is in thy Nostrils, and the Lord will take it at his Pleasure. Therefore consider whilft thou haft a Day and a Time, what thou art doing, whilfst thou are haling and pulling thy peaceable Neighbours to Prison, who truly and earnestly desire and seek thine and all Men's Good, and not Hurt to any. Why shouldst thou strive against what the Lord is bringing to pass, and not rather turn into thine own Heart, and do to others as thou wouldst be done by, which is, faith Christ, the Law and the Prophets. And consider what the wise Councilor said, Take heed and let them alone, for if this Work be not of God it will fall, but if it be, thou and ye cannot overthrow it, lest you be found Fighters against God, whilfst ye cannot tell, nor prove by the Testimonies of the Scriptures, and holy Sayings of holy Men in all Ages and Generations past, that this Work is not of God, it would be most safe to let them alone, and be contented, whilft thou, with many others of our Neighbours, have had long Experience, that we have lived quietly and peaceably among you, and have paid our just Dues and Taxes readily. Therefore consider, and commune with thy own Heart, and see whether thou dost by us thy peaceable Neighbours as thou wouldst be done by, and the Lord will judge between us, who will judge in Righteousness, and his Witnesses in thy own Conscience (in that Day when he judgesth and rewardeth every Man according to his Deeds) will testify for us, for we are oppressed on every Side, sometimes under Pretence of Law, and sometimes where no Law can be pretended, and the Goaler hath taken away some of our Goods, and our working Tools: We define, if thou pleaste, to let us know whether he did it by thy Order, or not, and to require him to deliver them to us again."

This cool and Christian manner of representing their Grievances, had sometimes the desired Effect in softning the Hearts of their Persecutors, and exciting them to a Consideration of the Injustice of their Proceedings.

ANO 1677.

On the 15th of the Month called June, John Knowles of East-Chalcw, was committed to Reading Gaol at the Suit of Stephen Penfion, an Impropritor, for Tithes of but 3 1/2 Value.

ANO 1678.

On the 27th of the Month called March this Year, William Waterman of Harswell, a poor Shepherd, having a Wife and eight Children, was arrested for Tithes at the Suit of John Sawyer his Parish Priest. In the Month called

Vol. I. I 1678.

May,
BERKSHIRE. 1678.

John Lamboll.
M. Reynolds.
and S. Burgess.

Excommunication.

May, the Widow Thickas, an aged Woman, was imprisoned for Tithes at the Suit of John Mills of Mortimer, Improvisor. In the same Year John Lamboll of Sandford, for one Year's Tithe of a Farm of 14l. per Annum Rent, had Corn and Hay taken from him worth 3l. Also Michael Reynolds of Fair- dung, on an Execution for Tithes, at the Suit of Robert Pye Improvisor, had his Corn and Cattle taken away to the Value of 97l. 6s. 9d. for only one Year's Tithe of Land of 55l. Yearly Rent. And Samuel Burgess of Brinston, for 4l. 15s. 4d. demanded for Tithes by Thomas Worral Priest, had a Mare taken from him worth 10l.


On the 17th of October this Year, Robert Ewer being chosen Tithing-man at a Court Leet, and refusing to Swear, suffered Distress of his Goods to the Value of 40s.

ANNO 1683.

In this Year many, for their Constancy in attending religious Meetings, suffered Distress of their Goods and Chattels, viz.

At Faringdon, Oliver Sanfon
Thomas Withers
George Adams
William Green
Edward Locke

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At Faringdon</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|          |    |   | 39

39 16 0

The said Thomas Withers was grievously beaten and abused by one Thomas Reynolds, who took away his Goods without any Warrant; but it was observed that Reynolds was soon after suddenly struck with Sickness, of which he died within two Days.

At Windsor, Roger Roberts, for Preaching
John Cotrell of Winkfield
John Jegger of Eaton
Richard Naff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At Windsor</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

94 19 0

John Buy, for Preaching, was fined 40l. and had taken from him in Corn, Meal, and other Things, to the Value of 53l.

At
Chap. 3. of the People called QUAKERS.

At Reading, John Thorne Mayor, with his Officers, thrust the Friends out of their Meeting-place, and when they continued their Meeting in the Street, he fined them, and committed seven of them to Prison, namely, Abraham Bonifield, Simon Houkins, Richard Roufe, Thomas Speakman, Giles Charlton, John Thickas, and Joseph South, which last died a Prisoner.

Others, for Abstinence from the National Worship, had their Goods taken by Distress, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Bonifield</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Hawkins</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Roufe</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Speakman</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giles Charlton</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph South</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Thickas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Giddin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commitments of 7 to Prison.

8 5 0

And for the same Cause Paul Newman, and Edmund Orpwood his Servant, were sent to Goal.

Taken also this Year for Tithe of Corn,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Knowles of Chalow</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Vokins of W't Chalow</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Bunce of Chorney</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George White of Bucklebury</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Stevens of Baulkin</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35 15 2

Anno 1684.

Taken in Corn for Tithes,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Knowles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Bunce</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Newman of Eaton</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Burgis of Brimpton</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Vokins</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29 4 0

Taken by Justices Warrants for Abstinence from the National Worship,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Bryan of Bucklebury, Goods worth</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Sanfon</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wiltson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Auffell</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 0 6

And for the same Cause, John Norman, William Auffell, Martha Weston, and Richard Ball, Auffell's Servant, were committed to Prison.

At Newbury Sessions in the Month called April this Year, an Appeal of Thomas Wilber, and Edward Lackey, on a false Information of being at a Meeting, was tried: But though their Case appeared to many very clear, yet the Court
A Collection of the Sufferings

BERKSHIRE. 1684.

Court so influenced the Jury, that they determined it against them; and soon after Edward Lockey suffered Distresses to the Value of 21 l.

Roger Roberts, lined for Meeting, was committed to Prison, for lack of Goods to make Distresses.

Taken more for Fines for Meeting,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fines levied, &amp;c.</th>
<th>From Abrahm Bonifield of Reading, Goods worth</th>
<th>1.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Wiron of Faringdon</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Wells</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18 Imprisoned for refusing to Swear.

On the 6th of the ninth Month this Year, Edward Mills, Robert Wilson, John Strong, Joseph Gray, John Plant, John Jones, Williams Mills, Benjamin Gray, Joseph Stills, Richard Brown, Thomas Marsh, John Waterman, Robert Cox, William Tovey, Robert Jones, John Gray, Thomas Jones and Thomas Hinde, were imprisoned at Newbury for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance: Some of them were taken at a Meeting, and others summoned to an Adjournment of the Sessions there. There were also at that Time Prisoners for the fame Cause in this County, Samuel Burgess, George White, Edward Swain, John Sanfom, Simon Battin, Richard Allen, William Orpwood, Francis Humes, and Oliver Sanfom: The Occasion of Oliver Sanfom's Commitment was thus: He, seeing two Informers standing in the Town-hall, advised them to desist from their Practice, telling them, their Ends would not be answered, but they would be reduced to Beggary and Scorn. This so enraged them that they complained to the Justices, who sent for Oliver and tendred him the Oath, which they knew he would not take.

CAUSE of Oliver Sanfom's Commitment.

1685.

On the 6th of the ninth Month this Year, Edward Mills, Robert Wilson, John Strong, Joseph Gray, John Plant, John Jones, Williams Mills, Benjamin Gray, Joseph Stills, Richard Brown, Thomas Marsh, John Waterman, Robert Cox, William Tovey, Robert Jones, John Gray, Thomas Jones and Thomas Hinde, were imprisoned at Newbury for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance: Some of them were taken at a Meeting, and others summoned to an Adjournment of the Sessions there. There were also at that Time Prisoners for the same Cause in this County, Samuel Burgess, George White, Edward Swain, John Sanfom, Simon Battin, Richard Allen, William Orpwood, Francis Humes, and Oliver Sanfom: The Occasion of Oliver Sanfom's Commitment was thus: He, seeing two Informers standing in the Town-hall, advised them to desist from their Practice, telling them, their Ends would not be answered, but they would be reduced to Beggary and Scorn. This so enraged them that they complained to the Justices, who sent for Oliver and tendred him the Oath, which they knew he would not take.

A N N O 1685.

Abrahm Bonifield of Reading, for refusing to find a Man to serve in the trained Bands, was fined, and had his Goods taken away to the Value of 2 l. 3 s. 5 d.

Daniel Bunce, for refusing to pay Trophy Money, had a Lamb taken from him worth 4 s. and William Astell of Oare, for the same Cause, Goods worth 2 s. 6 d.

In this Year many Distresses were made, on some for being at Meetings, and on others for Absence from the National Worship, viz.

Many Distresses made.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At Faringdon, from</th>
<th>George Adams</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michael Reynolds</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward Lockey</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James Matthew</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Astell</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Haines</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jane Sanfom</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Vokins</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Butcher</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Bifhopton, from</td>
<td>William Cooper</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Windfor, from</td>
<td>Thomas Pretty</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Laurence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Moore</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38 | 9 | 2 Carried over

* She was the Wife of Oliver Sanfom, then in Prison for his Testimony against Swearing.
Chap. 3. of the People called Quakers.

Brought over

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At Charlow, from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Knowles</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Knowles</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartholomew Laurence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Oldfield, from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Reynolds</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Hatton</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Uffington, from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Thatcher</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Ballard</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Ballard</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Saunders</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Dean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Holmes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Woodroof</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Deane</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Clark</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stevens</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Watchfield, from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Haines</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Cherney, from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Strange</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Bunce</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Pinell</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Colstowell, from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Hazel</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joane Hazel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Longcutt, from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Knight</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Idon, from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Langley</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George White at several times had taken from him Horfes, Cattle, Corn, &amp;c. worth</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the 21st of the Month called July, at Abingdon Sessions, Samuel Burgess, Partiality of George White, Edward Sewaine, Oliver Sanfor, and John Sanfor, were indicted for refusing to Swear, but upon arguing the Errors in their Indictment, were acquitted. Yet, so partial were the Justices, that instead of discharging them, they tendered them the Oath of Allegiance again, and remanded them to Prison.

Taken this Year in Corn for Tithes,

From

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Burgess</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Knowles</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Reynolds</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Strange</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Vokins</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Newman</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Bunce</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Tithes of Corn.       | 54 | 11 | 6  |

Anno 1686.

Taken in Corn for Tithes,

From

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Knowles</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Burgess</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Bunce</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Vokins</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George White</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Tithes of Corn.       | 31 | 4  | 6  |

On
On the 14th of the Month called April this Year, Friends imprisoned in this County were set at Liberty by King James's general Pardon, the Benefit of which was extended to them by a special Warrant, in the following Form, viz.

"JAMES R.

WHEREAS we are given to understand, that several of our Subjects commonly called Quakers, in the Schedule hereunto annexed, are either convicted or in Process in order to their Conviction of Premunire for not Swearing, or indicted or prefentenced for not coming to Church, or convicted for the same, and several of them have been returned to our Exchequer, and in Charge for 20l. per Menem, according to the Statutes in that Case provided, and some of them lie in Prison upon Writs de Excommissario capiendo, and other Processes for the Caufes aforesaid, and we, being willing that our Subjects commonly called Quakers, who are or have been prosecuted, indicted, convicted or imprisoned for any the Caufes aforesaid, should receive the full Benefit of our general Pardon, which we have been pleased to grant to our loving Subjects by our royal Proclamation, with all possible Safety to them, our Will and Pleasure is, and we do hereby authorize, will and require you, to caufe fuch of our Subjects commonly called Quakers, who are in Prison for any the Caufes aforesaid, to be forthwith discharged out of Prison, and forthwith to flop and discharge, or caufe to be discharged, by giving your Consent on our Behalf, all Fines, Forfeitures, or Sums of Money, charged upon any of our Subjects commonly called Quakers, for not coming to Church, or set upon them upon any Process for the fame, as also all Processes, Indictments, Prefentments and Convictions, for any of the faid Caufes, by entering Non prosequi, or otherwife, as you shall judge necessary for rendering that our Pardon moft effectual and beneficial for our faid Subjects, and for your fo doing this shall be your Warrant.

"Given at our Court at Whitehall the 15th Day of March, 1685-6, in the Second Year of our Reign.

To our Trusty and Well-beloved Attorney General.

By His Majesty's Command,

Sunderland P."

Thus were they set at Liberty, though against the Will of some of the Justices, who were heard to say upon the Bench, that it would not be long before they should have them in Prison again.

ANNO 1687.

Taken in Corn for Tithes,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tithes of Corn</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Vokins</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Newman</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Burgis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Knoules</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Bunce</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Mackarell of Hungerford</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Mills of the same</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The said Ralph Mackarell, and Rebecca Mills, were also committed to Prison by an Attachment out of the Exchequer, at the Suit of John Wells Priest, for Tithes.
Chap. 3. of the People called QUAKERS.

Anno 1688.

Taken in Corn for Tithes,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Watts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Burgis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Laurence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Knowles</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hankin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Newman</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Vokins</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28 17 6

Tithes of Corn.

Chap. IV.

BRISTOL.

Anno 1654.

In September this Year, John Camm, John Aulndall, Edward Burrough, and Francis Howgill, were at this City. Their Preaching was like that of the Apostles, in the Demonstration of the Spirit, and with Power: Multitudes flocked to hear them, and many embraced their Doctrine: The publick Assemblies, for lack of Room in their usual Meeting-houses, were held in the Fields, even in Winter, increasing to the Number of two, three, and sometimes near four Thousand of all Degrees, Professions, Ages and Sexes. This alarmed the Priests, and they the Magistrates, who on the 30th of October held a Council, the Mayor presiding, and sent for Burrough and Howgill: The Issue of their Examination, at which none of their Friends were suffered to be present; though their Opposers were readily admitted, was an Order for their departing the City forthwith at their Peril: To this they answered, We came not in the Will of Man, nor stand in the Will of Man, but when He moves us to depart, who mov’d us b失er, we shall obey: but your Will we cannot obey, for your Will is no Law; if we are guilty of the Transgression of any Law, let us suffer by it, but rather than we will transgress the righteous Law of God written in our Hearts, by subjecting to your Will and Lusts, we shall choose to walk in the Law of God, and to suffer under your Will, what you can lay upon us: We are free-born Englishmen, and have forced the Common-wealth in Faithfulness, being free in the Presence of God from the Transgression of any Law: To your Commands we cannot be obedient, but if by Violence you put us out of the City, and have Power to do it, we cannot resist. Having said this, they went out of the Court, but tarried in the City preaching as before; for, though the Magistrates bare them no Goodwill, yet they could not either by Law or Justice execute the Order they had made. The Opposers of the Truth, enraged at this Disappointment, excited the Mob to do what the Magistrates could not: On the 19th of December, John Camm and John Aulndall, passing over the Bridge toward Briflington, where they had appointed a Meeting, were assaulted by some Hundreds of the Rabble, whose ignorant Zeal had been blown up by one Farmer, a persecuting Priest, and others, to the highest Pitch of Fury. They violently drove back the innocent Strangers, some crying out, hang them presently.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I

BRISTOL. 1654.

fently, others, knock them down, and would have dragged them through the Wine Street out of the City, in order to execute their wicked Purpofe upon them, but were difrufted by others, who advised flift to carry them before the Mayor. Then they dragged them to the Tolzey, a Place in the City where Merchants and Traders meet, and Courts of Justice are held. There again the enraged Mob would probably have torn them in pieces, had not a Friend with much Danger and Difficulty got them into his Houfe, and flut the Doors. The Rabble, with hideous Noise, threatened to pull down the Houfe, while the innocent Men remained as Lambs dunm before their Sheepters, in Quietness and Patience, yet undaunted, putting their Truft in God. After fome Time, the Officers of the Garrifon approaching, the Mob, fearing Military Execution, dipttered. Next Morning the two Strangers pafted over the Bridge to their Meeting at Brielfington: Three of the rioters were apprehended, on the Report of which they gathered again to the Number of about fifteen Hundred, and forced the Ditcharge of their Companions. Toward Evening it was rumoured that the Quakers were returning, whereupon Multitudes drew together on the Bridge, and on the other Side of the River Aeon, uttering terrible Language and Threats, fo that the Magiftrates, fearing Bloodflied, fent their Sword-bearer to prevent the Men from returning that Way, for that they could not undertake to fecure them. Thus Providence preferred the Innocent from the enraged Rabble, whose Fury spread a Terror over the whole City. Thefe Diforders were too much countenanced by Men in Office: It was credibly reported, that George Hellier, an Alderman, said at the Tolzey to fome of the rioters, that be would fpend his Blood, and lose his Life, rather than any of his fellow Apprentices fhould go to Prison: Such Familiarity increased their Infolence. Nevertheless, the Magiftrates foon after, in representing thefe Tumults to the Protector, charged the innocent Men, againft whom they were raised, as the Authors of them.

In the next Month the Magiftrates iffued out the following Warrant to the Conftables of the feveral Wards of that City, viz.

"City of Briftol.

To the Conftables of the Peace of the Ward of

and to every of them.

"FORASMUCH as Information hath been given unto us upon Oath, that certain Perfons of the Francifean Order in Rome, have of late come over into England, and under the Notion of Quakers, drawn together feveral Multitudes of People in London: And whereas certain Strangers going under the Names of John Gannym, John Audland, George Fox, James Naylor, and Edward Burrrough, and others unknown, have lately retorted to this City, and in like Manner, under the fame Notion of Quakers, drawn Multitudes of People after them, and occasioned very great Difturbances amongst us, and forasmuch as by the fame Information it appeareth to us to be very probable, and much to be suspected, that the faid Perfons fo lately come hither, are fome of thole that came from Rome as aforeaid: These are therefore in the Name of his Highnefs the Lord Protector, to will and require you to make diligent Search throughout your Ward for the aforesaid Strangers, or any of them, and all other suspected Perfons, and to apprehend or bring them before us, or fome of us, to be dealt with according to Law. Hereof fail not. Given the 25th of January 1654.

"Signed John Gannym, Mayor
Gabriel Sherman
Henry Gibbs
George Hellier
Gabriel Sherman.

William Gann
Joseph Jackson
John Lock
Richard Vikris

To
CHAP. 4.

of the People called QUAKERS.

To this Warrant Gabriel Sherman, one of the Aldermen, set his Name twice, a Token of his Non-attention to, or Difregard of what he did. And indeed the Information they pretended, had it been real, could have given no ground for suspecting these Perfons of coming from Rome, whole Birth and constant Residence was well known to have been in this Kingdom. But on the fame Pretence Thomas Murfold, a Man born and brought up in Bristol, and who had an Estate there, was taken out of a Meeting and carried before the Mayor. They charged him with being a Francifcan Friar, because he was cloathed in a Coat of Hair. When the Mayor and Aldermen asked him, why he came into the City in that Habit, his Answer was, I was commanded of the Lord to come and remain in Sackcloth for you, and to warn you to let the Lord's People alone, as you will answer it at the Day of Judgment, and not to perfeque and imprison his Saints. Upon this the Mayor ordered him to be turned out of Town, and on his coming in again, committed him to Newgate. When his Wife complained to the Mayor of the Injustice of her Husband's Confinement, she was sent to Bridewell.

Thomas Jaques, going to a Meeting in Bristol, was taken up by a Confable, sent to Bridewell, and next Day set in the Stocks fix Hours.

Jeremiah Hignell, Daniel Wolfefield, and William Ford, all three Inhabitants in Bristol, were sent from their own Houfes, and committed to Prifon by the Mayor, without any Caution affigned.

Anno 1655.

Sarah Goldsmith, clad in a Garment of Sackcloth, reaching to the Ground, with her Head uncovered, and Earth or Ashes laid thereon, and her Hair hanging down about her, early in the Morning on the 3d of the Month called May, paffed through the Streets to the several Gates of Bristol, two of her Friends accompanying her: Some People followed them, but did them no Harm. About nine the fame Morning the came and ftood in the fame Habit at the High-Crofs in View of the Town and Markers, as a Sign against Pride. There the flood about half an Hour, till certain rude Perfons began to abuse her, when some By-fanders in Compaffion forced her into a Shop, out of which the People called to have her thrown, but the Chamberlain and Serjeants kept her out of their Hands and carried her to the Tolsey; the Mayor came thither, and asked her, why she appeared in the City in that Habit? She answered, In Obedience to the Light in my Conscience. What if you, said the Mayor, had been killed by the rude Multitude in your Obedience? She replied, I am in the Hand of God that rules all Things, I have harmed none, yet have I been harmed: Neither have I broken any Law by which I can be brought under just Confinement: If I had appeared in gay Clothing, you would not have been troubled. In Conclusion, the Mayor, at the Instigation of Joseph Jackson, one of the Aldermen, sent her to Bridewell, and with her Anne Cunnicliffe and Margaret Wood, for owning and accompanying her.

Anno 1656.

About this Time several Perfons were committed to Newgate in Bristol, for bearing Testimony to the Truth in the Place of publifh Worhip there, viz.

Thomas Robinson and Jefab Cole, having first been grievously abused by the Populace, and dragged bareheaded under the Spouts in Time of Rain.

John Smith, after he had been forely beaten, and his Clothes torn by the Rabble.

John Waring, Henry Waring, Margaret Thomas, and Elizabeth Marshall, after having been miserably muflied by the Mob: The two former of these were committed to Prifon without any Mitiments in Writing.

To thefe we must add the deprifible Cafe of Temperance Hignell, who being concerned to reprove a certain Priest, after he had ended his Sermon, was knocked down in the Place, to the taking away her Senfes, and forely beaten.

Barbarous Usage of Temperance Hignell, confiding her Death.
and bruised, her Clothes were torn from her Back; after which she was cast into Prision, where being dangerously ill, she was carried out in a Basket, and within two or three Days died.

George Harrifon was also imprifioned there till Death.

For Caules of the like Nature, Christopher Birkhead, Benjamin Maynard, John Ware, and John Bezer, of whom the first had been brick on the Head with a Stick by the Prieft himfelf, and the two laft put into the Stocks, and whipt, were kept clofe Prifoners four Months, and none of their Friends admitted to visit them.

ANN 1657.

John Love and John Withers, though they had legally served an Apprenticeship in the City, yet because they could not Swear, were refufed their Freedom, and their Shops several Times shut up, and their Goods taken from them, at length being fummoned to the Mayor's Court, and appearing there with their Hatts on, they were committed to Prifon.

ANN 1660.

In the Month called January this Year, on Occafion of the Infurrection of Venner, and his Accomplices, called the Fifth Monarchy Men, a Proclamation of King Charles the Second was iffued againft the Meetings of the Quakers, &c. This, asfoon as known at Bristol, was put in Execution. On the 15th of the Month, a Captain and Lieutenant of the Militia, with Soldiers, came to the Meeting at Dennis Hollifler's, and turned out fixty five Perfons, who were conducted by a Guard to the Guild-hall, where a Lift of their Names was taken. Then Dennis Hollifler and George Bifhop, with that Lift, were carried before the Mayor, who examined them apart, using Arguments to diffuade, and Threats to terrify them from Meeting, but they anfwered with Christian Courage and Freedom, that they thought it their Duty to meet, in obedience to the Requirements of the Lord, whom they ought to obey rather than Man, that in so doing they had not broken any Laws, no not the Proclamation itself, which had not yet been published in that City. The Mayor requiring Sureties for their good Behaviour, which they knew, in his Senfe, implied a Reftrain from their religious Meetings, they refufed, frankly telling the Magiftrates, that they might as well think to hinder the Sun from funning, or the Tide from flowing, as to think to hinder the Lord's People from meeting to wait upon him, whilst but two of them were left together. The Mayor then ordered, that all who had been taken at the Meeting fhouid be rent to Prifon, except the faid Dennis Hollifler and George Bifhop, whom the Magiftrates told, they might go to their own Houses. They replied, We f seek not Liberty at the Hand of thofe who have ordered our Brethren to Prifon, nor can it be fuf to commit poor Men and let us go free. Howbeit, they were not then committed, but next Day were rent for again, and perfufing to refufe the Sureties required, Dennis Hollifler was rent to Prifon, but George Bifhop went free till the 18th of the fame Month, the fixth of the Week, when being again at a Meeting in his own hired Houfe, a Captain with Soldiers, having their Swords drawn and Matches lighted, forced him with about fifty others to the Guard, where they were kept in the Cold without Fire or Beds, and next Day rent to Prifon. On the Fifth-day of the next Week, fixty five Perfons more were taken at the Meeting and committed to Prifon, which, with some taken from their own Houfes, increafed the Number of Prifoners to about one Hundred and ninety, Soldiers kept Guard Day and Night at the several Prifons, with Orders that none should come to them: Their Servants were defined Accefs, and whatever they brought was ftrictly fearched, and themfelves rudely treated: Thus were they kept several Days, till the 24th of the fame Month, when an Order was iffued about Midnight, by which they were difcharged next Morning. This was the Confefion of representing to the King the
the Grievous Sufferings sustained by them from the Soldiers; which was repeatedly done by Margaret Fell, who with unweistied Application procured a second Proclamation as a Superiour to the former, prohibiting the Officers and Soldiers from entering Houses without a legal Warrant.

On the 1st of the Month called February, Samuel Taylor, Shoemaker, and Edward Erberry, Soapboiler, and the next Day, Thomas Callowhill, a Shopkeeper, were taken from their Houses by Soldiers, for refusing to contribute toward the Charge of the City Militia; and Richard Holden, lately come thither from Ireland, was taken out of a Friend's House by Soldiers, and had before the Mayor, who tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and sent him to Prison for refusing it.

**ANNO 1661.**

The Meetings were now generally quiet; yet some of this People were molested on another Occasion. In December this Year, an Order was proclaimed by the common Cryer through the City, that no Person should presume to open his Shop, or any Part thereof, on Christmas-day, or on any other of the Holidays, or pain of Imprisonment. This Order the Quakers regarded not, but opened their Shops as usual, for which the Mayor lent Thomas Goldny, Henry Rowe, Charles Harford, and John Love, to Prison; they asking by what Law he proceeded, he answered, My Will is my Law, I am chief Magistrate, and will be obeyed. He also gave special Order to the Goaler, to keep them in separate Apartments, and not suffer them to speak to one another.

**ANNO 1662.**

John Audland, and John Wilkinfon, were taken at a Meeting, and by the Mayor committed to Prison for refusing the Oath of Allegiance. Their Examination, at which many People were present, was as follows, viz. Magistrate. What are your Names?

**Answer.** John Wilkinfon and John Audland.

**Mag.** Whence came you?

**Answer.** Out of Westmorland.

**Mag.** What both of you?

**Answer.** Yes.

**Mag.** You came hither to seduce the People, and to get tumultuous Meetings, and to draw People from their Obedience to the King's Laws.

**Answer.** Nay, we have no such Business, neither do we seduce the People at all, but desire the Welfare of the King, and all his People.

**Mag.** What Business have you here?

**Answer.** We came to bear Witnesses to the Truth.

**Mag.** Who called you to come here to bear Witnesses to the Truth?

**Answer.** You called us to come here, and so we are come here to bear Witnesses to the Truth.

**Mag.** Were you at the Meeting Yesterday?

**Answer.** Yes.

**Mag.** Were there three more than you?

**Answer.** Call the Lieutenant who took us away: It is likely he took Notice how many there were.

**Mag.** It is no matter: You were at the Meeting, and we look upon you as dangerous Persons, therefore we tender you the Oath of Allegiance? Will you take that or no? Read it to them, Clerk.——Which was done.

**Answer.** We are not satisfied that it is lawful for us to Swear, because it is against Christ's Doctrine, who faith, Swear not at all: But if you will satisfy us according to the Truth, that it is lawful for us to Swear, we will give you a farther Anwer.

**Mag.** We will not dispute the Case with you, but if you would be satisfied, it must be by some Ministers, or the Bishop of the Diocese.

**Answer.**
We shall be very willing to hear the Ministers or the Bishops, what they will say to us in this Matter, let them come that we may hear them.

Mag. That is not like to be done now. Will you take the Oath or not?

Answ. We are Chriftians, and do account ourselves bound to abide in Chrift's Doctrine, who absolutely forbids all Swearing; therefore we defired to be answered by any of you concerning it; for we have no Intention against the King of Harm in the leaf; neither do we refuse to Swear because of any Guilt, for we are innocent in our Hearts and Conftances; neither have we given any Occafion wherefore the Oath should be offered to us, for we have walked in all good Conftance peacably.

Mag. You must obey the King's Laws, and go to Church, and hear divine Service?

Answ. We do go to Church, and hear divine Service.

Mag. What Church, an House or a Barn?

Answ. Nay, we do not call an House or a Barn a Church.

Mag. What is a Church then?

Answ. The Houfhold of Faith, who are fانctified in Chrift Jefus, that meet together in the Name and Fear of the Lord, and worship him in Spirit and in Truth.

Mag. So: Well, you are required here to take the Oath, and if you will do it, answer us, or deny us, which if you refuse we muft commit you.

Answ. We are not refolved that it is lawful for us to Swear, and therefore if you do commit us, we shall willingly fuffer, and keep our Conftances clear in the Will of the Lord, rather than fin againft God.

Mag. Well, hold them the Book.

A Man brought the Book, and said, Here, will you lay your Hands on the Book?

Answ. When we have Occafion; but that Book forbids all Swearing, then one of them taking the Book in his Hand, would have turned to a Place in it.

Mag. Take the Book from him: He will bring a Place againft Swearing.

Answ. Do you not profess your felves Chriftians? Will you not own the Doctrine of Chrift and his Apoftles?

Mag. We have a Law that you must Swear, and therefore you refusing must go to God. Clerk, make a Mitimus.

Answ. Well, but hear us, will you commit us for owning the Doctrine of Chrift? You had no Occafion to offer us the Oath, for we are peacable Men, and were not feen in any tumultuous Meeting, neither have we absolutely refufed, but only defired you to anfwer the thing, because we fear the Lord, and an Oath to us is matter of Conftance. Therefore you fhoold be tender in fuch Cafes, and take heed of acting any thing againft your Knowledge, or to the Hurt of the Innocent; for we defire the Good of you all, that you may do justly, and fear the Lord, that when you come to give your Account to him, it may not be with Grief.

One of the Magiftrates. Don't hear them, Mr. Mayor, they would have all fuch as themselves.

Answ. Paul, when he was before the King and Rulers, defired they had been altogether fuch as he was, except his Bond.

Mag. Ay, but Paul was no Quaker.

Answ. But Paul was a Chriftian, and he faid himself, that he was with the Corinthians, in Fear and much Trembling.

Mag. No, Paul was no Quaker: The Pharifees were Quakers.

Answ. The Pharifees were Perfecutors, and haled the Servants of God before Rulers, and refifted the Holy One and the Jufh, and perfecuted them that met in the Name of Jefus.

Mag. Don't hear them: Take them away, Goaler.

Answ. Well, we are willing to fuffer for the Testimony of a good Conftance, and we defire nothing but well to you all; that you may do justly, and act nothing againft the Lord nor his People.

So the Goaler took them away.
chap. 4. of the people called QUAKERS.

anno 1663.

On the 29th of September this Year, John Knight entred upon his Mayoralty, who purfheid the Quakers as earnestly, as if the Prosecution of them had been the chief Bufinefs of his Office. By his Authority the inferior Officers were constrained to act beyond their Inclination.

On the 28th of November they came armed to the Meeting, many of the City Militia attending them, and fent from thence to the Guard Edward Pytt, George Oliver, John Gibbons, James Sterridge, Thomas Morris, John Spore, Benjamin Cattle, Nebemiah Poole, Jeremy Higuell, George Bishop, Lewis Rogers, and Joseph Jones, whom they kept in the Wind and Cold till Evening, and then by the Mayor's Order fent them to Bridewell: Next Morning they were brought by the Keeper to the Council-house, and a Guard of Mufqueters were placed to keep out the People during their Examination: The Prisoners pleaded, that their Meetings had, by many Years Experience, been found peaceable, and free from giving any just Occasion of Offence to the Government: Neverthelefs eight of them, firft above named, were fent to Newgate for being at an unlawful Meeting, not taking the Oath of Allegiance, and refusing to give Sureties for their good Behaviour. The others, being Citizens, were releafed on Promise of appearing at the Sessions: After seven Days Confinement, the aforefaid eight were let at Liberty, upon some of the Citizens engaging to have them forthcoming.

On the 15th of December, the firft of the Week, the Meeting-house Doors being firft up, and guarded by armed Men, they met in the Street, whence George Bishop, Edward Pytt, John Withers, Lewis Rogers, Nathaniel Day, George Gough, Thomas Goldney, John Summers, John Pickering, John Saunders, John Spore, Thomas North, and Nathaniel Milner, were fent to Bridewell, and next Day brought before the Mayor, who committed Edward Pytt and John Spore to Prison for meeting, and refusing the Oath of Allegiance, and George Bishop and Lewis Rogers for meeting, and refusing to give Sureties for their good Behaviour.

On the 27th, Thomas Speed, Charles Jones, and William Taylor, were taken at the Meeting, to whom the Magistrates tendered the Oath of Allegiance, and fent them to Prison for refufing it.

During their Imprifonment, George Bishop, and Thomas Speed, wrote each of them a Letter to the Mayor, warning him in Christian Meeknefs, of the Evil of his Proceedings: George Bishop's Letter was as follows, viz.

"Friend!

We are innocent as to God, to Men, to thee; we live in all good Confcience, giving no just Occasion of Offence to any; the King, thy felf, the Government, aresafe in us: We defire your Welfare, God is Witness: Our Meetings are in Obedience to the Lord, and not in any Opposition to you, the Law or Government, the Searcher of Hearts knows it is Truth, who will render unto every Man according to his Deeds. Our refusing to Swear is in Obedience to the Lord, because the Law of him we cannot tranfgreff: Our Behaviour has been in the Fear of the Lord, and no other Thing have you had from us: Our Conversation has been blameless as among Men, and we are clear as in the Sight of the Lord: We have not been an Oppreffion to this City, nor the Nation, nor to any Particular therein, but what in us lies, we have had Peace with all Men, and we defire the Destruction of none, but the Salvation of all, even our Enemies, whom we pray for, whom we blefs, whom we love: We cannot refift Evil, because of him that has faid, refift not Evil. We are in Peace; and we would be in Peace: Times have tried us: Revolutions, great Revolutions, the greatest. Revolutions this Nation hath had, have proved us a People not dangerous to the Government, nor to the Peace of this Place. You have had no Hurt from G. Bishop's Letter to the Mayor. BRISTOL. 1663.

BRISTOL.

Mayorship of J. Knight. Inferior officers expelled to sit. Meeting dismissed by the Militia.

Commitment of 8 Persons to Newgate.
from us: We have done you no Hurt, God is Witness, and that of him in your Consciencess, which shall one Day witness for us in you, that it is so, whether you will or no: We are ready to be offered up, as to all we have, or are, in the Testimony of the Lord, and the Dominion of him in our Consciencess, which we cannot give, or bow, to Man that must die, nor to the Son of Man that must perish and come to nought, whose Breath is in his Noftrils, and wherein is he to be accounted of? In other Things, (as we can in Confidence to God,) of which you yourselves are Witnesses, doing more than you have expected at our Hards, in some Things. As you know we are a considerable Body of People in this City, we, our Families, our Relations, our Estates: We are of the City, and in the City, Inhabitants thereof, and interwoven are we therein, and with the People thereof, as a Man's Flesh in his Body, and his Spirit in his Flesh: The Separation of us from the City will prove as of a Man's Flesh from his Body, and his Spirit from his Flesh, when you have Liberty to do it from above (for you can do nothing at all as to us but as you have Power from above) you will see it; the Day of God's Vengeance is at hand, wherein he will render to every Man according to his Doings: The Lord's Controversy is with all those who oppress his Dominion in the Consciencess of Men, and he will pluck them up Root and Branch, and they shall know that he is the Lord. It is the Word of the Lord, and shall be fulfilled in its Season, and the Time is near. So, my Friend, take heed, there is no dallying in Things of this Nature, thou wilt find it so in the End, I desire it may be before it be too late; for this I know assuredly, that the Lord will avenge the Quarrel of his People, and he will plead the Cause of those that suffer for his Name, and ye shall be rooted up, that rise up against them: It is the Word of the Lord, not with confined Noise, and Garments rolled in Blood, but by Burning and Fuel of Fire, by the Spirit of the Lord. Therefore take heed, I warn thee once more in the Name of the Lord, who am

Thy Friend

GEORGE BISHOP.

Thomas Speed's Letter ran thus:

Friend!

The God of Heaven is not well pleased with thee, because thy Ways are not found right in his Sight; the Innocent, who are to him as the Apple of his Eye, are by thee oppressed and afflicted. The fame Jesu, against whom Saul zealously fought in the Time of his Ignorance, dost thou now perfecute in his Suffering Members, of which what can be the Conscient, (without Paul's Repentance) but a fearful Expectation of Wrath and Judgment from the righteous God: The Sovereignty of the Great God, over the Consciencess of Men, doth thou violently attempt to invade, and to usurp to thy self, who art a Man that must die, and the Son of Man whose Breath is in thy Noftrils, and dost thou judge thy self stronger than the Almighty? Consider, O Man, what thou art now doing, e're it be too late, and there be no Place left for Repentance. They that live godly in Christ.

Jesu, shall suffer Persecution; as say the Scriptures, but woe unto him or them by whom they suffer, better for them, unless they repent, that they had never been born, and that the Womb that bare them had been their Grave, that they might never have seen the Light; Think seriously with thy self, how thou wilt be able to stand in Judgment with him, who is a consuming Fire, in the Day when he shall come to plead with thee the Cause of the Innocent. Will it then suffice for thine Acquittance to say, that thou hast a Law, and by that Law they ought to suffer? Was not holy Daniel hurried into the Lions Den, and the three faithful Children into the Furnace, by a Law? And will the Judge of all the Earth accept of that Plea from the
**Executioners of that Law so as to acquit them? Did not the Murderers of Jesus Christ, in whole Mouth never was Guile found, say, We have a Law, and by our Law be ought to die, but did that save them from the Wrath of God his Father, so as that he hath not since sorely visited his innocent Blood upon them, and their Children, in the View of all Nations? Will not Banners, and his Accomplices, be found not guilty before the Tribunal of the Almighty, if this Plea prove valid, who ruined the Eitares, and consumed into Athes in the Flames, the Bodies of many holy Martyrs, during the Time of the Marian Persecution? By him who made Heaven and Earth, must both the Law, and thou, and we, be judged, and then nothing but that which is righteous in his Sight will stand and abide his Trial, and then will that very Law which he hath engraven in thy Heart, judge thee, which faith, Whatsoever thou wouldest that Men should do unto thee, do thou even the same unto them, which whether thou dost now prudish, we leave to the Lord, and to his Witnesses in thee, and in the Consciences of all sober-minded Persons within this City, to judge and determine. Let me yet farther reason with thee, and be not offended, for in tender Love to thy immortal Soul, (the Lord is my Witnesses) do I write thee, Things shalt thou the Spirit of Christ? If not, fad is thy Condition, for be that hath not the Spirit of Christ, as faith the Scripture, is none of his: If thou haft it, O then, where are thy Fruits? The Fruits of the holy Spirit are Love, Gentleness, Meekness, Long-suffering, Mercifulness, Forgiveness, &c. This Spirit never prompt or prevailed with any Man to pervert others for Conscience-fake: They in whom this Spirit dwelt in all Ages were persecuted, but never found Persecutors; envied, but not envying; hated, but not Haters of others; suffering for the Matters of their God, but not cating others to suffer. Paul, who had this Spirit, speaking of Things appertaining to Conscience, faith, Let every Man be fully persuaded in his own Mind [mark that] Every one of us shall give an Account of himself to God. Rom. xiv. 5, 12. And as you have received Christ Jesus, walk in him. Col. ii. 6. By this Spirit the Apostle Peter said, Be subject to every Ordinance of Man for the Lord's Sake. And the same Peter, by the same Spirit, being commanded by the Rulers not to speak at all, or teach in the Name of Jesus, did, (chusing rather to obey God than Man) speak openly and boldly in his Name. Weigh these Things in a cool un-prejudiced Spirit, and hearken to, and O that thou mightest also know, the Things that do belong to the Peace of thy precious Soul, in this thy Day, whilft thou art on this Side the Grave. Remember, O remember, in whole Hands is the Breath of thy Nostrils, who can soon turn thee into Dust. Thou knowest not how soon the King of Terrors may knock at thy Door, with a Commission from the Lord to remove thee from the Land of the Living, and then Peace with thy Maker, against whom thou art now contending, will be more worth than the whole World, but not then to be purchased with all the Treasures thereof. I say therefore again, despise not the Friendly Advice of him, whilft thou hast yet a Season, who in Heart desir'd thee eternal Welfare, left when thou comest to lay thine Head upon thy Death-Pillow, and the Terrors of the Almighty seize on thee, thou shouldst then cry unto the Lord for Mercy, and he should say unto thee, My Love often called upon thee, and thou wouldst not hear, in the Day of thy outward Prosperity: I would have even thee with Kindness, but thou wouldst not hearken. Now therefore I will stop mine Ears at thy Cry: Reap the Fruits of thine own Works, and let Misery be thy Portion unto Eternity. Hear, and fear the Lord, and despise not the Counsel of him, who is truly breathing in his Heart to the Lord, for the Salvation of thy precious Soul, and in the Lord with thee well to thee and thine.
This plain manner of Dealing, though from Men for Reputation in the City, nothing inferior to himself (excepting his Office) was little regarded by the Mayor, nor did he depart from his wonted Violence.

At the Seffions on the 12th of the Month called January, the grand Jury, chosen by the Mayor’s Influence, found Bills of Indictment against the Prisoners: Thomas Speed, Charles Jones, and William Taylor, were called to the Bar, and their Indictment was read, charging them with being at an unlawful Assembly with Force and Arms to the Terror of the People, &c. To which they pleaded not guilty. A Jury was impannel’d and sworn: The Witnesse were two Serjeants of the Militia, who took them at the Meeting. The Prisoners Council insisted on the Illegality of their first Apprehension, being by Militia Officers in Time of Peace, but that Plea was over-ruled.

The Substance of the Prisoners Defence is contained in the following Speech of Thomas Speed to the Jury, viz.

T. Speed’s Speech to the Jury.

"To you that are our Neighbours and Fellow-Citizens, of the Jury, I have a few Words to offer. We might justly except against some of you, particularly against thee * John Toogood, who didst lately speak such Things touching us, not fit to be named in this Court, but we freely forgive thee, and desire the Lord to forgive thee also, to whom we commit our selves and our Causes. That we were at a Meeting in Broadmead, the Place expreſſed in the Indictment, we may not deny, but do confefs, being there in the Fear of the Lord, and in Good-will towards all Men, in Good-will to the King (against whom we are accused to be Treafurers) to whom from our Hearts we with Happines, that he may "to reign and rule in the Fear of God, that he may live in his Favour, and die in his Peace, and may have an Habitation with him when Time shall be no more. You have Families, Relations, and Estates; we have Families, Relations and Estates: Weigh well out of all Prejudice, and consider what you are about to do as touching us. Suppose with your selves, that the Verdict you are now going to confult of, may be the laſt that ever you may give in this World; and that when you have brought in your Verdict on us, you your selves should immediately appear before the high Tribunal of the God of Heaven: Go therefore, and do that wherein you may have "Peace with your Maker when you shall go hence, and be no more seen."

The Jury having confulted, brought in their Verdict, not guilty of Force and Arms to the Terror of the People, but guilty of an unlawful Assembly. With which the Court not being satisfied, they returned, and expreſſed themselves thus, Not guilty according to the Indictment. Many of the People present expressing their Satisfaction at the Acquittal of the Prisoners, so offended the Mayor, that he cried out in a Passion, I cannot endure to sit here, and see my Sovereign’s Laws trampled under Foot; and turning to the Prisoners, asked them, whether they would take the Oath of Allegiance? This he did with a Design to lend them again to Prison, but the other Justices would not consent fo to enframe those whom the Jury had acquitted.

Next Day, George Bishop, Edward Pyatt, John Gibbons, Nehemiah Poole, George Oliver, Thomas Morris, James Sterridge, Benjamin Cottle, and John Spoon, were indicted in like manner, and pleaded not guilty, the Town-Clerk asked, Whether they would proceed to Trial now, or traverse it? They answered, Prentifully, if you please: To which the Court agreed.

The Plea of the Prisoners is expressed in the following Speech of Edward Pyatt to the Jury, viz.

* This Man, when George Bishop was committed, was heard to say, that he hoped to see him hang’d: And a little before the Seffions he said in the Presence of some of the Prisoners, that the Mayor had spoke to him to be one of their Godfathers, and that he would warrant he’d do their Work for ’em.
"You by the Court are made our Judges, and the matter of Fact, for which we are called in Question this Day, is not criminal, nor any matter of Dishonesty, but only for our meeting together in the Worship and Service of God, and nothing more than barely meeting together is proved against us, to which our selves have confefled before Proof was made, and as our meeting together in such a manner, and to such Ends as is declared in the Indictment, hath been by us denied, fo that it is altogether without Proof to you: That which you are chiefly to confider of in order to your Verdict, Whether or not we were met together in Manner and Form according as is declared in the Indictment. As to the manner of our Meeting, it was not with Force and Arms, as you your selves in your own Confiences know, but we met together in the Fear of the Lord, and to no other End than only God’s Worship and Service, and therefore take heed what you do, striving against the Lord; for God will be worshipped and served as himself pleaseth, and by his own Direction and Prefcription, in Spirit and in Truth, for Things may be highly esteemed among Men, which are abominable in the Sight of God; and it is not in the Power of any Creature to prescribe to his Maker, how he shall be served and worshipped. It is enough for the greatest of Men to prescribe their own Homage, and to direct their own Service, and to leave that which concerns the Worship and Service of God unto God himself, and to his own Prefcription and Direction, who alone is Lawgiver to all, and Judge over all Things, which concern his own Worship and Service, and whom we chufe to obey rather than Men.”

Here the Mayor interrupted him, crying out with some Vehemence, I cannot endure to fit here, and hear a Religion infilled into the Court, a Religion contrary to the Laws of the Kingdom, adding, that the Laws of England were the supreme Confiences of England.

The Court being still again, Edward proceeded, “And as much as it is often propofed in Courts of Judicature to the Prisoners at the Bar, to be tried by God and their Country, in which Words it is acknowledged that God is the supreme Judge, and that the Verdict and Sentence ought to be of the Lord: Mind the Lord therefore, and his Presence with you, and Counsel to guide you, that the Lord may judge among you, that so your Verdict concerning us may be of the Lord.”

George Bishop also spoke thus to the Jury:

"Friends, you have Confiences of your own, according unto which you would worship God, and you would not take it well, if fome fuch Thing as hath been done, and is now doing to us, should be done to you for worshipping God according to your Confiences: Now, what faith the Judge of all, Whatfover ye would that Men fhould do unto you, do ye even the fame unto them, for this is the Law and the Prophets. And fo I fhall leave you.”

The King’s Council made a long Speech againft the Prisoners, repreffing them as dangerous Perfons, and endeavouring to incence the Jury againft them.

The Jury withdrew, and after three Time returned with this Verdict, Guilty of being at an unlawful Assembly according to the Laws of the Land, but not of Force and Arms, nor to the Terror of the People.

The Verdict being received, the Prisoners defired the Record of it might be read, which was done, and it appeared, that the Mayor had caufed the former Part only to be recorded, viz. Guilty of being at an unlawful Assembly according to the Laws of the Land. They infilled upon a Record of the Whole, or that the Jury might write it themselves, or else go out again. So the Jury withdrew again, and tarried a confiderable Time, and then brought in the fame Verdict as before, which being Special, the Validity of it should have been argued before Judgment had paffed: But the Mayor on the 15th of the fame Month paffed Sentence.
Sentence thereupon, viz. That Edward Pyott, and George Bishop, should pay a Fine of 50l. each; John Gibbons, and Nebenlabi Poole, 5l. each; John Spore, George Oliver, James Sterridge, Thomas Morris, and Benjamin Cattle, 40s. each; and that they should all continue in Prison till Payment. He also sent to Prison again those whom the Jury had acquitted, where they lay about a Fornight after.

We observed before, the Mayor's Influence in the Choice of the grand Jury, one of whom, Thomas Smart, Captain Lieutenant to a Colonel of the Militia, had probably recommended himself for that Service, by an unusual and illegal Barbarity on three innocent Men, viz. Samuel Hollister, William Sawyer, Servant to Robert Nokes, and Richard Mercer, Servant to the Widow Laverell. These Persons, being in several Shops on the Day called Christmas-day, when the Officers came to fetch them up, were carried to the Guard, where, by Order of this Captain Smart, they were unmercifully tied Neck and Heels, with half hundred Weights and Muskets about their Necks, in extreme cold Weather, till the Eyes of two of them were thought to be drawing out, their Faces being black, and their Lives in Danger, which some of the Townmen observing, cut the Cords and releas’d them when they were ready to expire. This Cruelty was acted by Smart, without the Consent of the other Officers of the Militia, who were generally moderate, and acted only as pushed on by the Mayor. Soon after this the Militia were disbanded, and they were glad to be dismissed from a Service they were weary of.

On the 10th of the Month called February, the Mayor sent Joane Hiley to Prison by a Mitiimus, charging her with disturbing Mr. Godwyn Minister of St. Philip's, depraving the Book of Common-prayer, and refusing to find Sureties for appearing at the next Sessions: Though she had only spoken a few Words at the Burial of a Neighbour, at which the Parson took no Notice, nor would have complained of, had not the Mayor sent for him, and importuned him to inform against her.

He also caused Roger Oldstone to be taken in the Street, and when brought before him, enquired, whether he was at the Meeting last Sunday? He answering, It may be I was, the Mayor without more ado sent him to Goal.

About the same Time the Mayor, with two Aldermen, and some Officers, came to the Meeting, and sent thence to Prison, Thomas Atkins, Benjamin Maynard, John Brooks, John Johns, Andrew Vivers, Sufan Gaby, Joseph Kippin, Solomon Huntington, Eleanor Maid, and Elizabeth Wilkin, leaving many others in the Meeting, upon whom he ordered his Officers to nail up the Doors, and keep them there till next Day. One William Wells, for speaking to the Officers, was also committed to Prison. At the Sessions on the 18th, the Mayor preferred Bills of Indictment against seven of those lately taken at the Meeting, but the grand Jury would not find them. Joane Hiley was tried, but acquitted, the Priest himself declaring, that he heard some Body speak, but he could not say it was she.

On the 13th of the Month called June, William Ford, Nathanael Miller, John Love, Samuel Taylor, William James, Joseph Moore, John Johns, Irael Bird, Robert Claxton, Thomas Jaques, alias Jackson, William Emblin, Joseph Cunnings, Henry Prichard, Andrew Soode, and Thomas Atkins, were committed by the Mayor to Newgate for being at an unlawful Assembly, * resisting the Officers sent to disperse them, and refusing Sureties for their good Behaviour. Upon this Charge they were brought to Trial at the Sessions about a Month after. The Jury brought in their Verdict in Writing, and gave it the Clerk, who, when the Prisoners asked what it was, answered, Guilty of an unlawful Assembly, though

* Which they did not.
though the Jury had added, but not of Force and Arms, nor to the Terror of the People, which Part the Court took no Notice of, but fined the Prisoners 10s. each, and sent them back to Goal.

In this Year the Parliament passed another Act for banishing the Quakers, which the Mayor, a Member of the House of Commons, was very active in promoting, and it was said, wept for Joy at the putting of it. That Act was to commence on the 1st of July 1664, before which Time he was heard to say, he was now hoped to send four Hundred Quakers out of the Land before the Expiration of his Mayality; of which he had but three Months to come, in which short Time he committed to Prison.

On Conviction for the first Offence, two Hundred and nineteen Persons, whose Names in the Index annexed to this Volume are thus distinguished (C. 1.),

On Conviction for the second Offence, after a Month's Imprisonment for the first, one Hundred and five Persons, whose Names are mark'd (C. 2.).

And in order to a Conviction for the third Offence, after Conviction for a first and second, twenty three Persons; whose Names are mark'd (C. 3.).

Had he continued longer in his Office, he would probably have procured the Banishment of these and many more, but his expiring Authority gave him Opportunity of convicting only three of them for the third Offence, viz. Cananiel Britton, Bartholeme Crocker, and Lewis Rogers. These three were put on Shipboard to be transported, but the Seamen refused to carry them, and put them on Shore with the following Certificate, viz.

Certificate of three for the third Offence.

THERE are to certify all and every Person, unto whom this present Writing may or shall come, That there were three Persons called Quakers, viz. Cananiel Britton, Bartholeme Crocker, and Lewis Rogers, brought on board our Ship, called the Mary Fortune of Bristol, the 16th of December 1664, and continued waiting on our Ship until the 23d of the same Month.

Then there came a Stay for all Ships, so we put them on Shore again; and on the 31st of December we received a Pass from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to proceed on our Voyage, and then they were brought into our Ship again by John Too goodwill Water-Bayliff, and have continued on board our Ship until this present 7th of January; and now by reason of the long continued Pref, we could in no wife deny the taking them on board. But now going to depart, their Cry, and the Cry of their Family and Friends, are entred into the Ears of the Lord, and he hath mifnten us even to the very Heart, faying, Curfed is he that parteth Man and Wife.

And moreover, they that opprefs his People, his Plagues shall follow them whercloever they go, and assuredly we do in Part partake of them already, for our Confincnces will in no wise let us rest; nor be in quiet, for the Lord hath mifnten us with a terrible Fear, fo that we can in no wise proceed to carry them.

And moreover, we do wholly believe, that our most gracious Sovereign doth not intend in the least to destroy his Subjects, because he hath not made void that Law of the Nation, which faith, No Englishman shall be carried out of his Country against his Will, and be or they that do so carry them shall forfeit great Penalties. And farther we know, that there is a Law in the Barba
does, that whatsoever doth bring any Person or Persons into the aforesaid Land against their Will, and not being bound by Indenture, shall be under such Penalties as the Law doth inflict upon them, and also be enforced to bring them back unto their Habitations again.

And we also know, that they are innocent Persons, and do desire to walk in the Fear of the Lord, and that they are put on board our Ship against their Wills, neither are they bound by any Indenture; neither hath any one agreed for their Passage: And we find that our Mafter hath no Order under any one's Hand to save him and us from coming under such Penalties, as the Law may inflict upon us for carrying them in this Nature. For these Reas-
BRISTOL. 1664.

"fons and many more, we have put them on Shore, not that they have made any Escape, but that we have let them at Liberty, to go whither they will: As Witness our Hands this 7th of January 1664.

John Lloyd
Thomas Hughes
Thomas Peachy
Richard Love
William Smith
Thomas Sands
Philip Philips

The others who remained in Prison at the Expiration of his Mayorality, about one Hundred and forty five in Number, in process of Time obtained their Liberty, the succeeding Mayors for several Years after being more moderate; and the Meetings in this City continued generally free from Moletation. For the violent Proceedings of this Mayor were altogether disliked by many of the Citizens, and the Inhabitants in general were grieved to fee such great Numbers of sober, peaceable, and many of them very substantial Persons, thrust by Heaps into Prison, where they were so crowded in Heat of Summer, that it was thought dangerous to the Health, not of the Prisoners only, but of the City. Bridewell was so full of them, that fifty five Women there had but four or five Beds to lie on, near thirty lying on the Boards or Floor about the Beds in one Chamber; and the Place, by reason of its Naffines before, which they had not Time to clean, being suddenly fent thither, was filled with Vermin, and the Multitudes of People going up and down increas'd the Filth. This was very hard to Women of Substance and Credit, accustomed to live neatly: Newgate also was so full of them and other Prisoners, that they could not have necessary Accommodations; Through this close and unhealthy Confinement one young Woman died, whose lamentable Cafe is next to be related, viz.

Lydia Toovey, who being very big with Child, the unworthy Scent of the Goal affected her at her first coming in. She grew very ill, and Symptoms of a Mifcarriage appeared; which, though her Brother, who was a Common-council-man of the City, and her Mother a Widow, whose only Daughter she was, acquainted the Mayor of, yet he would not admit of her Removal till it was too late: When, understanding by the Keeper, that her Life was in Danger, he bad him turn her out: Which being done, the lay a Day or two in a fad Condition: Her Infant came dead from her, and she soon after expired. The ill Scent of the Goal was the apparent Cauce of the Death of both Mother and Child.

Another young Woman, also great with Child, died of the hard Ufage she met with, viz. Alice, the Wife of William Peachy, who being at the Meeting, from whence her Husband was fent to Prison, one of the Officers rudely haled her toward the Mayor, while another behind pulled her forward beyond her Strength, and hurt her, so that her Countenance was obviused by some prent to discover her Illnes. She went Home, and was delivered of a Child the next Day, but never recovered, dying about seven Days after. Alfo Mary Knight, a Maid- servant, was carried fick from Bridewell to her Master's Houfe, and there died within twelve Days after.

1670.

In this Year another Aft came forth against Conventicles, whence the Adversaries of this People took fresh Occasion to molest them, as appears by the following Extrat of a Letter dated

Extrait of a Letter from Bristol.

"BRISTOL the 29th of the fift Month 1670.

"W e are in this City wholly deprived of our Meeting-houfes, and do con- stantly meet in the Streets before the Doors of the Meeting-houfes, which Doors every Firft-day are guarded with Soldiers, who suffer us not to come into the Entry, nor sometimes near the Doors, but are pretty peaceable"
in the Streets; only some Informers commonly come there taking Names, and they say, we are often fined upon a Record at the Tolboye, but we are never called before them, nor know what, nor by whom, Things are sworn against us, neither hath any Dittel been taken yet that I know, but threatened: I suppose they look for Precedent of the Mayor of London. Last First-day, M. Bradshaw, that was lately with the King, beginning to speak, was rudely taken by the Soldiers to the Guard, and so were S. Pearsun, and Jane Bath, and kept there till near Night, and then sent to Bridewell, and there remain. Charles Marshall also was taken up by a Priest on a Writ for 20l. per Month for Absence from their Church: All Friends else are at Liberty: Truth prospers more than before. The Professors, Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, have forfaken their Meetings on First-days in the City, and get out into the Highways without its Liberties, and there meet, some Thousands in a Place, as is reported. Friends about Bristol, Wilt- bourn, Paribau, Kingston, and other Places, be in much Sufferings, and much Cattle is taken from them, and brought into this Market to sell, six, eight, or ten in a Drove; which when wild People of the World come to know, they commonly get about them to shame the Sellers what they can, and sometimes offer Three-half-pence a piece, Three-pence, or Four-pence at most, and then on Condition too, that they will have the Sellers at the fame Rate to send to Barbados: And so after a while the Cattle is sent away usuall to the Justices Grounds, till some base Man or other, not worth half a Cow, can be got to buy an whole Parcel for about half the Worth: John Tyler of Frampton had four good Cows taken so, and many other Friends fined a deal, for Thomas Robertson’s Preaching in one Meeting or other.’

**Anno 1671.**

A Letter dated from Bristol the 18th of the second Month this Year, gives the following Account, viz.

OUR Meetings here are for the most Part attended with those Men, (Informers) that usuall come among us. But one of them (viz. the tall sickly Man) is never likely to come among us more, there being no Appearance of Life for him. He is in very great Horror, for what he has done to Friends, and confessed the same to several that went to see him: Some gave him Money, which he gladly received, being very poor, and wished the Makers of that Law had been at the utmost Parts of the Earth when they made it, and said, If God spared his Life, he would never do us any Hurt. His Wife also said, that he was always much troubled and tormented in Mind when he came from Meetings.”

**Anno 1678.**

After six Years Enjoyment of their Meetings in Peace and Quietness, some of this People were again prosecuted on several Pretences: In this Year William Nibbel and James Pouceft were prosecuted in the Bishop’s Court, because they had been married otherwise than according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and were severally committed to Prison on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo. And in the Month of December this Year, Richard Snead being hag- moned before the Justices for refusing to bear Arms, had the Oath of Allegiance tendered him, and for refusing to Swear was sent to Prison.

**Anno 1679.**

Paul Moon, for speaking to Richard Tompson, Vicar of Thomas’s Parish in Bristol, after his Sermon, in the publick Worshipt-house there, was committed to Prison for three Months, and till the Quarter Sessions then next following, from Vol. I. whence
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

whence he was re-committed to remain there without Bail or Main-prize, till he should be reconciled and penitent for that pretended Offence.

A N N O 1 6 8 0.

In October this Year, Paul Victory, Edward Exberry, William Hill, and Paul Moon, were imprisoned on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo: At which Time also about twenty others, Inhabitants of Bristol, Men of considerable Trade, stood excommunicated, and Proceedings were expected against them.

A N N O 1 6 8 1.

In this Year the Sufferings for religious Meetings in this City were very numerous, a most violent Prosecution being promoted and carried on by John Knight Sheriff, John Heltar Attorney at Law, the Town-Clerk, Robert Neeham Register of the Bishop's Court, John Tilly, Thomas Luggis, Edward Brand, William Higgins, Ralph Olliffe junr. Jasper Caff, Walter Watkins Marshal of the train'd Bands, John Hoare, John Patrick, and others. They began, on the 12th of December, with a Pretence of levying gl. laid on the Meeting-house in James's Parish, toward the Charges of the train'd Bands, under which Colour they seiz'd the Seats, Forms, Stools, and Chairs, breaking many of them; encouraged the Boys to break the Glass Windows, carried away what they pleased, and burnt the rest. On the 18th Sheriff Knight, Hel- lar, and others, came to the Meeting, threw away the Mens Hats, beat Can- dle Britton an ancient Man, with a Cane, threw him down and bruised him much. After which the Sheriff sent him to Newgate. On the 20th they plundered the Dwelling of Elizabeth Bath Widow, Part of the Meeting-house, threw out Part of her Goods, and took away the Doors of the Meeting-house. The Damage done now and before was computed at 60l. On the 23d, finding Hannah Marshall at Prayer, they took her away, and carried her to New- gate. On the 25th they broke down one of the Pillars of the Gallery, and sent a young Man to Prison. On the 27th they set Guards on the Meeting-house, took a Lift of the Names of three Hundred and twenty Perfons, and turned them out. After which they broke the Galleries, and carried away the Doors and Divisions: They also broke the Glass Windows of the Tenement, and threw out the Remainder of the poor Widow's Goods. On the 30th they made farther SpOil, obliged the poor Widow to leave the demolished House, which the held by Lease, and put another Perfon in Possession of it.

On the 1st of the Month called January, they made the like Havock at the Meeting house in Temple-Street. On the 3d they seiz'd the Meeting-house in James's Parish (as they said) for the King, furnished up the Door places with Boards and Sticks, and set Men to keep Possession, who went in and out at a Window. On the 5th they tore in pieces the rest of the Windows and Galleries of the Meeting-house in Temple-Street, in so riotous a manner, that they affrighted the Neighbours: One of whom, a Woman of good Account, and a Frequentor of the National Worship, wept much, and in an Agony of Grief cried out, Leave off, leave off, these Doings will bring God's Plagues upon us. The Damage done to the Meeting-houses was computed at 150l. All this was without Law, the Pretence of charging those Houses to the train'd Bands, being only devised to palliate their illegal Actions. They raised Riots, and accused the Perfons insulted as the Authors of them: Heltar sent a modest Maid to Bride- well for giving a Box on the Ear to a rude Boy treating her indecently. They took from seven Perfons within five Days, above one Hundred Pounds-worth of Goods; fining some for the pretended Poverty of others. They prosecuted fifty as Popish Reculants, in order to run them to a Premunire. On the 14th they took from Ephraim Dale, Goods worth 20l. and others were fined 20l. for Hannah Marshall's Praying in the Meeting. On the 23d John Moon was sent to Prison on the Oxford Act, and Griffith Jones, a Trader from London, being taken at a Meeting.
Chap. 4. of the People called QUAKERS.

Meeting, had the Oath of Allegiance tendered him, at the Motion of the Bishop, and for refusing it was sent to Goal. At the same Meeting, Helliar, the Town-Clerk, and others, were very abusive, and tore the Women's Scarves. On the 29th Katherine Evans, Joane Hely, Elizabeth Harford, and Margaret Thomas, with fourteen others, were sent to Bridewell, and ten more to Newgate.

Thomas Robertson was sent to Prison by the Bishop for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

On the 6th of the Month called February, Helliar, and others, came to the Meeting at the Friars, where he took Robert Gerle, an ancient Man, brought him among the Women, scoffingly bid him Preach, and calling him Pope and Friar, and the Women Whores, violently drew them out, and sent them to Bridewell. At the same Time with repeated Abuses insulting them, and tearing their Hoods and Scarves. On the 12th at a Meeting in Temple-Street, he confined the Men, and differt the Women, driving them as if he had been driving Cattle, crying Pilbrec, to make himself Sport. At this Meeting Elizabeth Jaques had her Arms forcibly pinch'd, and Thomas Hayes was sent to Bridewell.

On the 15th the Prisoners in Newgate presented a Petition or Complaint, as follows:

"To Sir Thomas Earle Mayor, and the rest of the Jusfices of the City of Bristol.

We here present unto you the Complaint of many oppressed Prisoners in this your Goal of Newgate, for what Cause is not unknown to you, concerning the grievous Straits for Lodging, being most of us thronged in two Rooms, the one filled with nine Beds, the other about thirteen Foot square, with seven Beds; sometimes there have been three, sometimes four, in a Bed, whilst others sat up: The Senfe whereof, together with the Necessities for want of Room, convenient for Work, that our poor Friends are driven to, with the Fulfness and Clofencfs of the Goal in general, which by reason of its Unhealtness, has been several Times presented by the grand Jury: And there being now above Fourscore Prisoners, puts us upon renewing our modest Complaint unto you, and yet at the same Time acknowledging your Compassion in granting an Order of Seffions for the Enlargement of the Goal, which we might reasonably have expected would have speedily ensued; but contrary thereto, notwithstanding all our Endeavours with the Gaoler, to the Satisfaction of Sheriff Lane, we cannot as yet obtain what you have thought fit to grant us: So unless you are pleased to see your said Order of Seffions effected (which is what we hereby desire of you) we are like to have our Lives and Healths expos'd for want of reasonable Accommodations, who are

From Newgate Prison, the 14th of the 12th Month 1681.

Richard Snead  Edward Erbery  Richard Vickris  John Moon
James Wall  Richard Reighley  Edward Jones  John Bennett
John Philbridge  William Deleddott  Thomas Window  Jeoff Noble
Philip Ruffell  John Bulgin  John Simmons  Miles David
Thomas Dixon  John Herne  John Ruth  Joseph Hale
Joseph Wilcox  Thomas Arnold  Thomas Willis  John Barres
John Watts  Joseph Bennett  William Taylor  Robert Lux
Henry James  Thomas Robertson  Hugh Bickham  Edward Dowell
John Sampson  Joseph Packall  George Bennett  James Gayner
Arthur Ruffell  Clement Oliver  Paul Moon  William Briggs
John Cowling  Nicholas Taylor.
The Success of this Complaint was frustrated by the overbearing Power of Sheriff Knight, and others of his Party, as appears by the following Certificate, viz.

```
We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do severally testify and declare, that on the 15th Day of this Instant Month of February, in the 34th Year of the Reign of our sovereign Lord King Charles the Second, over England, &c. Annoj. Dom. 1681, the annexed Complaint or Petition was delivered in at the Tolboye of the City of Bristol, and publicly read by Order of Sir Thomas Earle Knight, Mayor of the said City, Sir Robert Caun Knight and Baronet, John Lawford Esq; John Hicks Esq; Aldermen, &c; his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said City and County. Which said Sir Thomas Earle Mayor, and the said other Justices then present, did, in the said Court of Tolboye, openly declare their Dissatisfaction concerning the said Goal, eftimating it as an unfit and an unhealthy Prison, and of dangerous Consequence to the Lives of his Majesty's Subjects: And did then not only declare their Willingness to have the same enlarged, but also require their late Order of Sessions, touching the same Goal, to be put in Execution, which Richard Lane Esq; one of the Sheriffs of the said City, declared his Readiness to yield Obedience to, being the same Judgment and Opinion with the said Justices: But it was rejected and refused by Sheriff Knight, who is the only Obstructor. Witness our Hands this 15th of February 1681.

John Bliffett
Andrew Wyke jun.
William Weaver
Richard Ridley
Henry Wamer
Anthony Reece.
```

The Mayor at this Time declared his Purpose, that all Convictions for the future should be publick, and not privately made in Taverns and Alehouses: He also entered his Protest against such Convictions, and against the Goal as altogether unfit for such Prisoners.

On the 18th the Mayor demanded of Sheriff Knight, an Account of the Convictions made to that Time, which Knight refused: Wherefore the Mayor caused a Record to be made of such Demand and Refusal; The Mayor also declared, that he would have no more private Convictions; and that Goods detained should be deposited in a publick Warehouse, that he would have an Account of the Sale of them, that they might be sold to their full Value, and justly accounted for. This highly displeased Knight, Helliar, and others, who thereupon threatened the Mayor with opposing his Interest at the next Election.

On the 25th were taken

```
From Richard Snead, for Fines of 17 l. 10 l. Goods worth 24 l.
Edward Martindale, for 6 l. 13 l. Goods worth 13 l.
Richard Vickris, for 7 l. Goods to the Value of 18 l.
```

On the 26th Barbara Blagdon was sent from the Meeting in the Morning to Bridewell, as were also twelve others for continuing their Meeting in the Street: In the Afternoon they sent thirty more to Bridewell, and about ten at Night committed forty from thence to Newgate, whole Entertainment there, is described in the following Certificate from several Neighbours who visited them, viz.

```
We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, have daily heard of the renewed Complaints of the People called Protesakers to Sir Thomas Earle Mayor, and the rest of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of this City, about the Noisomefns and Pulefns of the Goal of Newgate in the said City, tending to the Suffocating and endangering of their Lives, for want of convenient Room for Lodging and Air. And being defirous to enquire into, and view the said Goal, we were willing to accompany Richard Lane Esq; one of the Sheriffs for this City and County, to view the same: And upon strict Examination of the whole Condition thereof, we find, that the said Goal
Chap. 4.

of the People called QUAKERS.

"Goal is very noisom in general, and void of Outlet for Air, and therefore
unfit to contain so great a Number of Prisoners, besides the Keeper and
his Family; eightye three whereof are the People called Quakers, who are,
through the Smallnes of the Goal, unreasonably thronged together, filling
the Rooms in the Goal fit for Lodging (except where the Felons are) with
four, five, six, seven, and nine Beds in a Room, besides divers very little
Corners hill’d with three in a Bed. And notwithstanding all this, we find
that many of these People are necessitated to lie on the Ground, in the open
Rooms, where no Bedsteads are to be placed, and spreading their Matts on
the Ground they lie at that miserable Rate, that it was a Grief to us to be
hold, viz. some awhart the Room, some under the Table, being a Kennell
where the Dogs were wont to lie; some upon the Table, and some in
Hammocks over the Table, which necessarily endangers their Lives; and
as the Weather increaseth in Heat, it may occasion infectious Distempers, to
the endangering the Health, not only of the said Prisoners, but also of the
many Inhabitants of this great City: The Truth of which we shall be ready
to certify upon Oath, if Occasion shall be. In Witeness whereof we have
hereunto subscribed our Names this 3d Day of March, in the four and thirtieth Year of the Reign of our sovereign Lord Charles, by the Grace of
God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

Simon Harle  John Duddlesone  William Weaver
John Cosbrey  John Biflett  Michael Pope
Richard Codrington  Joseph Finch  Thomas Saunders.

On the 5th of the same Month, in the Afternoon Meeting at the Friars,
suffum Yorke, an ancient Woman, was thrown down: And Mary Hooper was
much abused by Helliar and Tilly, who tore her Scarf, and thrust her up and
down, so that she was ill for some Time after. Mary Page, Wife of Francis
Page, was violently pulled out of the Meeting to the Danger of her Life,
she being then great with Child. Having driven and halted them out of
the Meeting, they encouraged the Boys to throw Dirt at them, Helliar, according
to his usual Oratory, calling the Women ugliest Whores, Bitches, Fades, and
the like. He took off the Hat of Elizabeth Long, and threw it into the Water,
calling her old dam’l Bitch.

On the 11th Complaint was again made of the Hardships the Prisoners went
through: That three of them being dangerously ill, could not obtain the Fa-
vour to go Home a little for their Life or Health: When one of their Wives
was brought to Bed, he desired Leave of the Keeper to go Home but an Hour
or two to see her, but could not obtain it: That they could get no Sight of
the Informations or Convictions against them, though they endeavoured it,
and employed two Lawyers therein, but the Records were not in Court, but
in Custody of Knight, Helliar, or their Agents: And that they found it very
hard to get a Copy of the Warrants by which Distresses were made.

On the 19th Thomas Lofty, an ancient Man, not going out of the Meeting as
soon as they bad him, Helliar delivered him to the Boys to carry to Bridewell:
They grievously abused him, throwing him down severall Times in the Dirt:
On his refusing to go with the Boys, Helliar told him, they were the Kings’ Of-
cers. In the Afternoon, Dorcas Dole being at Prayer, was scoffed at and de-
rided by Helliar and others, who made much Noife. One Captain Arndel
deriding her Prayer, her Husband reproved him, at which Time the Captain
pulled off Dole’s Hat, and threw it away, saying, he would strike his Teeth
down his Throat, and that, he would have his Heart out. After which the wicked
Rabble repeated their usual Abuses by throwing Dirt, and pushing them up
and down.

Vol. I. P. Beside
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

Beside the Distresses herein before mentioned, were taken this Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Fines of 79 3 4 Taken 155 14 6

About this Time, John Knight Sheriff was advanced by the King to the Dignity of Knighthood, an Honour to which perhaps his violent Prosecution of Dissenters had recommended him. His Accomplices, Tilly, Oliiffe, and others, gloried in this Promotion of his, giving out, that they should now have a Troop of Horse, and a Company of Foot to break the Meetings.

Anno 1682.

On the 25th of the Month called March, several noted Physicians signed the following Certificate, viz.

"Civitas Bristol."

We whose Names are hereunto subscrribed, being publickly known Physicians and Inhabitants of the said City, having heard of the frequent Complaints of the People called Quakers to the Magistrates of this City, concerning the Straightens and Noisomeness of the Goal of Newgate, into which great Numbers of the said People have been and are thronged together in a miserable manner, and in retaining their Condition with Compassion, and considering of what dangerous Consequence such their close Confinement may be, were moved, upon a full Examination of the Truth thereof, to certify, that the said Goal is very full and noisom, and that the said Prisoners are defitute of Room for Rest, which hath a ready Tendency, as the Season increases in Heat, to the destroying and suffocating of them, and in like-likhood to breed infectious Diletimbers, to the endangering the Lives not only of the said Prisoners, but of the many Inhabitants of this great and populous City. Witness our Hands this five and twentieth Day of March, Anno regni Regis Caroli secundi mare Angliae, et, triennio quarto. Annoq. Dom. 1682.

John Griffith
J. Channon
T. Bourne.

Their religious Meetings in Prison furiously opposed by the Sheriff &c.

As the Constancy of this People in the great Duty of assembling to worship God in Spirit and in Truth, while at Liberty, was immovable, they continued the same Practice while in Prison, meeting and sitting down together in Reverence and Fear: Being to assembled on the 30th of the Month called March, Sheriff Knight, John Hellier, Edmund Brand, and the Goler, fell furiously upon them, and thrust them by Violence out of the Room, the Sheriff prefaceing, if they departed not, be would put them in Irons. He commanded Roger Holland to be ironed and put down into the Westhouse, a Place where condemned Felons are usually put. At another Time, being assembled in the common Hall, and one of them (Allen Hallmark) speaking a few Words, the Sheriff threw him heavily.
of the People called QUAKERS.

headlong down Stairs, to the great Hazard of his Life, after which he was put into the Welfhoufe, and continued there several Days. The Sheriff also laid violent Hands on Erasmus Dole, Richard Vickris, and Richard Snead, pulling them out by force, and inhumanly abusing them. Thefe Grievances were re-

presented in a Letter to the Justices, dated the 1st of the second Month 1682; signed by above seventy of the Prifoners, and in a Postcript to the fame, concluding thus:

"We intreat you to take these Things into your Confideration, and hear this Cry of Injustice. Suffer us not to be thus inhumanly abused in the Prifon, which is under your Jurifdiction; for if these Things be suffered, we can expect no other, but that the Lives of some of us will be made a Sacrifice to the arbitrary Paffion and Rage of the afofaid Sheriff and his Affifants."

On the 2d of the Month called April, Dorcas Dole was taken from the Meeting by Ralph Olliffe jun. and forcibly haled by him and his Affifants to Bridewell, without any Warrant or Mittimus. On the 9th five and six others were sent to Newgate, under Pretence of a Breach of the Peace.

Extrait of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bristol to his Friend in London, dated the 10th of April 1682.

"L A S T Sunday the Sheriff, that is our new Sir John, came to the Quakers Meeting, and with him his usual Associates, and Fellow-Infomers, Mr. Helliar, Olliffe, Lagg, Cafe, Tilly, Patrick, Brand, and Summers; the firft five, being a Set of Conftables, paft together as the only Perfons in the City for fuch a Work: Thfe disturbed the Meeting, haling out, pufhing and driving away the Quakers, many of whom, both Men and Women, they, as usual, took Authority to commit to Bridewell, where eleven of them were continued all Night, fitting up by the Fire for want of Lodging; Pleafa to note, that the taking upon them this Authority is fo common with them, that in their Discourses and Actions they all alike affmp the Place of Justices of the Peace; the meanefl Tool among thefe Infomers menaces with his Power, commits with more Imperialifts, and relations with more Freedom than is common for any of our Aldermen, who defl, to give them their Due, fent the Women Home, as soon as they were brought before them: The Mayor calling to our new Sir John, afking, what they did, and for what they were committed? he anfwered, that they were all at a Meeting, but faid nothing; fo he knew not what they were about, unless they were plotting to break open the Prifon, and get away their Hufbands.

"To fatisfy you with my Difcription, and calling some of these Infomers mean, I affure you it is their proper Title, they being here fully known fo, and in all their other Qualifications, that the naming them to an honest Bristol Man, premitly furnifhes you with their right Charafter. Mr. Helliar has Precedency as a Perfon of an Eftate, one noted for—and famous for his Experience and great Cunning in thofe Practices; but our new Sir John carries the Bell, for he is certainly the Son of once a truly worthy and loyal MAGISTRAT, who bred him a Merchant, and placed him a Factor at Nevis. Since I write only News from Bristol, I fhall fay nothing of the Rugghe he drov there, but come to his Charafter here.—He now abounds in an Eftate of at leat feven Score Pounds a Year, he hath Part of two Ships, and a Stock in Trade, besides the Improvement he is daily making in his preient new Calling. Yefterday the Quakers Meeting was again disturbed by our new Sir John and his Man. The Conftables came not with him, they, by a compacted Agreement, having placed themfelves in the Meeting-Room, and had for their Company severall Fiddlers, a Drummer with a Drum, alfo a Flag and Arms: For this Company Victualls and Liquor were provided to carry on the defigned Revel and Riot; Jully as the Sheriff came, the Doors of the Meeting-houfe were thrown open, and the Fiddlers began to play on their Fiddles: The Sheriff grinning, asked, What..."
was the Meaning of this? Tilley, one of his Brother Informers, answered, "They meant to be merry, and came there to dance. To make good his Word, they attempted to take hold of several Young Women to hate them in, who, fearful of being abused by so vile a Company, held fast by the ancient Women, upon which two of the said Girls, with the Women who sheltered them, were by the Sheriff committed to Bridewell, and with them two more for reproving their Lewdness. The manner of the Quaker Woman's Reproof was thus: Well Sheriff Knight, said she, I see, that though we cannot be suffer'd to serve God, these shall to serve the Devil. Our peaceable Meetings you seek to make Riots, and here you your fellows are rioting and reveling to a great Excess. O, these Doings are a Shame to Bristol, which was once reputed a sober and well governed City: Now it is altered, for the Prophan, Drunkards, Revellers and Whoremongers are countenanced, but those that fear God, made a Prey of, surely God will visit heavily with his Judgments for these crying Sins.

"To proceed, the Meeting being thus dispersed, thefe Confables, Informers, and Company, still continued in the Meeting-houfe, eating, drinking, and making a clamorous Noise; visitied they were by some of the fame Company, whole Names I may furnish you with another Time. In the Interim, I have to tell you, that having well drunken in the lower Room, they then went up Stairs to the Tenement of a late Widow, and there at the Top of the Houfe they sang, made Hurrahs, and revelled till about three in the Afternoon, when, being weary, they left the Place, and to shew their Power, Tilly, he goes to Bridewell, and relieves the six Women. Just before this Revel broke up, there happened a very pleafant Passage, that is, the Informers being got up to the upper Tenement of the Quakers Meeting-house, had then the View of the Houfe of a Quaker, against whom thefe Blades have an inveterate Spleen, in that he was one that went to Whitehall to complain of their illegal Proceedings: this they manifest by enquiring every Meeting-day after him, and menacing how they would manage him for his petitioning, supposing they were now levelling their Thoughts at him, their Heads swimming with the Height of the Station, and the Strength of the Liquor, they dreamed or fancied a Conventicle at his Houfe: so away they came and belot it on this Suificion, he being then with his Wife and Mother abroad at Dinner at a Relation's Houfe, and having left in his Houfe three small Children and his own Servants only; knocking at the Door the Servants were fearful to open it to fo rude and barbarous a Company: So one of them, that is, E. Summers, a rascally wicked Butcher, goes over a Neighbour's Wall, and entered his Garden, then went and opened the Street Door, letting in the other Informers, that is, Tilly, Patrick and Caff: Lugg and Oliffe waited without Doors, whether fearing their Entry was unwarrantable, or that they waited for a suppos'd Prey, I know not; but whilst they were without Doors, Tilly enters and walks about the first Floor within Doors: Summers, Patrick and Caff, run hastily up Stairs, and finding none in the Houfe but Children and Servants, away they departed. When I left spoke with the Gentleman, he told me, be hopes be left nothing: However, should I be so serv'd, I think I should be loth to let the Gentlemen go without searching their Pockets, knowing that both Law and Gospel, would, from their thus entering an Houfe, make them all great Trefpaffers, and shrewdly suspected of being Thieves and Robbers."

In a Letter from the Prifoners, dated Bristol the 22d of the second Month, they write thus:

W E are here about eighty five. God hath been very good to us, and we are all well content, though we are a great Family in Prifon; both we and Friends abroad exceedingly exercized by the Cruelty of thofe that prosecute us. Yester-day and to Day, great Havock hath been made on "Friends
"Friends Goods for Fines for Meeting the 1st of the eleventh Month 1681,

"For a Fine of 8l. odd Money, Goods taken from Charles Harford to the Value of
20 0 0
"For a Fine of 10l. odd Money, Goods taken from John Love to the Value of
20 0 0
"For a Fine of 8l. odd Money, Goods taken from Thomas Moly to the Value of
13 0 0
"For a Fine of 8l. odd Money, Goods taken from Charles Jones sen. to the Value of
13 0 0
"For a Fine of 8l. odd Money, Goods taken from Charles Jones jun. to the Value of
18 0 0
"For a Fine of 8l. odd Money, Goods taken from Michael Jones to the Value of
22 0 0
"For a Fine of 10l. odd Money, Goods taken from John Jones to the Value of
24 0 0
"For a Fine of 10l. odd Money, T. Locket's Box
broke open, and Money taken out
10 8 0
"For a Fine of 10l. odd Money, Richard Yeat's
Counter broke open, and in Money taken
10 14 0
"For a Fine of 10l. Goods taken from William
Dawson to the Value of
4 0 0

153 2 0

"They got into Richard Marsh's House and made lad Havock, a more full Account whereof may be given. They took Goods from others of our Friends, of which we have no Account yet, nor is this Account so full as we intend.—We may have more to mention of this Kind, in that we hear they intend to go to it again, they having Warrants for 400l. Quarter Sessions is to be next Third-day of the Week, by which they intend to effect it, as we hear. The Bishop is come, and all Things seem preparing to ruinate us, but our Hope is in the Lord, and we commend our Cause to him alone.—

"All dear Friends, pray for us that we may be kept faithful to the End. These Distresses are taken for a Meeting whereat was no Preaching or Praying that they pretend to, nor was any there that we can call to Mind."

The manner of making these Distresses, and a particular Account of the Havock made at Richard Marsh's House, we transcribe from a Paper intituled, The devouring Informers of Bristol, dated the 22d of April 1682.

"For these two Days our old Informers Mr. Helliar and Accomplices, Luggs, Tilly, Caffe, Patrick, Haare and Watkins, with their Affiliates, have been levying Distresses upon several Preachant Distinkers, and in the Management of it behaved themselves with that Fury and unparallel'd Degree of Violence and arbitrary Force, that it fills our Hearts with Sadness, and our Thoughts with no less Terror than Amazement. Part of them (for they divide themselves into two Bodies) that is, Mr. Helliar, Tilly, Luggs, and Watkins the Marshal, with their late Affiant Summers the Butcher, came to the House of Mr. Richard Marsh in Corn-Street, who is a Person known to be one of the considerablist Merchants in this City. These entering his House to make a Distress for 10l. broke open his Counter Door, and searched for Money, and then went into an inward Counter, and there seized and carried away his Journal, Ledger, Caff and Invoice-Books, and several other Books of Account to the Number of thirty, and a Bundle of written Papers, and several Sorts of Household Goods: Not content with this, they seized also the Provision of Victuals then in the House, being Vol. I.

Q three
A Collection of the Sufferings Vol. I.

BRISTOL, 1682.

three Pieces of Pork, and two Pieces of Beef, two Pullets, and four Neats Tongues, all which they carried away: Besides this they feized a Gammon of Bacon, and other Victuals and Drink which they confounded on the Place, spending near three Hours Time in commanding his House, and ranfackling several Chambers, particularly the Chamber of his Wife then lying in. During this Stay in his House, their Behaviour was so enolent, that they greatly affrighted not only his Servants, but all those Spectators who
Occasions and Respect called them into his House. The Servants they hecor tained and treated in Language to this Purpose, How dare you touch any Thing now we are here? Two of the Spectators, one a Butcher, the other a Butter-woman, bringing Meat and Butter into his House, being Market-day, were forced to carry away both, and escaped with Difficulty their having it taken from them. This Gentleman, Mr. Marly, had formerly taken from him a Ton of Wine worth 20l. which they fold for 4l. and to make up the Distrefles 10l. they forced themselves into his Man's Counter, and took from him 6l. odd Money. Their manner of levying this Distrefles is as follows, &c. When they enter a Shop, albeit there is Abundance of Goods in View, yet they break open Chefs, Counters, &c. and thence take away the Money; if no Money to be had, then they take either Shop or Houfhold Goods, and of them generally to double their Value: If any durt speak to them by way of Reproof for their unreasonable Proceedings, then they huff and threaten to fend them to Prifon, which Power they afume to themselves commonly: when they go to disturb the Quakers Meetings, thinking, no doubt, but they are privileged to it by the Office of Constable, and the Example of their grand Averror, and Brother Informer, Sheriff Knight.

It's generally believed by the long Date of the Warrants, these Distrefles have been levied for Convictions made clandestinely in a Tavern, &c.

At the Sessions beginning on the 25th of the Month called April, many of the Prisoners were indicted, some pleaded not guilty, and others defired Copies of their Indictments. This done, the Court offered them Favour upon Submiffion. Some of them were fined 6s. each, and discharged without Fees: But others, when advised to submit to the King's Grace, and the Favour of the Court, answered, that if it were a Cafe of Meum and Tuum, they thought they might do it without Damage, but the Cafe being the Lord's, and not theirs, and their Confidence toward him concerned therein, they could not submit, but hoped the Lord would support them under any Sufferings for his Sake. Twelve of them were tried on an Indictment for meeting in the Street, but their Council demurring to the Evidence, their Demurrer was allowed. Eleven others were tried on an Indictment for assembling in the Meeting-houfe. Their Council infifted on Sheriff Lane's returning the Jury, because Sheriff Knight was the chief Evidence against them: But the Under Sheriff, Thomas Ofield, was ordered to do it, which he did, mostly Artillery Men. They brought in their Verdict, Guilty of being at a Meeting-houfe in Temple Street, and not departing upon Proclamation. But the Town-Clerk refufed to record that Verdict, and fent them out again, who returned, and brought them in Guilty of the Indictment. Whereupon the Court fined one 5l. fome 40s. and fome 10s. a piece. In like manner they proceeded with many others. But in the End, the Juflices generally inclining to be favourablc, they difcharged many on Promife of appearing at next Sessions, and left in Prifon only feventeen Persons on Account of Meeting.

Thofe who were fet at Liberty, were foon taken again; for on the 7th of the Month called May, Knight, Helliar, and their Accomplices, came to the Meeting about ten in the Morning, and fent seven Men to Newgate, and then causing the Doors to be nail'd upon the reft, being fourteen Men and eighty seven Women, kept them together near fix Hours without any Convenience for Eafe or Refrehment; Helliar roflcoffingly telling them, that next Time they fhould have Chamber Pots. While they were lock'd up, the Afternoon Meeting began near
near the other Meeting-house, into which, those who attended were not suffered to enter, but obliged to meet in an open Court, where Tilby and his Accomplices fastened them in till between four and five in the Evening; when they and the others were had to the Tolzey before John Hicks the Deputy Mayor: But he dismiss'd them on Condition to appear next Day. They appeared accordingly, and the Day after a Bill of Indictment for a Riot was preferred against them, and they were brought to Trial. The Substance of the Evidence given by Patrick the Constable, and another Informer, was, "That about thirty of the Women came and forcibly opened the Door, and laying Hands on him, refused themselves from the Place they were confined to." The Justices, thinking this Information improbable, gave the Women full Liberty to make their Defence, which one of them, in behalf of the rest, performed briefly and in good Language, telling the Justices, "That being peaceably met, the Officers and Informers let a Guard upon them, because they did not depart immediately upon their Proclamation: That after this, they called out six or eight of them at a time, and dismissed them, and then called another Parcel of them and did the like: That one of the Informers ordered several of them to Bridewell, but Helliar called them back again, and remanded them to their Confinement at the Meeting-place: That when the usual Time came for their Departure, they rose together, and were going quietly away: That some of them were got almost as far as the Street unmolested: That they were brought back again to their Confinement, where they were kept in the Rain, while the Informers took up the Places of Shelter to drink Ale and smoke Tobacco in." The Defence they made was so clear, that some of the Justices became their Advocates, and the Jury would not give Credit to the Informers, but brought in their Verdict, No Riot, but guilty of an unlawful Assembly. The Jury's Verdict not answering the Informers Purpofe, they were displeased with it, though it was very satisfactory to the discreet and moderate Magistrates, and sober Citizens that were present.

On the 12th of the same Month the Sheriff came to the Meeting, and commanded the King's Peace to be kept: A serious Woman present answered, We do keep the King's Peace, and we came here to keep our Peace with the King of Kings. Upon this he lent her and three more to Newgate. On the 14th Helliar and others, sent eleven Men and fourteen Women from the Meeting to Bridewell and Newgate till Evening, and then carried them before Alderman Olliffe at the three Tun Tavern, who committed them to Newgate as Peace-breakers. This Alderman came Home the Night before from London, and Helliar was heard to say, be thanked his God heartily for his Return, as knowing he would do the Quakers Business: For the other Aldermen were not so forward at that Kind of Work. On the 28th, in the Morning, they sent fourteen to Newgate; and in the Afternoon Helliar came to the Meeting, searching for Stools, as he said, to make a Bonfire, it being the Anniversary of the King's Restoration. The Sheriff feared himself without the Door, and ordered them to be brought out by one, then taking their Names, he put them under a Guard in the Cloisters, and thence sent about ninety of them to Bridewell, with a scornful Derision saying, that he would send them away by thirteen to the Dozen: And so they were driven away like Sheep to the Slaughter. They were thrust into Bridewell all together, without Regard to Sex, Age, or Condition, where, for want of Beds, they were forced to lie some on Benches, and Tables, others on the Floor and Stairs, in natty Rooms, not made Use of for many Years: Next Day they were sent for to the Tolzey, and detained there about eight Hours, till several of them were sick and faint: After long Confutation the Magistrates sent seventy three of them to Prifon, under Pretence of being Peace-breakers, where they were crowded together, lying on the Floor with seven, eight, or nine Beds in a Room.

The Form of their Mithimus was thus:

"Bristol
1682.
Their Examination.
Evidence of the Constable against the Women.
Their Defence.
Verdict of the Jury.
4 Women sent to Newgate.
25 Sent to Newgate.
90 Sent to Bridewell.
"
BRISTOL, 1682.

We herewith send you the Bodies of Hannah Jordan Widow, Robert Lux Stocking-maker, Mary Wotton, Mary Hollister, Sarah Shaw, Mary Allsworth, Mary Cowling, William Davis, Charles Smith, Mary Day, Elizabeth Horwood, Mary Tyler, Margaret Price, Elizabeth Holfstone, Frances Cox, Hannah Davis, Sarah Dickson, Mary Hooper, Abigail Bues, Anne Andrews, Elizabeth Strange, Elizabeth Aikins, James Aikins, Christian Roe, Elizabeth Roe, Mary Trebesser, Mary Albright, Sarah Saunders, Susanna York, Martha Windes, Margaret Gilstell, Alice Ellis, Elizabeth Drizer, Sarah Gibson, Jane Merrick, Sarah Bues, Elizabeth Kippin, Elizabeth Lucas, Martha James, Mary Fry, Elizabeth Long, Mary Ledbrook, Mary Rock, Jane Crouse, Elizabeth Taylor, Mary Merrick, Susanna Olley, Joanna Segar, Sarah Dole, Susanna Godby jun. Anne Snedgrove, Susanna Godby ten. Maritha Town, Joanna Philips, Mary Hampton, Anne Hill, Anne Lamb, Elizabeth David, Mary Fry, Frances Fry, Mary Naylor, Elizabeth Martin, Sarah Blakevey, Elinor Haene, Rachel Martin, Alice Hill, Jane Taylor, Rebecca Martin, Joanna Pricket, Ruth Rippin, Margaret Thompion, and John Woodward, for that they, and every of them, upon the 28th of May Instant, being the Lord’s Day, together with divers other Persons, did unlawfully assemble themselves and meet together in a Place called the Priory, in the Parish of St. James’s in this City, and refused to depart, though solemnly required and commanded by several Constables of the Ward of St. James’s, in Contempt and Breach of his Majesty’s Laws and Peace: And for that they and every of them refused to find Sureties for their personal Appearance at the next General Sessions of the Peace. You are to take them into Custody, and their Bodies you are there safely to keep, until they be thereon discharged by due Course of Law. Given under our Hands and Seals this 29th Day of May 1682.

Thomas Earle Mayor
Robert Teomans
Ralph Olliffe
Richard Grump

On the 4th of the Month called June, they sent five Men and nine Women to Bridewell: One John Franklin, for asking of Helliar a Copy of his Mittimus, was put into a Place called Franklin’s Penn. On the 11th they sent four Men, five Women, and seven Children to the same Prison. The Number of Prisoners in Bridewell and Newgate was now increased again to about one Hundred and fifty; it being usual to lend the Husband to one Prison and their Wives to another. On the 18th Thomas Callowhill, and Mary Goldney, were committed to Newgate, Copies of their Mittimus are as follows,

Thomas Callowhill’s Mittimus.

FORASMUCH as Sir John Knight one of the Sheriffs, and divers Constables of this City, were this Morning in Execution of their respective Offices, at an House in Temple Street within this City, differing an unlawful Convenicle or Meeting there held at the Time of divine Service, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, and thereupon Thomas Callowhill, one of the Persons so there unlawfully assembled, in Contempt of our Sovereign Lord the King’s Majesty, and the said Laws and Statutes, upbraidingly spoke of the said Sheriff and Constables reproachful Words to this Effect, that they troubled the Government, for no other Reason, as appears to me, than for doing their Office and Duty in executing the said Laws and Statutes,
"Statutes, and thereupon one of the said Constables secured, and put into your Custody the said Thomas Callowbill as a Conterminer of the Laws, and a Breaker of his Majesty's Peace, all which appears to me upon Oath. These are therefore to will and require, and in his Majesty's Name strictly to charge and command you to detain and keep in your Custody the said Thomas Callowbill, until he shall become bound to his Majesty by Recognizance, with Sureties for his personal Appearance at the next general Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held for this City and County, to answer his said Contempt, Misdemeanour and Breach of his Majesty's Peace, and for his good Behaviour in the mean Time, or that he shall be thence discharged by due Course of Law. And hereof you are not to fail at your Peril. Given under my Hand and Seal this 18th Day of June, Anno regni Caroli secundi anno Anglie, &c. 34° Annoq; Dom. 1682.

To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal of Newgate within the said City.

"RALPH OLLIFFE."

Mary Goldney's Mitimus.

"Bristol."  

FORASmuch as Sir John Knight one of the Sheriffs of this City, and diverse Constables of this City, were this Morning in Execution of their respective Offices, at an House in Temple Street within this City, dispeering an unlawful Conventicle or Meeting held there at the Time of divine Service, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, and forasmuch as diverse Boys and Girls among others were there unlawfully assembled, and forasmuch as John Helliar Gent. one of the Constables of this City, secured in Custody one of the said Girls, and the better to deter her from frequenting such kind of unlawful Meetings, threatened to put her in the Stocks, and thereupon Mary, Wife of Thomas Goldney, one of the Persons so there unlawfully assembled, did comfort and encourage the said Boys and Girls in their Disobedience of the Law, and in frequenting of the said Meetings, and laid to the Girl so secured, these Words, or to this Effect, viz. Do not be afraid of the Stocks, and thereupon the said John Helliar secured, and put into Custody the said Mary Goldney as a Conterminer of the Laws, and Breaker of his Majesty's Peace; all which appears to me upon Oath. These are therefore to will and require, and in his Majesty's Name strictly to charge and command you to detain and keep in your Custody the Body of the said Mary Goldney, until the shall find sufficient Sureties to his Majesty by Recognizance for her personal Appearance at the next general Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held for this City and County, to answer her said Contempt, Misdemeanour and Breach of his Majesty's Peace, and for her good Behaviour in the mean Time, or that she shall be thence discharged by due Course of Law. Given under my Hand and Seal this 18th Day of June, Anno regni Caroli secundi anno Anglie, &c. 34° Annoq; Dom. 1682.

To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal of Newgate within the said City. These.

"RALPH OLLIFFE."

The Caufe of these Commitments is apparently trivial, and seems signified on Purpoze to justify the Constables in sending the Persons at first to Goal by their own assumed Authority in an illegal manner.

At the same Time Helliar caufed Benjamin Wall, John Boucher, Joseph James, Elias Osborne, Samuel Gibbons, and another Youth under sixteen Years of Age, to be fet in the Stocks: An arbitrary Proceeding not warrantable by any Law. He also caufed Dorcas Dole, whom he overheard, when at Prayer among her

Arbitrary Act of Helliar.

imprisoned
imprisoned Friends in Bridewell, to be pulled off her Knees by Violence, and confined in a close dark Place called the Penn, so damp and filthy, that through the Naftiness thereof she fainted away, and when they took her out again, could neither speak, nor see, for a confiderable Time. The fame Day in the Afternoon Helliar fent Mary Dedicate, Anne Day, Anne Gibbons, Sarah James, and Deborah Mears, to Bridewell, and Richard Lindey, a blind Man, eighty three Years of Age, Richard Hayes, and Thomas Dirfton, to Newgate. On the 25th five Men and two Women were fent to Bridewell, but next Day difcharged by the Mayor, somebody being bound for them without their Consent.

On the 7th of the Month called July, they difperfed the Meeting which then confifted chiefly of Children; for the Men and Women being generally in Priſon, the Children kept up their Meetings regularly, and with a remarkable Gravity and Composure: It was surprizing to fee the manly Courage and Conftancy with which fome of the Boys behaved on this Occafion, keeping close to Meetings in the Absence of their Parents, and undergoing on that Account many Abuses with Patience. On the 29th two Men were fent to Newgate.

At the Seffions on the 15th many were convicted and fined, but generally fent back to Priſon, their Number now being about one Hundred and fixty. Two were carried out of Bridewell fick, and likewife to die, of a Fever. On the 16th a Boy fent to the Stocks three Quarters of an Hour. On the 23d eight of the Boys were put in the Stocks two Hours and an half: One B. Wall, following the Boys to fee what was done to them, was alfo fent in the Stocks. On the 30th, in the Afternoon, about fifty five were at the Meeting, when Helliar, with a twifted Whalebone-flick, beat many of them unmercifully, striking them violent Blows on their Heads, Necks and Faces, few of them eloping without fome Marks of his Fury.

On the 3d of the Month called August, Tilly, with a finall Faggot-flick, beat many of the Children, but they bore it patiently and cheerfully. On the 6th he beat fome of them with a Whalebone-flick, and fent four Boys to Bridewell, who were released in the Evening with Threats of Whipping if they met together again. On the 13th Helliar much abufed Richard Vickris, threw away an aged Woman’s Staff, and beat Joseph Kippin, a young Lad, about the Head till he was ready to swoon: He alfo fent eleven Boys and four Girls to Bridewell, till a Friend engaged for their Appearance next Day before the Deputy Mayor, who endeavoured both by Persuasions and Threats to make them promife to come at no more Meetings; but the Children in that Refpect were unmoveable: Wherefore they were fent to Bridewell again, Helliar to terrify them, charging the Keeper to provide a new Cat of Nine-tails againft next Morning. Next Day at the Felony he urged the Justices to have them corrected, but could not prevail. The Boys and Girls were mostly from ten to twelve Years of Age. Their Names were Samuel Gibbon, William Miller, Joseph James, Elias Osborn, Tabitha Jones, Jonathan Jones, William Fry, Joseph Watkins, Rachel Mears, William Day, Samuel Watkins, James Randy, Mariba Watkins, Martha James, and James Wheeler. On the 20th James Peters, Sarah Jones, Mary Wall, and Anne Day, were fent to Newgate, and a Mitimus was afterwards procured from Alderman Olliffe to detain them there. On the 27th, in the Morning, William Bryan and four Boys, viz. Jonathan Jones, William Day, Elias Osborne, and Samuel Gibbons, and in the Afternoon John Styant, Elizabeth Moore Widow, and Elizabeth Walker, were alfo fent to Newgate.

On the 4th of September, in the Morning, Ralph Olliffe jun. Standfast and Watkins, abufed and beat the Children, and fent two Men to Newgate. In the Afternoon Tilly, Liggs, and others, fent Sir Robert Caim’s two Sisters to Newgate, with an old blind Man, aged eighty three; alfo two other Women, and a little Boy. On the 9th thirty one were fent to Newgate, and on the 16th Mary Sherwood, who came from London, was fent to Priſon.

On the 18th Laurence Steel, Mary Goldey, and Mary North, were fent to Newgate, and many others to Bridewell, where the Wife of Robert Gibbons was taken
taken sick, and being carried Home died next Morning. On the 25th, in the Morning, five Men, one Woman, and three Children, were sent to Bridewell; and in the Afternoon, three Men, four Women, and nine Children. The Mayor dismissed them afterwards on Promise of appearing next Day, when he threatened the Children, and sent ten of the Men, and four of the Women, to Newgate.

On the 2d of October nineteen were sent to Bridewell, and most of them kept all Night: Next Day the Mayor sent four of them to Newgate.

In November 1682, a List was taken of the Names, and Numbers of the Prisoners, lodged in each Room in Newgate, and Bridewell, which are as follows, viz.

In Newgate.
1st. In the Room called the Anchor, five, viz. Thomas Callevoll, Thomas Paget, Henry Dedicate, Charles Harford, jun. and * Richard Snead.
2d. In the Cooper's Room, eight, viz. Robert Gerff, John Pope, Tobias Dimacke, Richard Parker, Clement Oliver, Robert Prieft, James White, and John Bennett.
6th. In the Gallery, eleven, viz. Margaret Hale, Mary Wall, Dorecas Bennett, Elizabeth Harford, Anne Taylor, Martha Fry, Bridges Sneed, Anna Taylor, Sarah Bennett aged twelve, Mary Gibbons aged fourteen, Joanna Taylor aged thirteen.
7th. In the Three Corner'd Room, three, viz. James Peters, James Gayner, Matthias Jones.
8th. In the Women's Ward, one, viz. Barbara Blagdon.

In all, lodging in Newgate, fifty three.

In Bridewell.

In the first Room, thirteen, viz. Hannah Jordan aged sixty two, Anne in Bridewell, James, Jane Phillips, Mary Cowling, Mary Fry, Mary Day, Mary Hollister, Anne Harris, Sarah Gibbons, Mary Cliffell, Constance Cox, Susanne Otley, Sarah Minor ten.

In the second Room, seventeen, viz. Mary Thomas aged sixty five, Elizabeth Bath aged sixty two, Susanna Godby aged sixty two, Martha James, Susanna Godby jun. Jane Merrick, Mary Merrick, Sarah Bues, Jane Taylor, Martha Woudham, Sarah Dole, Hannah Derney, Sarah Blackway, Mary Threlkew, Edith Hollister, Sarah Shear, Elizabeth Horwood.

In the third and fourth Rooms, sixteen, viz. Elizabeth Hill, Mary Albright, Elizabeth Town aged sixty one, Anne Hill aged sixty four, Anne Lamb aged sixty, Joanna Pricket aged sixty two, Hannah Davis aged sixty one, Martha Town, Elizabeth Lucas, Elizabeth Hollister, Sarah Gryff, Elizabeth Atkins, Joanna Sugger, Rebecca Ithell, Elizabeth Maggs, Elivur Horne.

In the fifth Room, eighteen, viz. Anne Andrews, Elizabeth Martin, Rebecca Martin, Elizabeth Roe, Christian Roe, Mary Labroke, Mary Tyler, Elizabeth Parfins, Margaret Godfrey, Jane Croad, Anne Fletcher, Margaret Price aged sixty, Mary Chamber aged sixty eight, Elizabeth Long aged sixty five, Elizabeth Driver aged sixty, Anne Rogers aged seventy, Susanna York aged seventy six, Elizabeth Martin.

In the sixth Room, viz. the Gallery, eleven Women, to wit, Dorecas Dole, Anne Maggs, Sarah Gibbons ten. Margaret Coole, Mary Alderman, Mary Dedicate,

* R. Snead lodger over the Anchor.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Volume I

BRISTOL

1682.

Dedicated, Deborah Mears, Elizabeth Grantam, Alice Ellis aged sixty, Mary Hampton aged sixty eight, Bridget Nobs aged about seventy eight, and eight Children, viz., Elizabeth Jaques aged about eleven, Mary Jaques aged about thirteen, Mary Grantam about eight years of age, Sarah Taylor about twelve, Rachel Mears about eleven, Patience Herne about eleven, Mary Herne about seven, and Sarah Caste about eight.

In all, lodging in Bridewell, eighty three.

Confined in both Prisons one Hundred and thirty six.

The Jaylor thrust fourteen of them, and seven Debtors, into a dark Dungeon, where they were forced to burn Candle Day and Night; and the Place was so little that they were obliged to lie in three Rows one above another.

On the 28th of the Month called January, Margaret Hall died a Prisoner.

There were also this Year committed for Meetings, Anne Albright, Sarah Cane, Margaret Carell, Anne Davis, Anne Dorney, John Philbridge, Anne Harford, Alice Hill, Anne Jordan, Richard Hayes, Thomas Bayley, Martha Lane, Sarah Minor jun. Elizabeth Oldstone, William Tippet, Mary Tibby, Margaret Thomas, and others.

In this Year also the following Persons had their Goods taken by Diffref for 9l. each, for meeting together, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First levied.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Lux, to the Value of 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Jones 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Dowell 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Gibbons 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Hacket 24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 101

A N N O 1683.

Many of the People called Quakers, in Bristol, were returned into the Exchequer on the Statute of 201l. per Month, for Absence from the National Worship; a List of whose Names and Penalties is subjoined:

Fined for three Months from the 20th of November, 33 Car. II.

| Anne Storm Widow 60 | Richard Nelfin Porter 60 |
| William Noble Wiredrawer 60 | Thomas Cavannon Mariner 60 |
| Frances his Wife 30 | Sarah Minor Spinster 60 |
| John Wood Carpenter 60 | Blanche Bungh Widow 60 |
| Henry Thomas Cooper 60 | John Lovell Staymaker 60 |
| William Smart Tyler 60 | Sarah his Wife 30 |
| And for his Wife 30 | Thomas Paget Mealman 60 |
| Barbara Blyedon Widow 60 | George Fister Brewer 60 |
| Martha Lane Widow 60 | Mary his Wife 30 |
| John Hardiman Taylor 60 | John Arvey Chirurgeon 60 |
| Frances his Wife 30 | And for his Wife 30 |
| John Hathaway Cooper 60 | Isaac Partridge Silkweaver 60 |
| Joanna Darwell Widow 60 | Arthur Savsey Sopemaker 60 |
| Owen Combes 60 | Mary his Wife 30 |
| Elizabeth Combes Spinster 60 | Sarah Canne Spinster 60 |
| Hannah Blackway Spinster 60 | James Coat Clotherworker 60 |
| Henry Dedicote Currier 60 | William Lane Grocer 60 |
| Cornelius Sergeant Sopemaker 60 | Cecil his Wife 30 |
| Rebecca his Wife 30 | Samuel Combes jun. 60 |
| Nathaniel Day Hobier 60 | Sarah Combes Spinster 60 |
| Anne his Wife 30 | Robert Cottens Carpenter 60 |
| Robert Lux Milliner 60 |
**CHAP. 4. of the People called QUAKERS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philip Gibbons Cooper</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susanna his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffrey Pinder Mercer</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Daven Glover</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Lane Spinifter</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffith Lascomb Milliner</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Line Mercer</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From the 25th of April, 25 Car. II. for three Months.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Pledswell Mason</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Jord Widow</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Otley Glover</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katharine his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Taylor Spinifter</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Franklin Spinifter</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elkher Franklin jun.</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Day Spinifter</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Nalor Widow</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Collins Cooper</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Harford Sopemaker</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth Kippin Widow</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From the 20th of November, 32 Car. II. for eleven Months.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles Harford Sopemaker</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Taylor Cordwainer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hall Baker</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Jordan Grocer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Phillips Cordwainer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Goldrey Grocer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Hollifger Grocer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Freeman Apothecary</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Blydon Widow</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffrey Pinnel Mercer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Love Grocer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Mofely Glover</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Dedicate Currier</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jones Mercer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Buys Victualler</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Hambery Gentleman</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth his Wife</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Lane Widow</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Lane Mercer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Barnes Cordwainer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From the 20th of November, 33 Car. II. for three Months.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Gregory Scribe</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Harris Spinifter</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Harris Spinifter</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Akin Widow</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Akin Spinifter</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ruff Labourer</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Kenton</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BRISTOL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Minter Cordwainer</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan Lamb Tyler</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Warren Labourer</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judith his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erazmus Dale Pewterer</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John styant Cutler</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susanna his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lazarus Moggs Cordwainer</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Franklin for</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elkher his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joane Birkhead Widow</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Sullock Widow</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Nalor Spinifter</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lydia Nalor Spinifter</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Kippin Taylor</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Kippin Spinifter</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erazmus Dale Pewterer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Jones Grocer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tbe. Sowthcoat Schoolmaster</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Young Sopemaker</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jones Malton</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Herne Silweaver</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Perrin Merchant</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Warren Labourer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Binkworth Widow</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Cox Cooper</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne his Wife</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joane Dixon Widow</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Jones Sopemaker</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jones Pewterer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Dowel Widow</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hart Currier</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Moon Currier</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Lane Grocer</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Wood Cooper</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Erbury Sopeboiler</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridget Kenton Spinifter</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joane Dixon Widow</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Dixon Sopemaker</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Barnes Cordwainer</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Heatbeart Schoolmaster</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane his Wife</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vol. I. S.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Fines for 38 Men for eleven Months amount to 8360
And for 2 of their Wives for the same Time 220
The Fines of 111 Men for three Months amount to 6660
And for 40 of their Wives for the same Time 1200
Total of the Fines 16440

James Pitson, an Inhabitant of Swanzey in Wales, being at Bristol, went to visit his Friends in Prison, and being at Prayer with them, the Goaler came up in a Rage and took him up from his Knees: Next Morning he was carried before the Mayor and other Officers, and for not giving Sureties for his good Behaviour was committed to Prison.

The Prisoners kept for some Time a particular Account, which they published under the Title of A Narrative of the Cruelties and Abuses acted by ISAAC DENNIS Keeper, his Wife and Servants, in the Prison of Newgate, in the City of Bristol, upon the People of the Lord in Scorn called Quakers, &c.

Whence we have extracted some Passages, as follows,

"The said ISAAC DENNIS attempted to throw JEFFERY PINELL, one of the Prisoners, down Stairs, calling him Excommunicated Rogue, and swearing, he would break his Neck; And being asked, Why be so abused the Man? he answered, He is an Excommunicated Rogue, and if I had killed him, I should never be called to Account about it.

"He encouraged two Women, condemned Felons, to beat MARIABELLA FARMBOURNE out of her Room, and throw down her Bedstead, and wash her out, calling her Whore, with other abusive Language.

"When J. PHILBRIDGE, a Silkweaver, desired a Place to put his Loom in to work for his Family, the Goaler scoffingly answered, Can't you make Brick without Straw? He also ordered his Servants, not to suffer any Work or working Tools to be brought in, not so much as a Board or Piece of Leather. He frequently locked some of them into the Workhouse, a nasty Place, and so dark that they could not see to eat their Food by Day without a Candle.

"When
Chap. 4. of the People called Quakers.

"When the Prisoners were met together, as they frequently did for religious Worship, he, with his Turnkeys and Tapster, would deride them, and sometimes would pull them by force out of the Room, and lock them apart in several Places to prevent their so assembling."

"He broke an Iron Candlestick about the Head and Shoulders of Tobias Dimocke, and thrust him backward against the Corner of a Cheft.

"When Dorchas Dale was at Prayer, Weleman the Turnkey rudely pulled her away; and the Goller's Wife violently kickt one Woman, and threw down another over the Threshold of a Door, so that the fpat Blood several Days after." Besides all this Cruel Usage, the Keeper would frequently call them Rogues, Where, Cheat, Papifts, worse than Felons, with abundance more of such wicked abusive Language, which he continued to do as long as he was able: But he was suddenly taken sick and died; his Department during his Sickness, and the Exit he made, we shall also transcribe in the Words of the said Narrative, viz. "At length it pleased the Lord to visit Ifaac Dennis the Keeper with his Judgments, which were very dreadful, for about the eighth Month 1683, it was so terrible to him, that he could not eat, nor sleep, but very little, and yet by Day would strive against it, and by drinking and keeping vain Company endeavoured to get Ease of his troubled Confequence, and while the Strength of the Liquor was in him by Day, would deem as if nothing were amifs; but at Night he was in a woeful Agony, and would shake and tremble, and sweat cold Sweats; then he would defire us to pray for him, and wish he had never seen the Inside of the Goal, laying it had undone him. He defired several of us to forgive him what he had done: To which we anfwere, he fhould ask Forgiveness of God, for we did forgive him. But yet still his Anguish and Torment increased, fo that it was feared he might be diftracted: But then Doctors being fent for and come, caufed him to be let Blood: But he told them, No Physick would do him Good, his Dife-temper being another Thing; and that no Man could do him Good: His Day was over, and there was no Hope of Mercy from God for him. And feeing him in this woeful Confcion, our Hearts did pity him, and defired, If the Will of the Lord was fo, he might find a Place of Repentance; and some of us had Opportunity to fpeak with him, and we found that he had his Senfes and Understanding well, and we used fuch Arguments as in Christian Tendernefs we thought bett to peruiade him out of his Hardnefs and Unbelief.

One of us faid to him, We hoped his Day was not over, because he had a Sense of his Condition. To which he anfwere, I thank you for your good Hope, but I have no Faith to believe, and farther faid, Faith is the Gift of God; so nothing would enter him, but that his Day was over, and there was no Mercy for him; And in this miserable State he continued until the 3oth of the ninth Month 1683, when about the fourth Hour in the Morning he ended this miserable Life.

"Signed by C. Harford J. Cowling.
C. Jones Paul Moon.

The Publishers of the foregoing Account, conclude their Narrative thus, "This is not made publick, the Lord knows, out of any Revenge to the Perfons concerned, but as a Warning to all: Neither is it of any Self-boasting, as though by our own Ability we had undergone all these Cruelties inflicted on us; but to him that lives for evermore do we ascribe the Glory: By his Power alone we have been supported. And if this Example of God's Judgments on this Man shall stop any from their evil Courtesies, we have our End."

We shall next relate the remarkable Cafe of Richard Vickris, who was prosecuted on the Statute of 35 of Q. Elizabeth, for abfenting himfelf from the National Worship; by which Statute any Perfon convicted of abfenting from his
his Parish Church one Month, without lawful Occasion, is required to abjure the Realm, or else to be adjudged a Felon without Benefit of Clergy.

At a Sessions before the Time called Easter, 1683, Richard Vickris was indicted on that Statute, but he demurring to the Jurisdiction of the Court, and refusing to plead, was committed to Prison. At a following Sessions he was admitted to Bail, on Security given to answer the Indictment: Between that and Midsummer Sessions he procured an Habeas Corpus to remove his Body and Cause out of that Court.

At an Adjournment of the said Sessions on the 20th of the Month called August, he presented his Habeas Corpus, had his Recognizance discharged, and was delivered to the Custody of the Sheriff. On the 23d at a general Goal Delivery, he was, by the Indictment of Sir John Knight Sheriff, hurried to a Trial. He retained Council, who learnedly pleaded his Cause, and affirmed divers Errors in his Indictment; but Knight, Hollow, and others in Court, being bent against him, procured a Jury to their Minds, who brought him in Guilty, and Sentence was past upon him accordingly, viz., "That he should conform, or abjure the Realm in three Months, or suffer Death as a Felon without Benefit of Clergy." The Recorder then admonished him to conform: R. Vickris answered, he presumed he would not desire his Conformity against his Conscience, and that, to play the Hypocrite with Man was hateful, much more with God. He had an Opportunity to speak his Mind fully in some Points, and came away easy and satisfied, being committed to Prison, where he remained under the said Sentence till the next Year, when the Time for his abjuring the Realm being expired, he lay liable to the Execution of the Sentence; for he who in Point of Conscience could not swear at all, was necessarily restrained from such Abjuration: Thus the Malice of his Adversaries had contrived the Destruction of the innocent Man, and as they thought, effectually enframed him.

The Time expected for his Execution drawing nigh, his Enemies, to take off the Odium of their Proceedings, and to render him unpitied, were not wanting to blacken him with an infamous Character, and to spread Reports of his being disaffected to the Government: But the over-ruling Providence of God frustrated their malicious Purpose, and delivered him out of their Hands: His Wife, with the Assistance of her Friends, made Application to the Duke of York, who then bore great Sway at Court; he declared, that neither his royal Brother, nor himself, desired that any of his Subjects should suffer for the Exercise of their Consciences, who were of a peaceable Behaviour under his Government, and gave such Directions concerning him, as soon procured his Discharge: For being removed to London by a Writ of Error and Habeas Corpus, and brought to the King's Bench Bar, upon the Errors affidged by Councillor Pelham and others, he was cleared of the Sentence on the 25th of Elizabeth by Sir George Jefferyes, Lord Chief Justice, and so was legally discharged in Michaelmas Term 1684, to the great Joy of his aged Father, his distressed Wife and Family, and his Friends throughout the Nation. His Father, who lived to see him discharged, died within three Days after his Return Home, and left to him, his only Son, the Inheritance of a good Estate at Chew in Somersetshire, where he afterward dwelt, was a Man very serviceable to his Friends and Neighbours, and an Ornament to his Place and Station.

**Anno 1684.**

In this Year the Prisoners at Bristol writ an Epistle to the Yearly Meeting of their Friends in London, dated

"BRISTOL, Newgate the 17th of the third Month 1684.

"Dear Friends,

"I hear that the Time is near when Friends from most Parts may be together, we thought it might not be unwelcome that you hear from us also.

"The
CHAP. 4. of the People called QUAKERS.

"The Friends, who have been long Prisoners in Bridewell for not answering by Money the Keeper's Demands, they being his Prisoners, though kept there, he did on the 2d Instant remove them thither, so that the Number of Prisoners in this Goal is above one Hundred; and are so crowded for lodging in close, dark, damp and Dungeon-like Holes; and many in one Place called Paul's, where never any before was put to lodge that ever we know or heard of: We say, these Things cry aloud, but many Hearts are hard, and those who might remedy will not hear, or at least not regard: None can plead Ignorance, who are any Way concerned to help the Oppressed; since Friends and Truth are fully cleared so far as we have been able in letting them understand. And many are so void of Compassion, as to impute it wholly our Faults: And some do account we are used too well. These Things we mention rather to inform Friends how we are, rather than to complain. Indeed God hath been so good to us, and still is so, that it doth outbalance all these light Afflictions: He hath given Health, and also preferred the fame in several Appearances of very great Danger, which Mercy is even to a Wonder. He hath given Comfort, Content, Unity, Peace and Love amongst us greatly; and by his fatherly Care hath so provided always for us, that we have had no Want. For all which Mercies we desire you with us to praise the Lord, and to pray unto him for us here, that God would ever keep us in Faithfullness to him, that we may become even as Monuments of his Mercy, that he who alone is worthy, who is all and doth all, may have all the Honour, Praise, and Renown, now, henceforth and for evermore."

"Within this Week, we are pulled and haled out, and not suffered to meet together, as hath been formerly allowed us to do: Nay, they will not suffer it, though all in one and the same Goal: The Keeper faith he hath Orders for it from his Masters: And so we were thrift and locked into several Places. But in these Things they have no Conquest, nor Glory, thus to oppress the Innocent, even in their Prison, where they have thus thrift us in Hearts: But in this is our Rejoicing, that they cannot keep God from us, by whose Power we are kept in Patience to suffer these Things from the Hands of Men, to whom we never did any Harm, to whom God grant Repentance, before his Anger break forth in an overflowing Scourge, and there be no Remedy, even so be it, if the Lord will. Blessed be God, we are well, and our Love is dearly to all our dear and truly beloved Friends in the holy Truth of God, whose Lives, Liberty, and Peace, we pray God to preserve: In your Approaches to the Throne of Grace forget not us; that is the greatest Good we can do to each other, who have none in Heaven but the Lord, nor desire any on Earth but him only. Our Wives Love is dearly to you all, and the Loves of many more here, in whole Names we salute you, and shall rejoice to hear from you of the Glory of the Lord, and the Prosperity of his holy, innocent, peaceable, and everlasting Truth, Amen. In Truth of Love we remain your Friends,

Charles Harford
Richard Sneed
Charles Jones.

ANNO 1685.

The Prisoners abovementioned still continuing under Confinement, wrote another Epistle to the Yearly Meeting, dated in the 4th Month 1685, as follows,

"Dear Friends and Brethren!

This being a Season wherein you may be glad, as well as defects to live, or at least to hear from one another as Fellow-members of that living Body of which Christ Jesus is Head, we thought it not unreasonable that you might hear from us, who though full in Bonds, yet in Good Satisfaction, knowing that Affliction is that in which all the Righteous in all Ages ever put to God's Heavenly Kingdom: And who are faithful, Vol. I. walking
walking in this true, right Way, even to their Lives End, may thereby have a Token from the Lord, that they are not Baitards, but Sons, be-cause every Son whom he loveth he doth rebuke and chafen, which God intends for our Good, that we may learn never to stray from him, who is the Rock of Ages, and the Foundation of the Righteous in all and every Age; the Fountain of all Goodnes, and the Life of all Things, without whom we can do nothing, and by whom we may be able to do all Things. This is our God, and as we have waited on him, he hath suffered us to want no good Thing, neither hath any Thing scened hard to us, infomuch that we can truly say, to God's Glory only. It is manifold better to suffer with the People of God, than to enjoy the Pleasures of this sinful World. Those endure but for a Seafon, but this worketh to the Faithful an eternal Weight of Glory, which Eye hath not seen, nor Ear heard, nor can Man's Heart think what God hath laid up in his Son Christ Jesus for those who in Patience continue through the Day of Trial, which God bringeth on the Earth, to try all the Inhabitants thereof, that all Works may be known, of what Sort it is.

"Dear Friends! In your Approaches to the Lord, pray to him for us: O let us watch and pray, and that continually, one for another, that God would keep us faithful by his divine Grace, to serve him in Meeknes, holy Fear and Innocency, unto our Lives End: This hath been the Hope and End of our Calling from the dark Ways in the World to the marvellous Light of Christ Jesus, which hath shined in our Hearts, through which we have seen the Way of Life, and know him who is the Truth, and there is not another. God enable us to love him above all, and to cleave to him through the Lofs of all: We are but Worms, and of no Might, and have none in Heaven but him alone, nor can defire any (no not in all the Earth nor Earthly Things) but he only. He hath helped us, and doth, and so ever must do, or else we shall fail, but God will never fail those who truly rely and depend upon him to the End."

"Praise God with us for his wonderful Goodnes in preferring our Health, a Work to a Wonder: O, that we may ever be thankful for it: And also that he has thus made us worthy to suffer for his Name's sake only. We are not quite an Hundred; are well, and in good Content, Peace and Love, and want nothing. We pray God keep you, and crown your Affembles with his ancient Glory. Amen.

"We and our Wives have our dear Loves remembred to you all, with the reft here. We subscribe for our selves and the reft,"

Bristol. Newgate, the fourth Month 1685. Your faithful Friends and Brethren.

Richard Smed Charles Jones
Charles Harford Paul Moon.

After this manner continued they in Christian Patience and Meeknes, till the coming out of King James's Proclamation for a free Pardon, with his special Warrant for comprehending the Quakers therein: Upon which they were let at Liberty, and from thenceforth the Persecution in this City for their religious meeting together entirely ceased.

Thus it pleased God in his merciful Providence to work Deliverance for his People in a singular and extraordinary manner, by making even a Popish King infrumental in his Hand for opening the Prifon Doors, and setting true Protetants at Liberty from the Oppressions they had long groaned under by the Severity of Laws formed against them by those who, while they called themselves by the Name of Protetants, had put in Practice the worst Part of Popery, viz. that of Persecution for Conscience-fake. Being thus delivered from the Hands of those who fought their Destruction, they enjoyed the Freedom of their religious Affembles, and an Enlargement of Heart therein to praise the Name of the Lord for his Mercy manifefted in so singular a Deliverance.
Chap. 5. of the People called QUAKERS.

CHAP. V.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

ANNO 1655.

MARY FISHER, James Lancaster, and John Cunningham, for giving Christian Exhortations to the Priests and People, when assembled in the Places for publick Worship, were committed to Prison.

John Whitehead, for admonishing the People in the Grave Yard at North Crowley, was evil treated by them, receiving many Kicks and Blows with Christian Patience and Meekness.

ANNO 1656.

Richard Mark, Walter Mably, William Glidwell, and John Lucas, were committed to the Fleet Prison in London, for refusing to Swear to their Answers to Bills against them in the Exchequer for Tithes; and while there confined, a Seizure was made, by the Improprators, their Prosecutors, of their Goods at Home.

Richard Hunt, and George Salter, were imprisoned in Aisbury Goal for refusing to pay Tithes.

ANNO 1658.

John Brown of Welfou, refusing to Swear when summoned to serve upon a Jury, was fined 20s. and committed to Aisbury Goal, where he lay twelve Weeks.

In this and the foregoing Year, were taken from several Persons in this County for Demands of 3l. 9s. 6d. for Tithes, Goods worth 28l. 11s. And for Demands of 1l. 4s. 3d. for repairing the publick Worship Houses, Goods to the Value of 3l. 15s. 8d. And for the same Cause Mary Chapman had her Bible taken away for lack of other Distresses.

Such was the Superstition of those Times, that many of the People called Quakers, going to religious Meetings a few Miles distant from their own Dwellings, were taken up by Officers, under Pretence of breaking the Sabbath, had their Horses impounded, and sometimes detained for a Penalty of 10s. for travelling on that Day: And at other Times themselves, for refusing to pay that Penalty, were set in the Stocks.

ANNO 1659.

Sarah Lamburne a Widow, Mother of six small Children, was a Prisoner in Aisbury Goal, and continued there a long Time.

ANNO 1660.

On the 30th of the Month called January, were Prisoners in the County Goal sixty three Persons for the following Causes, viz.

Three for refusing to pay Tithes, viz. Ralph Trumper, Thomas Hooton, and John Lucas.

Eight
Eight for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, when tendered them by three officious Justices, who had come to a Meeting on purpose to apprehend them, viz. John Whitehead, Richard Hunt, John Cunningham, Robert Ball, Edward Andrews, Stephen Marshall, Josias Brinham, and James Brierly.

Seventeen, who were taken out of a Meeting by Soldiers, and carried to Justices, who upon their refusing to Swear, sent them to Prison, viz. Henry Hall, John Burrows, John Thornton, John Cunningham, Robert Reyborne, Henry Cunningham, Edward Swaine, Thomas Palmer, Richard Bacon, Robert Doggery, William Glidwell, Nicholas Steel, Thomas Hartwell, Edward Franklin, George Franklin, Robert Bowsell, and John Aujlin.

Fifteen, who were taken out of a Meeting by armed Men with a Warrant from the Earl of Bridgewater, and for refusing the Oath committed to Prison, namely, Robert Jones, John Brown, Edward Chetler, Thomas Martin, Edward Brampton, William Libertie, William Francis, Henry Newman, Henry Houfe, Francis Caree, John Briden, Robert Wallis, John Stratton, James Lane, and Jon. Houghton.

Eight were imprisoned illegally, viz. for refusing the Oath when tendered only by one Justice, viz. Henry Parkes, Thomas Rogers, William Pratt, Edward Hare, John Bownpton, Edward Morrard, William Eldridge, and Richard Spatt.


Five imprisoned for being at a Meeting, viz. Jiac Pennington, George Salter, Thomas Pevew, William Sexton, and Edward Burton.

About the fame Time Thomas Burgess of Stony-Stratford, Thomas Davis of Bradwell-Abbe, John York of Handslip, Thomas Ellingham of North Croydley, and John Wildon of Tanflewck, were taken from their own Houses and Bunifers, had the Oath of Allegiance tendered them by the King's Commissioners, and were by them sent to Buckingham Goal; as was also Matthew Draper of Buckingham, who appeared before the fame Commissioners upon a Citation.

**A N N O 1661.**

On the 11th of the Month called August, Christopher Taylor of Otley in Yorkshire, was at a Meeting in the House of Anne Thurston Widow, of Whitechurch; the Priest of the Parifh, hearing of it, sent for a Justice of the Peace, who came in Perfon, and required Sureties of Christopher for his good Behaviour and Appearance at Sessions, which he refusing to give, was committed to Aldbury Goal, the Mittimus being written in the Justices own Name, without any Mention of the King's Authority.

On the 1st of September, a Meeting being appointed at Culverton near Stony-Stratford. Six or seven Soldiers entered with Pistols, having with them two Conftables, whom they ordered to take out the principal Men, but they refused, saying, they knew them not, at which the Soldiers were angry, and took away eight Perfons, and carried them before the Deputy Lieutenant of the County, who requiring Sureties, which they refused to give, he formed a Mittimus (with much ado, for he was near four Hours about it) in which it was laid, that those Perfons were brought before him by the Conftables, whenas the Conftables themselves were forced thither by the Soldiers. The Names of feven of the Perfons so committed were Matthew Draper, John Cree, John Forster, John Cunningham, Thomas Rofe, Thomas Davy, and Thomas Coke.

**A N N O 1664.**

Mary Chapman and John Puttivant of Sherington, Thomas Harvey, Robert Page, Elizabeth Goodman, Joseph Brinklow, Edward Aujlin, George Cooper, Adam King, and John Butler, all of Wandon, and Thomas Gristhan of Olney, had
had Goods taken from them by Distress for absenting themselves from the National Worship.

In the same Year William Glidwell, Thomas Palmer, Edward Swain, John Cunningham, Robert Benton, Robert Daggery, Robert Newman, Richard Hunt, Richard Marks, Henry Hall, William Manse, Henry Glidwell, James Iriery, Henry Cunningham, Walter Mably, Nicholas Steele, Henry King, John Thornton, Thomas Ellingham, and Richard Bowne, taken out of a Meeting at Newport Pagnell, were committed to Aisbury Goal for three Months upon the Convention Act, but were detained there much longer by the Contrivance of the Gaoler and Clerk of the Peace, who revived old Indictments laid against them for absenting from Church, &c. Their Utage in Prison was cruel, being kept in a dark Room, exposed to the Weather so that they could not lie dry in their Beds, when they had any, for they were obliged for some Time to lodge upon Straw, and some of them, being poor Tradesmen, were denied the Use of a Place to work in, in order to provide for themselves the Necessaries of Life.

Anno 1665.

George Salter of Hedgeley Dean, prosecuted by John Baffett Priest, for Tithes under 12 l. in Value, had his Cows, Hogs, Sheep, and a Cart taken away to the Amount of 50l. And about the same Time Seth Tomkins, John Penfam, Thomas Harcey, and John White, were imprisoned for refusing to pay Tithes.

On the first Day of the Month called July this Year, the Corps of Edward Perrot was carrying through the Streets of Abersham, in order to his Interment, when Ambrose Bennet of Lathom's, a Justice of the Peace, ordered the Persons attending the Funeral to be stopped, fruct one of the Bearers with his drawn Sword, and violently threw the Coffin from their Shoulders. The Corps, thus inhumanly treated, was left lying in the Highway, while the Justice withdrew to an Inn, and in Concert with Sir Thomas Clayton, sent for on purpose, committed to Aisbury Prison Isaac Penington, John Raunce, John Mead, Thomas Elwood, Thomas Lane, William Sexton, Thomas Dell, Joseph Rafe, Jeremiah Steevens, and Ralph Trumper. Thus by burying them alive he prevented their charitable Intent of interring their deceased Friend, whose Body they took by Force from his Widow, to whom its Disposition legally belonged, and buried it in the Backside, or as they term it, the unconsecrated Part of the Ground called the Church-Yard. At the Assizes a few Days after, the Prisoners were brought before Judge Morston, who refused to hear their Case, but referred it back to the same Justices, who find them, and sent them back to Prison for one Month. One of them, Isaac Penington, soon after his Discharge from that Imprisonment, was taken out of his Own House, without any Warrant, by a Soldier, who said, he was come to fetch him before Sir Philip Palmer: Sir Philip sent him under a Guard of Soldiers to Aisbury Goal, with a Mitiatum, ordering him to be kept there during the Pleasure of the Earl of Bridgewater, who, it seems, had at first conceived a private Grudge against this innocent Man; which further appeared during his Confinement, for when the Plague broke out in the Goal, and Application was made to the Earl for his Removal, to some other Place, he would not consent to it: He continued Prisoner at that Time about three Quarters of a Year, without any legal Cause assigned for his Commitment.

Anno 1666.

Isaac Penington, about three Weeks after his Release from his last Imprisonment, was again apprehended by Soldiers sent from Sir Philip Palmer, by Order, as was said, of the Earl of Bridgewater, who took him out of his Bed, and conveyed him directly to Aisbury Goal, where, without any legal Cause, he was kept a Year and an Half in Rooms so cold, damp, and unhealthy, that he contracted a Sickness of several Months Continuance. During this long Confinement he was never called for either at Seiffons or Assizes, but by some illegal
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. 1666.

Sufferings of R. Berry and J. Brown.

Accont of many Imprisonments.

Means returned on the Calendar to remain in Prison. At length, being removed by Habenae Corpus to the King's Bench Bar, the Court, surprized to find a Man kept so long in Prison for nothing, set him at Liberty.

In this Year Richard Berry of Irvington, prosecuted for Tithe by Reynold Birden Priest, was excommunicated and Imprisoned in Abbury Goal, where he continued several Years. Also John Brown had his Goods taken by Diffrels to the Value of 15l. at the Suit of John Stokes of Wefton Turville, Tithe-farmer.

On the 10th of the Month called June this Year, James Lane, John Ellis, Roger Deane, John Holliday, Thomas Hawkins, James Royse, Thomas Sellet, John Barton, Robert Jones, and John Brown, with Thomas Martin of Darrier's End in the Parish of Drayton Beauchamp, at whole House they were met, were committed, by Charles Cheyns and Edmund Wofl Justices, to Abbury Goal, where they were close confined three Months. In the same Year Philip Ford, committed to Prison for refusing to Swear, was put into the common Goal among Felons, and not permitted the Use of a Bed, when sent him. For the fame Caufe also were committed Francis Scar, Thomas Dell, Robert Hartwell, Robert Sawin, William Allridge, Henry Purfoot, and William Towers. Many others were taken out of their religious Meetings and sent to Goal, namely, Michael Stanchiff, John Fenwick, Samuel Darwall, Richard Martin, John Barringer, Henry Roberts, Richard Hartwell, Johna Hartwell, Samuel Brown, Richard Goodman, Abraham Barber, John Lane, and Thomas Wallis. Besides these, several taken at Meetings were committed on the Act for Banishment, to wit, John Partridge, James Boyse, Philip Ford, Thomas Sellet, Thomas Eggleton, John Ellis, Samuel Budd, William Lee, Richard Felder, Jane Meffenger, Morgan Watkins, Mary Barton, Thomas Ellwood, Francis Cawdory, Mercy Watkins, and Francis Salter.

A N N O 1667.

Ralph Trumper was imprisoned for Tithes at the Suit of Thomas Cawley, Priest of Amerisham: Also John White, prosecuted by Timothy Hall, Priest of Monks-Risborow, not only endured twenty eight Weeks Imprisonment, but upon a Verdict obtained against him for 21l. 2s. for four Years Tithe, suffered a Seizure of his Goods to the Value of 92l.

In the same Year George Salter, and William Ruffell the Younger, taken at a Meeting in Salter's house at Heddery Deane, were committed to Prison and detained four Months.

A N N O 1668.

John Lucas of Winugrae, was kept Prisoner a long Time on a Significavit of Excommunication issued against him upon a Prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes.

Ralph Trumper of Amerisham, for Tithes of about 16l. Value, had Goods and Chattels taken from him worth 52 l., and was also imprisoned on the following Occasion: Before he was called a Quaker, he had taken a Leave of his Farm, with a Covenant therein to pay the Church Rates, which afterward he was convinced in his Conscience he ought not to do. For Non-performance of that Covenant, his Landlord Sir William Drake arrested him, and sent him to Prison: After some Time he applied to the Courts of King's Bench and Chancery, in the latter of which he obtained an Injunction to stop the Proceedings at common Law; but before the Service of that Injunction Sir William died, and he was discharged: Nevertheless,

A N N O 1669.

He was again arrested on the same Pretence, by James Perrot, who had been Sir William's Steward, and was his Executor: Upon this he was again imprisoned
Chap. 5.
of the People called QUAKERS.

fined and put to much Trouble and Charge; but an Error in the Proceeding obliged Perrot to drop his Suit.

In this Year George Salter, for Tithes of 5l. 5s. Value, was imprisoned at the Suit of John Bajfett Priest of Farnham Royal, and also suffered Distress of his Goods to the Value of 15l. Also Ralph Trumper for Tithes valued at 28l. 10s. had Corn, Cattle, and other Things taken from him to the Value of 112l. 6s. 6d.

Henry Ball of Colebhill, was committed to Ailshury Goal at the Suit of James Eeles of Amersham, Tithe-tarmer.

Anno 1670.

John Brown was imprisoned for Tithes at the Suit of William Baker a Tithe-farmer of Weston. The same John Brown, for being at a Meeting in Ailshury, suffered Distress of his Barley, without any Account rendered by the Prosecutors. And for being at a Meeting at Tring he was fined 8l. for which, by Warrant from Sir Richard Anderson of Penley, three Cows and a Bull were distrained, and valued by two Neighbours at 11l. but Anderson afterward sent two other Appraisers, which rated them at just the Value of the Fine, and then he ordered them to be driven to his own House.

In the Month called June this Year, the Friends, being forcibly kept out of their Meeting-house at Sherington, met in the Street, for which several were fined, and Distresses were made.

On Richard Hunt for Preaching, to the Value of
James Brierly
John Baringer of Olney
John Lane of London
Thomas Hooton

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{On} & \text{Richard Hunt for Preaching, to the Value of} & 12 & 14 & 0 \\
\text{James Brierly} & 11 & 8 & 0 \\
\text{John Baringer of Olney} & 0 & 6 & 0 \\
\text{John Lane of London} & 0 & 8 & 0 \\
\text{Thomas Hooton} & 0 & 8 & 0 \\
\hline
25 & 4 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

Fines for Meeting.

In the next Month, for a Meeting at the House of William Russel at Jordans, in the Parih of Giles-Chalfont, were taken

From Henry Tredway, an Horse worth
Nicholas Skinmore, Sheep, &c. worth
Roger Dunton, Goods worth

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{From} & \text{Henry Tredway, an Horse worth} & 4 & 0 & 0 \\
\text{Nicholas Skinmore, Sheep, &c. worth} & 5 & 7 & 0 \\
\text{Roger Dunton, Goods worth} & 0 & 12 & 0 \\
\hline
9 & 19 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

More Fines for Meeting.

In September, Bridget Atley Widow, of Horton, was fined 8l. 5s. for a Meeting at Colebrook, for which Fine two Feather-beds, and other Household Goods, were taken from her.

Remarkable at this Time was the Cafe of Thomas Zachary, a Citizen of London, who having an House at Beconsfield in this County, sometimes resided there. Two noted Informers, Lacy and Aris, swore, at all Adventures, before Sir Thomas Clayten, that Thomas Zachary and his Wife were at a Meeting at Jordans on the 21st of August 1670, whereupon the Justices, as forward to convict, as they to inform, fined him 30l. for himself, his Wife, and a pretended Preacher, and inflicted his Warrant for Distress. Thomas and his Wife were then both at London, wherefore he appealed to the Quarter Sessions; the Justicé, to screen the Informers, telling Thomas that he suffered justly, and he in his own Defence answering, that the Righteous were apprised, and the Wicked went unpunished, interpreted those Words, as a Reflection upon the Government, and an high Misdemeanour, and for refusing Sureties for his Appearance at the next Quarter Sessions, committed him to Ailshury Goal. This was done with a View of preventing him from prosecuting his Appeal; but some Friends of his, especially
especially Thomas Ellwood, a knowing and active Man, took Care of the Affair, and at the next Sessions at Wickham, proved by clear Evidence, that T. Zachary and his Wife were in London all that Day whereon the Informers had sworn they were at the Meeting in Buckinghamshire; so that, notwithstanding all Endeavours to the contrary, the Jury found it for the Appellants, the Conviction was set aside, and the Money deposited for the Fines at entring the Appeals should have been returned, but they could never get more than 10l. of it, the Clerk of the Peace keeping the rest. Thomas Zachary was also brought to the same Sessions, but Justice Clayton found Means to prevail with others on the Bench to remand him to Prison till another Sessions. In the mean Time Thomas Ellwood got an Indictment drawn against the Informers for Perjury, which was found by the grand Jury, which they were obliged to traverse: So they were bound for each other to appear at the next Sessions at Aisbury. Upon Trial they were convicted of wilful Perjury, and had been taken up immediately had they not fled from Justice; but an Order of Court was directed to all Mayors, Bayliffs, Constables, &c. to apprehend them, which so terrified them, that hopelesly of carrying on their old Trade, and dreading a Goal, they parted: Aries appeared no more in that County: Lacy lurk'd privily up and down, till Hunger and Neceffity forced him on the best Expedition he could take: He went to the innocent Man in Goal, threw himfelf at his Feet, confessed his Fault, and asked Forgiveness, which the Good-nature'd Man readily granted him, and ufed his Interett with his Friends to mitigate the Prosecution against him. The poor Fellow, overcome by so much Goodness, deftined from his former Course of living, returned to his Family and Labour, and for the future acted the Part of an honest and industrious Man. But fo angry was the Convicting Justice, that he perfun'd the reef at the Quarter Sessions, to tender the Oath of Allegiance to Thomas Zachary, who, for refusing it, was kept in Prison a long Time after.

Anno 1671.

Thomas Saunders of Ilmoe, and Robert Kingham of Woodburne, for refusing to Swear, had their Goods taken by Ditrefles, the former to the Value of 40l. and the latter to the Value of 30l. And for the fame Caufe John Raunce, and Nicholas Noy, were committed to Prifon under Sentence of Premunire.

Thomas Burgis of Stony-Stratford, for refusing to pay toward repairing the Steeple-houfe there, was committed to Aisbury Goal on a Significavit of Excommunication.

Nicholas Skidmore of Giles-Chalfont, for refusing to pay Tithes and Easter Offerings, was excommunicated, and afterward imprisoned at the Suit of William Rolls Priefl: And for the fame Caufe John Biggs of Wotton was committed to the County Goal. Others had their Corn taken out of the Field without their Consent, viz.

John Brown of Weston-Tarvill, to the Value of 40l.
John White of Meadle
Ralph Tromper of Amerham

A NO 1672.

By Letters patent from King Charles the Second, were this Year discharged out of Prifon in this County, John Raunce and Nicholas Noy, who lay under Sentence of Premunire.

A NO 1674.

Taken from John Morton of Amerham, for 61. 3s. Tithe, Goods worth 22l. 15s. 2d. and from John Brown of Weston-Tarvill, for 15l. Tithe, Sheep, &c. worth 50l.
CHAP. 5. of the People called QUAKERS.

George Salter was cast into Prison for Tithes at the Suit of John Baffet Priest of Farnham Royal, and had also his Goods seiz'd by Bayliffs to the Value of 59l.

ANNO 1675.

John Morton suffered nine Weeks Imprisonment, for Tithes of a trivial Value, at the Suit of James Eccles Tithe-farmer.

In this Year Thomas Harman and Thomas Heoton, both of Sherington, were fined for being at a Meeting, the former of them 10l. 10s. and the latter 10l. 5s. upon the Information of Ignatius Fuller Priest of that Parish, and a poor labouring Man his Agent: Those Fines were levied by Distresses of their Cattle and other Goods, some of which the informing Priest took to his own Use. This Parson, at another Time, caused the Officers of the Town to attend him to a Meeting, pretending a Warrant, but producing none; he ordered them to seize a Table, and then took it from the Constable, saying he would have it for Part of a Fine imposed upon James Brierly of Olney, for a Meeting at his House; though the House where the Meeting was, neither belonged to James Brierly, neither was he at the Meeting for which the pretended Fine was charged. But it was frequent with such bold Informers to perplex themselves of other Mens Goods under a false Pretence of Law, and to act under Colour of Warrants without producing them.

This Year was also taken for Fines imposed for Meetings.

From Henry Hall of Newport-Pagnell, Wood worth Henry Cunningham of the fame, Brafs and Pewter William Glidwell of the fame, Hay and other Things Richard Marks of North-Crawley, Sheep

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15 0 0

FINES FOR MEETINGS.

ANNO 1676.

William Russell, near eighty Years of Age, and almost blind, was cast into Prison at the Suit of William Rolls Priest of Giles-Chalfont, for Tithes of 5l. 14s. Value, for which he had afterward taken from him Cows and Sheep worth 22l. 12s. Also John Morcom, at the same Priest's Suit, was imprison'd six Weeks, after which, for Tithe valued at 8l. 6s. he had Cattle taken away to the Value of 26l. 12s. 6d.

William Grindale of Peter's-Chalfont, for his Absence from the National Worship, had Goods taken from him worth 28l. He had also two Thirds of his Estate seiz'd for the King, for which the Bayliffs took in this and the succeeding Year, two Cows worth 6l. 10s. For the fame Cault Thomas Saunders of Ilmory, suffered Distresses of his Goods to the Value of 40l.

ANNO 1678.

In the Month called Augst this Year, John Stratton of Ivigoe, a poor Husbandman, was taken from his Wife and eight Children, by a Writ de Excommunicatio capiendo, on the Information and Prosecution of Francis Duncomb Priest of that Parish, whole Son, appointed a special Bayliff on that Occasion, conveyed Stratton to the County Goal, where he continued Prisoner twenty One Months to his great Loss, and the fore Afflication of his Family. The Cault of his Imprisonment was, for not appearing before the Surrogate of the Bishop of Lincoln, to answer a Charge of absenting from his Parish Church, and for not receiving the Sacrament.

In November this Year, John Wyatt, an Husbandman of Long-Crendon, was committed to Prison for not paying Tithes, and continued above three Years under

DEATH OF J. WYATT IN PRISON.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

Buckinghamshire. 1677.

Differest on J. Morton, 1679.

Differest for Tithes. 1680.

Inprifoment of J. Thornton, and R. Marks, 1683.

22 Persons sent to Prifon, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Dell</td>
<td>Richard James</td>
<td>Robert Aldridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ellis</td>
<td>William Batchelor</td>
<td>Timothy Child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Brothers</td>
<td>Edward Moore</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Sexton</td>
<td>William Aldridge</td>
<td>Richard Baldwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Mafon</td>
<td>John Dolbin</td>
<td>Robert Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Pewley</td>
<td>John Reeve</td>
<td>William Sexton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Tanner</td>
<td>Robert Auffin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jennings</td>
<td>George Salter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anno 1684 and 1685.

John Smith, one of the two and twenty Prisoners last mentioned, died, during his last Confinement, on the 26th of September 1684: Another of them, viz. William Tanner of Uxbridge, also died a Prisoner on the 12th of September 1685. They finifhed their Coure in Christian Patience and Resignation to the Will of God, who enabled them to continue faithful in their Testimony to the great and neceffary Duty of Assembling together to worship him in Spirit and in Truth.

Several Persons in this County were returned into the Exchequer for Tithes of 20l. per Month for Absence from the National Worfhip, and suffered exorbitant Seizures of their Cattle and Goods, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Francis Ware of Biddlefden</td>
<td>140 l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ponfrct of Lilington</td>
<td>70 l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John King of Padbury</td>
<td>25 l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Swannell of the fame</td>
<td>60 l.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All which Cattle and Goods amounting to 295 l. were

under Confinement till he died. And in the fame Month John Morton was sent to Aiftbury Goal, whence after twelve Weeks he was removed by Habeas Corpsus to London, and discharged. Nevertheless on a Trial at the Affizes for Tithes, he suffered Differeft of his Cattle and Sheep to the Value of 24l. 10s. His Profeffor was William Rolls Prifet of Giles-Claffont.

Anno 1679.

William Raffell for Tithes of 8l. Value, had his Cows, Sheep, and Lambs taken away, worth 22l. 9s. at the Suit of the fame Prifet.

Anno 1680.

In this Year the Chappel at Biddlefden being repaired, the Charges of such Reparation were put into the Rate of the Poor, which being known to Richard Baker and Francis Warr, they tended to the Collectors their full Proportion for the Poor, but refufed to pay the other Part; wherefore the former suffered Differefts of his Sheep to the Value of 2l. 10s. and the other to the Value of 3l. 10s.

Anno 1683.

In the Month called June this Year, John Thornton of Sheinton was committed to Aiftbury Goal on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo for Tithes: And about the fame Time Richard Marks fuffered near ten Months Imprifoment in the fame Goal for refufing to pay Tithes.

About the 1st of the Month called July, Dennis Hampfon, a Justice of the Peace, and Captain of the County-Troop, came with a Party of Horfe to a Meeting near Woodburne, and by a forced Conftruftion, called their filent Assembly, a Riot, and under that Pretence sent two and twenty of them to Prifon,
were disposed of by publick Sale for no more than 90l. 2s. 6d.—less than a third Part of their real Value.

In like manner, and for the same Cause were taken

From William Grimsdale, to the Value of
And by Justices Warrant from George Salter, Cattle, &c. worth
From George Belch of Rickmanworth, three Geldings worth
and when he appealed to the Quarter Sessions, his Appeal, not being in Latin, was rejected, and treble Costs were given against him, for which his Horses and other Goods were taken away to the Value of 40l.

William Ruffel, on a Verdict obtained against him for 4l. 15s. 3d. Tithes, at the Suit of William Rolls Priest, had Sheep and Lambs taken from him to the Value of 15l.

John Morton at the same Priest’s Suit was imprisoned twelve Weeks, and afterward at the Assizes had a Verdict given against him for 23l. 14s. for Tithes, for which Cattle were feized by an Execution to a much greater Value.

In this Year seventeen of the Persons before mentioned, imprisoned for a Meeting at Woolbury, were set at Liberty by King James’s Proclamation for a free Pardon, having been under close Confinement about two Years and three Quarters.

By the same Proclamation were also discharged, Joseph Cook of Edgbrough, long imprisoned, for marrying otherwife than according to the Liturgy of the Church of England; John Thornton Prisoner on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo above two Years and three Quarters for Tithes, and Thomas Olliffe of Aylbury, after thirty Months Imprisonment for not receiving the Sacrament.

Taken about this Time by Distresses at Waterford and Charlewood, for religious Meetings,

From William Aizps, Household Goods worth
George Mend, Flax
John Wells, an Horse and Cart
Thomas Howard, Goods
Thomas Tanner, Leather

57 3 0

William Ruffel was again imprisoned about three Months at the Suit of W. Rolls Priest, and had afterward taken from him by an Execution, Cows, Sheep, &c. worth 23l. 5s. for a Verdict of 7l. 3s. 6d. against him for Tithes. Also Joseph Lane at the same Priest’s Suit suffered Imprisonment about twelve Weeks, and afterward suffered Distress to the Value of 23l. on a Verdict given against him for 7l. Tithes.

In this and the two foregoing Years were taken out of the Fields in Harvest for Tithes,

From Thomas White of Oddwick, Corn worth
John White of Meadle, Hay and Corn
Edward Cook of Bowbrick-Hill

67 17 0 Carried over
A Collection of the Sufferings

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. 1689.

William Russell of Gile-Chalfont 67 17 0
Joshua Lane of the same, Grafs and Corn worth 11 0
Edward Bellon of Hadhamp, Corn worth 11 0
Henry Child of Amerham 13 0
John Morton of the same 8 0

104 1 6

ANNO 1690.

George Salter, after several Months Imprisonment at the Suit of Dr. Charles Hickman Priest of Farnham-Royal, had a Verdict against him at the Assizes for £1. 10s. for two Years Tithe, for which his Cattle, Corn, and Household Goods were seized at several Times to the Value of £2 l. 2s. 10d.

On the 28th of the Month called May this Year, Joshua Lane was committed to Gaol for Tithes, at the Suit of Richard Wilby and Charles Pierce Tithe-farmers, who had before in the same Year taken out of his Barn without any Orders of Law, Corn worth £1. 7s. 6d. And from Cambridge Market four Hogs worth 3l. but notwithstanding those illegal Seizures, they sued him for the whole Tithes as if they had taken nothing.

CHAP. VI.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, and ISLE of ELY.

ANNO 1653.

The earliest Account of the Sufferings of this People in Cambridgeshire bears Date in the same Month wherein Oliver Cromwell had assumed the Title of Protector, viz. in December 1653, when Elizabeth Williams and Mary Filber, the one about fifty, and the other about thirty Years of Age, came from the North of England to Cambridge, and discoursing with some Scholars of Sidney-Suffolk College, concerning Matters of Religion, the Scholars asked them How many Gods there were? The Women answered, But one God, and told them, they had many whom they made Gods of, reproving their Ignorance of the true God and his Worship. Whereupon the Scholars began to mock and deride them: The Women, observing the facetiousness of their Behaviour, told them they were Antichrists, and that their College was a Cage of unclean Birds, and the Synagogue of Satan. Such severe Reprehensions are usually most offensive to those who most deserve them: Complaint was forthwith made to William Pickering, then Mayor, that two Women were preaching: He sent a Constable for them, and examined them substance they came, and where they lay last Night? They answered, that they were Strangers, and knew not the Name of the Place, but paid for what they had, and came away. He asked their Names: They replied, their Names were written in the Book of Life. He demanded their Husbands Names: They told him, they
they had no Husband but Jesus Christ, and he sent them. Upon this the Mayor grew angry, called them Whores, and issued his Warrant to the Connable to whip them at the Market-Crofs till the Blood ran down their Bodies; and ordered three of his Sergeants to see that Sentence, equally cruel and lawless, were executed. The poor Women, kneeling down, in Christian Meekness besought the Lord to forgive them, for that he knew not what he did: So they were led to the Market-Crofs, calling upon God to strengthen their Faith: The Executioner commanded them to pull off their Clothes, which they refused. Then hestriped them naked to the Waife, put their Arms into the Whipping-post, and executed the Mayor’s Warrant far more cruelly than is usually done to the work of Malefactors, so that their Flesh was miserably cut and torn: The Constancy and Patience which they exhibited under this barbarous Usage was astonishing to the Beholders, for they endured the cruel Torment without the least Change of Countenance, or Appearance of Uneasiness, and in the midst of their Punishment sang and rejoiced, laying, The Lord be blessed, the Lord be praised, who hath thus honoured us, and strengthened us thus to suffer for his Name’s sake. After which they kneeled down, and, like the Proto-Martyr Stephen, prayed God to forgive their Persecutors, for they knew not what they had done. As they were led back into the Town, they exhorted the People to fear God, not Man, telling them, this was but the Beginning of the Sufferings of the People of God: A Prediction which was verified by the Sequel of what their Friends in that Place afterward underwent. Then were they thruft out of the Town, no Man daring to shew them any Countenance, or give them any Relief, for though many did secretly commiserate their Case, yet none had Courage to oppose the Current of popular Prejudice, and the misapplied Power of the Magistrate.

**Anno 1655.**

William Grownes of the Isle of Ely, summoned to serve on a Jury there, for refusing to Swear, suffered Diftrefs of his Goods to the Value of 3l. 8s.

On the Day called Trinity-Sunday, four Men and four Women, coming from a Meeting at Little-Port, were foil by the Watch, and by order of a Magistrate sent to the Gaoler, who shut them up, together with their Horses, all Night, and great Part of next Day, in a Place where they had no lodging but on dirty Peale Straw, which the Hogs had before him on.

Clement Crabb, taken at a religious Meeting, was imprisoned eleven Weeks till the Sessions, and then discharged, without any Charge exhibited against him.

George Tingy and William Waring, both of Rayton, and Benjamin and Thomas Brett of Mildred, for going to a Meeting on the First-day of the Week, suffered near six Months Imprisonment in Cambridge Castle.

Boniface Norris, aged near eighty, for riding to a Meeting about two Miles from his Dwelling, was sent to Prifon, where he fell sick, and being permitted to go Home, a few Days after died. During his Imprisonment, his Wife, having publicly reproved his Persecutors for their Hypocrifey, was also committed to Prifon, where she lay six Months.

For the same Cause, of openly testifying against the Corruption of the Times, several others were imprisoned, to wit, Henry Fisler seven Weeks; Philip Williamfon almost a Year; Anne Blakely half a Year; Anne Cock and Anne Wilfon, three Months. These Imprisonments were by Warrants from the Magistrate, which, however illegal, carried with them the Face of Authority. But at other Times the rude People with grievous Blows, Abuses, and Injuries, avenged themselves on those whom they reproved: By such Abuses of the Populace, Samuel Faibbeck, Henry Place, and Margaret Kelham, suffered much.

Thomas Lightfoot, through the Malice of some high Professors at Cambridge, whose Hypocrifey he had testified against, was accused of Blasphemy, in saying, The Scripture was not the Word of God; an Expressifion, which though clearly defensible in the Senate he spake it, wherein that Title is properly and essentially
Robert Leechworth, for Tithes under 12s. in Value, suffered a Year’s Imprisonment; and Jeremy Ryle, for a Demand of 5s. for Tithes, was imprisoned six Months, though his Goods had been taken away for the same Demand to four Times that Value.

Edward Wright and John Feath, for not paying Tithes, were imprisoned six Months, and put in Irons as if they had been Felons.

For the same Cause were imprisoned, Thomas Payne about seven Months, Christopher Lancafer about twelve Months, John Smith near twenty Weeks, John Smith the Younger about seventeen Weeks, Robert Kent eleven Weeks, Walter Crane three Months, and Robert Crabb, who being taken sick in Prison, was permitted by the Gozler to go Home, where he soon after died.

Henry Clifton, riding through Upwele, was taken by a Constable, and carried to a neighbouring Justice, who, after some Reproach and Derision, sent him to another Justice about four Miles distant, who, without any legal Cause, sent him to Prison, where he lay in the Dungeon among condemned Men for a considerable Time.

It was at this Time adjudged penal to entertain any Quakers, and for that Cause only, William Holmes and Thomas Jobson were indicted at the Assizes, sent to Prison, and afterwards fined; and the former had taken from him by Diffretts, two Mares worth 8l. and the Latter an Horse worth 10l. Even Christian Charity it self was by some Magistrates reputed criminal, and Richard Hubbardorn and Richard Weaver were sent to Goal only for visiting Anne Blakeley in Prison; and the said Richard Hubbardorn, for not departing the Town at the Mayor’s Command, was sent to the Houfe of Correction for three Months; as were George Clark and Edward Salmon for working on a Fast-day.

George Naft, Thomas Poole, and John Cranford, were imprisoned near two Months for refusing to pay 1s. toward the Sexton’s Wages.

In this and the next former Year, for Demands of 25l. 16s. 4d. for Tithes, were taken by Diffretts from sundry Persons, Goods worth 70l. 15s.

Robert Aflelor, chosen Constable, and refusing to Swear, had his Goods taken away to the Value of 70l. 11s.

When neither the arbitrary Proceedings of the Magistrates, nor the Injults of the People, could deter the Persons called Quakers from their Christian Duty of assembling together to worship God, the younger Fry of Scholars in Cambridge, animated by those who should have restrained them, manifested, by their wicked Behaviour and barbarous Abuses, that their College had been justly denominated by the first mentioned Christian Women who suffered there, a Cage of unclean Birds, and the Synagogue of Satan. "Twas customary with them, when any of this People puffed the Streets to or from their Meetings, to throw Dirt and Stones at them, to tear their Clothes, and spit in their Faces. In their publick Meetings the Scholars inflicted them by breaking the Windows, throwing great Stones, and shooting Bullets in, to the Hazard of
Chap. 6. of the People called QUAKERS.

their Lives. When William Allen, who was frequently concerned to preach in those Meetings, was declaring, they would run through the Meeting-house like wild Horses, throwing down all before them, halloeing, stamping, and making a Noise, as if several Drums had been beating, to prevent his being heard: While he was speaking they threw Stones at him, broke his Head in several Places, cut his Face, and bruised his Body: He nevertheless perilled in his known Duty undismayed. In like manner did they abuse others of the Assembly, pulling off the Women’s Headclothes, and daubing their Faces with Filth and Excrements. Some of these Barbarities were acted in the Sight of the Senior Fellows, and Professor of the College, who shewed no Dislike thereat: and when Alderman Nicholson, a sober and moderate Man, grieved at such Inhumanity, complained to the Professor, defining him to use his Authority to keep the Scholars quiet, he curtly answered that he could not, nor would not.

In these two Years, for Demands of 12l. 9s. 11d. for Tithes, were taken by Diftrefs from dusty Perfons, Goods worth 27l. 4s. 5d. Among which the Cafe of Dorothy Moly might have moved Compassion, who being a poor Widow with seven Children, and her Tith demanded by the Priest, but 5s. 4d. had taken from her a Cow worth 4l. and no Overplus returned, nor Account given.

In 1659 for 6l. 4d. demanded for Steeple-house Rates, were taken Goods to the Value of 1l. 9s. 6d.

Anno 1660.

Soon after the Restoration of King Charles the Second, a Letter was presented to him, subscribed by nine and twenty Sufferers at a Meeting in Cambridge on the 2d of the Fifth Month 1660, which, giving a just Idea of the Continuance of the Persecution there, and of the Christian Plainness and Simplicity of Address then used by them to Persons in the highest Authority, is as follows, viz.

"To King Charles the Second, &c.

"We are not a People forward to complain without great Caufe, nor backward or unwilling to abide the good Pleasure of the Lord, in filling up the Measure of the Afflictions of Christ in our Bodies, while others are filling up the Measure of their Sins: But the Things that have lately happened to us at Cambridge, being altogether contrary to thy Declaration of Freedom, and Protection, to them that submit to thy Government, and live in Peace, and much to the Dishonour of thy royal Engagement particularly made to us, thy Authority being pretended for the foulest Misdemeanours and highest Infolences, whereby thou mayst be abased as well as we, as declaring for one Thing and intending another, and much Evil may proceed if such Things are suffered: Therefore we would not hide it from the King, that Remedy may be had against such presumptuous Offenders, or at least the like prevented for the Time to come, that the Judgments of God, may, if possible, be diverted, that are ready to fall upon this Nation, without speedy Repentance and Reformation, for the Wrong done unto his Children and Servants, and thou mayst be preferred in the evil Day from the Wrath of the Lamb, who is making War with the Nations, and passing his dreadful Doom and Sentence upon the World, the false Prophet, and Throne of the Beast. Be it known unto thee, O King, that on the 2d Day of the Fifth Month, as we were gathering together to a general Meeting, at the usual Place there, being our own hired House, a Tumult of Scholars, lewd Women, Townsmen, and Boys, gathered also about the Meeting-place like the Men of Sodom; not content with the former Injuries, Infolences, and Indignities, acted and expressed toward the Lamb’s Followers about a Month before, neither ashamed nor afraid to do the same Things again, though the Heads and Governors both of Town and
A Collection of the Sufferings

and University were made acquainted with the former Riot, but rather encouraged, in that their deferred Punishment was delayed: Some of them prepared with Excess of Drink, that they might forget all Humanity, and

them no Mercy, suffered none to pass therethrough without some Abuses or other,

flopping and thrusting us to and fro, throwing some down, or throwing

Dirt or Filth upon their Clothes, or in their Faces; and also beating some

back again, and not suffering them to go into the Meetings, mingling

much Scoffing, Reviling, and Threatening, with the rest of their Misufages;

and not ceasing there, tell upon us in our peaceable Meeting, as we were

waiting upon the Lord in Fear, striking at those they could reach,

flinging at others, and making an hideous Noise, with Scoffing, Laughing,

Railing, Shouting, knocking, drumming upon the Boards, and some-
times throwing Wildfire and Gunpowder into the Meeting, to drown

the Sound of that which was spoken to us in the Name of the Lord, and

continually exercizing themselves in one Act of Milchief or other, to make

a Disturbance, and weary us out of the Place; and when they saw they

could not do it by all those Means, they brake and battered down the

Doors and Walls next the Street with Bolt-hammers and other Engines, and

though we minded them of the King's Declaration, wherein he promisèd

Liberty to tender Confidences, at his first coming into England, and thwed

them the Unlawfulness of their Doings, assailing, breaking in upon us,

and beating us in our own hired House; they called us Rebels, and pre-
tended the King's Order for what they did, and ran violently upon us, and

used us as if our Lives were all at their Mercies, haling, thwarting us out,

and striking both Men and Women (though not lifting up an Hand against

them) without any Piety or Respect to Age or other Condition, with Clubs,
great Splinters, and Pieces of the Doors and other Timber. And though

they that entered the Houfe beat us with so much Cruelty, yet would not

their Outguard let us pass, till they also had satisfied their bloody Minds

in beating us again, so that very many of us were sorely hurt and bruised.

Twenty two had their Blood shed; one so lame that he was left behind

unable to walk abroad, and a Woman almost killed by their cruel Usage;

and besides this, some of us lost our Hats, and many of us had our Clothes

rent and much bepatttered and daubed: And yet our Persecutors were not

satisfied with all this: When they had driven us from the House, and

cleared the Streets of us, they returned and quite battered down the rest of

the Walls and Bays on each Side of the Meeting-houfe, next two Entries,

and laid it all open to the Streets, then fought and hunted up and down the

Meeting-houfe again for us, and them they lighted on did very much abuse,

and assisted an Alderman's Houfe where some of us lodged, and beat the

Man of the Houfe at his own Door, and departed not so long as it was

light. And we whose Names are hereunto subscribed were Sufferers, and are

Witnesses that those Things are true before written.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Moone</th>
<th>Jeremy Herne</th>
<th>Josiah Cole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Pepper</td>
<td>Stephen Crip</td>
<td>John Otter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ainfloe</td>
<td>Gregory Tingy</td>
<td>William Warbies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Parker</td>
<td>Daniel Wallis</td>
<td>Stephen Hart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Webb</td>
<td>Benjamin Lunt</td>
<td>Thomas Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Ward</td>
<td>William Turner</td>
<td>Thomas Payne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Clark</td>
<td>Giles Fisher</td>
<td>James Allen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Forster</td>
<td>William Witham</td>
<td>John Pollard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Marhail</td>
<td>Philip Williamon</td>
<td>Thomas Routef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Adams</td>
<td>Jeremy Wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Befide the Subscribers, many others parook of the like Abuses, to which their
publick Meetings continually exploited them, for being conscious of their own
innocence, they disdained those mean Arts and Subterfuges, under which Men
of evil Designs are wont to palliate their Treachery. Of these were Venner and his Accomplices, called the Fifth Monarchy Men, who in the Winter this Year made an Insurrection in the City of London, thereby incensing the Government, and raising a Storm of Persecution, wherein the peaceable Quakers greatly suffered, for in the Month called January this Year, one Hundred and twenty six of this People were committed to Prison for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, of which Refusal, their conscientious Obedience to the Precept of Christ, Swear not at all, was their only Motive. Of this Number were committed,

To the Castle in Cambridge, being the County Goal 59 Persons
To the Tolbooth Prison there 8
To Wiltshire Goal 8
To Elly Goal 51

In all 126

The Usage they met with in Cambridge Goal is described in the following Letter, from one of the Prisoners there to a Friend in London, viz.

"Dear Friend,

MY dear Love to thee and all faithful Friends and Brethren, in Bonds and out of Bonds: God Almighty keep you all faithful to the End:

This is to let thee know how it is, and hath been with us, in Cambridge-shire and Town. They have been very cruel and violent towards all Friends, sparing none, neither Widows nor fatherless Children, but haled all before them called Justices, and they sent all to Prison: Many Widows about sixty, some seventy Years old, and they left some of the Houses without Inhabitant, and some little Children in the Streets, without any to look after them for several Days: Such was the Cruelty that I was moved to write a few Lines to them, a Copy whereof I have sent thee. They brought in one Day about sixteen Women, a great Part of them Widows, and most of them all very poor in the Outward, having but little but as they did earn it by Day-labour, and they put them into the Shire Hall, where they were kept all Night without any thing to lie upon, and these Women were kept about four Days, and then the Goalor came and thrust them out, not having any Order, and took from them what bedding they had gotten in, and doth keep it for Fees. We are already about thirty one Men in the County Goal, and nine Men in the Town Goal, and sixteen Women.—Upon the Second-day last, the Men called Justices, sent the Clerk of the Peace to let us know, that it was the King’s Pleasure to free us of the Oath, and if we would enter into a Bond to live peaceably, and not to have any Meeting or Conventicle for one Year’s Time, we might have our Liberty: To which we answered by one Convent, We could not for Conscience-sake, being the Lord’s free Men. And that Day I was moved to write a few Lines to them called Justices, and sent it to them where they sit in Cambridge, a Copy of it I have sent also. Friends here are finely kept, and well content to lie upon Straw. Farewell.

Thy dear Friend and Brother in the Bonds of the Gospel,

Cambridge Goal, the 31st of the Eleventh Month 1660.

JOHN AINSLOE."

The Letters above-mentioned which John Ainsloe sent to the Justices, were as follows, viz.

Vol. I. Z The
A Collection of the Sufferings

The First LETTER.

"Friends!

HAVE you forgotten there is a God, or do you think he hath forgot-
ten his People, or do you think to change his Decree, or turn his
Arm backward, that you thus act concerning his People, who seek not the
Harm of any, but the Good of all, neither can they be charged with
Wrong they have done to any, neither is Guilt found with them that Man
can charge upon them, but only concerning our God, because we cannot
deny our God, and swear contrary to his Command; therefore are we per-
cuted and imprisoned, and Widows House left desolate, and the Fatherles,
left in the Streets; the like hath not been heard of in Ages past, nor did
this Nation ever meet with the like. O consider, the Lord fees and hath
Respect to the Widow and Fatherless, though you have none: Friends, this
is your Day, you should do well to use it well, lest God shorten it, and
when you cry, God will not answer, and when you need Pity, you find
none: Consider that the Breath of all Men is in the Power of the Lord,
and he can take it from them when it pleases him, and he will shorten the
Days of the Wicked, and bring Deliverance for his People. Therefore
consider, and take Warning, and leave off persecuting the innocent People
of God, left God cast out you as he hath done them before you, who
were found guilty in that Thing, though not in so great a Measure. Friends,
consider that the Cry of the Poor and Fatherless, and the Defolation of the
Widow, enters into the Ears of the God of Heaven whom we serve,
and he will plead our Cause one Day, until which Time we wait with
Patience. Only it was upon my Spirit to lay these Things before you in
Love, that you might repent before your Measure be filled up, and then
no Place of Repentance will be found.

"From a Lover of Peace and Righteousness, and the Welfare of all Men,
25th of the Eleventh Month 1660.

"John Ainsloe."

The Second LETTER.

"Friends!

WE are bound with a stronger Bond than Man can bind, and this is the
Bond of Peace and Unity, with which Bond we are bound to God to
love him, and honour him above all, and our Neighbour as our selves, which
is to us of greater Price and Value, than any Tie Men can lay upon us, and
other Bonds cannot we enter into for Conscience-fake, but they who are
out of this Bond in the Strife and striving Nature one with another, of
them Bond may be required for their good Behaviour; but the Lord hath
redeemed us out of Strife, and we are come to witness him who hath taken
away the Oocation of War, and Plot, and evil Contrivances against any
Man; and we with and desire from our Hearts the Welfare of all Men,
and their Prosperity in that which is good, and if any with otherwife, or be
found acting otherwise, they are not of us: Bond may be required of them.
This being considered by you in the Fear of the Lord, you will see no
Reason why Bond should be required of us. This is written in Behalf of
my self and many Brethren now Prisoners of the Lord, for witnessing forth
a good Conscience towards God and towards Man, in Cambridge Town and
County.

28th of the Eleventh Month 1660.

"John Ainsloe."

Thus in an innocent Plainness, and with Chriftian Courage, did this Sufferer
represent to the Magiftrates, the Cafe of himself, and of his Friends in Prison,
and in doing cleared his own Conscience, and left them the less excusable in
their
their Proceedings. The Bonds which were required of this People, would have restrained them from their religious Meetings, and therefore were by them refused.

And in another Letter, some Time after, the said John Ainsloe says,

"SOME of us are kept in and not suffered to go out to ease our selves, but must do it where they lie, and others of us flit up in Dungeons and Holes, where they keep their Felons, and Witches, and Murderers, and to thronged, that they have but Room to flit one by another, and the Places do smell so naffy, that it were enough to poison any Creature, but that the Lord is our Preverer.—There is about twelve of us, poor labouring Men, that have nothing to live on but their own Labour, and they have been kept from it these Eight Weeks, and had nothing but as others of us relieve them. Many of the Prisoners are sickly with Colds.

"JOHN AINSLOE."

This hard and close Confinement was prejudicial to the Health of many of them, and occasioned the Death of Joseph Holmes, who together with his Father and Brother, were imprisoned.

In this Year Edward Peasby for a Demand of 6s. for Tithes, had his Goods taken by Distrefs to the Value of 5l.

George Thorowgood, for opening his Shop on the Day called Christmas-day, was committed to Prison.

ANNO 1661.

The same George Thorowgood, for a Fine imposed on him for opening his Shop on an Holiday, so called, had his Goods taken away to the Value of 15s.

Mary Prior of Over, an aged and religious Widow, appearing at Sessions on a Summons for abainting herSelf from the publick Worship, was committed to Prison, where she fell sick and died, and was buried in Cambridge Calfe Yard on the 6th of the Tenth Month this Year.

Stephen Blox the Widow Peachy, for 7s. of them demanded for Tithes, had their Goods taken away to the Value of 10l. 13s.

In the same Year James Timis, and Francis Gerrard, were imprisoned in Cambridge Calfe, on an Attachment out of the Exchequer, for not paying Tithes.

ANNO 1662.

Eleanor Harwood, Anne Barbary, Thomas Thorowgood, Mercy Padley, and Blanch Sutton, were imprisoned on an Indictment for Abstinence from the National Worship: They were kept five Days and five Nights without any Bed to lie on, though one of them had a young Child sucking at her Breast. For the same Cause Robert Leitchworth was imprisoned, and afterwards detained on a Writ de Excommunicatio capiendo: And Samuel Cater, Thomas Hawkes, and Samuel Fuller, were by Order of Sessions committed to Prison, and continued there ten Weeks.

In the Second Month this Year, Joseph Stevens and Edith Stevens, both of Over, were committed to Prison for Tithes, and in the next Month Thomas Goodwin and John Smith, of Hardwick. Samuel Fulbigg, for a Demand of 7s. for Tithes, had his Goods taken to the Value of 2l. 10s.

Robert Leitchworth, for refusing to Swear, had taken from him two Cows worth 7l.

ANNO 1663.

In this Year Jeremy Rofe was arrested and imprisoned, for he knew not what, unless the Name Quaker had intitled him to such Usage.
James Fans, Robert Skelee, Richard Read, and John Adams, for refusing to bear Arms in the County Militia, had their Goods taken away to the Value of 2l. 13s. 4d.

Jeremy Rose, for 2d. demanded for Tithe of Gras worth but 18d. suffered Difficulties of his Goods to the Value of 2l. 10s.

In the same Year Walter Crane of Havgd, had been detained in Prison twice on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo for Tithes. And by like Writs for the same Cause were Robert Steel and John Rose confined in Wiltseeb Goal.

On the 16th of the Second Month this Year, Thomas Richardson, Francis Bugg, and John Ices, taken by Constables at a Meeting, were committed to Ely Goal, and at the Affizes about five Months after, had the Oath of Allegiance tendered them, and for refusing it were remanded to Prison, where Thomas Richardson, above sixty Years of Age, through Want of Firing and other Necessaries, and lodging on Straw in Winter Time, was taken sick, and died on the 13th of the Eighth Month 1665, after two Years and an Half Confinement. The other two continued there six Months after his Death.

Henry Pyper of Sussex, was taken from his own House by rude Soldiers, who with Sword and Pilol so terrified his Wife, big with Child, that she fell in Travel before her Time, and both Mother and Child died: He was sent to Wiltseeb Goal till the next Affizes, and then, together with William Conffance, and John Tyg, who were taken from a Meeting at Chattees, was remanded to Prison, where they continued many Months.

In the Month called November this Year, John Anfhot, Robert Falkner, and John Hollowell, after a Meeting at Wellingtont, were taken by the Sheriff and sent to Prison till the next Affizes, four Months after, when a Bill of Indictment was found against them, for refusing to hear Common-prayer, and being at an unequal Meeting: Upon which they were recommitted till another Affize.

Robert Skeele and John Rose were imprisoned on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, for abainting from the National Worship.

William Wilkinson, summoned to the Sessions, and appearing with his Hatt on, was sent to Prison.

In this Year were taken from several in this County for refusing to pay towards Rates for Repairing the parochial Worship-houses, Goods worth 2l. 13s. 8d.

In this Year were taken on Account of Tithes from Stephen Bloom, for a Demand of 13s. Goods worth 2l. 6s. and from Stephen Wilson and Richard Bond, for about 40s. demanded, Goods worth 2l. 10s.

Benjamin Cranswell was this Year committed to Cambridge Castle for Tithes, where he was also James Blakely the Elder, who lay there several Years.

George Thorowgood and John Clark, taken at a Meeting, were imprisoned, the Former ten Days, and the Latter two Months.

William Fison and Jonas Scrubs, for being at a Meeting, were sent to Goal by William Holder a Priest, and Justice of the Peace.

George Thorowgood, William Williams, and John Lozder, for refusing to Sware, were imprisoned by Order of Sessions fifteen Months: This William Williams was a very poor Man with many small Children: His Wife, hoping to get some Relief, applied to William Fison, one of the County Justices, at Wiltseeb, representing the hard Condition of her numerous Family; to which he, more like a Canibal than a Christian, replied, If she wanted Food, she might take her Children, fay them for Stakes, and eat them. The said Justice died not long after in much Trouble and Horror of Mind.

Richard Stotin, Renen Stevens, and William Pepper, were imprisoned on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, though wholly ignorant of any Process in the Ecclesiatical Court against them.
Clement Crabb the Elder, and William Hart, were imprisoned at Wilbeth eighteen Months, for Absence from the National Worship; as were Edward Peachy, Daniel Peachy, Walter Peachy, and Stephen Brow, fourteen Weeks, also Edward Wright and John Webb suffered Imprisonment some Time for the same Caufe.

Several others had extravagant Seizures made on them for Nonconformity to the publick Worship, viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Dring of Money</td>
<td>sixty three Beasts worth</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezekiel Painet</td>
<td>seven Cows worth</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothy Motley</td>
<td>an induflrious Widow, having</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six Children</td>
<td>six Kine worth</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Phipps of Mexet</td>
<td>eight Beasts worth</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Clarkfon of Clatteris</td>
<td>fourteen Kine worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

287 0 0

Some of the Cattle thus seized, were sold for half, and others for a quarter of their Value, few People caring to purchase them, the Innocence of the Sufferers affecting the Confiences of their Neighbours, who commiserating their Cafe, generally refuied such Pennyworths.

**Anno 1665.**

Joseph Nun of Littleport, John Dring, Thomas Paine, Anne Crabb, and Elizabeth Apelion, for not paying Tithes, had Goods and Cattle taken from them to the Value of 18l. And William Boughton for a Mortuary, suffered by Diffretts 2l. 10s.

Richard Bednell, and William Wadingham, of Doddington, Robert Smith, William Wilkynfon, and Thomas Dorman of Littleport, and Henry Wadely, for Demands on them of 14l. 4s. 2d. for Tithes, had Cattle and other Goods taken from them to the Value of 92l. 13s. 8d. When the Prieft of Littleport made Seizure of Dorman’s Goods, he was reproved for taking Tithe for Calves, where none was due, and put in Mind of the Apostle Paul’s Example, who coveted no Man’s Goods, &c. to which he answered, I matter not what Christ said, nor what Paul said; I will have a Calf. An Exprefion denoting, that he was more concerned for the Profits than the Duty of his Office.

**Anno 1666.**

John Wayman and Thomas Wayman, both of Over, for a Demand of 5l. for Tithe, were imprisoned in Cambridge Castle at the Suit of Dudley Pape Improprator.

At Ely Affizes in the Month called April this Year, several who had been long in Prison at Wilbeth for refusing the Oath of Allegiance, were set at Liberty.

**Anno 1667.**

Robert Rayment, William Witham, Thomas Paine, and Elizabeth Apelion, were imprisoned for Absence from the National Worship.

William Wilkynfon, fined 60l. for Meeting, died a Prisoner after two Years Confinement.

**Anno 1668.**

Francis Emerson was imprisoned in Cambridge Castle for Tithes at the Suit of John Philips and Joseph Kettle: Edward Peachy and John Blow were also imprisoned there on an Attachment for Tithes.

Vol. I  A a  Anno
A Collection of the Sufferings  

Vol. I.

Ann. 1669.

Richard Cape, for refusing to bear Arms, suffered Distresses of his Goods to the Value of 30s.  

In the same Year, John Adams, Thomas Gray, William Wells, William Crough, Edward Fuller, William Nix, and Philip William, were sent to Prison for not paying Tithes, and continued there several Years.

Ann. 1670.

By an Act of Parliament made this Year against Conventicles, whereby Informers were encouraged with Part of the Fines, great Spoil of Goods was made in this County and Island, viz.

At Ely were taken from Francis Bugg, for being at several Meetings, Goods worth 42l. 18s. 4d. And from several other Inhabitants there, to the Value of 47l. 4s. 2d.

Among these was George Thorowgood, a poor Man, who having all his Household Goods, Bed and Bedclothes taken from him, was forced to lodge on Straw; after which, when sick, his Protectors took away his Sheets and Shirt. Several, who, being shut out of their Meeting-place, met in the Street were sorely beaten, and Stephen Clark found knocked down by a Blow, which he complained of till his Death about five Months after.

At Chatteris and Sutton in the Isle of Ely, were taken from about twenty Persons, Goods to the Value of 61l. 6s. 8d.

Richard Cape and Robert Stanton, Confiscates, refusing to serve one of the Warrants for these Distresses, were fined 5l. each, and for Non-payment, Cape had taken from him four Cows worth 9l. and Stanton four Cows worth 11l.

At Linton were taken from several Persons, Goods worth 59l. 3s. 9d.

At Cambridge, for Meetings held there, Goods worth 54l. 4s. 6d. One William Broster, at whose House some of those Meetings were, had all his Goods taken away, even his working Tools, and Bedding, so that he was constrained to lie on the Barers. Edward Coke had the Bedding for himself and Family taken away, with his Children's Cradle, so that the poor Babes contracted Sickness by lodging on Straw, and one of them died. Also Nicholas Hovet, for permitting a silent Meeting in his House, suffered the Loss of all his Goods.

At Littleport in the Isle of Ely, were taken from several Persons, Goods to the Value of 54l. 18s. 8d. Among which is the Cafe of Samuel Cater, who was fined 25l. for Preaching in Norfolk, from whence the Magistrates there sent a Warrant to the Justices of Ely, where he dwelt, and his Goods and Timber were taken by Distresses before he came Home.

From John Adams of Hadenham, then a Prisoner, for Meetings at his House, were taken Goods worth 49l. 8s. 4d. And from Edward Fuller to the Value of 35l. 2s. 4d. One Woodward, a Member of the Church of England, refusing to affit in carrying those Goods, was forced to pay 5l. Fine; and wanting but 2d. of that Sum, the Justice would not abate it. This Woodward, afterward on his Death-bed, expressed much Satisfaction in his Suffering.

At Over, several, who met there, had their Cattle and Goods disstraffed to the Value of 156l. 6s. 6d. John Anglow, fined 20l. for Preaching there, had nine Cows taken worth 30l. which when the Parish Officers refused to sell below their Value, Justice Hatton, who imposed the Fine, told to his own Clerk and the Informer for 12l. Some other of the Cattle were bought by Sackville, Lord of the Manor of Over, who gave this Reason for buying them, viz. "That he, seeing rashly Fellows purchase those Goods at low Rates, had bought them with Intention to let the Owners have them again at the same Price." But he was ignorant that the Owners would not buy their own Goods again, though never so cheap. The Purchasers were generally Men
of the People called QUAKERS.

Men of little Reputation, such as inferior Constables, and Informers, one of whom, Edward Wells, a Cobler of Cambridge, by buying such Bargains became a Grazer.

For Meetings at Rogerham were taken Goods worth 47l. 12s. One of the Justices who granted Warrants for these Distrees was James Willes, a keen Man for such Service, who bid the Officers leave the Sufferers neither Dine nor Spoon, nor Seat to fix on. By such Direction they thought themselves waranteed in Stripping William Wakeham of the Coat from his Back, and telling him, that next Time they would fend him home naked: Also in taking from the Wife of Philip Williams, then imprisoned for his Religion, the Firing provided for herself and Children; and from Edward Mayes and his Wife, both very aged, their Bed and Bed-clothes; and from the Widow Afterwell, above eighty Years of Age, the Bed she lay on.

At Oakington, Great Abington, Baldham, Fullborne, and Houghton, they made Distres of Cattle and Goods to the Value of 126l. 2s. 8d. In which Distres they thowed no Compulsion, taking from Susanna Gunn, a poor induflrious Woman, even the Bread Corn she had gleaned.

At Swansey they took from Nicholas Walker and John Norris, Goods worth 22l.

In this Year Joseph Townend having a Booth at Starbridge Fair with Goods to sell, went to visit his Mother in Cambridge; an Informer leaing him go in, suspected a Meeting there, and persuaded three Doctors of the University, Justices of the Peace, to come thither from their Place of publick Worship; who coming, found only three Persons beside the Family: Vext at the Disappointment, they charged a Confrable with Joseph Townend, and in the Evening tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing it committed him to Gaol. When there, upon Information of his being at a Meeting in the Forenoon of the same Day, they fined him, and ordered Goods to be taken out of his Booth to the Value of 10l. They kept him close Prisoner there during the Fair, to his very great Detriment, though several of his Chapmen offered 1000l. Bail for his Liberty; and his Wife, who came from Northamptonshire to take Care of his Goods, offered herself to lie in Prison in his stead.

Edward Smith of Linton, and John Bing of Over, were imprisoned for refusing to Swear.

For a Meeting at Cambridge on the 27th of the Ninth Month this Year, the whole of the Fines were laid on Elizabeth Underwood of Chesterton, from whom, she then dwelling with her Son, they took all the Goods they could find of hers.

Violent, about this Time, were the Proceedings of Edward Patricke a Justice of the Peace, who with one Rickman an Apparitor, came to the Meeting at Littleport, took the Names of those who were met, turned them out by Violence, took in their own Horses, made a Fire, and set down drinking and carousing. When they went away they ordered the Doors to be lockt up. Then charging several Persons to attend them, they went to the Burying Ground purchased by the said People, and made Ule of by them for twelve Years past; where the Justice with his own Hands pulled down the Pales, while his drunken Attendants brake them in Pieces, digged up the Pistis, and levelled the Fence with the Ground.

At another Meeting the same Persoms pulled down Samuel Cater preaching, and struck him twice: And while he was Praying, pulled him off his Knees by the Nose. They knocked down Stephen Clarkton, so that he complained of the Blow till he died about five Months after.

On the 29th of the same Month they repeated their Insults, beating and abusing many, and throwing some of their Hats into the Dirt. They also took away the Forms of the Meeting-house.

In this Year Edward Redme and William Waddingham, both of Doddington, were imprisoned in Wisbech Goal for Tithes.

In this Year also Henry Tims, George Read, and John Pigg, suffered eight Months Imprisonment for refusing to bear Arms in the County Militia.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

Anno 1671.

Ezra Purcell was committed to Prison for refusing to pay 3s. demanded of him for Smoke-penny, Garden-penny, and Easter-Offerings.

In the Month called April this Year, the aforementioned Justice Patrick in much Fury entered a Meeting at Littleport, violently beating both Old and Young, till he broke his Staff, and then taking another out of a Warden's Hand repeated his Blows, and throwing several Women down in the Street, said, "If he killed them he could answer it." Then he sent two young Men to Bridewell, where they were cruelly whipt, and detained till Sessions.

Anno 1672.

In this Year many of this People under Confinement, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, were discharged by the King's Letters patent, of whom were releas'd out of Cambridge Caflle, Edward Smith, John Bing, William Witham, Edward Sutton, Robert Matthew, Giles Pemberton, Philip Williamon, Thomas Rivers, Francis Holcroft, and Jacob Rogers.

In the same Year died, Prisoners for Tithes, Reuben Stevens and Bennet Crawf- well, both of Over, and Thomas Gray of Hadena-bam.

Anno 1673.

George Taylor of Chesterton, John Smith of Over, John Anfloe, and John Norris, for being at a Meeting held in the Houfe of the said John Norris at Wellingham, suffered Diftrefs of their Goods and Cattle to the Value of 37l. 16s. Also for a Meeting at Mildenhall, were taken from Francis Bugg and John Burgell, Goods worth 32l. 10s.

Anno 1674.

For Meetings held at Cambridge, Seizures were made on divers Persons to the Amount of 11l. Of these was William Brazier, a poor Shoemaker, who, after Diftrefs of his Houfhold Goods, was spoiled of his working Tools, his wearing Apparel, and his Wood for firing: And when reduced to lodge on Straw, they took from under him the Sheets which covered that Straw: Nevertheless his Zel and Confiancy continued immoveable.

John Elgar of Papsworth, for a Meeting at Elsfire, had Cattle taken from him worth 6l. 10s.

In this Year John Adams of Hadena-bam, died a Prisoner for Tithes; as did also John Fæs of Sutton, John Beadles of Chatteris, and Petter Hill of the fame.

Anno 1675.

John Prime of Witham, at the Suit of Thomas Witham a Prieft, had his Houfhold Goods, and other Things taken by Diftrefs to the Value of 74l. for a Demand of three Years Tithe for a Farm of but 22l. per Annum Rent.

In this Year several Persons, who had met together at the Houfe of Matthew Besley of Oxington, suffered by Diftrefs made on their Goods and Chattels to the Value of 61l. 17s. 6d. And Henry Bofock for being at a Meeting at Wellingham, had Malt taken from him worth 6l. 10s.

George Friend, informed against by Edward Swanton a Prieft, for being at a Meeting at Lakenbeath, had all his Goods taken from him, and himself with his Wife and four or five small Children, were obliged to lodge on Straw in the Cold of Winter. The Goods taken were carried to the informing Prieft's Houfe.

Anno


CHAP. 6. of the People called QUAKERS.

ANNO 1676.

Gabriel Walker of Swaffham-Bulbeck, was committed to Cambridge Castle on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of Mulv Sawyerby Priest, for Easter-Offerings and Titles of half a Rood of Saffron-Ground. He was confined in a close Dungeon, where, for want of Air in Summer, and Fire in Winter, his Life was endangered. He was continued in this hard Imprisonment near four Years after.

James Houghton of Downham, was imprisoned in the Isle of Ely, on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, where he lay above four Years, for refusing to pay 16d. toward the Repairs of the Parish Worship-house. Also Henry Harlowe, Nicholas Froft, Thomas Edoumonson, and Henry James, for like Demands of 3s. 6d. each, were detained Prisoners at Cambridge above six Years.

In this Year was levied by Exchequer Process, for Absence from the National Worship, whereby two Thirds of their Estates were forfeited to the King on old Statutes made against Popish Recusants,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From John Prime of Wilbrian, Goods worth</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Webb of Whevickham, to the Value of</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNO 1677.

By like Processes for the same Cause, were taken from the said Richard Webb, and John Prime, Henry Befack of Quey, John Harvey of Liston, Grocer, and Edward Smith of the same, Goods to the Value of 6l. 17 6d. And from John Smith and George Nafts, both of Oxer, Goods worth 9l. 11s. 7d. The faithful View of some Officers, in executing such Processes, is shewn by the Answer which Isaac Smith, an under Sheriff, gave when he was told that it would be of less Detriment to the Sufferers to take live Cattle than Household Goods, his Reply was, that be had more Need of Household Stuff, being shortly to go and keep Howe himself. This was proved to a Committee of Parliament.

ANNO 1678.

Thomas Aney of Great Abington, imprisoned in Cambridge Castle, on a Writ de Excommunicato Capiendo, at the Suit of John Boulton, Vicar, for a Claim of Oblations and Title of Wild Pigeons, was remaining under that Confinement a Year and an Half after.

ANNO 1679.

At Chatteris in the Isle of Ely, exorbitant Seizures of Cattle were made for small Tithes, at the Suit of William Strong Vicar, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demanded l. s. d.</th>
<th>Cattle taken l. s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 0 0</td>
<td>40 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 10 0</td>
<td>7 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 10 0</td>
<td>22 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69 10 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same Vicar took from John Worth, for a Claim of Tithes, Cattle worth 13l. 10s. and for the same Tithes detained him also in Prison twenty Months.

Vol. I. Bb In
In this and the next preceding Year were taken by Exchequer Procels for Absence from the National Worship, from

Richard Pettit of Stow cum Syg, Wheelwright, ten Cows worth 22 s. 0 d.
Henry Bostock of Syg, a Cow and an Horse worth 5 s. 10 d.
John Prime of Wilbraam, fourteen Cows worth 32 s. 15 d.
Robert Salmon of Shudicamps, and his Widow, to the Value of 7 s. 6 d.
John Smith of Over, a Mare and a Gelding worth 16 s. 0 d.
Richard Webb of Weft-Wickham, seven Horses, and other Things, worth 2 s. 52 s. 0 d.
Edward Smith of Linton, and Jacob Baker of Weft-Wooton, Goods worth 3 s. 5 s. 15 d.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Demand, for Exchequer Seizures, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1680</td>
<td>Joseph Endon of Bosley, for 30s. demanded for Tithes, had two Cows taken from him worth 7l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1682</td>
<td>Stephen Blow, for a Meeting in his Houfe at Soham in the Isle of Ely, had taken from him eight Cows worth 26l. 15s. and several others also had Goods taken away for the same Meeting worth 10l. 10s. Taken by Exchequer Procels, for Absence from the National Worship, from Nicholas Sparks of Linton, Goods worth 10l. 12s. For the same Cause were committed to Cambridge Castle, Nicholas Walker, John Holmes, George Hancomb, and Robert Hancomb, all of Swanzey; also Robert Adams, and William Page of Over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1683</td>
<td>Edmund Rose of Chatteris, was imprisoned for Tithes at the Suit of William Strong Vicar. Nine Persons, convicted for a Meeting at Littleport, suffered Diftrefls of Goods to the Value of 11l. 16s. 6d. And sixteen others, for refuing the Oath of Allegiance, tendered them at the Quarter Sessions, were committed to Prifon; two of whom, Samuel Fulbeck, and John Toppan, soon fell sick and died Prisoners: For Absence from the National Worship, were taken from Nicholas Spark of Linton, Goods worth 6l. 4s. and from John Webb of Balfham, to the Value of 9l. 14s. And for the same Cause were committed to Prifon, Vincent Wayman of Cottenham, Edward Peachy, Thomas Blows, and Stephen Blows, all of Soham; also Gabriel Walker of Swaffham-Bulbeck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1684</td>
<td>Taken for Tithes from Jeremia Rose of Chatteris, for 20s. demanded, two Cows worth 6l. and from Philip Eldin of March, for 7l. Demand, a Mare, Colt, and sixty Sheep, worth 35l. William Broffer of Cambridge, was committed to Prifon on a Writ de Excommunicato capitaendo. And in this Year William Page died a Prifoner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1685</td>
<td>John Langran of Taf, and Thomas Hancomb and Richard Masters of Swanzey, were committed to Prifon for Absence from the National Worship.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anno
CHAP. VII.

CHESHIRE.

ANO 1653.

ONE of the earliest Sufferers in this County was Richard Hitchcock, who after the Conclusion of the publick Worship at Chester, thought it his Duty to utter a Christian Exhortation to the People: For this innocent Freedom the Mayor sent him to Prison, strictly ordering the Goaler to lay him in Irons in a dark Place called Dead Man's Room, where condemned Persons were usually put; there was he kept above thirteen Weeks from his Wife and many Children, till the Stench and Stenches of the Dungeon had well nigh suffocated him; when Richard Minshull, a Servant of the Protector, commissariat his Cafe, by an Habees Corpus brought him before a Judge at the General Sessions, who declared his Imprisonment to be illegal, and set him at Liberty.

For the like Offence Anne Fara was grievously abused by the People, and afterward by the Mayor committed to Prison; as was Thomas Varwood for a Cause of the like Nature. The same Mayor sent Richard Hubbertborn to Goal, and detained him there eight Days upon a bare Information of his visiting John Lawson then in Prison. With equal Rigour were Elizabeth Levens and Jane Waigh treated by another Justice of the Peace, who committed them to Goal, where they lay five Weeks in a nasty Rinking Place, for no other Reason than that they were passing the Street toward the Prison with an Intention to visit their Friends there: An Instance clearly shewing that superstitious Zeal clothed with Power, can, by a perverfe Construction, form a criminal Accusation, from the innocent Practice of a plain Christian Duty.

Thomas Holmes for Preaching at a Meeting in Chester, suffered six Weeks Imprisonment under a wicked drunken Goaler, who grievously abused and beat him.

Richard Hitchcock and Edward Morgan, for being at the same Meeting, were imprisoned, the former fifteen Weeks, and the latter nine.

John
Cheshire, 1653.

Imprisonments for Meeting, and for refusing to Swear.

John Worthington, Thomas Janney, Thomas Potts, Richard Burges, Robert Milner, and Edward Acock, suffered Diftreets of Goods to the Value of £11 l. 10s. for going but two Miles from their Habitations to a Meeting.

Thomas Livsey, for refusing to Swear, suffered six Weeks and five Days Imprisonment, before the Value of 50s. by Diftreets.

Anno 1654.

Edward Ogden, presuming to discourse, after Sermon, with a publick Preacher, concerning his Doctrine, was pulled out of the Place by his Hair; and by the Mayor's Order imprisoned nine Weeks. And Mary Ludon, for the same Cause, suffered four Days Imprisonment.

There was at this Time in Chester, a Place called Little Eafe, devised for Torture, of which we find the following Description: "It was an Hole hewed out in a Rock, the Breadth and Crofs from Side to Side was seventeen Inches, from the Back to the Inside of the great Door at the Top, seven Inches, at the Shoulders eight Inches, at the Breast nine Inches and an Half; from the Top to the Bottom one Yard and an Half, with a Device to leffen the Heighth, as they are minded to torment the Person put in, by Draw-boards, which shoot over the two Sides to a Yard Heighth, or thereabout." In this Place they tormented many of those who were induced with Christian Courage to reprove the Vices either of Ministers, Magistrates, or People, for Infracture.

Richard Scottrop, for Preaching Repentance in the Streets, was put into Little Eafe till next Day, and then by the Mayor sent to Bridewell.

Thomas Yarwood, who, as the Mayor and Aldermen were going to a customary Feast, with Musick playing before them, dared to remind them, "wherein real Christianity stood, viz. In. true Holiness and the Fear of the Lord, was sent to Little Eafe, and kept there five Hours, by which He, being but a weak sickly Man, was much bruised and hurt.

William Simpson, attempting in Christian Love to exhort the People, after their publick Preacher had ended his Sermon, was first put in the Stocks, and afterward kept in Little Eafe nine Hours: When, on the next Day, he complained to the Mayor of his cruel Usage, he was sent again to the same Place; after that the Sheriff, in the Mayor's Presence, had struck him in the Face, so that he bled very much.

Anno 1656.

Richard Dale, a Man zealously concerned to testify against the Vices and Corruptions of those Times, suffered thirty three Weeks Imprisonment, being confined, even in the Depth of Winter, in a cold open Room without any Firing.

For the like Causes, John Lawson, John Badeby, and Henry Murray, suffered four and twenty Weeks Imprisonment; and Sarah Adgate and Margaret Wood, about four Weeks.

Richard Gobbam, Benjamin Bolton, and Peter Letward, for Reading a Paper in the Grave Yard, suffered Diftreets of Goods to the Value of £2 l. 5s. before eight Weeks Imprisonment.

John Milner and Thomas Hill, for reading a Declaration against Tithes in the Town of Tarvin, were roned, and barbarously abused by a Rabble animated by the Parish Priest.

Edward Morgan a Citizen of Chester, complaining to the Mayor against a Servant who had robbed him, but refusing to Swear, the Mayor discharged the Thief, and sent Edward himself to Prison, where he was detained eleven Weeks, and then privately released. During his Confinement he sent a Letter to the Mayor by one Deborah Madocks, who carried it to him in the Penthouse, a Place in Chester, where the Magistrates used to meet; but she coming in a manner
manner he called irreverent, he ordered a Constable to put her into Little Ease, where she was kept about four Hours.

**ANNO 1657.**

In this and the next preceding Year, Richard Sale aforesaid, an undaunted Reprover of Vice without Respect of Persons, was several Times put into Little Ease for three, four, five, and eight Hours together; and he, being copulat, could not be put into that narrow Hole without much Violence, four Men having much ado to thrust him in, in doing which they crushed him, till the Blood gushed out of his Mouth and Nose: By this frequent Barbarity his Health was impaired, and his Body and Legs so swelled, that he languished about two Months after the Time they last put him in, and then died in the Month called August 1657, imputing the Cause of his Death to the Cruelty of his Perfecutors.

Edward Morgan, complaining to the Mayor against a drunken Fellow, who had grossly abused him, was sent to Little Ease for not pulling off his Hat when he made that Complaint, and the Drunkard went unpunished.

Anthony Hutchins, having taken an Account of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers in Coglier, lent a Manuscript Copy thereof to the Mayor, who sent the Bearer of it to Little Ease: About ten Days after Anthony was sent for by Constables to appear before the Mayor, Recorder, and another Justise of the Peace, who, having the Copy of the Book, examined him concerning it: The Substance of which Examination, conveying a just Idea of courageous Innocence, is as follows, viz.

**Mayor.** Have you seen this Book?

**Hutchins.** Yes.

**Mayor.** Did you write your Name here at the End of it?

**Hutchins.** No: But I got it transcribed after a Copy of my own Writing.

**Mayor.** Do you own it?

**Hutchins.** I do.

**Mayor.** Have you read it over?

**Hutchins.** I have.

Then the Mayor gave him many Threats.

**Hutchins.** Who commit the greater Evil, they that act cruelty, or they that write down Cruelty acted by others?

**Recorder.** Who must judge of that?

**Hutchins.** Let that of God in your own Consciences judge who commit the greater Offence.

**Recorder.** Many an one has had his Ears nailed to the Pillory for a left Offence.

**Hutchins.** If he desire to have his Ears nailed to the Pillory that writ these Things down, what do they desire that acted them?

Then they again gave him many threatening Words.

**Hutchins.** I desire no Favour of you, let me have a fair Plea before a Court, and if I have transgressed the Law, I am willing to suffer for it: But, I think, it is not equal you should be Judges in your own Cafe.

**A Justice.** We will not, twelve Men shall judge of it.

**Recorder.** Twenty four Men shall judge of it.

**Mayor.** You are a railing Fellow.

**Hutchins.** Turning to the People: Did any of you hear me read?

**Mayor.** You do in the Book.

**Hutchins.** If I should say such Words to you as Paul did to Elymas, you would say I railed, though Truth may be written, and Names and Titles may be given to Men answerable to their Actions, as Paul called Elymas a Child of the Devil, and an Enemy of all Rightcounsellors: But I have used no such Words to you.

**Recorder.** Paul might say so to Elymas, who was a Sorcerer.

**Vol. I.**


A Collection of the Sufferings

CHESHIRE.

Hutchins. All the Priests in England, which preach for Hire, and divine for Money, are Sorcerers, for thereby the right Ways of the Lord come to be perverted.

Recorder. You must not judge them.

Hutchins. Their Practice judges them.

After this be explicated with them about the Hole in the Rock, called Little Eafe, saying,

Where did you ever read of such a Prison as that, which bruised Men’s Bodies in such a cruel manner: The Law has so much Respect to Men, though Trafgregors, as to provide large Prisons to secure their Bodies in, and not such Holes as those to press and bruise them. I can see Drunkards paß up and down the Street, but hear of none put into that Place.

Mayor. If you see such Things, you might come and inform me, and see if I did not punish them.

Hutchins. And I might get the fame Reward as Edward Morgan got, who complained to thee of a Man that was drunk and abufed him, and thou caufed him to be put into Little Eafe, and suffer’d the Drunkard to pass unpunished.

His Examination being over, and he refusing to find Sureties for his Appearance at the Quarter Sessions, was committed to Goal for writing a Libel, wherein, as they said, he had reprehended the Magiftrates and Miniflers of Chester. After thirty-two Days Imprifonment, the General Sessions for the County coming on, he was removed by Habens Corpus, and his Caufe brought before the Judges, who fet him at Liberty, although he, before them, afferted the Truth of all he had written, which he afterward published in Print, under the Title of A Declaration of the Sufferings of the Saints in Chester, from which Book several of the Passages herein were extracted.

Anno 1658.

In this Year several Perfons for Demands of 4l. 17s. 5d. for repairing the publick Worfhip-houses, and for Wages of the Purifh Clerk, suffered Diftrefs of Goods to the Value of 14l. 17s. 10d. One of whom, James Brown, for a Claim of 2s. had 50s. in Value taken from him. Also in this and the preceding Year, sundry Perfons in this County, for Demands of Tithes amounting to 27l. 12s. 10d. 4d. had Goods taken from them worth 111l. 5s. 8d.

Mary Milner was imprisoned seven Weeks, and Thomas Hill fourteen Weeks, for Tithes, although their Goods had been taken for the fame Demands to three Times their Value.

Anno 1660.

In the Month of October this Year, were Prisoners in the County Goal at Chester, twenty of the People called Quakers, committed for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance; and before the End of the Month called January, ninety-two others of them for the same Cause were also sent thither. Beside thefe, five others were committed to the North Gate at Chester, and five others to the Cuftody of the City Marshal: Thofe laft, refusing to comply with the Marshal’s illegal Claim of 42s. per Week for the Guards he fet over them, were for some Time fo clofe confined, that no Perfons whatsoever was permitted to come near them, except a wicked Fellow employed on purpose to fput out others.

About this Time one John Turpin, a Perfon only authorized to licence Musicians, pretended a Commissions which he made use of to abuse honest Men. He caufed Hugh Crofts, William Gibbon, and Thomas Eaton, to be hurried by rude wicked Fellows from Barterton to Chester, and back again; and afterward to Nantwich, in a very hot Summer’s Day, as it on purpose to affault and tire them: For it doth not appear, that he was able to accomplish his Design of imprifoning them.

Anno
CHAP. 7. of the People called QUAKERS.

ANO 1662.

In the Month called January 1662, twenty nine of this People were indicted at the Quarter Sessions in Cheshire, for being at an unlawful Assembly, and were all imprisoned by Warrants issued in the following Form, viz.

" Cheshire /s.

" Carolus Secundus Dei Gratia, Angliæ, &c.

" To the Constables of Clutterwick.

" WHEREAS at the General Sessions of the Peace held at Chester in the Castle of Chester, the Day of the Date hereof, Robert Taylor of Clutterwick aforesaid, Yeoman, together with several other Persons, being above the Number of five, and also above the Age of sixteen Years, were indicted for unlawfully asembling together at the House of John Dove in Cuddington within the County aforesaid, the 19th Day of November last, upon Pretence of joining together in religious Worship of God, contrary to an Act of this present Parliament in that Case made and provided, whereupon he appeared and pleaded not guilty; which Ilufe being afterwards tried by twelve good and lawful Men of the County aforesaid, he was found guilty. Whereupon our Justices thought good to impose a Fine of 2l. 10s. on him the said Robert Taylor. We therefore command you, and either of you, after six Days next after the Date hereof, to levy by Distraint or otherwise, of the Goods and Chattels of him the said Robert Taylor, the respective Sum of 2l. 10s. and the same so had and gathered forthwith to pay unto the Clerk of the Peace of this County, at his Office in Namprawch, to be employed as the said Act directs; and for want of such Distraint you are to apprehend him the said Robert Taylor so failing, and carry him to the House of Correction, there to remain for the Space of three Months, and see that you certify your Doings unto the Clerk of the Peace at his Office aforesaid, within three Weeks after the Receipt hereof, upon Peril that may fall thereon. Tert. Rich. Grosvenor, Petro Leicester, Tho. Manwaring Baronetto, & alii jucitiarii apud Ceßliarii præstid, 13th Jan. Anno regni Caroli secundi 14o. 1662.

" HUMPHRY MILTON."

ANO 1663.

Richard Smith, a Practitioner of Physick and Chirurgery in the City of Chester, was cited into the Bishop's Court, for practising without a Licence, which they would not grant him. After several Citations, notwithstanding his Appearance thereto, they proceeded against him under Pretence of Contempt of the Court, to an Excommunicacion, in Consequence of which, on the 15th Day of the Month called August this Year, he was committed to the City Prison, on a Writ de Excommunicato capienda, where he was detained under close Confinement more than five Years, illegally, as the Lawyers informed him, because the Writ had not been returned into the Court of King's Bench, as by Law it ought to have been.

John Baddely of Malpas, by an Order from the Lord Chiefwarden, was taken from his own House by Soldiers, and carried to Prison, where he was detained several Months without any Examination, or Charge exhibited against him, nor did there appear any legal Cause for his Commitment.
CHESHIRE.

1663.

In the Month of November this Year, Thomas Buckley, Dorothy Deane, William Burtonwood, and Ellen Williamson, were imprisoned by Writs de Excommunicato capiendo upon Prosecutions in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes. And in the same Year for 7l. 4s. 10d. demanded of Anne Janney of Hanford, Thomas Janney jun. and James Harrison of the same, for Tithes, Goods were taken by Distreis to the Value of 28l. 18s.

1664.

John Worroll, Thomas Janney, and William Burges, were detained Prisoners in this County for refusing to pay Tithes.

1665.

Eighteen Persons, taken in a Meeting at the House of Edward Alleck of Mobberly, were by Warrants from the Deputy Lieutenants of the County committed to the House of Correction at Middlewich for two Months, where they found several others of their Friends; so that they were much incommode of want of Room, being closely kept, and none suffered to visit them, and when William Woodcock and Mary Stretch came to the Prison to see their Brethren, themselves were imprisoned for attempting it. Nor were any admitted to bring them their necessary Food, but as they received it through the Windows of the Prison. By means of this close Imprisonment in the Depth of Winter, Edward Knevett, a Man of good Reputation, aged about seventy, and infirm of Body, fell sick and died there, before the two Months were expired; at the End of which Time the other seventeen were releas'd; four of whom, viz. Thomas Janney, Thomas Pott, Jeffery Burges, and Edward Alleck, were soon after taken again at a Meeting, and recommitted for four Months.

1666.

James Harrison, William Janney, John Falkner, John Nixon, Thomas Pott, John Lamb, John Milner, and Thomas Bretton, were committed to the common Goal at Chester, the former five of them for six Months, and the other for three Months, being convicted of having been at a Meeting held at the House of Thomas Janney at Pownal-Fee, upon the Information of John Burges and Thomas Heafe, noted Informers, Persons of a bad Character, and observed to be very unsuccessfull: Heafe was obliged to fly for Debt, and he who was used to plunder his Neighbours Houses, was turned out of his own by the Sheriff, and some of his Children sent to the Parish for Maintenance. Burges was thrown into Goal for Debt, and he who was instrumental in sending his Neighbours to Prison, died a Prisoner himself.

1667.

In this Year for 23l. 1s. 6d. demanded of several Persons for Tithes, they suffered Distreis of Corn, Cattle, and other Things, to the Value of 81l. 18s. One of them was Thomas Briggs, whose Wife Margaret, before her Marriage to him, being then a Widow, was sued for Tithes in the Constrictory Court at Chester and excommunicated. After she was married, she was by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo committed to Prison at Chester, and detained there five Years and three Months.

1670.

Richard Milner, fined 20l. for a Meeting at his House, had Goods taken from him worth 37l.

Several
Several Inhabitants of Eelgrove, Scores, and adjacent Places, suffered, for their religious Meetings, Distresses of Goods to the Value of 86l. 17s. 6d. It was observed that when Thomas Badcock, a Man active in making Distresses on the Goods of John Simcock one of the Sufferers, was soon after visited with Sicknes, he complained that his having an Hand in that Persecution did grievously burden his Conscience; wherefore he sent to the said John Simcock, who visited him in a tender Christian Spirit, freely forgiving the Injury done to himself, and also prayed to the Lord to forgive him.

Richard Smith of Chester, had his Goods seized several Times, for Meetings at his House, to a Value far exceeding the Fines imposed, which yet were usually 20s. for each Meeting: Likewise Edward Morgan, and others of that City, suffered greatly by the Conventicle Act, upon the Information of Soldiers, and bafe Persons, encouraged by the Mayor, and Alderman Poole, who, when he was informed of a Meeting, ordered his Clerk to proceed to the utmost Extent of the Law, bidding the Officers take enough, who accordingly made Distresses to five or six Times the Value of the Fines.

Anno 1671.

Among the Justices of Peace in this County, John Daniel was so remarkably earnest in prosecuting Men for their religious Meetings, that he made his own Servants Informers, and took the Goods himself, of which were taken by his own Warrants in this and the foregoing Year, to the Value of 85l. 8s. 2d.

In this Year Thomas Janney, for 1l. 6s. 8d. and Thomas Pott, for 20s. for Tithes claimed by Peter Leggison, Priest of Wilmcote, had their Goods taken away to the Value of 3l. 10s. each.

Anno 1672.

Robert Pearson, for a Demand of 1l. 16s. for Tithes, had his Goods taken by Distresses to the Value of 3l. 6s.

Anno 1673.

Thomas Janney, Thomas Pott, and Robert Pearson, for Tithes claimed of them worth but 2l. 14s. had Goods taken from them to the Value of 10l. 19s.

Anno 1674 and 1675.

In these Years, for their religious Assemblies held at Wilnlow, the following Distresses were made, viz.

Taken from Thomas Braisey, for preaching there, Goods worth 26s. 0d. Distresses 1l. 3s. 4d.

Henry Fletcher
John Sharpless
Randal Elliott, for suffering a Meeting in his House 9s. 6d. 0d.
And from several others, to the Value of 9s. 10d.
In all 81s. 0d. 2d.

Among these Sufferers was Samuel Glenn a poor Boy, from whom they took his wearing Apparel, worth but 13s. 4d.

In the Year 1675 several Distresses were made upon Warrants granted by Jeffrey Shackerly Governor of Chester Castle, on Complaints of John Johnson, Richard Johnson, and John Yardham of Trafford-Bridge, Informers, who made much Spoil: Ten or twelve Widows, who had many fatherless Children, were bereft of all their Goods, till they had not a Skiller left to boil their Childrens Food in. These wicked Informers, and Edward Birch a Constable, pulled Vol. I. Did several

A poor Boys Clothes taken.
several out of a Meeting by the Hair of their Heads, swearing they would cut off their Arms, if they would not come out, and abusing them very inhumanly.

In the same Year John Daniel of Danbury, a Justice of the Peace, cau'd to be taken by Distres from Thomas Briggs and others, to the Value of 116l. 15s. 10d. in Kine and Horfes, which the Justice kept, working them as his own, and also took to his own Ufe their Houfhold Goods and other Provisioun.

From Margaret Briggs, for a Meeting at her Houfe, for a Fine of 5l. were taken three milch Cows worth 16l. And from several others prefent at that Meeting, Horfes and Goods worth 8l. 11s.

Remarkable, about this Time, was the Cafe of William Hall of Congleton, who, being fined 20l. for a Meeting at his Houfe, had his Dwelling-houfe broke open, and two Carts-Loads of Goods worth 40l. carried away. Befide which they made Distres of a Mare of his: The Mare after fome Time came Home again: He went with two of his Neighbours to the chief Magiftrate of the Place, and acquainted him that the Mare was come Home again, and in what Field she was: Notwithstanding this, they cau'd him to be arraigned at the Seffions as a Felon, on an Indictment for fafting the Mare: But the Equity of the Judge and Jury acquitted him, and fruftrated their Malice who would have taken away his Life.

About the fame Time, by Warrants from Justice Mawraring, Cattle and Goods worth about 100l. were taken from fir Fi:f Perfons in and about Nampfwich: From Randal Elliot they took the Bed he lay on, and even the Dung-hill in his Yard. When some of the Sufferers upon an Appeal were acquitted by the Jury, the Juftices would not accept their Verdict; but at the next Seffions gave treble Costs againft the Appellants. The chief Informer was one John Widdowbury of Hawklow, Esq; who being indebted 40l. upon Bond to Thos Braffey, a Member of that Meeting, upon his Demand of Payment was incenfed againft him, and thus vented his Wrath upon his Friends. He alfo got an old Excommunicacion revived againft the faid Thos Braffey, and fent him to Prifon, and swore that he would fend his Wife thither alfo.

_ANNIO 1676._

John Simcock, for a second Offence in preaching at Meetings held in the Houfe of Randal Elliot in Ridby, had his Goods taken away to the Value of 41l. And feveral others for being there, to the Value of 14l. 14s. 6d.

_ANNIO 1677._

On Midsummer-day this Year, Sir Peter Leicifter, a Juftice of the Peace, who alfo acted the Part of an Informer, came perfonally to a Meeting at the Houfe of William Gandy, shut up the Doors, and placed a Guard of Soldiers at them, while he took a Lift of about two Hundred Names, and fined Margaret Fox and Thomas Doctora 20l. each, for Preaching; he alfo ordered 20l. to be levied on several of the Assemblies for the Houfe they met at, be Side their own particular Fines, for which he afligned Warrants of Distres, threatening the Confubies, that if they did not execute them to the utmoft, he would bind them to their good Behaviour, charging them to fend a Coo for 5l. and to take enough for themselves. Thofe Officers, thus animated, took away for that one Meeting, Goods and Cattle to the Value of about 120l. from John Hathurfs, Hugh Croft, Richard Parr, Eleazar Taylor, John Eaton jun, and Peter Pickering.

_ANNIO 1678._

Deborah Bulley of Alcandly, a Widow with fix Children, for a Meeting held at her Houfe, had taken from her by Ralph Rutter an Informer, and two By-liffs, five Cows worth 17l.
Thomas Tithe of Helsby, fined 20l. for a Meeting at his House, suffered the Loss of nine Cows worth 27l. five of which were fold for 14l. another for 1l. Rutter the Informer took two of them, and John Davis the Priest had the other. But this not satisfying them, they afterward took other Goods worth 7l. and a Cart and Wheels worth 50s. This Priest Davis was very officious in promoting the Sale of those Cattle and Goods, for which one Randal Malin thus reproved him: "John Davis, wilt thou take upon thee to be a Preacher of Righteousness, and put Men upon taking away and selling their honest Neighbours Goods? Doth thou believe this will cause an adding to thy Church daily such as shall be faved?" The Priest, offended at this Reproof, meditated Revenge, and procured a Warrant from Sir Philip Egerton for his Imprisonment, on an Information of his being concerned with one John Hodgkinson in preventing a Butcher from buying the Cattle offered to Sale, by telling him that they were diseained; for which Cauke Hodgkinson had been sent to Goal some Time before on Rutter's Information.

The said Randal Malin, for Praying in a Meeting, was fined 20l. 5s. for which Diftres was made of his Household Goods, Corn and Hay.

Taken also by Diftres for Meetings at Helsby and Newton, from

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Cadbury of Overton, Corn, Hay, and other Things, worth</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Trafford, a Cart and Wheels, worth</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Breton, four Cows and two young Beasts, worth</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hodgkinson, four Cows worth</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Akerbrook and Peter Hatton of Frodsham, Goods worth</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Loxone, Goods worth</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Ratton, five Cows worth</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and for another Meeting thorny after, two Horses &amp; a Mare worth</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Orme of Frodsham, Goods worth</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Stretch of Overton, Goods worth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Gregg of Barrow, a Mare and six Yearlings worth</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grievous was the Spoil made by the Informers, who took away Goods without producing their Warrant, and frequently fold the Cattle taken for less than one Third of their Value; for they took as much as they pleased, which they fold at what Price they list, and rendered no Account of any Overplus: In which Justice Egerton encouraged them, saying, he would justify them if they fold Cattle at 12d. a piece. Thus instructed, they fold as many Cattle for 4l. 5s. as were really worth 17l. From Arthur Wilcox they took a Nag, a Mare and two Heifers, worth 11l. and fold them for 4l. 10s. And when at another Time the said Arthur was fined 27l. 10s. they diseained a Bull and fifteen Cows, a Yoke of Oxen, a Nag, and a Mare, worth above 70l. and because a Neighbouring Constable refused his Assistance in making that Diftres, they complained against him to Justice Egerton, who bound him over to the Sessions, and so terrified him with Threats, that he chose to pay off the Fines, and take the Cattle upon himself. From Thomas Peck of Stanbore, they took a Mare, refusing to produce a Warrant for their doing; but said they had her, and would keep her. From Thomas Vernon of Stanbore, for a Fine but of 10s. they were driving away three Cows and two young Beasts worth 16l. which the Neighbours observing, prevented by engaging to pay the Fine. From Roger Dickes of Oeclesdon, they took two Mares worth 6l. and fold them for 20s.

Besides the Sufferings beforementioned, several others in this County, for Fines amounting to 29l. 15s. had Goods taken away to the Value of 51l. 18s. 1d.

John Simcock, fined for Preaching, had taken from him eight Cows and eleven Heifers, worth 90l.

Grievous Spoil made by Informers.
A Collection of the Sufferings

CHESHIRE.

Anno 1679.

The same John Simcock, for speaking some Words of Exhortation at a Funeral, had his Goods taken away to the Value of 100l.

Matthew Nixon of Keaquick, for a Meeting at his House, had taken from him three Cows, Hemp, and Houfhold Goods, to the Value of

And for being at that Meeting was taken
From Thomas Briggs of Newton, an Horfe fold for
William Taylor of Sutton, an Hog worth
Thomas Bolton of Norton, a Mare worth

In this Year was also taken by Diftrefs for Fines of 12 d. per Sunday, for Abfence from the National Worship, the Sum of 36l. 7s.

About twenty three others, convicted at the Quarter Seffions of one Month’s Abfence from their Parish Church on the Act of 23 Q. Eliz. were fined 20l. each, and returned into the Court of Exchequer, as Delinquents, indebted to the King, namely, John Wrench, Richard Pißen, Alice Jackson, Anne Wrench, Thomas Norcott, John Hall, Thomas Powel, Mary Norcott, Peter Dix, Samuel Towie, John Jackson, James Dix, William Woodcock, Mary Strete, John Peckow, Helen Peckow, Thomas Vernon, Thomas Peckow, Gilbert Woolam, Thomas Braffey, Joseph Powel, John Sharples, and Henry Fletcher.

Anno 1681.

John Simcock of Stock, by the Statute of 23 Eliz. made against Popifh Recu- fants, had Goods taken from him worth 40l.

In the fame Year Diftrefles were made on the Goods and Chattels of many Perfons in this County, for Fines laid on them for their Abfence from the National Worship, to the Amount of 17l. and upwards. And such as had no Goods, which through frequent Seizures was the Cafe of fome, were fent to Prifon, of whom were Thomas Frer of Kingsley, Thomas Stretch of Overton, and John Cotton of Frodsham. From one John Dutton of Overton, the Profe- cutors exorted a Demand of 7s. by forcibly halting him out of his Houfle, when his Family were in Bed, carrying him to an Alehoufe, and threatening infantly to fend him to Goal: By which they fo affrighted a Kinfwoman of his that the paid them.

Anno 1682.

Upon an Information made by Allen and Birket, two Informers, (the latter of whom shortly after fled the Country) of a Meeting at the Houfe of John Eaton ten. a Warrant was obtained from Sir Robert Leicester Justice, by which Diftrefles were made on the faid John Eaton and others, to the Value of 70l. 10s. 11d.

In the Month of November this Year, William Harvey, an Alderman of Chenfer, came to the Meeting there, and obferving who were present, in- formed the Mayor, and they two signed a Warrant, by which for Fines of 2l. 5s. Goods were taken to the Value of 5l. 11s. Of the Perfons fo fined and diftrained on, two, viz. Thomas Griffib and Edward Ogden, were by the Mayor’s Order committed to Prifon.

On the fame Day, Sir Robert Leicester, attended by one Captain Needham, with his Soldiers, went to the Meeting at Frankley, and fined all the Perfons mer, and ordered Diftrefles of their Goods to be made, which was done to the Value of 32l. 16s. 8d. of which, they laid, 2l. 13s. 4d. was for Charges,
it being usual with the Confable, Informers, and their Associates, to run up large Scores at Alchouses, and include the Reckoning as Part of the Fines.

John Kimnely, for being at several Meetings, had his Goods taken to the Value of 60l. And Shadrack Wallery fined 20l. for himself and three Sisters, had fourteen Cows taken worth 35l. and at another Time two Cows worth 5l. The House of James Clayton was beset in the Night by Confables, who broke open his Doors, and took away most of his Goods, amounting but to 3L. About the same Time Edmund Ogden, William Taylor, Charles Pickering, Alexander Lawrence, William Kent, Robert Dix, and William Swad, had also their Goods taken to the Value of 14l. 5l.

In this Year Leftwich Oldfield, one of the County Justices, discovered more Zeal than Knowledge in the Law, when coming too late to diliperse a Meeting, just before concluded, he ordered one William Becket, a rude Informer, to break the Door of the Meeting-house in pieces; and some Time after, when it had been mended again, he came with a Confable and others, and carried away all the Seats of the Place, with the Door and Window Shutters, and never returned them. He also employed the Informer, with Confables, to keep the Quakers out of their Meeting-house almost a Year together. After which he cauethome of them to appear at the Quarter Sessions, and procured the Commitment of thirteen of them to Prifon for three Months; And at another Quarter Sessions at Nantwich, he cauethome James Dix, Joseph Dix, and Samuel Tovey, to be imprisoned for the same Time: He likewise committed John Furnival and Henry Maddock. He also preferred Indictments against several for their religious Assemblies, whereupon they were convicted and fined; of whom John Kimnely and William Woodcock had their Goods distrained: The said John Kimnery, with Daniel Tewers a lame Man, whole Wife was also lame, and John Lamb a poor Labourer, were committed to the House of Correction for six Months; whither also were committed on the Act for Banishment, Anne Kylance, and Phoebe Gorf, a poor Widow, having three small Children dependent on her Labour for their Subsistence.

Divers other Persons were prosecuted this Year for Absence from the National Worship, and had their Goods taken by Diffreis to the Value of 66l. 8s. 10d.

**ANO 1683.**

On the 3d of the Month called June this Year, Thomas Needham and Philip Egerton Justices, came to a Meeting at Newton, and demanded of those who were met, whether they would enter into Recognizance to appear at the next Quarter Sessions, and upon their general Refusal so to do, they made a MitiQuest, and sent for two Confables, then at the publick Worship, to conduct about eighty of them to Chester Castle: Being brought thither, they could have neither Rooms nor Lodgings, but for two Nights were obliged, some of them to walk about, others to lie on Tables and Benches, and some on Flags spread upon the Floor. At length about thirty of them were put into a stifling Dungeon, out of which Felons were then removed: Five Weeks after seventy five of them were carried near fourteen Miles to the Sessions, where about eight of them were discharged, and most of the others fined; with an Order, in Case of Non-payment to commit them again to Prifon: By which Order many of them were recommitted within the next three Months, together with others to the Number of forty eight; among whom was Alice Hignell, a very aged Woman, and being exceeding weak, they carried her to Prifon in a Cart.

On the 26th of the Month called August this Year, the aforesaid Justices came again to the Meeting at the same Place, and committed to Prifon eighteen Perfons; all of whom (except one for whom Bond was given) lay there about five Weeks till the Quarter Sessions, where they were convicted on the Act for Banishment, for a second Offence, and the rest for a first Offence, and Warrants were issued to the Confables of the Places where they dwelt for levying 50s. upon each of them, or committing them again to Prifon:

**CHESHIRE.**

**1682.**

**Perfecuring Acts of L. Oldfield.**

**1683.**

About 180 Persons sent to Chester Castle.

A. Hignell carried to Prifon in a Cart. 18 Persons committed on the Act for Banishment.

75 Carried to Sessions.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

Cheshire. 1683.

In Consequence of which Thomas Williamson, Ralph Helfy jun. and Elizabeth White, were re-committed to Chester Gaol some Months after, and Mary, Wife of Benjamin Bung, was also re-committed by the Name of Mary Lew Widow, by which Name, though the Gaoler acknowledged the Commitment to be erroneous, he nevertheless received her.

Sicknefs of J. Candy.

John Candy of Over-Whitley, summoned to appear at Chester Assizes in September this Year, waited there a Week and was not called, wherefore the Bayliff committed him to Prison, till a Warrant came to bring him to the Quarter Sessions at Knutsford on the 2d of October, where he also waited two Days and was not called: He was returned to Prison at Chester, where, being a weakly Man, the Fatigue of Travelling, and Durance of Imprisonment, caused him a Fit of Sicknefs to the great Hazard of his Life.

On the 21st of October, Thomas Wilecock and William Harvey, Aldermen of Chester, took ten Persons out of a Meeting there, and sent them to Prison. At the next Sessions they were indicted, and by the Jury found not guilty: A Verdict the Court rejected twice, and sent the Jury out again, but they persisted in their Judgment. The Court nevertheless sent them back to Prison till an Adjournment of the Sessions two Months after, at which they were not called, After which they were privately discharged by Alderman Harvey on their Promise to appear at the next Sessions; but no farther Notice was taken of them.

On the 21st of the Month called January, Thomas Needham and Philip Egerton Justices, came to a Meeting at Newton, and finding a Person at Prayer, Justice Needham fell upon him, beat him on the Head, and punched him on the Breast with his Cane, pulled his Neckcloth in pieces, and threw him down and kicked him. He also struck several others so that their Heads were swelled with the Blows. The other Justices desired him to forbear, laying, Let us prosecute the Law upon them, but not abuse them. Thus checked he forbore striking, but continued railing, telling them, they were Dogs and no Men, no more Christians than their Horses, &c. Then they took their Names, fined them, and granted Warrants for Distress, by which was taken

From John Williamson of Creewood-ball, a Mare worth 8 0 0
John Clark of Frodsham, Cloth Wonders 5 0 0
Elizabeth Sarratt of Woodhouse, Goods worth 2 0 0
Peter Hatton, James Hatton, and Richard Sarratt 0 15 0

15 15 0

All the Goods of T. Roland forfeited.

? Committed, and three of them committed on the Ait for Banishment.

Thomas Roland of Aston, was also fined 5s. which a Neighbour paid to keep him from Prison, he having no Goods left, for all his personal Estate had been lately feiz'd by an Esthequer Process for 20l. per Month for Abfence from his Parifh Church.

On the 24th of the Month called February, Constables, with a Warrant from Leftwich Oldfield Justice, took by Force seven Persons out of a Meeting at Middlewich, and carried them before him, who sent them to Chester Caflle till the next Sessions, when four of them, viz. William Kent, William Rylance, John Lamb, and Daniel Tower, were convicted of a third Offence in order to Banishment; and the other three, namely, John Furnival, Joseph Dix, and Peter Gorf, were fined for a second Offence. The said John Lamb died in Prison near two Years after.

Of those who Suffered this Year by the Statute made against Papifh Recusants

Sufferings on the Statute for 20l. per Month, were

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Wilcoxen of Manley</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Brown of Kingley</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Woodcock of Church-holm</td>
<td>11 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Tamney of Hanford</td>
<td>16 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

65 5 0 Car. over
Chap. 7. of the People called QUAKERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Sarratt of Croton</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bancroft of Etchels in Netherden Parish</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Roland of Weaverham</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Walworth of Frogham</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

146 11 2

In this Year also many suffered by Distresses of Goods for their conscientious Abstinence from the National Worship, to the Amount of 74l. 3s. 9d. 4d. Joseph Shawcroft, for lack of Distresses, was sent to Prison; and Deborah Buffel of Axendly, Widow, who had before suffered the Loss of all her Goods, was, by Warrant from Justice Egerton, committed to Goal for Abstinence from the Parish Worship four Days, Part of which Time she was confined in Prison. Among the Distresses last mentioned, Jeremiah Owen, Baker, of Stockport, had Bread taken from him, which was offered to be given to the Poor of the Town, but they refused it, saying, they would rather starve than take it. So it was restored to the Owner. There was also a Quantity of Cheese, taken from Jane Scriver, given to the Poor of the Parish; several of whom brought back to the Owner what they had received of it, till near one Half was so returned: The Conscientious of the Sufferers Innocence did so affect the Minds of many, that they thought it a Sin to partake of any Part of the Spoil.

A N N O 1684.

On the 20th of the Month called April this Year, William Harvey Alderman, with a Constable and other Affiants, came to a Meeting in Cheshier, and committed ten Persons to the City Goal: They were soon after discharged on Promise to appear at next Sessions: But it happened, before the End of that Sessions, that the said Alderman Harvey, their principal Professor, was seized with an extreme Pain in his Bowels, for which he could find no Remedy, though he swallowed Bullets of Gold, and tried other Experiments without Success: He died in a very short Time. This uncommon End of a Person very earnest in executing the Laws against religious Meetings, could not but come under the Remarks and Censure of those who had been Sufferers through his Means.

On the 1st of the Month called June, Hugh Burgess, for a Meeting at his House in Wilmslow, was fined 20l. and 20l. more for his Wife's speaking a few Words in that Meeting, for which the Constables and Informers took away all the Goods they could find in his House, to the Value of 17l. At the same Meeting was John Milner, whom they fined 15l. for himself and others; but he, foreseeing the Ruin he was exposed to, had advanced his Stock to one of his Creditors for Payment of his just Debts: The Constables seized his Cattle, which the Creditor reprieved. At this the Justice, John Ander, highly differed, sent the Constables and Informers again, who seized all that was in the House. The Justice also so terrified the Creditor, that he caused him to be bound for Payment of 10l. which was added to the Debt of the said John Milner.

Thomas Pratt of Wilmslow, for a Meeting at his House, was fined 20l., but he being very poor, the Officers, who broke open his Doors, and rifled his House, could find no more Goods than amounted to 3l. 6s. 6d. which they took, and the poor Man and his Family were obliged to seek for Lodging at their Neighbours Houses.

From Elizabeth Sarratt of Woodhouse, Widow, was taken on the Statue of 20l. per Month, for Abstinence from the National Worship, Corn, Cattle, and other Goods, worth 17l. 8s. And from Mary Trafford, Widow, for her Constancy in attending religious Meetings, Cattle worth 11l. 10s. And from Elizabeth...
A Collection of the Sufferings

CHESHIRE.

1684.

**Fines for**

- **Fines for**
  - [Text not legible]

From the publick Worship, to the Value of 8l. 5s. 10d. Also from *John Brown* and *John Watwork*, to the Value of 12l.

In this Year several Persons had their Goods taken by Distresses for Fines of 12l. each Sunday, for abjuring from the publick Worship, to the Value of 3l. 5s. 3d. And *John Cotton*, for a Fine of 45. was committed to Prison.

*John Heffy*, having been fined 8s. and no Distresses to be found, the Warrant was returned, and a new one granted for his Imprisonment. The Constable broke open his Door, and took him and thrust him into a nasty Place of Confinement in the Court-house, but after some Time turned him out again, bidding him to be ready next Morning to go to Chester Goal; but reflecting afterward on the Illegality of what he had already done, he proceeded no farther.

**ANNO 1685.**

On the 26th of the Month called May, *Benjamin Bangs*, for Preaching in a Meeting, had Bedding and other Goods carted away by two Bayliffs to the Value of 20l. And several others, for meeting together, suffered Distresses of Goods, to the Value of 31l. 19s. 6d.

*Thomas Griffith* had Sentence of Premunire paffed upon him for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance. And *Peter Dutton*, for the fame Cause, suffered about a Year's Imprisonment.

*Thomas Buckley*, for a Demand of 10s. for a Church-Rate, so called, had his Corn and an Horse taken away worth 5l. And *Ralph Brock*, for a Claim of 6s. 8d. a Cow worth 3l. 6s. 8d.

**ANNO 1686.**

On the 12th of October this Year, the following Persons were released out of Prison by King James's general Pardon, viz.

*Thomas Griffith*, who had been close confined under Sentence of Premunire sixteen Months.

*Henry Abery*, who had been imprisoned about the fame Length of Time for being at a Meeting.

*Edmund Ogden*, *Mary Edge*, and *Francis Morgan*, taken at a Meeting above two Years before.

*William Kent*, *William Rylance*, and *Daniel Towers*, who had been Prisoners about two Years on the Act for Banishment.

*John Cotton* and *Jonathan Woodward*, who had been confined twenty three Months for want of Effects to make Distresses when fined for Abjuring from the National Worship. And

*Peter Dutton*, who had been Prisoner about a Year for refusing the Oath of Allegiance.

The Account of Tithes, taken from Persons called *Quakers* in this County, from the Year 1674 to the Year 1690, including both those Years, amounts to 989l. 12s. 8d.

Summary of Tithes taken in this County.

CHAP.
CHAP. VIII.

CORNWALL.

ANNO 1655.

The earliest Prosecution of the People called Quakers in this County appears to be that of George Fox, Edward Pott, and William Salt, who travelling together, and preaching the Gospel, were taken into Custody, and, under a Guard of Horses, sent to Priston with the following Mittimus, viz.

"Peter Ceely, one of the Justices of the Peace of this County, to the Keeper of his Highness's Goal at Launceston, or his lawful Deputy in that Behalf, Greeting." "I send you herewithal by the Bearer hereof, the Bodies of Edward Pott of Bristol, and George Fox of Drayton and Clea in Leicestershire, and William Salt of London, which they pretend to be the Places of their Habitations, who go under the Notion of Quakers, and acknowledge themselves to be such, who have spread several Papers tending to the Disturbance of the publick Peace, and cannot render any lawful Account of coming into these Parts, being Persons altogether unknown, and having no Pass for their travelling up and down the Country, and refusing to give Sureties for their good Behaviour, according to the Law in that Behalf provided, and refuse to take the Oath of Abjuration, &c. These are therefore in the Name of his Highness the Lord Protector, to will and command you, that when the Bodies of the said Edward Pott, George Fox, and William Salt, shall be unto you brought, you them receive, and in his Highness's Prifon aforesaid you safely keep them, until by due Course of Law they shall be delivered. Hereof fail not, as you will answer the Contrary at your Peril. Given under my Hand and Seal at Saint Ives the eighteenth Day of January 1655. "P. Ceely."

After nine Weeks Imprisonment they were brought before Chief Justice Glyn at the Assizes, when the Caufe of their Commitment appeared insufficient, for the Paper mentioned in the Mittimus, was only an Exhortation to fear God, and to learn of Christ the Light, and had nothing in it tending to Sedition, nor had they broken any Law. Nevertheless, the Judge, not willing to discharge those whom by Law he could not condemn, fined them 5s. each, under Pretence of a Contempt of the Court, in coming before him with their Hats on, and for not paying those Fines, remanded them to Priston, where they were most inhumanly used, being put into a dismal Dungeon, called Doomsdale, a Place where the Excrements of the Prisoners had lain many Years, so that it was like Mire, and in some Parts of it up to the Top of the Shoes in Ordure and Urine. Here they were forced to stand all Night, for they could not lie down by reason of the Filth, nor would the Gaoler suffer them to have any Straw to lie on. Thus they continued a confiderable Time, till the Sessions at Banim, when upon representing their Case to the Justices, they obtained an Order for opening the Door of Doomsdale, and that they might be suffered to.

Vol. I.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

CORNWALL.

1655.

O. Cromwell's Remark on one who offered to it in Prison in G. Fox's stead.

H. Peters's Observation on G. Fox's Imprisonment.

Concerning T. Lower.

Their Difficulties.

Actual Goaler's orders required.

Others imprisoned for visiting the Prisoners.

Imprisonment of J. Ellis. Baiting of N. Jule.

Prisoners at Truro. Imprisonment of T. Maynard and J. Myers.

Others also imprisoned.

Cruel Confinement of T. Deechle.

Hostile attempting a religious procession near Prifon.

Prijon became Vol. Captain in a Meeting.

Probability of the body of George Fox's Stead: But Cromwell answered, he could not grant it, being contrary to Law, and turning to some of his Council standing by, queried, Which of you would as much for me, if I were in the same Condition? Upon this, and other Applications to him on their behalf, he sent an Order to the Governor of Pendennis Castle to examine into the Circumstances of their Case: On which Occasion Hugh Peters, one of the Professor's Chaplains, told him, he could not give George Fox a better Opportunity of spreading his Principles in Cornwall, than by imprisoning him there. The Truth of which Observation the Sequel confirmed, for he was visited by many, of whom several embraced his Doctrine; one of which was Thomas Lower, a Physician of London, who, asking many Questions concerning Religion, received such clear Answers from George Fox, that he said, his Words were as a Flash of Lightning, they ran through him, adding, that he had never met with Men of such Wisdom and Penetration in all his Life. By their Means he became fully convinced of the Doctrine of Truth, which he afterward made a publick Profession of. The Whole time of their Imprisonment was about thirty Weeks, when they were discharged by an Order from Major-General Deprose. The Cafe of the Goaler who had so barbarously treated them was observable; for in the next Year he was turned out of his Place, and for some Crime cast into Goal himself, where, for his unruly Behaviour, he was by the succeeding Goaler put into Downstall, locked in Irons, and beaten, and bid to remember, how be had abused those good Men in that nasty Dungeon. Thus the divine Justice overtook him, deservedly rewarding him with the same Measure which he had unjustly meted unto others. At length he died in the Prifon, poor and miserable.

Anne Blakely, James Godfrey, and Joseph Coale, were imprisoned at Launceston for no other Cause than visiting the Prisoners, and representing their Cafe to the Justices: After a long Confinement, Coale being discharged, and going homeward, was taken up again, and recommitted before he got out of the County.

John Ellis, going to Market, was taken on the Road not far from Home, and sent to Goal.

Nicholas Jofe was assaulted, and forcibly beaten by a Person who met him on the Highway, and when he complained to the Magistrates found no Redress.

Dorothy Wragg, for visiting Susanna Daniel, imprisoned at Truro, was also there detained.

ANNO 1656. Benjamin Maynard, standing still in the Place of publick Worship at Launceston, was laid violent Hands on, and by the Recorder comm.itted to Goal, where he suffered long Imprisonment. Also James Myers, for speaking in Opposition to the Doctrine of the Priest, after his Sermon at Truro, was imprisoned a long Time among Felons in Downstall.

ANNO 1657. For the like Cause of opposing in publick the Doctrine of the Established Preachers, were imprisoned, Robert Howkin and John Mably; Against the former of whom, an Indictment was drawn up at the Sessions, but the Grand Jury would not find it. Joanna Edwards was also imprisoned near half a Year for the like Offence.

Thomas Deechle, for refusing to pay Tithes, was kept in Prijon at Bodmin under a cruel Keeper, who would not suffer some of his Friends to visit him, and beat and abused others who came to see him. James Myers and Edward Winacott were violently haled out of a Meeting at Stoke-Cliveland by the High Constable and his Affidants, who abused them very much, and then carried them before a Justice, who sent them to Launceston Goal, where they were detained a long Time.

In the Month called August this Year, many of this People were assembled for Worship on the Down near Penryn, when a Captain with his Troop of Horse came fiercely ruffling on them, and had not the Horsemen been more merciful than the Riders, several in all Probability had been trod under Foot.
Chap. 8. of the People called Quakers.

Foot: The Captain ordered some to be stript, others searched, and took away one of their Horses; some of them were beaten, others had their Blood spilt, and some had the Hair of their Heads plucked off by the Soldiers. At length the Captain, dividing his Troop, ordered them to be carried as Prisoners, some one way, and some another; the Soldiers having to separate them at some Miles Distance, and taken from them what they pleased, left them.

ANNO 1658. Laceday Hambly was imprisoned several Weeks at Bawmim, for not paying Tithes of Ghee and Swine, amounting but to 13s. 4d., though she had in that and the former Year suffered Distress to the Value of above 45s., for about 8l. demanded.

John Hambly was imprisoned twelve Weeks on an Exchequer Process for Tithes. Also John Ellis was kept Prisoner in a close nayty Room, among so many other Prisoners, that the Stench of the Place bred a kind of Infection among them: While thus confined, his Wife was not suffered to go in to carry him Food, but he was obliged to take it in at an Hole in the Door.

In this Year Sampson Hawkin was imprisoned for publickly opposing a Preacher at Southill, of which being convicted on an Indictment at Sessions, he was sent to Bridewell, and kept there twenty three Weeks. Trijram Clark, on a Charge of the like Nature, was a Prisoner some Time at Launcefion, but being indicted at the Sessions was acquitted by the Jury.

John Rossett was imprisoned six Months for speaking to the Priest of Perry in the Street, for it was criminal at that Time to call in Question the Truth of the Preachers by Law established, and the Justices were impoverished by an Ordinance of Parliament, to send to Prison those who should publish and maintain, that their Ministers were not true Ministers. Hence proceeded the Imprisonment of Edward Hince, a poor Man, for speaking to the Priest of Triro: He was committed by the Mayor and another Justice there, who yet had so much Confidence in the Man's Integrity and Innocence, that they suffered him, while a Prisoner, to return Home and work for his Family.

John Ellis, for not putting off his Hat, when in Presence of two Justices, was by them sent to Launcefion Goal, and kept twenty Weeks among suspected Felons, till the Aflizes, and then fined twenty Marks for coming to the Bar with his Head covered.

ANNO 1659. Trisram Clark of Stake-Climfsland, suffered Distress to the Value of 4l. for refusing to take an Oath at the Mannour Court there: And William Hawke of Triro, was sent to Goal for refusing to take the Oath of Abjuration, tendered by twojustices on purpose to ensnare him.

About this Time more than twenty Prisoners, presidet at Sessions for not going to the publick Worship, were imprisoned for refusing to find Sureties for their good Behaviour, which they always refused to do, not only because they knew their own Innocence, but because such Bonds would be but Weapons against them in their Enemies Hands, who would not fail to interpret their religious Meetings, which they thought themselves obliged to attend, as a Breach of the Peace.

On the 27th of the Month called June this Year, was a Meeting in the Borough of Lifeshead, where a Multitude of rude People came in, halloewing, finging, railing, throwing Dirt, Stones, Mire, and filthy Excrement, on the Clothes, Heads, and Faces of those that were met, beating some with Clubs, others with their Fills, and breaking a Pitcher about the Head of George Bewley. One wicked Fellow founded an hunting Horn, and railed a Cry of his Hounds, to drown the Voice of the Preacher. They threw George Bewley and others down a steep Hill on the Pavement; and while they were pulling the Hair off their Heads, and tearing the Clothes of George Bewley, the Priest, who had smoking his Pipe in a Chamber Window, animated the Rabble, crying, Hold him fast, keep him in, if his Brains be knocked out, he has his own feeling. This Violence continued till some of the Persecuted were almost tranqulised and ready to faint. At length, some of them being let into an Houle, and received

CORN: WALL. 1657.

Imprisonments for others.

Close Confinement of John Ellis.

Imprisonments for diverse Causes.

Impriomment of 2 for not Smewing.

and of 20 for Absence from the National Worship.

Riotous insults in Lifeshead.

ANNO 1658.
secured from the inferior Mob, (for some of the Rabble were Men of Figure, and one a Magistrate of the Town) the Suffering began to cease.

We are next to relate the remarkable Case of Anne Upcott, Daughter to the Priests of Agistle, who being convinced of the Truth, separated from the publick Worship, and testified against the vain Conversation of the Professors of those Times: This incensed her Father and three Brothers against her, so that they offered Occasion to prosecute her; a peculiar Instance of which is as follows, viz. On the First-day of the Week, which she was putting on her Clothes, she found her Waistcoat torn, and was mending it, when one of her Sisters came into the Room, the acquainted her Brother, who also was Contable, of it, he goes to a Justice, and gets a Warrant to bring her before him, who ordered her to pay 5s. for Sabbath-breaking, and authorized her Brother either to levy the same upon her Goods, or fetch her in the Stocks. The spiteful Brother took the rougher Course, and put her in the Stocks in a Time of much Rain, himself with his Father and Brothers being placed in a Window hard by, and from thence jeering and scoffing at her, and encouraging the Boys and other Rabble to abuse her, intimating that some of the Neighbours went to see their unnatural Useage of her: Which Cruelty of theirs affords this Observation, that Men of ill Morals may be extremely superstitious.

ANNO 1660. In this and the three foregoing Years were taken by Diffrets from fundry Perfons in this County, for Demands of Tithes amounting to 10l. 9l. Goods worth 57l. 11s. 7d. And for Demands of 3l. 2s. 7d. for repairing the publick Worship-houses, Goods worth 7l. 19s. 6d.

In October this Year, Richard Tregennow, arrested for Tithes at the Suit of James Forbes, Priest, was call'd into the Sheriff's Prison at Bodmin: While close Prisoner there, he was judica'd into the Exchequer, and for not appearing, a Writ of Rebellion was issu'd against him, by which he was taken from his House (whither he had Leave of his Keeper to go for a little Time in Harvest) and carried to the Fleet in London. After some Years Confinement there, he had Leave of the Warden to go and visit his Family, which Liberty his Admiralty soon deprived him of by cauting him to be arrested in a sham Action for 100l. and committed to the Sheriff's Prison in the Month called May 1664, where he lay, till the Priest's Attorney, by means of a false Return and other undue Practice, freed him to an Exigent and Outlawry, whereupon a Writ of Enquiry was executed, and his Estate of 40l. per Annum was seiz'd, his Goods and Cattle dispossessed, and his Wife obliged to pay Rent for their own House, to prevent herself and ten Children from being turned out of Doors.

John Ellis of Penhance Market, was taken by the Town-Serjeants, on a Judgment against him in the Hundred-Court for Tithes, and kept Prisoner severel Years. And about the same Time, Thomas Bant of Quibbick was sent to Prison for Tithes.

On the 2d of November was a Meeting at Mabb for the New Town, whether a Sergeant with Soldiers came from Pendennis Castle, and using much ill Language, demanded the Names of the Persons present, which being given, under Pretence of searching for Letters, they rifled their Pockets, took away all their Money, (except one Great) and several of their Clothes, and the Womens Aprons; and then carried them all to Penryn, and next Day to Pendennis Castle, where they were ordered to be put into the Dungeon.

Toward the latter End of this Year many were committed to Prison for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, which at that Time was generally tendered them, viz.

In November, John Stevens of Boscasle, who was sent for on purpose by two neighbouring Justices.

In the Month called January, Nicholas Jeph passing through Truro, was by the Mayor sent to Prison. Also Peter Towson, as he was going about Bufinels into Bodmin: And Edward Watton, taken by Soldiers out of his own House, and committed by the Mayor of Pendane: Also Francis Hodge and
Richard Mills, who being observed in Falmouth Market with their Hats on, during the Reading of a Proclamation, were sent by the Government of Penzance Castle to the Mayor of Penzance, and by him to Prison: Also Edward Angiers and John Kirton, who being brought to the Sessions, for refusing the Oath of a Convict, were there again exhorted with the Oath of Allegiance. From a Meeting at their House was taken Lovelade Hamble, with John Rosett, Joseph Elliott, Philip Elliott, John Hambley, Hugh Reynolds, Drew Sweet, William Benny, and Peter Godfrey: There were conveyed by an unnecessary Guard of two Convicts and forty Affiliants to the Justices, who tended them the Oath: George Whitford and Charles Appleby of Launceston, who were sent for to the County Court, and refusing to Swear, after a Week's Imprisonment there, were sent to Launceston Gaol; as had been the Day before William Hawkins, taken standing at his own Door. On the same Day George Read, an Apprentice, going to visit his Father, was taken by a Convict, and carried to a Justice, who tended the Oath to him, and also to Henry Krykes, who had been taken out of his own House. Samuel Jeffery and John Martin were taken on the Road by two Soldiers, and carried to the Mayor of Penzance, who after two Weeks Imprisonment there, tended them the Oath, and sent them to Launceston Goal for refusing it. Thomas Gibbons was apprehended as he was visiting some Friends at Stoke-Climland. Richard Rider and Henry Ford, taken out of their own House, and sent to Goal by the Mayor of Marazion; and John Hodge was also committed to Prison for the same Cause. At a Meeting at the House of John Ellis of Jaff, a Convict with about one Hundred Attendants, armed with Clubs and Staves, took George Read, Tobias Read, John Read, and John Tomkin, whom they carried before two Justices, who sent them to Gaol. Thomas Martin, taken at a Meeting at Agell, was sent thence to Goal: Others were committed to the Marshall's Prison for refusing the Oath, viz. George Hawkins, William Clarke, Daniel Clark, Robert Hawkins, Elizabeth Collins, Thomas Badcock, Walter Hawkins, Samuel Hawkins, and George Clark, taken at a Meeting; also Philip Dening, after he had been kept two Days and two Nights in the Dark-house at Launceston: And William Trotwood, John Trotwood, Ephraim Mills, John Tregennis, John Creagie, Richard Cornish, Richard Moon, and Peter Odger, taken out of Meetings at Mabb.

ANNO 1661. On the 25th of November this Year, Thomasin Tregennis Widow, was committed to Prison for not paying Tithes.

ANNO 1662. In the Month called July, Thomas Mounce of Launceston, was committed to Launceston Castle by a Warrant from two Justices, for not appearing in the Arch Deacon's Court in a Cause of Tithes. After two Years Imprisonment, Judge Archer at the Affizies, declared his Commitment to be illegal; yet, instead of discharging the poor Man, continued him in Prison for a Fine of 5l. then imposed on him for not putting off his Hat in Court.

In September the same Year, Edward Hancock of Mouseygat, by an Attachment out of the Exchequer, in a Case of Tithes, was sent to the Sheriff's Prison at Bodmin.

On the 27th of the Month called August, Nicholas Jaff, George Read, John Matthews, Samuel Jeffery, Richard Hunt, Degory Vingoe, Jenkins Vingoe, John Tomkin, Joanna Ponwarden, Mary Ponwarden, Jane Wilkey, Anne Tr.mvcce, and Blanch Bridget, with three others, were taken by Captain Jones and a Company of Soldiers, out of a Meeting at Jaff, and sent by a Justice to Launceston Goal: At the Affizies they were indicted on the Conventicle Act, and the first four fined 40s. each, and recommitted till Payment. Of the rest, who were acquitted, the Judge demanded Sureties for their good Behaviour; and upon Refusal returned them also to Prison, where they lay a long Time.

ANNO 1663. In November this Year, were taken from Lovelade Hamble, on an Execution for Demands of 19s. 4d. for Tithes, at the Suit of the Lord Mohun and Katherine May Impropriators, Cattle and Horses to the Value of 103l. After which, the Bayliffs, pretending a Writ of Rebellion, broke open five Doors, and having taken her, and with much Incivility kept her all Night.

Imprisonments for Tithes.

T. Mounce's wrongful imprisonments.

16 Sent to Prison, and acquitted at the Affizies, yet recommitted.

Violent Persecution of Lovelade Hamble for Tithes.
CORNWALL 1663.

In an Alchouie, carried her next Day to the Sheriff's Prifon at Bodmin. And in the Month called January following, Thomas Deble of Quiblick, had taken from him on an Execution, at the Suit of one Carey a Prieff, for Tithes, Cattle, Horfes, and Sheep, worth 32 l. Also about the fame Time, Henry Grubb of Stoke Clifland, at the Suit of William Pike, Prieff of that Parifh, was committed to Tremation Castle, where he continued Prifoner severall Years. 

John Jenkins and John Gilbert were taken out of a Meeting at the Houfe of Richard Tregewins, and fent to Laurencefon Goal: About a Week after, Thomas Matthew and John Chapman, with his Sons John and Richard, were for the fame Caufe fent to the fame Place.

In this Year Peter Townfon and Jane his Wife, and Charles Appleby, and Mary his Wife, were committed to Prifon by the Mayor of Lifheard, for co-habiting, not being married according to the Method prefcribed by the Liturgy of the Church; though it was well known, that they had taken each other in Marriage in a pulichick Assembly before many Witneffes of good Repute, who had attened a Testimonial thereof.

Elizabeth Hill, a Widow, of Lifheard, had her Goods taken by Diftrefs for Abfence from the Parifh-Church. Also Stephen Pawlin of Lifheard, and his Sons, Syfon and Thomas, were imprifoned for reffufing Sureties for their good Behaviour, and had Goods taken away to the Value of 3 l. 12 s. for the Charge of carrying them to Goal.

Among the Magiftrates in this County, one of the moft noted for his fiery Zeal againft the Quakers was Major Robinson, a Justiffice of the Peace and Member of Parliament. He had been active in fending many of them to Prifon, and hearing that the Goaler had given fome of them Leave at Times to go Home and visit their Families, he complained againft him at the Affizes, and had him fined an Hundred Marks for his good Nature. It was this Man's Di- version to harrafs the Quakers, and the Disturbing their Meetings he sportively called Fanatick-banting. The difmal Exit of this violent Perfcutor was remarkable. Not long after that Affize wherein he got the Goaler fined for his Lenity to the Prifoners, he fent one Day to a Neighbouring Justice to go with him a Fanatick-banting. On the Day appointed for that Sport, he ordered his Man to meet him with his Horfe fome Diftance from his Houfe: He then went into a Field, where he was ufed to play with a Bull, and fenced at him with his Staff as he was wont to do; but the Bull ran fiercely at him, fruck his Horn into his Thigh, and fo lifting him on his Horn, threw him over his Back, and tore up his Thigh to his Belly, and when he came to the Ground, he broke his Leg. The Bull then gored him again, and roam'd and licked up his Blood. Several Workmen came up, but could not beat off the Bull till they fetched Dogs to bait him. The Major's Sitter hearing of this Difaftr, came and faid, Alas, Brother, what an heavy Judgment is this! He replied, It is an heavy Judgment indeed. He was carried Home andfoon died. His tragical End was much remarked, and many were of Opinion, that the divine Justice was eminently confpicuous therein.

ANNO 1664. Katharine Gay of Cadstock, Widow, at the Suit of the Prieff of that Parifh, for Tithes, had Goods taken from her by an Execution to the Value of 29 l. Upon Enquiry into the Proceeding, it appeared that the Prieff's Agent and Sollcitor had entred a falfe Judgment, and illegally obtained an Execution. The Judgment, upon a Motion, was reverfcd, but no Reftitution made to the Widow of her Goods wrongfully taken.

Thomas Mounce, at the Suit of Hugh Ringwood, Prieff of Broadacook, had an Horfe, Cattle, and Sheep, taken by an Execution, for Tithes, to the Value of 18 l.

ANNO 1665. Elizabeth Hill of Lifheard, was fined by the Mayor for opening her Shop on the Day called Christmas-day, and suffered Diftrees of Goods worth 30 s.
ANNO 1666. Observable in this Year were the arbitrary Doings of one Pike, Priest of Stoke-Climland, who under Pretense of taking his Tithe, carried out of Men's Grounds what Quantities of Corn he pleased: From Daniel Clarke he took two Thirds of his whole Crop of Oats: From George Hawkin one fourth Part of his Wheat: He also with his Son's Assistance, beat the said George Hawkin, and Sampson his Son, so cruelly, that they were disabled from working many Days after. The only Provocation to this Usage, was the Man's asking this Priest, whether he were come to rob him? at a Time when he took away the fifth Part of his Oats instead of the tenth.

ANNO 1667. In the Month called June this Year, we find Richard Tregennis continued a Prisoner in the Sheriff's Prison at Bodmin, where he had been confined six Years and eight Months, at the Suit of James Forbes Priest, for Tithes.

ANNO 1668. Thomas Dooble was committed to the Sheriff's Ward at Bodmin, for not paying Tithes, at the Suit of Thomas Carew Clerk, and continued there a long Time. In the same Year George Whitford, Elizabeth Hill, and Rebecca Chapman, were put into the Cage, and kept there seven Hours, for opening their Shops on the Day called Christmas-day, and for the same Cause Sampson Paulin, and Thomas Paulin, were sent to Prison; also John Tregennis of Falmouth, who was continued under Confinement twenty two Days.

ANNO 1669. Thomas Badcock, being in his lawful Business, was, without any Provocation given, cruelly beaten by John Pike, Son of the Priest of Stoke-Climland, so that he was for a Time thought to be dead, and lay sick above a Week after.

John Tregennis was imprisoned forty Days, for Tithes of 10s. Value, and afterward for the same Demand, had Goods taken in Execution worth 5l. 10s. at the Suit of Francis Bedford, a Priest of Falmouth.

John Scantlebury, Stephen Richards, and Jane Trevation, were imprisoned for opening their Shops on the Day called Christmas-day; as also Cyprian Shepherd of Pewryn.

ANNO 1670 and 1671. In these Years Loveday Hambly, a faithful and virtuous Woman, for her frequenting religious Meetings, which were often held at her House at Tregangeves, suffered Diffrets of Goods at several Times, to the Value of 127l. 10s. 6d. Part of those Goods being the Property of Thomas Leyer, he appealed to the Quarter Sessions, and got an Order for Reposition: But the Person who had wrongfully taken Possession of them evaded that Order, and never restored any of them. For the Preaching of James Park at some of those Meetings, and themselves being there, Ambrose Groffe had Goods taken from him to the Value of 20l. and Henry Constable to the Value of 15l. The principal Actors in these Prosecutions were Degory Puckle the Justice of the Peace and his Clerk, John May and William Allen Constables, and one Thomas Hodge. All these were together visited with a long and tedious Sickness, which disabled them from molesting the Meetings for an Interval of about fifteen Months: During their Affliction they all feemd penitent for what they had done, but when recovered, returned (all except Hodge) like the Dog to his Vomit. Mary, a profane Wretch, when asked, How he dare return so soon to a Practice he had seemed so far from, answered, Needs must when the Devil drives. The Justice also encouraged him, saying, he was a Servant to God and the King, and a Friend to the Poor; though it was observed that the Poor had little of the Spoil. As for Hodge, he behaved afterward as a sincere Penitent.

For a Meeting at Prians, Edmund Hunces Doors were broke open, and all the Goods in his House, worth about 6l. taken away, the Officers having a special Warrant for so doing, by Virtue of which they relieved the People in the Street, and commanded all Persons from sixteen to sixty Years of Age to assist them, as if they had been about some dangerous Enterprise. One Avery a Constable, in making this Distress, was struck with a Remorse of Conscience visible...
visible in his Paleness and Trembling, acknowledging it to be the greatest Sin he ever did. But those Officers were sometimes over-awed by the Penalty of the Law, and the Threats of the Informers, to act against their Judgments; one Stephen Roule, a Constable, having been fined, and his Cattle and Sheep seized, for Neglect of Duty in making Distreffes. Another Constable, named William Jones, making a Distress on William Hawkey, to the Value of 8l. 10s. took among the rest, a Coat and Cloak from the poor Man’s Back; but being shortly after taken sick, he acknowledged his Affliction to be a just Judgment upon him for persecuting the Innocent. At Truro, Elizabeth Angier, an ancient and feeble Woman, going up Stairs into the Meeting, was pulled down by a Constable, who dragged her along the Street, and on the rude Boys to pelt her with Stones and Dirt. The Informers and others, threw Hugh Reynolds down on the Stones in the Dirt; and wantonly spurr’d themselves by carrying him on their Shoulders like a dead Corps, and profanely crying, Come let us sing a Psalm.

John Tregennis of Falmouth, for permitting Meetings at his House, suffered Distress of his Goods to the Value of 20l. And divers other Persons, for Meetings there and at Mabb, had their Goods taken to the Value of 19l. 19s.

For Meetings held near the Lands-End in 1670, Distresses were made on John Wallis, George Read, William Roberts, and others, to the Value of 64l. 2s. and from John Taylor of Marazion, for being at a Meeting, Goods worth 2l. 7d. These Distresses were made upon the Information of William-Thomas, Clerk to Hugh Jones a Justice of the Peace, who himself took Part of the Goods, which were carried to his House, and he obliged his Servants to take some of them for Wages. It was observed, that one of the Buyers of those Goods, had a Murrain suddenly fell among his Cattle, which swept many of them away in a little Time.

In the Year 1671 Lovelady Hambly had three Mows of Corn seized by Bailiffs for John May Improvisor, which, together with the Wagggon he carried them away upon, were esteemed worth 53l. 6s. 8d. The Servants of the said Improvisor had taken from her in the foregoing Year, Cattle and Swine, to the Value of 23l. 13s. 4d.

Peter Toften and George Whitford of Lifeard, for Abstention from the National Worth, had Goods taken from them to the Value of 9s. and Charles Appleby to the Value of 7s.

ANNO 1672. John Scastlebury of Falmouth, for a Demand of 20s. for Tithes, had taken from him by Francis Bedford Priest, Serge worth 3l. 16s.

In these Years were discharged out of Prison in this County, by Letters Patent from King Charles the Second, the following Persons, viz. Nicholas Jofe, Stephen Read, John Wallis, Thomas Richards, Richard Dennis, John Matthew, Thomas Tyack, John Ellis, and Lawrence Greene.

ANNO 1673. Francis Hodge of Budeck, for not paying Tithes to John Collier Priest there, had taken from him a Cow worth 4l.

From John Tregellis, for refusing to Swear, when chosen an Assifant for the Town of Falmouth, were taken Goods worth 1l. 10s. and from Francis Gwin, a Mare worth 5l.

Nicholas Jofe, for refusing the Oath of Allegiance, was sent to Prison, but at the next Assizes freed by the Judge on Promife of appearing at the following Assizes.

ANNO
ANNO 1675. In the Month called June this Year, John Read, for refusing to pay to the Repairing of the publick Worship-house, was committed to Prison; and in the Month called August following, John Jewell of Minburnyatt, was for the same Cause committed to Prison by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo.

John Tregelles of Falmouth, for 8s. 6d. demanded for Tithes, had Goods taken by Distress to the Value of 5l. 15s. 10d. Also William Scantlebury and Mary Llisterop, suffered Distress of Goods for refusing to pay Tithes. And in the same Year Thomas Deble was prosecuted at common Law by Thomas Carew Priest, and suffered a Seizure of his Goods to near 80l. Value; an Extent was also issued against a Tenement of his for ten Years Rent, worth 13l. per Annum: But whether all which he suffered Imprisonment about half a Year.

In October this Year, a Commission of Enquiry was executed at Lifworthiel, in Relation to the Estates of some of this People, who, for not Suffering, had been convicted as Papist Recusants, on which Occasion Thomas Salthouse and others, presented the following Paper, intituled,

"Sover and Seasonable Advice, submitted to the serious Consideration of the Commissioners and moderate Enquirers into the Estates and Conditions of Persons suspected of Recusancy."

REMEMBER the Counsel of our great Lawgiver, the Mediator of the new Covenant, Whatsoever ye would that Men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them, for this is the Law and the Prophets. Mat. vii. 12. It is said that several Persons are convicted as Recusants, and their Cause and Condition is to be enquired into by you at Lifworthiel the 3d of October 1675. First. Consider that the Acts made and provided in that Case were really intended against Papish Recusants, and to prevent the Spreading and the Growth of Popery, and not against Protestant Dissenters; and that it is the Care of the present Parliament to put a Difference between Papish Recusants and Protestant Dissenters, and not to impose the Penalty and Severity of the Law upon such as are not Papists, nor Popishly affected.

Secondly. Consider that several eminent Persons called Quakers, are on the Lift among Persons under the supposed Conviction, who are neither Papists, nor any Way inculpable to Popery; for we do detect and utterly deny the Pope's Supremacy, Crucifixes, and Images, and Transubstantiation of Bread and Wine, the Sacramento, and all Idolatry and Superstition, Root and Branch, without any Equivocation or Referravation whatsoever, and therefore are not liable to the Penalty provided in that Case, being in our Hearts and Affections, Judgment and Persuasion, Members of the true Church, and of the Reformed Religion.

Thirdly. We were never admitted a legal Trial or Hearing, for we had no Summons, either by Proceed, Proclamation, or otherwise, whereby we might have pleaded to the Indictment, which is allowed the worst of Englishmen in Causes more delicate and of dangerous Consequence; neither do we know our Accusers, or who are Witnesses against us in this Matter: All which we submit to your serious Consideration, minding you of that often mentioned Maxim, that no free-born Englishman ought to be infringed of his Liberty, or dispossessed of his Freehold Estate, but by a legal Trial of his Neighbours.

Fourthly. Enquire whether of late Years in this Nation there have been any Returns made, either of Papish Recusants, or Protestant Dissenters, convicted of Recusancy, or liable to the Penalties of the Laws made in that Case.

Fifthly. Remember the Days past, in which some of you also suffered with us as Dissenters, and that we have been an oppressed, persecuted People, both by Bonds, Imprisonments, and the spoiling of our Goods, for our Religion.
Religion and Righteousness, and yet nothing can be laid justly to our Charge, as a Transgression, except the Law and Worship of our God.

These Things seriously considered and weighed in the Ballance of Equity, by the choice Men of the best Reformed Christian Religion, may, we hope, prevail with you, to make the best Construction of Things disputable, and not to contribute Affiance towards the future Sufferings of your loving Friends, who are reproached by the Name of Quakers.

T. Saltborne
J. Rowel
Richard Tregenna

This Advice was indeed reasonable, and the Commissioners seemed to take the Matter therein contained into Consideration, for our Accounts do not mention many in this County to have been at that Time returned into the Exchequer as Papish Recusants.

ANNO 1676. In the Month called January this Year, Thomas Tyack was sent to Prison for Tithe, and continued a Prisoner above Eight Years. In the Month called July this Year, Nicholas Emmett of Endellian Parish, for abjuring from the National Worship, was committed to the Sheriff’s Prison, where he was continuing Four Years after.

In this Year also died a Prisoner Edward Angier of Minvover, after near thirteen Months Confinement, for not paying to the Repairs of the publick Worship Hous.

ANNO 1677. In November this Year, John Wallis died a Prisoner after several Years Confinement for Tithes of about 3l. in Value: And in the same Year Francis Gwyn, Stephen Richards, and Thomas Trigg, were also imprisoned for Tithes. Also George Read, for Tithes of 30s. Value, suffered Diffires of Goods worth 5l. In this Year also for meeting together to worship God, Loversay Hamble and Ambrose Groffe had Goods taken from them worth 26l, and several others for the same Cause suffered by Diffires to the Value of 48l. 12s. 9d. Also William Oliver, for Absence from the National Worship, was imprisoned in the Month called April this Year, and continued a Prisoner about Eight Years after. For the same Cause John Jewel of Minibinseyt, and Thomas Paulin of Lifbeard, were imprisoned on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo.

In the Month called January this Year, Thomas Deeble died a Prisoner, after about Sixteen Months Imprisonment for Absence from the National Worship.

ANNO 1678. Nicholas Jofe, for Tithes worth 5s. 6d. had Goods taken from him to the Value of 2l. 8s. 6d. and George Read, for Tithes of 30s. Value, suffered Diffires of Goods worth 7l. The fame Nicholas Jofe had also his Goods taken by an Execution to the Value of 13l. at the Suit of Hugh Jones a Tith farmer, who sued him in the Hundred Court for Tithes of about 1l. 3s. 4d. in Value.

About this Time many were excommunicated for Absence from the National Worship, some of whom were Thomas Mounce, Stephen Pearson, Sainson Paulin, Elizabeth Hill, John Chapman, Edward Hancock, Margaret Gill, John Kirton, and Katharine Gay. In this Year also William Scallilebury, Richard Samble, Mary Lilliecrop, and Francis Gwyn, suffered Diffires, for Absence from the National Worship, to the Value of 3l. 3s. 4d. Also William Way, after a Prosecution in the Archdeacon’s Court for refusing to go to the publick Worship, was committed to the Sheriff’s Ward, where he continued Prisoner about Seven Years. Also in this and the foregoing Years, Ambrose Groffe had Cattle and other Goods taken from him by the Sheriff’s Bayliffs on an Exchequer Process, to the Value of 7l. 10s. In this Year also William Trebowan was continuing a Prisoner in the Sheriff’s Ward, whither he had been committed for Tithes about Three Years before.

J. Crowdgy.

ANNO 1680. In this Year John Groudgy was returned into the Exchequer as a Papish Recusant, and under Pretence of a Forfeiture of two Thirds of his
his freehold Estate, though he had none but Leafield, had Goods taken from him by the Sheriff’s Order, to the Value of 5l.

For being at a Meeting at Minster in September this Year, was taken from John Peters a Cow worth 4l. and from Samfon Cogynarne a Mare worth 10l. Also from Nicholas Eamor a poor Man, his Houshold Goods; and so unmerciful were the Informers, as to take away from his Wife, then sick and fitting by the Fire, the Chair from under her, she having no other to sit on. From Henry Williams they took a Mow of Wheat worth 5l. and sold it for 20s. When one of the Informers, with a Constable, came to the Houfe of Anne Hender a poor Widow, they found her Door fift, the being from Home, they fulked about till she came and opened the Door, when they pushed in with her, and took away all her Goods, leaving her nothing to lie on but the bare Boards, nor any Thing to cover her from the Cold. In the next Month the Constable and Informers came again to the Meeting there, and faid, they feized the Houfe in the King’s Name, put a Padlock on the Door, and kept the Houfe shut up, to prevent any future Meeting in it.

Besides these, many others were fined for their religious Meetings; of whom was Samfon Cogynarne fined at several Times 75l. and Grace Grey 20l. for suffering a Meeting at her Houfe.

ANNO 1681. On the 8th of the Month called February this Year, was buried at Treganrwe one Benjamin Grewden, a Man well beloved by his Neighbours, who being many of them present at his Funeral, Thomas Saltboske fpake to them by way of Exhortation to this Purpofe: ‘Seriousnefs of Sobriety is suitable and fectonable on this Occafion. I have no Authority from Men to accommodate this Concourfe of People with Excellency of Speech as an eloquent Orator, nor with enticing Words that Man’s Will dom teaches; Yet to the Living, there is a Necessity upon, and a few Words in, my Heart in Tendernefs and Fear to offer, under Confideration of our Mortality, and alfo of Eternity which is fet before us: All Flesh is as Grass, and all the Glory of Man is as the Flower of Grass. Now the Grass withers, and the Flower fades away, but the Word of the Lord endures for ever. All must appear before the Judgment-seat of Christ, to give an Account of the Deeds done in the Body, whether they be good or evil, and every one must certainly receive a Reward according to his Works: Therefore re member thy Creator in the Days of thy Youth, while the evil Days come not, nor the Years draw nigh, in which thou fhalt fay, I have no Plea fure in them: Then will they be bleffed who die the Death of the Righteous, for in every Nation they that fear God and work Righteousnefs are accepted, and this was evident to, and obferved by him that was an Oppofe of Israel, in whom God beheld no Iniquity: He took up his Parable and faid, O let me die the Death of the Righteous, and let my laft End be like his.” More was spoke to the like Effect with Tears and much Tendernefs, in the open Burying Place at Treganrwe, in the Audience of many good Christians and loyal Subjects to the King, and Professors of the Protestant Religion as by Law es tablifh’d. On fuch an Occafion, and to fuch an Assemblie, one would fear have thought, the fpaking by way of Remembrance of their Mortality, and to excite them to prepare for Death, could have been liable to the Penalties of any Law: But there were fome Perions wicked enough to make an unlawful Conventicle, of this humane, Christian, and decent Solemnity. Upon the Oaths of Thomas Whales and William Comyn, Informers, a Warrant was granted againft Anne Saltboske, John Treffy, and Joane his Wife, Laurence Grewden, Joseph Grewden, and Elizabeth his Wife, Joseph Vafian, Ellinor the Wife of Nicholas Biggs, David Thomas, Samuel Horney, Samuel Bennett, John Hendy, John Kilgarne, John the Son of Richard Giles, William Nicolbs, Matthew Bennett, and Thomas Saltboske, to appear before the Judges to shew Caufe why they should not be convicted according to the Act. They appeared at the Time and Place appointed before Sir Joseph Tredenham, Joseph Seale, and William Mobun, Judges. But when they came, were told that the Convictions were already.

CHAP. 8.

of the People called QUAKERS.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

CORNWALL 1682.

Long imprisonments.

N. Jofe sent to Prifon.

already made, and that Thomas Saltbouse was fined 20l. for Preaching: For that Fine he had sorely after taken out of his Shop, Goods worth 29l. 9s. 6d. Also Joseph Grevzen, for being at the said Funeral, had his Goods taken away to the Value of 1l. 5s. ANNO 1682. Walter Stevens being a Prifoner in this County for Tithes, three Years and three Months, and Thomas Tyask, who had been then Prifoner above fifteen Months, continued to several Years after. Samuel Hansek being the same Year prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes.

On the 30th of the Month called April this Year, Hugh Jones a Justice of the Peace, with John Weeks Priest, and a Rabble attending them, broke up a Meeting at Sennyn, and fined many of the Persons present; he also sent Nicholas Jofe to Prifon by the following Mitimus, viz.

"To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at the Castle of Launcefton, or to his Deputy or Deputies there.

Mitimus.

WHEREAS Nicholas Jofe, of the Parish of Sennyn, was this Day brought before me, for being found amongfet divers others in an unlawful Assembly in a private House in the said Parish, and there seen to my View, being thereupon to find Sureties for the good Behaviour, he being formerly, and, I think, still remains, a Teacher and Leader of divers Diforders from the Church, and one who denies the taking of an Oath in any Cafe whatsoever to be lawful, and refusing to give Sureties for his good Behaviour.

These are therefore in his Majesty's Name to charge and command you, and every of you, to receive the said Nicholas Jofe, herewith sent, into your Custody, and him safely to keep and detain in your said Goal, until he shall be forth delivered by due Course of Law, and thereof fail not at your Peril. Given under my Hand and Seal at Penwofe this first Day of May, ANNO regni Dni. nri. Caroli secundi, none Regis Anglie, &c. tricesimo quarto, ANNO Dom. 1682.

"Hugh Jones (L. S.)"

For meeting together at Minver, Justice Coely granted a Warrant for Distrefs, by which was taken as follows, viz. from

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Rowe, wearing Apparel and other Goods, worth</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Henry Williams, Houfhold Goods worth</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Coates of Green-Hammerton, Goods worth</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Hawkes of Whixley, Houfband, Pewter to the Value of</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 2 0

The same Justice laid a Fine of 10l. on Prifella Peters, and granted a Warrant to levy it on the Goods of Charles Peters her Husband: But when he appealed to the Seffions, the Justice ordered the Goods to be returned, left his own illegal Proceeding should be expeled, for the Law did not admit the impofing such a Fine on a feme Covert.

ANNO 1683. John Staitlebury of Falmouth, for 32 s. demanded by Walter Quaram Priet, for his Wages, had Goods taken away to the Value of 4l. And Francis Hodges suffered Distrefs to the Value of 3l. 9s. for Tithes demanded by John Colver Priet of Penryn.

On the 31st of the Month called May this Year, Richard Tregenno of Trenant, in the Parish of Dews, for a Meeting at his Houfe, had Sheep, Cows,

* Henry Williams was a poor Labourer, whose Door they broke open while he was abroad at Work.
Covs, and Oxen taken from him to the Value of 40l. The same Person in
the same Year, for Fines for his own, his Wife's and Daughters Absence from
the publick Worship, had Goods taken from him worth 3l. For the same
Cause also John Clements, Philippa Peake, and Jane Peake, suffered Distresses of
their Goods.

In the same Year John Chappell, John Tomkins, Richard Richards, John
Matthews, Jane Olney and Wilham Richards, taken at a Meeting, were sent to
Goal by High James Justice, under Pretence that they had no Goods to make
Distresses on: They were discharged by Judge Jefferies at Lancashire Assizes.
Jenkin Vine, and Sanny Olvey, were also imprisoned for frequently religious
Meetings.

In this Year also many Persons in this County were taken from their Houses
and Employments, and carried before the Justices, who tendered them the
Oath of Allegiance, and on Refusal to take it, sent them to Prifon. At the
Assizes held in the Month called August, their Case drawn up and signed by
twenty one of them, was presented to the Judge of Assize, being as follows, viz.

"The suffering Case of the People called Quakers in the County of
Cornwall, humbly presented to the Consideration of the Judges,
and in particular to Sir Job Charleton, Judge of the Crown
Bench for this Assize.

WHEREAS it hath been evidently known and manifested, that
notwithstanding the many grievous Sufferings that we have patiently
undergone for more than twenty Years past, merely for the Discharge of
our Confessions to God, and for our refusing to Swear at all, as Christ Jesus
our Lord, and the Apostle James commanded and enjoined, and that we
have fully departed ourselves in all Humility and Lowliness of Heart and
Mind, and have peaceably borne all the various Sufferings that have been
inflicted upon us for the Discharge of our Confessions and Duty as aforesaid;
and have never been known to have raised any Insurrection, or been confe-
derate with any evil Plotters or Contrivers of Mischief, either against the
King or Government; but have always used our Endeavors, as much as
in us lies, to have Peace with all Men: Yet have we been exposed as well
to the Laws not made or intended against us, as to those Laws made and in-
tended against us, and are rendred obnoxious to the Government, when in
Truth our Principles have all along led us to live peaceably under the Go-
vernment, and to offer Violence to none, but rather to suffer, than to dis-
obey the Command of Christ Jesus, and the Doctrine of the Apostle afore-
said, who enjoined the Believers above all Things not to Swear: And for
such our Refusal to Swear are we, whose Names are hereunto subscribed,
sent to the County Goal. Some of whom being Fishermen, are taken from
their motherles Children, whose Support and Maintenance depended mostly
upon the Industry and Labour of their poor aged Fathers: Others from
their looking after and carrying on of their Adventures in Tin-works,
(which are considerable:) Others from their labour in and about getting in
their Harvest: Others from looking after and attending their Shop-keeping
and Trades; and one of us, (by Name Thomas Lowe:) being come down
late out of Lancashire, into this his native Country, to look after and settle
an Estate fallen into his Hands in this County, is enfrained with the Tender
of the Oath aforesaid, and sent to this Goal, and thereby incapacitated to
perfect a Contract lately made with his Landlord Sir Richard Edgecomb, of
an Estate for Lives in this County, and also from returning to his Wife and
Children in the North, as he thought shortly to have done: And some
poor Women, aged upward of fifty or sixty Years, after their Beds and
other Household Goods, and their very working Tools, by which they got
their Livelihood, were distrained and taken from them, for their Absence
from the publick Places of Worship, were, together with three other young Maidens, being Sistcrs, tendered the Oath of Allegiance, and for this their Refusal, are also sent to the County Goal. All which Sufferings and Grievances we desire you would be pleased to take into your serious Confideration, and not to impolje the Rigour of the Law upon us, who are conscientiously concerned to keep the Command of Christ Jesus as aforesaid, and do really own Allegiance to the King, and Subjection to his Government, hoping, that Mercy, as well as Judgment, may run down your Streets of Judicature, and that we may be encouraged to persevere in our Christian Practice and Duty of praying for the King, and all such as are in Authority, that we may have Liberty to labour in the Creation in our several Callings and Habitations, which is the earnest Desire of us, who are Prisoners for the Testimony of a good Conscience.

Launceston Goal, the 1st of the Month called August, 1685.

Signed by

Thomas Lover
John Trefry
Katbarine Clement

Thomas Salthouse
Peter Rogers
Philipa Peake

John Peters
John Cotley
Jane Peake

Nicholas Jofe
Jacob Cotley
Dorothy Rogers

John Elliott
Peter Godfrey
Mary Tregennow

John Fleming
Christopher Soper
Jane Tregennow

John Simmons
Mary Clement
Gertruydt Tregennow.

The three last mentioned were Daughters of Richard Tregennow, who were taken by Force from their Father's Houle, and carried before the Justices, who tendered the Oath of Allegiance, and sent them to Prifon. Those who conducted them thither treated them with much Rudeness and Infolence: They afterward procured a Warrant from Sir Jonathan Trelawney, &c. for seizing their Father's Goods for their Fines, and for the Charges of conveying them to Prifon, and in a Way of wanton Ridicule, made a Charge in their Account, for "viewing the Quakers to Prifon."

But notwithstanding the foregoing just Representation of the Prisoners Cafe, they were indicted at the Assizes, where the Oath was again tendered them in open Court, and on Conviction of refuding it, they had Sentence of Premunire paffed upon them, and were all remanded to Prifon; though two of them, viz. Mary Clement and Dorothy Rogers, were married Women, and therefore the Sentence against them was illegal. One of them, Christopher Soper, died in Prifon.

ANNO 1686. The other twenty of the faid Subscribers, after having lain close confined about three Years, were discharged by King James's general Pardon : Befide whom, John Gay, William Way, William Olizey, Edward Guy, Daniel Clark, Walter Stevens, and Elizabeth Whitford, imprisoned on Writs de Excommuniatione capitando, were by the fame Means set at Liberty. Nicholas Emmott died under Sentence of Premunire in the Prifon.

ANNO 1688. In this Year the following Perfons, for refuding to bear Arms, or contribute to the Charge of the County Militia, suffered Distrefs, by which were taken

From Richard Tregennow, for | 13d. Demand, Goods worth |
Samuel Hancock, for 28s. Demand, Goods worth |
John Trefire of Plymouth, Goods worth |
Stephen Richards of the same, Cloth worth |
Edward Bealing of Penryn, Goods worth |
John Scantlebury, Goods worth |

Imprisonments for Tithes.

ANNO 1690. Samuel Hancock was committed to the Sheriff's Ward at Bodmin, for Tithes, at the Suit of William Bylard Imprimator.

C H A P
CHAP. IX.

CUMBERLAND.

ANNO 1653.

G EORGE FOX, for preaching the Truth in the great Worship-house at Carlisle, after the Priest had ended his Sermon, and for witnessing a good Confession before the Magistrates and People there, was imprisoned seven Weeks, sometimes among Thieves and Murderers.

Robert Withers, for asking the Priest of Ackett a religious Question after Sermon, was imprisoned at Carlisle one Month; as was George Bely for accompanying him. Robert Huntington, for Preaching at Carlisle, was imprisoned three Months, and James Noble, for the same Cause, nine Weeks.

Robert Withers, Thomas Rawlinson, John Stubbs, and Thomas Gavins, for declaring against false Worship at the Steeple-house in Coldbeck, were inhumanly treated by the rude People, one of them being knocked down, and much of their Blood spilt on the Place.

John Martin, for testifying against the Priest of Kirkbide, whom he met in the Fields, and calling him by his proper Name, viz. an Hirlong, was committed to Prison.

ANNO 1654. Thomas Stubbs was concerned to go into the Steeple-house at Deane, where, when the Priest had done, he said, Thou dauntest the People up with untempered Mortar; whereupon the Priest bid his Hearers fight for the Gospel; they fell violently upon Stubbs and some of his Friends, tore their Clothes, and beat them cruelly. The Priest's Son in particular severely bruised the Face of Richard Richardson. After which two Justices sent Stubbs to Prison, but conscious of the Wrong they did him, writ his Mitimus and Discharge both on one Paper; this furnished the Goaler with a Claim for Fees, under Pretext of which he kept him fourteen Weeks in Prison.

Peter Head, for testifying to the Truth, in the same Place, was imprisoned fourteen Weeks in a close Room among Felons in the Heat of Summer; and John Head, for delivering some Queries to the Priest of Deane at his own House, was imprisoned fourteen Weeks. John Skee, for reproving a Priest at Griscale, was kept a close Prisoner among Felons two Months. Also Katharine Fell, for asking a Priest, whether he did witness what he spoke to the People, was kept in Prison nineteen Weeks, having a young Child fucking at her Breast.

Thomas Brealey and Hugh Stamper, standing at the Sessions in Carlisle with their Huts on, were by the Justices committed to Prison without any legal Cause affixed. After a Month's Confinement they were discharged without paying Fees: But Hugh Stamper was afterward arrested for Fees, and again imprisoned and detained there one and twenty Weeks.

ANNO 1655. Matthew Care and Anthony Fell were imprisoned for appearing at Sessions with their Huts on, and detained three Weeks.

Matthew Robison and John Dixon, for refusing to pay Tithes, were imprisoned at Carlisle, and afterward obliged to appear personally at London, above two Hundred and fifty Miles from their Habitations, to their great Expence and Trouble.

John Peacock and John Stricket Constables, refusing to execute a Warrant of Distress for Tithes, were fined 1l. 6s. 8d. and for Non-payment committed to Prison.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Dorothy Waugh, for Preaching in the Streets of Carlisle, and Anne Robinson, who accompanied her, were by the Mayor sent to Prison, and some Time after were led through the Street with each an Iron Instriment of Torture, called a Bridle, on their Heads, to prevent their speaking to the People; having been so exposed to the Scorn and Derision of the Rabble, they were turned out of the City.

John Wofray and Thomas Scott were cruelly beaten by the rude People, for testifying against the Doctrine of the Preacher at Seek-Muder Chapel.

ANNO 1657. The following Perfons were imprisoned at Carlisle for disproving the Priests at several Times and Places, viz. John Grave twenty two Weeks, George Bezley fourteen Weeks, John Burneoat twenty three Weeks, Matthew Robinson twenty nine Weeks, Anthony Tickle twenty seven Weeks, and George Wilson.

ANNO 1660. In this and the several foregoing Years had been taken from Perfons in this County by Distrefs, for 1567. 8s. 7d. demanded for Tithes, Goods worth 515l. 1s. 2d. And for Demands of 3l. 12s. 3d. for Steeple-house Rates and Clerk's Wages, Goods to the Value of 1l. 13s. 10d.

In this Year also Francis Hayton and William Rowland were imprisoned for Tithes thirty two Weeks.

John Robinson, for refusing to take an Oath at Carlisle Assizes, was fined 40s. and had Goods taken from him to that Value.

In the same Year Thomas Story was imprisoned nine Weeks for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance; and for the same Cause James Adamson was kept close Prisoner several Weeks, during which Time, his Father, of the same Name, coming to visit him, was way-laid in his Return home, and by a Justice of the Peace sent back to Prison for refusing to Swear. For the same Cause: also Elizabeth Heath, Anne Bezley, Elizabeth Jackson, Elizabeth Hazard, William Ogletorp, Anne his Wife, Isbel Ogletorp, and Elizabeth Watson, suffered twenty two Weeks Imprisonment: Also Thomas Sumner, William Sumner, Humphry Fairdiale, and Thomas Story, were imprisoned fourteen Weeks, and William Lovetwain one and thirty Weeks; Thomas Watson, Richard Atton, Christopher Manser, Richard Banks, and Thomas Leathers, nine Days; John Mathew of Brugh, several Weeks; and Robert Huntington, John Robinson, Robert Mattheus, and Margaret Martin, twenty two Weeks, which last four were taken up in Carlisle Market, being there about their lawful Occasions, and sent to Goal by the Mayor for refusing the Oath.

ANNO 1661. John Nicholson, Thomas Mark, and John Peacock, on an Attachment out of the Exchequer, were committed to Carlisle Goal in the Month called April this Year, and detained there about three Years.

In this Year also George Bighlands and John Robinson suffered eight Weeks Imprisonment for refusing to Swear; and for the same Cause Christopher Manser had a Cow taken from him worth 2l. 4s. and Christopher Birkes a Cow worth 3l.

ANNO 1662. In this Year Adam Robinson, William Bond, and John Richardson, suffered about seven Months Imprisonment, having been arrested for Tithes at the Suit of Francis Howard of Corby, a Papist, who afterward at the Affizes obtained Judgment against them for trebleDamages, upon which were taken from

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adam Robinson,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bond,</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Richardson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Demands of 3 4 0 Goods worth 39 5 0

* W. Lowthman had offended a Neighbouring Justice's Servant by reproving him for profane Swearing; whereupon the Justice, to avenge his Man's Quarrel, tendered William the Oath, and sent him to Prison.
In this Year also, for refusing to Swear at the Manour Courts, were taken from

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Fine of</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Thompson</td>
<td>3 6 8</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Hayton</td>
<td>0 3 4</td>
<td>0 8 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hunter</td>
<td>3 6 8</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Fines of 6 16 8 Goods worth 9 8 0

Thomas Storby, being at Carlisle Ailizes, went to visit some of his Friends there in Prifon, but was illegally detained by the Goaler, and the next Day, he, with Stephen Pearson, then a Prisoner, was had to the Seffions-Houfe, where the Oath of Allegiance was tendered them, which they refusing, were sent back to Goal among the Felons: Next Day they were indicted on the Statute of 3 K. James, found guilty, and had Sentence of Premunire passed upon them; by which they were adjudged to forfeit all their Lands, Goods, and Chattels, to be out of the King’s Protection, and to suffer Imprisounment for Life. Soon after the Sheriff seized their Cattle, Corn, and other Goods, and proclaimed a publick Sale of them; at which they were sold far beneath the Value, in regard very few cared to buy them. However they were at length diffipated of and carried away, without any Regard to the Prisoners or their Families, nor would the Sheriff, though earnestly desired, allow any thing to the poor Labourers, who had been employed in gathering in the Corn, and whom the Prisoners, thus plundered, were unable to pay. Under this hard Sentence Thomas Storby and Stephen Pearson continued clofe Prisoners several Years, enduring their great Sufferings with exemplary Patience and Constancy, being supported by the Testimony of a good Conference in their Obedience to the Precept of Christ, Swear not at all.

John Grace of Tarpenhow, Thomas Watfon of Cockermouth, and John Robinson of Brigham, taken out of their own Houles by Soldiers and carried to the Governour of Carlisle, were by him imprisouned, in the Depth of Winter, in a cold Place over one of the City Gates, where they were denied the Visits of their Friends, and had their Food frequently kept from them, nor were they permitted to go out to ease themselves: About after ten Days Confinement there, the Oath was tendered them at a Meeting of the Justices, and they were removed to the County Goal, where they lay thirty five Weeks. In the fame Year John Sice had two Steers worth 9l. taken from him for a Fine of 5l. for being at a Meeting; and on the 7th of the Month called Augufi, Richard Ribton, William Ribton, and Thomas Aphabet, of Great-Broughton, Christopher Shepherd and John Shepherd of Ribton, Christopher Painor and William Hall of Little-Broughton, John Parker of Pop-Coptie, and Lancelot Wilfon of Tallontire, were summoned before the Justices on an Information against them for Meeting, and sent to Prifon till the Ailizes, when they were indicted, and having pleaded not guilty, were recommitted another Ailizes, before which Lancelot Wilfon died in the Prifon, being a weakly Man, and unable to sustain the Hardship of his Confinement. At the following Ailizes the reft of them were discharged.

In this Year also George Fletcher, a Juflice of the Peace, signalized himself by a violent Procedure at a Meeting at Howfold in Sceoverby Parrifh, into which he, with a Retinue armed with Swords and Pistols, rushed in after an hostile Manner, and finding a Person on his Knees, the Juflice struck him over the Head, and when he continued Praying, ordered him to be pulled down backward, and then caufed him, together with John Sice, George Bevowe, Mungo Bevowe, Anthony Pelf, John Banks, and others of the Assembly, to be dragged down the Hill in a violent and cruel Manner, and afterward lent them to Carlisle Goal. At the next Seffions John Sice was fined 10l. and the reft 5l. each, for which Fines were taken from John Sice, three Kine, one Bull, and an Heifer, worth 13l. from George Bevowe, three Kine worth 8l. and from Mungo Bevowe, two Horses worth 5l. 2s. 6d. At the Time of making these Diftreffes George Bevowe was remaining a Prifoner for the fame Fine.
ANNO 1662. Thomas Bewley, after frequent Seizures of his Goods for Tithes, was this Year, on an Exchequer Process, committed to Prison at Carlisle, where he lay near three Years. In this Year also Seizures were made on James Stanton of Westhall, to the Value of 27 l. and upwards, for a Demand of but 3 l. for Tithes; and on Thomas Bewley the younger, to the Value of 11 l. for a Chalm of 2 l. 18 s. for Tithes. And in the same Year for Demands of 10 l. 4 s. 2 d. 4d. for Tithes, several others had Goods taken by Diffrefes, to the Value of 30 l. 11 s. 1 d. In this Year also suffered by Diffrefes, for refusing to Swear, Richard Forcett 11. 12 s. Philip Burnyeat 50 s. Henry Allen 50 s. and William Morrison 40 s. Also Thomas Fell, John Fell, James Barnes, and John Tiffin, were Sufferers by Diffrefes on the same Account.

ANNO 1664. Richard Forcett, John Gill, William Richardson, and John Pearson, were prosecuted in the Exchequer by George Fletcher, for Tithes; the Claim he made from some of them was but 6 d. and from none of them above 1 s. for which Trifles some of them were obliged by the Prosecutor to appear several Times at London; two Hundred and fifty Miles from their Habitats: His Purpose being not so much to recover any Thing, as to perplex and harass the poor Men, who at length were imprisoned at Carlisle for refusing to Swear to the Answers they gave into Court. For the same Reason also William Boteman, William Morrison, and John Fell, were sent to Prison. In this Year likewise were imprisoned upon Writs de Excommunicatio capiendo, after Prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes, Hugh Tickell, Anthony Tickell, John Wilfon, Anthony Wood, Christopher Scott, William Longlake, Thomas Stumper, Thomas Porter, John Puttunjon, Thomas Fell, Thomas Carleton, John Gibbon, William Adcock, Leonard Wishborne, and John Hetherington.

In this and the foregoing Year, the generality of the Quakers in this Country, Men, Women, and Children, were fined for Nonconformity to the established Worship, which Fines were rigorously exacted by Distrefses made on Parents for their Children, Masters for their Servants, and even on such as being themselves Conformists, had Servants or others in their Families who were not. The Sums of Money levied for this Caufe in these two Years, amounted to £7 l. 17 s. 7 d. We also find that within these last four Years, for Demands made for Steeple-house Rates and Clerk's Wages, amounting to 6 l. 13 s. Distrefses were made to the Value of 18 l. 18 s. 3 d.

ANNO 1665. Richard Banks, fined for being at a religious Meeting, had two Cows taken away which cost him 9 l. 15 s.

ANNO 1667. In this Year a remarkable Case of the aforesaid Richard Banks occurring, we have extracted the same from a Narrative thereof written by himself, viz.

I

The suffering of R. Banks.
CHAP. 9. of the People called QUAKERS.

Then I, seeing his Cruelty, was forced to seek another Farm, which I got about twenty Miles off.—In a short Time after, the said Lancelot Simfon arrested me with an Excommunication Writ, and it being found to be out of Date, he was at that Time prevented of his Purpose; and still his Cruelty lives against me and my Wife, because he cannot make us bow, as is evident by his many Fines against us, and now hift of all by his apprehending both me and my Wife, and carrying us rigidly away from our Children and Servants, I having at that very Time ten Men at Work, these cruel Fellows would scarce let us speak to them. So we being carried away Prisoners, and straitly lookt to, as Thieves and Felons, in our Way to the Prison met with Lancelot Simson, and after some Discourse before many Witness, I asked him, If I owed him any thing? If he would say that I owed him 2 d. I would pay him 4 d. But he could not demand a Farthing. And one Capt. Leverook sitting by, asked him, For what he bad arrested us? I. S. said, for Contempts of the Law. The said Captain asked him, Which Way we might be freed. He said, No Way without conforming and paying the Contempts, viz. the Fines, Court Charges, and his Fees. When I defired the Favour of him but two Days to fet my House in order, and then we would go to Prison, he said, he could not give us two Hours: Yet the Lord delivered us in such Way, as our Enemies cannot find out to this Day: Blessed be his Name for ever. Through all which cruel Dealing we have very greatly suffered. Befide the Hazard and Danger we are in, through the diligent renewing of his Wris again, unlefe some timely and diligent Care be taken for the speedy preventing thereof.

"Richard Banks."

After this Manner, by repeated Prosecutions in the Ecclesiastical Court, were honest Men frequently molested, and Excommunicated, in Consequence of which, Writs de Excommunicata capiando were iffued for imprisoning them: This appears by the foregoing Narrative to have been Richard Bank's Cafe, who yet doth not appear to have been actually imprisoned, though so violently pursued by one of the Officers of that Court; however such repeated Attacks could not fail of putting the Prosecuted to great Trouble and Expenfe.

ANNO 1670. In this Year, for Meetings held at Brough in this County, Distrefs of Goods was made on several Petitioners, to the Amount of 90 l. 14 s. 6 d. Among these was Robert Huntington, from whom four Cows, and twenty five Sheep were taken, and sold: A Concurrence of Distresses, which soon after happened to the Buyers of them was much observed: One Simfon of Sowerby, who bought two of those Cows, died in a little Time, leaving the Cows to his Father, who also died soon after him. One White of Coldbeck, bought another of them through the Perussion of his Wife, who said, they might as well have her as another: In a short Time after, she and her Child were found drowned in a Pond, where the Water was scarce deep enough to cover her as the lay. We think it but just to lay before our Readers the Fatt of such remarkable Incidents, and leafe them to form fuch a Judgment thereof, as from the Nature of the Cafe, when maturely considered, shall refult.

Remarkable also in this Year was the Cafe of Thomas Stordy, against whom a Warrant was granted for dilstretching his Goods and Chattels for 20 l. 10s. for a Meeting at Moorhouse, though himself was then in Prison, and had been to near eight Years under Sentence of Prosecution for not Swearing, and all his Estate had been leizd for the King. But it pleased God to release him from so long Captivity, by Means of Charles Howard Earl of Clafper, through whose Intercession also the King granted his Estate back again to his Children.

* Note. Thomas Stordy and Stephen Pearson were set at Liberty after about ten Years Imprisonment by the King's Letters Patent in 1672.
In the same Year, for Meetings at Setton, Goods were taken by Diffref, to the Amount of 2l. 2s. 8d. And for Meetings at Uldale, to the Value of 8l. 7s. 6d. including the wearing Apparel and Bedclothes which were taken from John Gardolpe, a very poor labouring Man. About the same Time John Gill of Gray-Southen, being with others in the Burying-place at Eaglesfield, read a Paper of Christian Advice, written by William Dewberry: For this he was fined 20l. and being unable to pay it, the same was partly levied on Richard Fawcett and John Fearon, from whom, and others, for Meetings at Pardfay, were taken, Corn, Cattle, and other Goods, to the Value of 35l. 11s.

ANNO 1773. Taken from several Persons for a Meeting at Tilhill in the Parish of Coldbeck, Goods worth 43l. 19s. 2d.

Thomas Bewley of Haltcliff-Hall, aged about seventy eight, was prosecuted by Arthur Savage Priest, for 3l. Prescription Money, and had taken from him his Feather Bed, Bedclothes, and a Cupboard, worth 5l. The Hardship of the poor old Man's Case so affected the Neighbourhood with Compassion, that when the Bayliff exposed those Goods to Sale, no Body would buy them at any Rate: Whereupon the Priest sued the Bayliff, and made him pay both his Demand and his Costs.

ANNO 1774. On the 1st of November this Year, the same Priest again prosecuted the said Thomas Bewley for Tithe of Wool, Lambs, &c. and notwithstanding his very great Age, sent him to Prison.

In this and the next preceding Year, were taken in this County for Tithes, in Corn and other Things, to the Value of 270l. 14s. 5d.

ANNO 1775. In this Year were taken from John Howe of Newton, and others, for a Meeting at his Houfe, Goods worth 57l. 16s.

ANNO 1776. On the 20th of the Month called January this Year, Thomas Bewley, Son of old Thomas Bewley aforesaid, and Alice Nickolson of Wardbyne, Widow, were committed to Prison on an Exchequer Process, at the Suit of Arthur Savage, Priest of Coldbeck, at which Time also George Bewley, an elder Son of the same ancient Man, was detained in Prison by the same Priest, where he had then lain about two Years. In the same Year John Strickett of Brantboune, William Scott of Greenrigg, and Isbel Peaceke of Whatyke, a Widow, who had six Fatherlefs Children, were also committed to Prison at the same Priest's Suit: As was likewise Grace Staker Widow, at the Suit of John Monkboone for Tithes.

In this Year also, for a Meeting held at Pardfay-Cragg, were taken from John Steele and others, Goods worth 25l. 1s.

ANNO 1777. On the 30th of September, John Jackson of Kirklington, was imprisoned on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of Robert Priestman for Presby Tithes.

ANNO 1779. In this Year sixteen Persons were taken by Sessions Warrant, and committed to Prison, for Absence from the National Worship, viz. John Jackson, William Graham, Christopher Taylor, Christopher Jackson, Humphry Ticeadai, Fergus Walfen, Andrew Taylor, Francis Gilsy, Thomas Voece, George Graham of Rigg, Andrew Hetherington, Simon Armstrong, James Clark, Henry Graham, George Graham of Blackboune, and John Scott. And in the same Year William Langcake, T. Oftell, William Saul, and John Waite, were imprisoned for Tithes at the Suit of William Dallton.

ANNO 1780. The Amount of the Tithes, taken in kind from this People in this County, in this and the four Years next foregoing, is 777l. 5s. 3d.

In this Year also, for Meetings at their respective Houses, were taken from Thomas Drewry of Newland's Row, Goods worth 11l. from Henry Scollack of Newbiggen, Horses and Cattle worth 26l. and from Edward Tyson of Bickerthwaite, Goods worth 19s. 7d.

* This Alice Nickolson was a poor Widow, with six Fatherlefs Children, whose Husband had died in Prison at the same Priest's Suit.
Chap. 9. of the People called QUAKERS.

In the same Year John Saul, Thomas Splatt, John Offell, and John Barne, suffered Distrefs of Goods for refusing to Swear when summoned to serve on Juries at the Mannour Courts: Also John Graham and John Bell were fined for the same Cause. Several others, dwelling at Scotby, were returned into the Exchequer for refusing to Swear, upon Convictions for Recusancy, on Statutes made against Papists, and suffered Distresses of Goods on that Account, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Bond</td>
<td>5 19 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Dobinson</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Richardson</td>
<td>3 17 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of those Goods were sold at low Rates in Carlisle Market, but when the People understood that they were the Spoils of Confidence, they refused to buy any more of them.

ANNO 1681. In this Year John Aglionby, a Justice of the Peace, was persuaded by Jeremy Nelson, Priest of Stanwick, to issue Warrants of Distresses on several Persons for abstinence themselves from the National Worship, by which Warrants Goods were taken to the Value of 8 l. 9s. One of them was George Gray, a Man very poor, from whom the Spoilers took five Sheep-skins, which he had bought to clothe his Children, of whom he had several: One of the Officers, who made the Seizure, represented to the Priest the Hardship of the poor Man's Case, and his great Charge of Children, but the Priest's Answer to him was, Let the Country maintain them.

ANNO 1682. On the 20th of the Month called April this Year, the following Persons were continuing Prisoners for Tithe, at the Suit of Arthur Savage, Priest of Caldbeck, viz. Thomas Bewley and Alice Nicholson, who had then been Prisoners five Years and three Months, William Scott five Years and four Months, George Stalker four Years and four Months, and Grace Stalker five Years and ten Months. Also John Sewerby, who had been Prisoner three Years and seven Months at the Suit of Allan Smallwood, Priest of Graythock, and John Tulkener, who had been imprisoned three Years and two Months, at the Suit of the same Priest. Also William Langcake, William Saul, and John Wake, imprisoned three Years and three Weeks, at the Suit of William Dalton Tithe-farmer. Likewise William Holme, imprisoned above a Year on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of William Stanly of Delgart, Improvitor, died a Prisoner on the 2d of September this Year. Hugh Tickell and Thomas Kirkhead were Prisoners by Attachments out of the Exchequer, at the Suit of Richard Lewry, Priest of Crosthwaite. In this Year were discharged out of Prison Randolph Balman, committed on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of Thomas Blemner, Farmer of the Bishop's Tithe: Also John Sue, who had been committed at the Suit of Allan Smallwood, and George Bewley, who had lain in Prison more than five Years, at the Suit of Arthur Savage, Priest of Caldbeck.

In November this Year, John Holme was committed to Prison at the Suit of Lancelot Simpson Improvitor: Also Thomas Robinson, Matthew Storby, and Thomas Bone, were imprisoned after Excommunication, at the Suit of Jeremy Nelson Priest: Arthur Cordell was also imprisoned six Weeks, at the Suit of Rowland Nicholas a Priest.

ANNO 1683. On the 13th of the Month called February this Year, several Informers came to a Meeting at Pardsey Cragg, and found Peter Feareon preaching: They applied to Justice Fletcher, who fined him 20l. and ordered the same to be levied on himself and several others present, although the said Peter defied him to charge the Whole on himself, he being of sufficient Ability, but the Justice would not. In a short Time after were taken by Distresses for the said Fine,
When these Goods were exposted to Sale, and Buyers of them could not be found, the Justice ordered his own Servants to purchase some of them, which they did at a very low Price, and the Officers, to supply the Defect, made another Seizure on some of the Persons concerned.

For a Meeting at Croxfield in the Parish of Cleater, were taken from John Nicholson two Oxen worth 8l, and from Thomas Sharp of St. Bee's Parish, two Oxen worth 6l. 6s.

Christopher Story of Rigghead, for permitting a Meeting at his Houfe, had taken from him by a Warrant granted by Justice Aglionby, two Horses worth 5l. 10s.

PRISONERS FOR TITHEING.

ANNO 1684. In the Month called May this Year, Thomas Storby, William Robfion, John Robfion, Jacob Allefon, Joseph Steele, John Banks, and John Bewley of Gateshead, were Prisoners in Carlisle Goal: And in the same Year Richard Ribton, Jonathan Beacom, and Thomas Hall, all of Broughton, were imprisoned for refuing to pay small Tithes, at the Suit of Richard Tide, Pielt of Bridekirk. Also in the Month called January this Year, Christopher Fearon, Richard Head, John Robfion, Thomas Robfion, and Anne Steel Widow, all of Meffier, and Luke Steele of Mergill, were committed to Carlisle Goal by an Exchequer Writ for Tithes, at the Suit of George Fletcher of Hutton. About the latter End of the Month of December, Thomas Storby died a Prisoner, having continued redhaft through manifold Sufferings to the End of his Pilgrimage.

Taken this Year for Fines on the Conv scantle Act,

A WOMAN'S MEETING.

On the 17th of the Month called February this Year, was a Meeting of Women at Pardley-Cragg, to which three Justices came, and demanded of them What they met there for? One of the Women answer'd, To take Care of the Poor: Which was indeed the Occasion of their Meeting. One of the Justices asked, Whether there were no Beggars among them? To which they answer'd No. He replied, That is well. Nevertheless the Justices turned them out of the House, and fined some of them as being at an unlawful Assembly: For which Fines, Elizabeth Toljfon and Mary Wilfon suffered Diftreis of Goods to the Value of 12s.

DISTRESSES FOR NOT SWARNING.

Thomas Scott of Owlbridge-End, for refusing to take an Oath at the Manour Court, suffered Diftreis of Brifs and Pewter to the Value of 4l. 8s. and John Roger of Water-End, had for the same Cause his Pewter taken away, to the Value of 8s. Also John Cajfe of Udall, for not procuring a Person to swear that his Wife was buried in Woolen, though divers were ready to attest it, had his Goods taken by Diftreis to the Value of 4l. 10s.

W. Adcock fined.

ANNO 1685. William Adcock of Sunderland, was fined at a Mannour Court for refusing to Swear, and had taken from him Goods worth 15s.
CHAP. 10. of the People called QUAKERS.

Christopher Taylor, Andrew Taylor, William Graham, Henry Graham, George Blair, Andrew Graham, Philip Haffard, Richard Latimer, Andrew Hetherington, Simon Armstrong and Christopher Story, for being at a Meeting, were indicted at the Assizes as Rioters, and for not traversing that Indictment, sent to Prison.

ANNO 1687. On the 8th of the Month called March this Year, Elizabeth Watson of Highmore, Widow, died a Prisoner for Tithes, at the Suit of George Fletcher Impropror.


ANNO 1689. The Generality of the People called Quakers, imprisoned in this County, were set at Liberty by Means of an Act of Grace granted by King William and Queen Mary after their Accession to the Crown.

ANNO 1690. By the Accounts of Tithes taken from the said People in this County, from 1681 to 1690, it appears, that the Value of Corn and other Things taken in Kind, amounted within those Ten Years, to the Sum of 2,154. 15s. 9d. And that in three of those Years the Sums taken from them for Steeple-houle Rates and Clerks Wages, amounted to 3l. 13s. 6d.

CHAP. X. DERBYSHIRE.

ANNO 1650.

On the 30th of October this Year, many Officers of the Army, and others of Note, being at a publick Lecture at Derby, George Fox took an Opportunity after their Worship was over, to declare the Truth among them, and direct them to the Guidance of the Light of Christ in their own Consciences: For this he was apprehended, and after a long Examination sent to Prison by the following Millimus, viz.

"To the Master of the House of Correction in Derby.

We have sent you herewithall the Bodies of George Fox late of Mansfield in the County of Nottingham, and John Pretwell late of Stainesby in the County of Derby, Husbandman, brought before us this present Day, and charged with the aforesaid uttering and broaching of divers blasphemous Opinions, contrary to a late Act of Parliament, which upon their Examination before us they have confessed. These are therefore to require you, forthwith upon Sight hereof, to receive them the said George Fox and John Pretwell into your Custody, and them therein Lively keep during the Space of six Months, without Bail or Mainprize, or until they shall find sufficient Security to be of good Behaviour, or be hence delivered by Order from our selves. Hereof you are not to fail. Given under our Hands and Seals this 30th Day of October 1650.


G. Fox sent to the House of Correction.

His Millimus.
By this Miltimus it appears that John Fretwell was sent to Prison with George Fox, but he did not continue there long, for being an unfaule Man, and not able to bear the Storm of Persecution, he obtained his Liberty, while George Fox was continued in Prison, though some of his Relations had offered to bail him, but he knowing himself innocent, would not consent that any should be bound for him. After almost six Months Confinement, he was brought before the Commissioners of the Army, who offered him a Captain's Place, but he refusing what they called a Favour, and testifying against all Wars and Fighting, they grew very angry, and ordered him to be confined in the Dungeon of the common Goal at Derby, where he was kept almost half a Year amongst thirty Felons in a close flinking Place. The Miferies of this close Confinement he endured with a Chrifian Magnanimity, and though he was much grieved with the wicked Conversation of the Prisoners, yet he abode conflant and patient, faithfully reproving them for their wicked Words and evil Actions one towards another. During his Imprifonment he wrote the following Letter to the Magiftrates of Derby, viz.

"Friends,

I Defire you to confider whom ye do confine: For the Magiftrate is let for the Punifhum of evil Doers, and for the Praife of them that do well: But when the Lord doth fend his Meffengers unto you, to warn you of the Woes that will come upon you, except you repent, then you perfe- cute them, and put them into Prison, and fay, We have Law, and by our Law we may do it: For you indeed juftify your felves before Men, but God knoweth your Hearts: He will not be worshipped with your Forms and Profeffions, and Shews of Religion. Therefore confider, ye that talk of God, how ye are fubject to him, for they are his Children that do his Will. What doth the Lord require of you, but to do Justice, to love and fliow Mercy, to walk humbly with him, and to help the Widows and Fatherles to their Right? But instead thereof ye oppref the Poor. Do not you Judges judge for Rewards, and your Priests teach for Hire? The Time is coming, that he who fearch all Things will difcover all your Secrets. And know this affuredly, The Lord will deliver his Servants out of your Hands, and he will recompence all your unjust Dealings toward his People. I de- fere you to confider of these Things, and search the Scriptures, and fee whether any of the People of God did ever imprison any for Religion, but were themfelves imprifoned. I defire you to confider how it is written, that when the Church is met together, they may all Prophecy one by one, that all may hear, and all may learn, and all may be comforted: And then, if any Thing be revealed to another that fitteth by, let the firft hold his Peace. Thus it was in the true Church, and thus it ought to be. But it is not fo in your Affemblies, but he that teaches for Hire may fpeak, and none may contradict him. Again, confider this Liberty that was given to the Apoftles, even among the unbelieving Jews; when after the Reading of the Law and the Prophets, the Rulers of the Synagogue faid unto them, To Men and Brethren, if ye have any Word of Exhortation for the People, say on. I defire you to confider in Stiufes, and strive not againft the Lord, for he is stronger than you. Though ye hold his People faft for a Time, yet when he cometh he will make known who are his, for his Coming is like the Refiner's Fire, and like Fuller's Soppe. Then the Stone that is set at nought of you Builders, fhall be the Head Stone of the Corner. O Friends, lay these Things to Heart, and let them not feem light Things to you. I wrote unto you in Love, to mind the Love of God and your own Souls, and do as the holy Men of God did.

"G. Fox."
In like Plainness of Stile he wrote several Times to the Justices who committed him, and to the Mayor of Derby, till at length the Magistrates began to be uneasy about him, nor could they agree what to do with him, for they clearly saw that their Charge against him, of holding Blasphemous Opinions, could not be made out, having no other Foundation, than his declaring, that he was justified, and that Christ had taken away his Sin. Thus his Patience and Innocence pleased his Caufe, till they who at first called him a Deceiver and Blasphemer altered their Sentiments, and declared him to be an honest and virtuous Man. They set him at Liberty, after about a Year's Imprisonment, and without bringing him to any Trial or Hearing of his Case.

ANNO 1651. In this Year Elizabeth Hooton, a zealous Woman, and said to be the first of that Sex who preached publicly among the Quakers, was cast into Prison at Derby. She was early convinced by the Ministry of George Fox, and began to preach about the Year 1650. The Caufe of her Imprisonment was her speaking to one of the Priests there, who refused her Reproof, that he applied to the Magistrate to punish her. It is for common with Men who most deserve Reprehension, to be most offended with those who administer it.

ANNO 1654. Several Meetings in this County were broken up, and the People forcibly haled out of them by Soldiers commanded by a Colonel, who said he had Authority from the Protector to disturb all Meetings; which Authority when one of them desired him to show, the Soldiers beat and abused the Person who asked it. In this Year also Thomas Tocundrew, for exhorting the People in the Steeple-houfe at Abover, after the Priest had ended his Sermon, and leaving a Writing on the Door, was imprisoned three Months; and John Lawton, for reproofing Sin in the Streets of Abover, was imprisoned almost as long.

ANNO 1657. Several Persons in this County, for Demands of Tithes of but 14s. Value, suffered Distress of Goods worth 21. 18s. 8d. Also John Allen, for refusing to pay Tithes, suffered two Months Imprisonment. John Frith of Chesterfield, had an Horie taken away for 3s. demanded for Tithes and Elder-Offering. Tristram Ridgeway, for a Demand of 5d. had Goods taken away worth 7s. John Ridgway also suffered Distress, at the Suit of a Priest of a new created Chapel in the Peak-Forrest.

Laurence Pearson, Richard Sales, and John Taylor, for testifying against Sin in the Streets of Hightfield, were imprisoned about six Months; as was William Deasfortey, a considerable Time for publicly exhorting People to the Fear of God in the Streets of Derby. Also Jane Stones, for declaring the Truth at Starley, was thrown into the Water by the rude People; And at another Time and Place for the fame Caufe, she was shamefully abused, cast into Prison, and cruelly whipt. In this Year also Thomas Brockeby and Anthony Wright, for refusing to put off their Hats at a General Seffions in Derby, were by the Justices sent to Prison, and detained several Days.

ANNO 1658. Elizabeth Arnold was sent to Prison for opposing the Doctrine of a Preacher at Brampton; and Robert Bakewell, for a like Caufe, was imprisioned one Month.

ANNO 1659. On the 21st of the Month called August this Year, Ralph Sharp, William Grindlay, Samuel Carrington, and John Allen, going toward the Meeting at Asburn, were, by Order of two Justices, set in the Stocks above an Hour. After they were releasted, hence, Ralph Sharp was concerned to preach to the People, for which he was sent to the Houfe of Correction. After two Days Confinement there, he again declared the Truth in the Streets, when an envious Priest and a Lawyer charged him with denying the Scriptures to be the Word of God, to which he answered, I don't deny the Scriptures, but own and witness them, but I deny them to be the immortal Word of God which endures for ever. This Exprefion they called Blasphemy, and procured two Justices as wife as themselves to make his Mittimus to Derby Goal, where he was kept ten Days.
Men. Also Richard Buxton, George Howard, James Smith, Thomas Tomlinson, Richard Bunt, and William Lomas, were imprisoned for going to a Meeting at Abburn, and several others going thither were ftopt and not suffered to hold their Meeting, but were turned forcibly out of the Town.

In this Year also John Lingard, John Kirk, and many others, going to a Meeting on the Peak-Foreft, were assaulted by Richard Briggs a Priest, and a Company of rude People with him. John Kirk was sorely beaten by the Priest, and the People following his Example, beat and abused the rest, violently driving and pushing home, flomring others, pulling the Hair from their Heads, and lamentably bruising the Bodies of James Harrison, Ralph Weild, Edward Lingard, John Goddard, Thomas Bever, Ralph Ridgeway, John Lingard ten, John Lingard jun. Mary Lingard, and John Ridgeway, so that they loft much Blood, and were in great Danger of their Lives: All which unchristian Ufage they bore with an innocent Patience, not lifting up an Hand against their Persecutors.

ANNO 1660. In this Year Richard Canto, as he was returning Home from a Meeting, was taken up by Order of a Justice of the Peace, and committed to Prison. Also John Shields, for bearing his Testimony against Sin in Abburn Town, was dragged through the Mire of the Streets, and turned out of the Town.

ANNO 1661. John Lyman suffered nine or ten Weeks Imprisonment for Tithes at the Suit of the Priest of South-Wingfield: And in the same Year Alice Woolhead and Thomas Morton, prosecuted by John Burton Priest of Clown, in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes, were excommunicated, and afterward had taken from them two Beasts worth 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. though the greater Part of their Tithes had been taken in Kind before. Also Robert Arnold a very poor Man, with a great Family of Children, for the Tith of a few Oats, had a Mare taken from him to the Value of 48 s.

On the 3d of the Month called February this Year, George Goodridge of Abburn, was taken out of his own House, and by a Neighbouring Justice committed to Goal at Derby, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance; as was also, together with him, Thomas Tomlinson: They were both detained there fix Weeks.

Simon Evans of Drofneld, and Anthony Cutlofe, were fined 30 s. each, for refusing to Swear at a Court Leet, for which Fines the former had a Mare taken from him worth 4 l. and the latter a Mare worth 3 l.

ANNO 1661. John Lyman suffered nine or ten Weeks Imprisonment for Tithes at the Suit of the Priest of South-Wingfield: And in the same Year Alice Woolhead and Thomas Morton, prosecuted by John Burton Priest of Clown, in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes, were excommunicated, and afterward had taken from them two Beasts worth 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. though the greater Part of their Tithes had been taken in Kind before. Also Robert Arnold a very poor Man, with a great Family of Children, for the Tith of a few Oats, had a Mare taken from him to the Value of 48 s.

On the 29th of the Month called June this Year, a Magistrate of the Town, with a rude Company, came into a Meeting at Drofneld, and ordered the Assemblies to depart, which they not doing, he commanded his Attendants to pull them out, which was instantly done with Rudenes and Violence; and being out they continued their Abuses, striking one with a great Stone, and casting another into the Water: William Farsly was set in the Stocks, and expelled to the Diversion of the People. Three Days after this was a Meeting at Evans in the High-Peak, to which came a Confible with Soldiers, and plucked down Elizabeth Deane then praying, dragging her out of Doors, and shamefully tearing her Clothes. With like Violence they drew out the rest, some by the Hack of the Head, others by the Legs with their Heads on the Ground; After which they were carried to a Justice of the Peace by those who had thus abused them, and refusing to give Sureties for their good Behaviour, they were by his Miftimins ordered to Derby Goal: After which they were kept all Night in a Barn, and next Day conveyed to Crich, and there kept another Night in a Room, many of them lying on the Floor, not having so much as Straw to lie on. Thus fatigued they were carried the Day after to Derby, being thirty one Men and ten Women, namely Cornelius Arnold, Anthony Cutlofe, Thomas Taylor, William Shawe, John Allen, Henry Gibbins, John Lingard, James Metham, Anthony Waterhouse, John Wilson, Robert Sedly, George Shaw, Anthony Bowman, George Lamb, William Chriftievorth, Thomas Funk, John Ridgeway, Ralph Sharley, William Bronge, John Coope, Richard Burnis, George Bronge, Thomas Lingard.
Chap. io, of the People called QUAKERS.

Lingard, William Tardy, Matthew Glegg, Godfrey Beard, Ralph Bentift, Thomas Biffone, Nicholls Swift, Thomas Wilton, Simon Evans, Elizabeth Deane, Frances Aldran, Sarah Steer, Martha Share, Ellen Blith, Anne Staley, Margaret Waterbouen, Ellen Beard, Anne Tobin, and Margaret Marshall. They were kept Prisoners till the 18th of the next Month, when Ralph Sharpe, William Tardy, and Elizabeth Deane, were sent for before a Bench of Justices, who committed the two Men to the House of Correction, and ordered the Woman to be sent with a Pauc to Worcester, the Place of her Abode: And on the 22d they ordered all the rest to be set at Liberty. In the House of Correction Ralph Sharpe and William Tardy were inhumanly used by the cruel Keeper, who put them into a close Hole where they could not stand upright, nor had they Liberty to come out to ease their Bodies, but were constrained to do it in the Place. Their Books and Letters were taken away and never restored. And when in that cruel Confinement they were praying to the Lord, the Keeper in a Rage would strike them on the Face, and attempt to flop their Mouths; nor were their Friends permitted either to visit or relieve them.

In this Year also Richard Lamberti, Robert Martin, Mordecai White, Peter Amil, John Knowton, and Thomas Martin, were taken out of a Meeting, and by the Justices at their Quarter Sessions committed to Derby Goal, where they were detained a Month. Also Robert Pain, George Wallis, Thomas Baret, Thomas Pink, Thomas Cole, Ellen Wallis, and Anne Rowbotham, were taken on the Highway as they were going to a Meeting, and by a Justice of the Peace sent to Prison. The Women were freed soon after at Sessions, but the Men remained Prisoners twenty Weeks.

ANNO 1662. Alice Woolhead, for giving a Christian Exhortation to the People at one of the publick Worship-houses in Derby, was sent to Prison; and Thomas Lingard, for the same Cause, was set in the Stocks. In this Year also George Lingard, for not taking off his Hat in a Court of Judicature, was fined 20s. and committed to Prison, where he was close confined among Felons, and not suffered to see his Friends.

ANNO 1663. In this Year Robert Levick, for a Claim of 7d. and George Brough, for Tithes of Wool and Lambs, were proclaimed in the Exchequer, and cast into Prison at the Suit of John Coupe, Priest of Chesterfield: Also John Lymann for 1s. 5s. demanded by the Priest of South-Wingfield, had a Cow taken from him worth 3l. 3s. 4d. And Richard Farris, for a Claim of 5d. for Easter-Offerings, suffered Diffire of his Goods to the Value of 1l. 6s. 8d. John Frith was imprisoned at the Suit of John Coupe Priest, for a Claim of 12d. for Easter-Offerings. And for a like Claim Thomas Allen had his Goods dis- trained.

On the 5th of the Month called July this Year, Thomas Towndrews, Anthony Cutlow, Margaret Kellam, and John Frith, were taken out of a Meeting at Chesterfield: Towndrews was set in the Stocks, and the other three were sent to the House of Correction. On the 20th of December, five others, taken at a Meeting, were also sent to the House of Correction, and kept there about nine Weeks; and about fix Weeks after that, six others from another Meeting were added to their Number, and detained three Weeks. Also on the 13th of March following, nineteen Perlons, taken from a Meeting, were kept two Nights in the Town-hall, lodging on the Floor; after which, seven of them were sent to the County Goal. In this Year also about seventy five of the People called Quakers were on several Pretences excommunicated.

ANNO 1665. On the 14th of the Month called May, the Meeting at Chesterfield was broke up by the Mayor's Order, and most of the Perlons present were instantly forced out of Town; but John Allen, William Storrs, and Elizabeth Holme, were sent to the House of Correction, and detained there three Months. Also Susanna Frith, taken when out of the Meeting, was committed to the same Place. On the 3d of September a Justice of the Peace came to a Meeting near North-Wingfield, and took the Names of all present: After which he and another Justice sifted Warrants, ordering their Appearance before
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

DERBYSHIRE. 1665.

before them at Chesterfield on the 14th of the same Month; which being obeyed, one and thirty of them were lent to the House of Correction, of whom thirteen, namely, Edward Curtis, Thomas Fernsworth, Godfrey Fowkes, Henry Harvey, Thomas Taylor, George Brough, William Brough, Abraham Candy, John Frieh, John Croot, Anthony Woodward, Hercules Harvey, and Thomas Brockopp, were kept there till the next Sessions about three Weeks after. On the 18th of the Month called January, Anthony Bunting, Anthony Woodward, and John Croot, taken at a Meeting, were by two Justices committed to Prison for six Months. In the same Year Thomas Lyon was suffered three Months Imprisonment for being at a Meeting, and afterward for the same Cause had Cattle taken from him worth 71. Also Anthony Cutley, fined 51. for Meeting, suffered for that Fine both Imprisonment and Deftres of his Cattle.

ANNO 1668. On the 26th of the Month called August, Richard Farns and Mary Wilson were taken up by an Affize Warrant, and committed to Prison.

About this Time many in this County were excommunicated for their Absence from the publick Worship, viz. Ralph Hartliff and his Wife, Thomas Fowkes and his Wife, George Ashley and his Wife, Nicholas Turner and his Wife, Godfrey Fowkes and his Wife, John Fletcher ten. Katherine Fletcher, Thomas Linham, William Kirk, John Clay, Eleanor Fletcher, Grace Fletcher, Jane Bretford, Francis Fernsworth, John Curtis, and John Fletcher jun.

Of Derby, William Hayward, his Wife and Daughter.

Of Chesterfield, John Frieh and his Wife, Nicholas Swift, Robert Vijck, Robert Watkinson, and George Brough.

Of Alerton, John Kirk, Elizabeth Kirk, Godfrey Kirk, and his Wife.

Of Clown, Alice Woodhead, Thomas Morpent and his Wife.

Of Brimington, Cornelius Arnold and his Wife, John Allen and his Wife, Christopher Newton and his Wife, Abraham Candy, Elizabeth Wright, John Cowper, George CowlilJoaw.

Of Whittington, Anne Waterhouse, Thomas Jolley, Mary Renspane, and Ellen Beaud.

Of Ashburn, George Godrich and his Wife, Richard Hunt and his Wife, Thomas Tomlinson and his Wife, Elizabeth Bowar.

Of Dowdrige, Robert Jenkinson and his Wife, Mary Betram, Thomas Duce, Elizabeth Oshorne, Anne Robotbam, John Betram, and Elizabeth Woolat.

ANNO 1670. In this Year John Sykes and his Son Samuel Sykes, were committed to Prison at the Suit of Christopher Lawson, Priest of Bakewell, for Tithes demanded, of the former 4s. and of the latter but 6d.

In this Year also many underwent the spoiling of their Goods for frequenting religious Assemblys; for one of those Meetings, usually held at the House of Anthony Bunting, were Goods taken in Value as follows, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Bunting</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Woodward</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Fowkes</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Storrs</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Bingham</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Fines of 59l. 5s. Value, Taken 100 3 10

For a Meeting at the House of Cornelius Arnold of Loders, was taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cornelius Arnold</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Haffam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Harvey</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Wright</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22 17 0 Carried over
CHAP. 10. of the People called QUAKERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brought over</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Haslam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Cundy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godfrey Beard</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a Meeting at the House of John Holmes near Chesterfield, was taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Holmes</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Black</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Shave</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rafe Milner</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Sykes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Cutlove</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Hancock</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Masland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Birkbeck</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clement Wombell</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Watkinson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow Frithe</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hercules Harvey</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Levick</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Nicholas Swift, for a Meeting at his House, were Goods taken to the Value of 7l.

For Meetings at the House of Thomas Powkes, and for other Meetings at Tupton and Pilsley, in the Months called July and August this Year, was taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Rhodes</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Powkes</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Linham</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Askley</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Hutten</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Walker</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Allen</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godfrey Powkes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Storrs</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Bunting</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Lee</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Curtis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Hopkinson</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Crofts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Hapworth</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Kirk</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hatcher</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Fretwell</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>155</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Thomas Linham, for a Meeting in his House at Pilsley on the 16th of October, was fined 10l. for which he was deprived of all his Goods as well within Doors as without: Also William Cooper, for being at that Meeting, had not only his Cow, Corn, Hay, and Houthold Goods taken away, but also his Coat, and*
the Meat he had provided for his Family, he having a Wife and three small
Children: For those Spoilers of Houses had no Compassion. From Thomas
Ellis a poor Smith, for lack of other Goods, they took his Bellows, Hammers,
and other working Tools: They also took away Goods from others at the
same Meetings, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Brockfappp</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Kirke</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Stopworth</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Crop</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23 3 4

Taken also for Meetings at Cartop,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trifram Ridgeway</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Stors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Stanfield</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Bonden</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Ridgeway</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Warington</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Clayton</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Booth</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24 9 0

And on the 26th of the Month called February, for being at a Meeting at
Normanton, Thomas Brockfappp suffered Diffretts of Goods to the Value of £14.

ANNO 1673. Thomas Brockfappp and Henry Hersey, for small Tithes, and
Thomas Burton, for Easter-Offers, were imprisoned at the Suit of John Coupe,
Priest of Chesterfield.

ANNO 1674. John Lingard, and his Son of the same Name, were im-
prisoned at Derby, at the Suit of William White, Priest of Chaple.

ANNO 1675. Joseph Watts of Brampton was prosecuted in the Eccle-
siastical Court for about 25. 6d. for Tithes and Easter-Offers, at the Suit of
Richard Mathenow Priest, and imprisoned at Chesterfield twenty two Weeks.
His Professor strictly charged the Goaler not to suffer his Prisoner to do any
Work toward his Support. John Bartram of Compton, was also prosecuted in
the Ecclesiastical Court, at the Suit of Thomas Godred Vicar there, for Tithes
or Easter-Offers; and was committed to Prison on a Signification, by Warrant
from two Justices of the Peace.

ANNO 1676. For a Meeting at Tupton on the 25th of September, Goods
were taken by Diffretts, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Allen, to the Value of 5 £5 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Kirk</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Allen</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Linbam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Ellis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 17 0

Thomas Fowkes, for being at the same Meeting, had the greatest Part of his
Goods seized, and exposed to Sale at two Markets, but no Body would buy
them, which when the Constables reported to the Justices, they threatened to
fine them: Thus constrained, they sold them for 3d. far beneath their Value.

In this Year Hugh Martin and John Ellis were kept under close Confinement
in the County Goal at Derby, on a Writ de Excommunicae capitis.

ANNO
CHAP. 10. of the People called QUAKERS.

ANNO 1677. For a Meeting held in the House of Francis Davenport at Whittington, on the 17th of the Month called February this Year, Goods were taken by a Warrant from Francis Burton Justice, as follows, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Francis Davenport</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Storr</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Burbeck</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Miers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godfrey Board</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Allen</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susanna Fribb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hercules Harvey</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 18 0

ANNO 1678. In this Year the suffering Case of Eleanor Robotham, a Widow about sixty Years of Age, merited Compassion; she having been then a Prisoner two Years for small Tithes of about 1s. 6d. Value, at the Suit of Henry Burden, Priest of Sleighton. And in the same Year Edward Lingard, after he had been imprisoned above five Months at the Suit of George Lowes, had taken from him seven Beasts, and two Horses with their Saddles and Sacks, as they were going to Market, to the Value of 29l. In this Year also William Board of Stackball Chapel in the Fribb, was prosecuted on the Statute of 24l. per Month, as a Papish Recusant, for 220l. a pretended Forfeiture for his Absence from the publick Worship, and was thereupon committed to Prison.

ANNO 1680. John Gratton of Mow-Abb, for Absence from the publick Worship, was prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court, excommunicated, and committed Prisoner to Derby Goal.

ANNO 1685. In October this Year Thomas Holland of Sleater, for a Meeting at his House, suffered Distresses of Goods to the Value of 8l. 0s. 0d. And for the same Meeting was taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Masball of Ilson, Goods worth</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hanks</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Row</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wedley</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Melfby</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Linham and Edward Searson</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Betteridge</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29 19 2

Upon Information of a Meeting at the House of John Linham, Justice Lowe granted a Warrant, by which was taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Farneworth</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Linham and Edward Searson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Waggstaff</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Valens</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 18 6

About this Time certain Friends being met together at the House of one Samuel Rows, in order to accompany him to the Burial of his Wife, two Informers, viz. John Wilson a Priest, and John Wagg a Collier, represented their Meeting to Justice Lowe as a Conventicle, and procured his Warrant, by which were taken from Samuel Rows, Goods worth 30l. John Linham 6l. 10s. and John Blantyon of Ilson 14l. John Hanks was fined for himself and Wife's being at the Burial, and had his Goods taken for the same.

John
John Fletcher of Tupton, was fined 20l. for the Meeting-house there, and had his Goods seized for that fine, though he had not any particular Property therein. Also Nicholas Swift, Thomas Brockhapp, Susanna Frith, John Clay, and Richard Clayton, were fined for being at the said Meeting. Edward Seevon was fined 20l. for preaching in a Meeting at Clutowin in Leicestershire, and John Liden 5s. for his Wife's being there; for which Fines their Goods were taken to the Value of 24l. 10s. Also John Granton and John Rhodes, fined 20l. each, for being at the same Meeting, had their Goods distrained to the Value of 40l.

In September this Year, John Ward, the under Sheriff's Deputy, and another Perfon, came armed to Joseph Frith's House and demanded 120l. of him for six Months Abfence from his Parish Church. They entered his Grounds, and drove away thirty Sheep, four Kine, two Foals, and three Horses. The Sheep and Kine being put by them into bad Pature, broke out and came home again; but the Horses they told for 10l. though worth 17l.

ANNO 1686. In the Beginning of this Year John Granton was discharged from his Imprifonment, of above five Years and an half Continuance, for Abfence from the publick Worship. During his Confinement he wrote an Epiftle to his Friends at their Yearly Meeting in London, as follows, viz.

"Dear Friends and Brethren,

My sincere Love is to you all in the precious Truth, and for the Truth's Sake, in which pure Love I dearly flalte you, and embrace you in my Arms, being with you in Spirit, and could much rejoice to have been with you in Perfon, being it's long since I enjoyed that Privilege. But I am well content, and am glad to feel that ancient Love and Life at this Time fill my Heart, while I am writing to you; in which methinks I even fit and view you in the Prence of the Lord, whole Glory hath often been feen to break forth upon you in a plentiful Manner in your Yearly Meetings: And my Faith in the Lord is, that he will in like Manner attend you still, and according to his ancient Manner be with you in all your Meetings: For his Love, Light, Life, Power, Goodnefs and Truth, is the fame full, and changes not, that ever it was. And he will be with his own to the End of the World, and manifest his Power in our weak Veffels, by carrying us in his Arms of Strength to do his Will on Earth, and to serve, obey, and worship him in Spirit and in Truth: Glory, Praise, Thanks, Obedience and Worship be given to him for ever, for he alone is worthy: Bleffed be his Name for ever, Amen.

Dear Friends, there are no more Prisoners at Derby Goal but myself, that I think it meet to take much Notice of. 'Tis true, there were at the Sessions four Friends brought into Prifon, viz. Joseph Lee, George Creeble, George Berley, and Edward Shackerly, by a covetous Bayliff with a Sessions Proces, and appeared, being called before the Juflices, who faid little to them, but asked, if they would come to Church? They answering No; the Bench bid the Goaler take them: But after the Sessions was done, they did privately hint their Minds to the Goaler, that they should go Home, and if they were called for they might come: So they are at Liberty thus far. Seeing our Juflices are very kind and moderate to us, and have fo ben for fome Years, I think it not meet to take Notice of this fo as to make it publick. I leave it with you to do in it as you fee good. So with dear Love to you all, I remain

"Your Friend in the everlasting Truth,

"JOHN GRATTON."

This Letter is an Infance of that cordial Love and Unity of Spirit which subsisted between the Sufferers in Prifon and those of the fame Perfuasion who were at Liberty. It also shows how tender they were of the Reputation of
other Men, being very cautious of relating or publishing any Thing to the Disadvantage of their Prosecutors, whencesoever they could perceive them any Way inclined to good Temper and Moderation. This grateful Disposition of the Writer favours of a Spirit truly Christian, and is worthy of Regard and Commendation.

ANNO 1688. Taken this Year for Tithes, in Corn and other Goods,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Fairnsworth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Fryth</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Tomlinson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Candy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Hancock</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Harrington</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Lyan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Granton</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Holmes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Joshua Arnold</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bowyer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Allen</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Rhodes</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bentley</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bunting</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Fryth</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

78 2 0

ANNO 1689. Taken for Tithes, in Corn and other Goods,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lady Rhodes</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Lowe</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Granton</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Bentley</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Johnon</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Booth</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Harrington</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Holmes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Cricklow</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bunting</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Lee</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

39 4 8

On the 19th of October this Year, Caleb Lee of Brighton was arrested for Tithes at the Suit of Samuel Gardener Priest, and committed to the County Goal, twenty Miles from his Wife and Family.

ANNO 1690. In this Year were taken from Francis James, Joseph Fryth, Joseph Lee, Anthony Woodward, and others, for Tithes, Corn and other Things, to the Value of 16l. 17s. 6d.

* This large Sum was taken for an original Demand of 6s. 3d. per Annum for four Years Tithe.
MILES HALHEAD and Thomas Saltbouse, travelling from their respective Habitations in Lancashire and Westmorland, with Intention to visit their Friends imprisoned at Cornwall, in their Passage through Devonshire were apprehended, and after fourteen Days close Confinement at Exeter, were by Warrant from Colonel Coplestone, then High Sheriff, ordered to be passed as Vagrants from thence to their own Dwellings: An illegal Proceeding against Men of Substance and Reputation, who traveled on Horsback, lodged at the best Inns, and paid punctually for what they had there. In their Passage betwixt Taunton and Bridgewater, the Officer charged with them was suddenly seiz'd with a kind of Apple-lick Fit, which disabled him from going any farther: They returned to Taunton, and informed a Justice of the Peace of what had happened, defiring to know his Pleasure concerning them: He thereupon suspended any farther Execution of the Warrant, and let them at Liberty, with that the Lord might be with them:

They went to Bridg, and came back to Plimouth about the Middle of the Month called May, where they had several Meetings; one of which was in the Garden of John Harris, his House being too little to contain the numerous Auditor: Their plain and powerful Preaching reached to the Confidences of many, and was generally well accepted. At the Close of the Meeting, one George Brooks, a Priest, Chaplain of the Nightingale Frigate, spake to the People in Commendation of what had been said, declaring it to be the Eternal Truth: But Thomas Saltbouse, a Man of deep discerning, justly suspecting the Chaplain of Inincerity, told him; that he had spoken many good Words, but withal asked him, Whether be loved the Life of what he spake, for that it was he who had the Witnesses in himself that can set his Seal that God is true. The Priest angry at this Reproof, meditates Revenge, and two Days after procured a Warrant from the Mayor, by which they were taken from a Meeting at the House of Robert Cary, and imprisoned in the Guildhall: Next Day they were brought before the Mayor, Magistrates, and Common-Council, who ordered the Doors to be shut during their Examination, which lasted three Hours; after which they remained in Custody several Days, while the Magistrates, who had determined to send them to the County Goal, were busied in forming a plausible Pretence for their Commitment: At first they charged them with denying the Trinity, of which they fully cleared themselves. Then the Oath of Abjuration was tendered them, but the Proclamation enforcing that Oath giving no Authority to imprison the Refusals, it was not thought proper to proceed thereupon. At length they made out the following Misdemeanors, viz.

DE V O N.

John Page Merchant, Mayor of the Borough of Plimouth in the County aforesaid, and one of his Highness's Justices of the Peace within the said Borough, to the Keeper of his Highness's Goal at Exon, or to his lawful Deputy in that Behalf, Greeting.

I SEND you herewith by the Bearer hereof, the Bodies of Thomas Saltbouse, late of Druggelbeck in the County of Lancashire, Husbandman, and Miles Halhead, late of Kendel in the County of Westmorland, lately apprehended
"" apprehended here as Disturbers of the publick Peace, and for divers other "" high Misdemeanors, against a late Proclamation prohibiting the disturbing "" of Ministers, and other Christians in their Assemblies and Meetings, and "" against an Ordinance of his said Highness the Lord Protector and his Coun- "" cil, lately made against Duels, Challenges, and Provocations thereunto, "" who have refused to give sufficient Security for their personal Appearance at "" the next General Sessions of the Peace to be held for the County of Devon, "" and in the mean Time to be of good Behaviour towards his Highness the "" Lord Protector, and all his leige People. "" These are therefore in his said Highness's Name, to will and command "" you, that when the Bodies of the said Thomas Saltboye and Miles Halbead "" shall be unto you brought, you them safely keep and detain until by due "" Course of Law they shall be delivered. Hereof fail not at your Peril. "" Given under my Hand and Seal of Plymouth aforesaid, the 28th Day of May, "" in the Year of our Lord God 1655.

"" John Page, Mayor."

After six Weeks Imprisonment they were indicted at the Sessions, for a Indictment at
Breach of the Ordinance against Duels, and particularly for divers disgraceful Sessions.
Words and Gestures against George Brooks, Clerk of the Nightingale Frigate, &c.

To prove this Indictment Witnesses were provided, one of whom was heard to say the Day before the Sessions, I am going to Exeter to swear against the Quakers, and if swearing will do it, I will make them suffer severely. But the
Court did not chuse to bring the Matter to a fair Hearing: For though the
Pritners pleaded Not guilty, and desired a Trial, yet because they used not
the common Form of Words, By God and my Country, their legal Plea was
refused, and no Trial granted. The Oath of Abjuration was tendered them in
Court, to which they thus answered, "" In the Preseence of the Eternal God,"" and before all this People, we deny, with as much Detestation as any of
you, the Pope and his Supremacy; and the Purgatory therein mentioned,
and declare freely against it; and we do not deny to Swear because of any
Guilt that is upon us, but in Obedience to the Command of Christ, who
faith, Swear not at all, and we will not come under the Condemnation of
an Oath for the Liberty of the outward Man."" Upon this Refusal the
Court threatened to send into the North to seize their Estates according to the
Proclamation; but they let that drop, and only recorded their Proceeding thus, "" Thomas Saltboye and Miles Halbead, for provoking Words against
* George Brooks Clerk, who refused to be tried by the Country, fined 5l. a
piece, committed to Bridewell till Payment, and finding Sureties for their
good Behaviour."

Pursuant to this Sentence they were removed on the 16th of the Month
called July from the County Goal to Bridewell, and a Guard of Soldiers placed
over them, with strict Orders, signed by one Captain Joyce, to detain all that
should come to visit them, especially if they suspected them to be Quakers. They
lay on the Ground in a close dark Room many Days; and were continued
near seven Months under such cruel Utage, as if their Persecutors designed to
destroy them, for they administered not any Thing to their Necessaries, and
ufed their utmost Endeavours to prevent others from bringing them the com-
mon Necessaries of Life, and imprisoned several of those who came to see and
relieve them. But this extreme Malice of their Enemies rendered the Christian
Charity of their Friends the more observable, who frequently hazarded the
Loss of their own Liberty to supply their Wants. During this Imprisonment Miles
Halbead writ the following Letter to his Friends, viz.

* Dearly

* This Priest, whom it was so peril to provoke, had the Character of a common Drunkard, and a debauched Fellow, as appeared by Certificates from the Captains of Ships in which he had been convierant.
“Dearly beloved Friends and Brethren,

In the North of England even to the South, the Land of our Nativity, whom the Lord God of Heaven and Earth hath called and chosen in this Day of his everlasting Love, to serve him in Truth and in Righteousness, who have received the Lord's Truth in the Love of it, not only to believe in his Name, but to suffer Bonds and Imprisonments, and hard Sentences for the Testimony of Jesus, and the Word of God. Dear Friends and beloved Brethren, my Prayers to the Lord God of Heaven and Earth, and my Soul's Desire is for you all, that you may all dwell together as Children of one Father, in the eternal Bond of Love, and Oneness of the Spirit, that you may all grow in the eternal living Truth of God, to be established upon the Rock and sure Foundation, that the Gates of Hell and Death cannot prevail against you, that under the Shadow of the Wings of the Almighty, you may all be kept and preserved in Peace and Rest, now in the Day of Trial and Hour of Darknes, when Hell hath opened her Mouth, and the raging Sea cast out her proud Waves, even like to overflow the Banks: Glory, Glory, and eternal living Praises be given to the Lord God, and to the Lamb for evermore, by all the Children of the Light, who hath found out a resting Place for all his dear ones, Lambs, and Babes, and Children of Light, to fly unto in the needful Time of Trouble, where none can make them afraid, nor take away their Peace, as they abide faithful to him, who is our Way, our Light, our Life, our Strength, and eternal Portion for ever. My dear Friends and Brethren, I beseech you in the Bowels of clear and tender Love, that you walk as dear Children, faithful to him who hath called you with an honourable Calling, and loved you from the Beginning with an everlasting Love, that all your Friends and Neighbours, and Men of this World, that see your Life coupled with Fear, may be made to confess and acknowledge, to the Honour and Glory of the living Lord, that the God whom ye serve and fear is the only true God of Israel; and herein you become a precious Saviour unto the living eternal God, and a sweet smelling Saviour unto all the Children of Light, and no good Thing will the Lord withhold from you: The Mouth of the Lord God of Hosts hath spoken it, whose Promises are Tea and Amen to his own Seed for evermore.

Given forth the 14th of the Sixth Month 1655, when I was Prisoner at the Prison-house in the City of Exeter in Devonshire, for the Testimony of Jesus, and the Word of God.

“Miles Halhead.”

From the Stile and Import of this Letter, the Reader may observe the meek Spirit and Christian Temper of this patient Sufferer.

We return to Plymouth, where we find an innocent Woman cruelly used by Peter Ceeley Mayor: Her Name was Margaret Kelham, who on the 19th of December this Year was concerned to go to his House and tell him, she had a Word from the Lord to him: He bad her come in, heard her, and confounded, that what she said was very good and true. Nevertheless the Truth he uttered so displeased him that he sent her to Prison, where she was about a Week, and then at the Intercision of her Friends, had some Liberty granted her. But on the 4th of the next Month, about four in the Morning, a Constable and Sergeant came to her Chamber, broke open the Door, and refusing to shew their Warrant, took her away by Violence, tied a Rope about her, threw her on an Horse's Back, bound her Arms behind her, tied her Feet under the Horse's Belly, and carried her in that inhuman Manner ten Miles, (a monstrous Barbarity to a tender Woman of good Education, and a considerable Fortune:;) Then they loosed her Cords, and told her they had a Warrant to carry her to Exeter Goal. There the lay till the Quarter Sessions, when Endeavours were used to get
get an Indictment drawn up against her; but the Clerk of the Sessions, and others employed in that Work, could not agree about it, her manifest Innocence baffling their Attempt. After about two Months Imprisonment she was released by Order of the Sheriff.

In this Year also, Prisilla Cotton and Margaret Cole were imprisoned at Exeter, for speaking to the People in the publick Place of Worship, after the Priest had done.

ANNO 1656. The Imprisonment of several in this County, and others in Cornwall, induced many of their Brethren from several Parts of the Nation to visit them, and it was usual with some as they passt, to declare their own Experience of the Virtue of true Religion to the People: This alarmed the Justices, who made an Order of Sessions to apprehend, as Vagrants, all Quakers travelling without a Pass, in Consequence of which, above twenty Persons in the Months called July and August this Year, were sent to Exeter Goal, namely, Elizabeth Cutland, Jane bland, John James, James Naylor, Samuel Carter, John Brown, Lucy Field, Derris Edery, Henry Goodman, Humphry Smith, Nicholas Gunnichiffe, Robert Crabbe, Mary Edery, Joseph Meader, Anne Harriger, William Bailey, John Bolton, Thomas Harveykins, Thomas Rawlinson, Jane Ingram, Mary Hearidge, and Katharine Evans. At the Assizes the Men, appearing with their Hats on, were indicted for a Contempt, brought in Guilty, fined twenty Marks, and remanded to Prison till Payment: The Women were also returned to Prison till they should find Sureties for their good Behaviour. They were lodged among the Felons, and lay generally on Straw, by Reason of which, and the Filth of the Place, many of them fell sick, and one of them, Jane Ingram, died.

At Tiverton, Richard Weldren, Frances Gater, James Byron, and Katharine Bell, also William Bale and his Wife, were imprisoned by the Mayor several Days, for not paying 1s. each, for Absence from the publick Worship. And at Plimouth, Katharine Martindale, for speaking to the People in the publick Assembly after the Priest had ended his Sermon, was sent to Exeter Goal, together with Prisilla Cotton who accompanied her. At the Assizes they were fined 50l. each. For the like Cause Barbara Pattison and James Myers were imprisoned, as was Thomas Layton for uttering a Christian Exhortation to the People in the Market-place at Tiverton.

Joseph Cole, for speaking in the Place of publick Worship at Exeter these Words, viz. Hear, O ye Priests, and give Ear, O ye Leaders of the People, the Lord’s Hand is against you, who have caused the People to err, &c. was committed to the South-gate Prison, double Ironicd, and lay several Nights on the bare Ground. At the next Sessions he was banished the City, and afterwards grievously abused by the rude People at other Places.

ANNO 1657. On the 29th of the Month called March this Year, Joseph Cole, Roger Brown, William Brown, Thomas Read, and John Barfil, were let in the Stocks at Tiverton, for being at a Meeting there: And William Bale, John Waldon, and Edmund Baker, suffered Distreks of their Goods for being at the same Meeting; as did also Frances Gater, who, after the Distreks, for causally saying, that the Confessors had plundered her House, and violently taken away her Goods, was imprisoned fourteen Days.

In this Year Thomas Curtis, a Clothier, or Woolen-drawer, of Reading in Berkshire, being in this County about his trading Affairs, came to Plimouth, and from thence accompanied by John Martindale, went to west-Abeington: Being in Bed at a Friend’s House, a Constable, and about ten others, came with a Warrant about Midnight, and next Day carried them before two Justices, who, after Examination, (though they rendered a very good Account of themselves and their Business) sent them to Exeter Goal: On the 14th of the Month called July, they were brought to the Assizes, where nothing being laid to their Charge, the Judge, taking Occasion from their Hats, fined them 40l. a piece for Contempt, for Non-payment of which they were kept Prisoners above a Year after: During this Imprisonment, Martindale having Leave of the Gaoler to
DElON-
SHIRE.
1657.

Many taken up
by the Road as
they passed to
Meetings.

Cruel Whip-
ing patiently
borne.

Cruelty exer-
cised on an
innocent Wo-
man.

Cruelties
Sufpicion.

Exceeding
great Prejudice
against this
People.

visit a Friend at Ilchester, went to a Meeting at Callington, where he, with
Humphrey Spragne and Thomas Dyer lodged at a Friend's Houfe. In the Evening
two Confables came and required the Strangers to go with them, which,
they having no Warrant, was refus'd. Next Morning they returned with
a Warrant, and carried them before the Justices then at the Quarter Sessions at
Hounon, to whom they gave an Account of their Abodes, being one of them
but two Miles from Home, and another not above five: Howbeit the Justices
fentenced them all as Vagrants, to be whipt in the Market-place, and fent with
a Pafs from Tything to Tything, which was accordingly done. Spragne and
Dyer were foon at Home, and Martindale was conducted by Officers till he
came within a Mile of Exeter, where they left him, and he returned alone to
the Place of his Imprifonment.

On the 1st of the Month called August, Joan Edmunds, Wife of Edward Ed-
munds of Tawest, was flopt on the Road by a drunken Fellow, who took away
her Horfe: She complained to a Justice of the Peace, being then but about
ten Miles from her own Home, but having no Pafs, the officers Magiftrate
fent her to Exeter Goal, and ordered her Horfe to be fold, and Part of the
Money applied to defray the Charge of carrying her to Prifon: Her Dwelling
being in the direft Road to Exeter, they carried her by another Road six
Miles about, to prevent the Neighbours Obervation of the Injuftice done
her.

In like Manner, Humphry Smith and Samuel Curtis, riding near Axminifter,
were flopt, and carried before a Justice, who, consulting with a Prielft, ordered
them to be whipt as Vagrants, burn't their Books and Papers, took their Money
from them, and fent them away with a Pafs.

On the 24th of the fame Month, Daniel Waffield a Sope-boiler, and John
Speed a Merchant, both of Bristol, accompanying Anne Curtis to fee her Hu-
band then in Exeter Prifon, were taken in their Journey, and fent to Goal.

About the fame Time, feveral Perfons from Topsham, went, on the First-day
of the Week, to Exeter Meeting, about three Miles; for which they were re-
pented Sabbath-breakers: The Men, Simon Morris and William Elliott, were fet
in the Stocks, and the Women, viz. Alice Shackerly, Judith Holme, Anne
Morris, Elizabeth Taylor the Elder, Elizabeth Taylor the Younger, and Susanna
Taylor, were put into the Back-grate or Cage, and there expofed to the Scorn
and Derifion of the People.

On the 30th William Elliott of Bridport, and his Son, of the fame Name,
going to visit Thomas Curtis in Prifon, were fet for by the Magiftrates, who
fentenced the Father to be put in the Stocks, and the Son to be whipt with
five Stripes: The Executioner, infigated by a wicked Confable, gave him
six Stripes, which he bearing with great Patience, the barbarous Whiffer faid,
Will thou not cry? I'll make thee cry: And then gave him fix more bloody
Stripes, fo that many Spectators wept to fee fuch Crueltie. The patient Sufferer,
supported with Christian Magnanimity, aveng'd not himself on the wicked
Actors of fuch Barbarity, but committed his Caufe to him who judgeth right-
oufly.

The like Inhumanity was exercis'd on Barbara Bleacyon, who, in October this
Year, was fet to Exeter Goal by the Mayor of Torrington. She was afterward
at Seffions fetenced to be whipt, which Sentence was cruelly executed, but in
the Midfl of the Torture fhe rejoic'd, and prais'd God who had enabled her
to fuffer for his Name.

About this Time Henry Pellesen of Weft-Alvington, and Robert Weymouth of
Marlborough, were imprifon'd on a pretended Sufpicion of Popery, but at
the next Seffions were difcharged.

So great was the Prejudice of many Magiftrates againft the Quakers, that
they extended the Severity of Penal Laws beyond their due Bounds on purpofe
to opprefs them. There was a Law requiring fingle Perfons under forty
Years of Age, having no other visible Means of Maintenance, to go out to
Service. This Law was extended to the unjuft Oppreffion of several Iober and
induftrious
industrious Women, not because they had broke it, but because they were Quakers: On this Pretence Agnes Light, Jane Light, and Elizabeth Light, who had an House and Land of their own, and maintained themselves by their Industry, were sent to Bridewell, although two of them were above the Age mentioned in the Law. Under the like Pretence Mary Wibberidge was taken from her aged Father, and sent to Prison; and Eleanor Roberts, an industrious Maid, was committed to Bridewell, where the lay two Nights on the bare Stones, and at the End of three Days was unmercifully whipt, and detained there fix Months after.

ANNO 1658. On the 30th of the Month called May, Anne Morris, Alice Shackerly, Judith Holmes, and Elizabeth Taylor, who came three Miles to a Meeting at Exeter, were by the Mayor’s Order set in the Stocks many Hours, under Pretence of Sabbath-breaking.

William Hengistion of West-Avington, and Anthony Tucker of Ugborough, returning Home from Bristol, laid on the First-day of the Week, being the 31st of October, at Exeter, where they were taken up, whipt as Vagrants, and sent away with a Fines.

On the 4th of November, John Evans, for giving Christian Exhortation to the People in their Worship-house at Plimouth, after the Priest had done, was imprisoned, and two Days after whipt through the Town, they having first kept him naked, from the Waitt upward, three Quarters of an Hour, in a cold frosty Morning. After a cruel Whipping they sent him out of Town with a Fines.

In the same Month John Rowett of Mevagissey in Cornwall, being at Tiverton, was concerned to go into the Place of publick Worship there, and declare Truth to the People: His Christian Love was required by Imprisonment for some Time: After which he was fined 5l. and continued in Prison till Midsummer in the next Year, when he was ordered to appear before a Committee of Parliament at London.

In this Year Edward Braiford was detained in Prison, for visiting his Friends in their Confinement.

About this Time also several Perfons in this County, refusing to pay 1 l. 8s. 6d. demanded of them for Tithes, had their Goods taken by Distreis to the Value of 3l. 14s. 6d.

ANNO 1660. On the 20th of the 3d Month, a Meeting at Tarleton was infulted by a rude Rabble, animated by a Priest: Many of the Perfons present were cruelly beaten and abused, so that some of them were unable for a Time to turn themselves on their Beds, they were so sore, and several Weeks past before they recovered.

Toward the End of this Year came on a general Imprisonment of this People, for refusing to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, which nothing hindered them from taking, but their Principle of Obedience to Christ’s Precept, Swear not at all, which they believed expressly to prohibit all manner of Oaths. For this Cause Nicholas Cole, Anthony Todd, Robert Cary, Arthur Cotson, Richard Luke, George Crocker, John Light, Edward Dyer, and Anthony Field, who were taken from a Meeting at Plimouth, had the Oaths tendered them by the Mayor, and other Commissioners, and for refusing it were sent to Prison there on the 4th of the Month called January this Year, and on the 8th of the same were removed to the High Goal at Exon, and again on the 18th were sent from thence to the Prison of Bridewell.

On the 13th of that Month, John Gunnelliff, Mark Parsons, Edward Braiford, John Hancock, and Thomas Steers, were taken a Meeting at John Gunnelliff’s Houle, and, for refusing the Oath, sent to the South gate Prison in Exon: as were on the 15th and 18th of the same Month, Joseph Hillier, Nicholas Tripe, Gregory Powell, Alexander Richards, and Nicholas Worth, who were taken from their lawful Occupations in the City of Exon.

On the 19th, Abel Down, Richard Ould, John Chapell, and Robert Elliott, all of Cullumpton, were taken from their Employments by Soldiers, who brought them...
DE WON SHIRE.
1600.

At Oakhampton.
At divers other Places.

them to Copleston Bamfield then Sheriff, who committed them to the Bridewell aforesaid; whither also on the fame Day, Christopher Richards, Giles Brice, Richard Linsington, John Brice, John Hutchins, and Bartholomew Weeks, all of them Inhabitants of Bradnitch, were committed by the Mayor of that Place.

On the fame Day Anthony Moral was, by the Mayor of Oakhampton, committed to the High Goal near the Castle of Exon, where were then Prisoners John Martindale, Francis Rolle, Ralph Pogg, Peter Row, John Woflake, and Richard Smith, all of Plimouth, who had been sent thither a few Days before by the Mayor and other Commisfloners of that Town.

On the 20th, Roger Brown and Samuel Doak of Tiverton, visiting a sick Neighbour, were taken in his Houfe and carried to the Sheriff, who lent them to Bridewell: And on the fame Day Thomas Carter, Gabriel Morley, and Thomas Legston, all of Callampton, as they were going to a Meeting were flop'd by a Watchman, and had before a Justice of the Peace, who for refusing the Oaths, sent them to the High Goal at Exon: To which Prifon also were sent the fame Day for the fame Caufe, Thomas Dyer, William Ferris, Thomas Wilkins, Bartholomew Aford, Edward Townfend, Gideon Daniel, Josia Limbery, Richard Newberry, George Bowditch, Humphry Sprague, William Wilkins, Richard Aford, James Kenway, George Fry, Thomas Sprague, Josia Limbery jun. and George Clapp, who were taken by one Captain Fry and others, armed with Swords and Pistols, out of the Houfe of William Robbins, where they were met for the Worship of God. Two others, William Poole and John Grubbam, were taken at Aminifler, as they were going to the fame Meeting, and sent to the fame Prifon, whither also were committed that Day from Plimouth by Oliver Cecly Mayor, Richard Lippincott, John Harris, and Francis Light, who were taken from a Meeting there, and John Thomas, taken out of his Mother's Houfe.

On the 23d Richard James of Sampford, an Apprentice, was taken from his Work in his Matfers Shop, and carried before a Justice, who tendered him the Oaths, and on Refufal fent him to the High Goal aforesaid.

On the 27th Jacob Phillips, Robert Weymouth, Hugh Weymouth, Edward Ball, and Stephen Rule, were taken from a Meeting at Henry Pellexton's Houfe, and carried before a Justice, who ordered them to come again next Morning, which they did, when another Justice being with him, they tendered them the Oaths, and on Refufal fent them to the faid High Goal.

On the 10th of the Month called March, Hercules Fry, and John Perkins, both of Callampton, were taken at Bradnitch, as they were going homeward, and by the Mayor committed to the Bridewell aforesaid.

The Prifons of the High Goal and Bridewell at Exon were now thronged, above feventy Perfons having been committed in about two Months Time, among whom were all the Men Inhabitants of that Perifhion in Plimouth. The Women neverthelesf confantly continued their Meetings for Worship, which the Mayor obferving, fent for them and affked them, why they met contrary to the King's Command? They anfwered, that they did it not in Contempt of Authority, but in Discharge of their Duty to God; in which Fear they met to wait upon and worship him in Spirit and in Truth; that if in doing they had broken the Law, they were ready to fhow their Submission by patient Suffering. The Mayor then propofed to them to be engaged for one another good Behaviour, to which they replied, that they had been guilty of no ill Behaviour, as the People of the Town, who knew their Conversations, could witness. Their Christian Courage and Conflancy made such an Impreffion on the Mayor, that he difmisf them only with Threats, that if they were brought before him again, he would fend them to Prifon.

In this and the next preceding Year, feveral Prifons in this County for small Demands made on them of Church-Rates and Easter-Offertories, to the Value of 18s. 5d. had their Goods taken from them to the Amount of 5l. 0s. 8d.

ANNO
ANNO 1661. On the 28th of the Month called April, the Constables of Cullompton, with one Captain Pross, and a rude Rabble attending them, came to the Meeting there, pulled the Friends from their Seats, threw them on the Ground, and dragged them along the Streets, kept some of them at an Inn with a Guard of Soldiers all Night, and would not let them have Lodging for their Money. Next Day they carried them before some Justices, who, for refusing to Swear, sent fifteen of them to Prison, namely, Humphry Sprague, Thomas Dyer, Richard Jacob, Roger Brown, Samuel Beck, John Hutchins, Thomas Baylson, John Bright, Christopher Richards, Bartholomew Weeks, Richard Linington, Christopher Omond, George Parnell, Thomas Carter, and Alexander Richards, at whose House they were met: And at the same Time the Justices issued a Warrant to distrain their Goods for the Charges of conveying them to Goal.

On the 14th of the Month called July, Joseph Cole, taken out of a Meeting at William Glanfield's in Talliton, was kept under a Guard all Night, and next Day sent to Goal for refusing the Oaths.

We mentioned before that divers were taken from their lawful Business in their own Houses, which were sometimes searched very rudely, as appears by

"A Relation of searching the House of Mark Parsons of Topsham.

On the Day last mentioned, near twenty Soldiers came into his House with drawn Swords, affrighting the Family, and threatening to run the Man-servant through if he spake a Word. They broke open the Lock of his Chamber-door, and carried away several Letters and Papers to his Prejudice, and suffered all manner of disorderly Persons to go into the House, without any Constable, or Officer of the Peace. They pulled off the Bed-clothes from a Merchant, who lay there sick in Bed, and would have taken him out of the Bed and carried him away, had not the Master of a Vessel, which he had freighted, satisfied them concerning him. A Friend from Plimouth being there about Business, they put their Swords to his Breast, prevented their Pistols, threatened him with Death, and treated him very inhumanly."

ANNO 1662. On the 21st of the Month called August, a Meeting at Plimouth was broken up by an Officer with Soldiers, who produced no Warrant, but by Violence thrust out those that were met; they pulled away Samuel Dyer by the Hair of his Head, beat him with a great Cane, and tore the Clothes from his Back: After which they carried him with Nicholas Cole, Francis Light, and John Perriman, before the Mayor and another Magistrate, who ordered them to come again next Day, when they sent them to the County Goal at Exon, for being at a Convencicle, and holding it unlawful to Swear in any Cafe.

In like manner, on the 20th of the next Month, two Constables and a Churchwarden, attended by a Serjeant and armed Soldiers with lighted Matches, came to a Meeting at Plimouth, and with Violence haled the Friends, then on their Knees at Prayer, out of the Place, dragging both Men and Women to the Mayor, who, after many Threats, fined them 12 d. each. for Absence from their Parish-Church, which refusing to pay, they were kept Prisoners in the Town-Hall several Days.

On the 26th of October, twenty five Persons, viz. John Price, Christopher Richards, Bartholomew Weeks, John Richards, Samuel Glass, Julian Miller, Elias Richards, Mary Potter, Mary Morgan, and Alice Cumming, all of Bradnich; William Jacob of Bampton; Richard Jacob, Christopher Omond, Cipha Read, and Elias Hunt, and all of Halberton; Roger Brown, Robert Avery, Clare Arundell, and Grace George, all of Tiscerton, Humphry Sprague of Gitleham, Susanna Glenfield of Talliton, Edward Bransfor, Anne Seers and Mary Thorn, of Exeter, and John Hutchins of Holmch-Regis, being met for religious Worship in the House of John Elliot at Cullompton, Constables came to take them, by
no other Warrant, than a general Order to apprehend Strangers: This Order not concerning them who were no Strangers, but all well known, they were not willing to go: Upon which the Constables placed a Watch at the Door, and kept them Prisoners in the House two Days, when the Justices came to Town, and sent them to Prison for Break of the Convivial Act. The Constables, in Order to convey them to Goal, hired Carriages in the Neighbourhood, the Owners of which, when they knew the Use they were for, would not let them go, so that the Prisoners, having been kept four Days in the Room where the Justices sat, were then sent on Horseback, and carried to Exeter.

In this Year Richard Greenway of London, travelling in this County, was taken up by the Watch, who carried him before two Justices, and they, after tendering him the Oath of Allegiance, sent him to Prison.

In the same Year also John Bellamy and Mary Anderson were taken out of a Meeting at the House of Thomas Tildall in Oakhampton, and by the Mayor and another Justice committed to Prison.

During the Imprisonment of the Persons beforementioned, some who came to visit them were much abused by the Goalier, and kept two Days and two Nights in the Goal: A Woman who came from Wales to see her Brother in Prison, was cruelly whipt, by the Magistrate’s Order, as a Vagabond, and sent away with a Pass. John Chapell and Twenty others, were kept on the Guard all Night; nor would they knowingly suffer any Quakers, not Inhabitants, to lodge in the Town.

ANNO 1663. On the 4th of October, Arthur Cotton, Francis Reeve, Peter Brown, Priscilla Thomas, George Crocker, Anthony Tadl, Nicholas Cole, Richard Smith, John Light, and Edward Lamberts, all of them Inhabitants of Plymouth, taken by a Constable out of a Meeting there, were fined 12 d. each by the Mayor and another Justice, for Absence from the publick Worship, and had their Goods taken by Distreß for the Fines, to near five Times the Amount of them.

ANNO 1664. On the 17th of the Month called May, Christopher Bacon and Edward Braiford, lodging at the House of Joanna Edmunds, who kept an Inn at Totnes, some Friends came thither to visit them, and as they sat together, discoursing about Matters of Religion, several Constables rushed into the Room, seized the two Strangers, and carried them to the Mayor; another Friend pretent going with them: The Mayor sent them all three to Prison, where they were confined in a Place about four Yards in Length and two in Breadth, where they lay on the Stones two Nights. There was a Window to the Place, and some Persons came and talked with them, and were pleased with their religious Discourse: The Mayor, displeased at that, sent a Constable and others to remove them, who first rifed their Pockets, and then took Christopher Bacon by Violence, and threw him out at the Door, and then dragged him by the Legs and Arms through the Kennels of the Street toward the Town-Hall, in a manner so barbarous as to move Compassion in some of their Company, who cried out, They are Christians; for Shame use them like Men. Then they took him up, carried him through the Town-Hall, and threw him into a Place called the Dark-houfe, where they also put the said Edward Braiford and Michael Lea, and shut two Doors upon them. One of their Persecutors said, They would soon be smothered there, for the Place was so close and dark, that they could scarce fee one another at Noon, and the Excrement of other People had been emptied there, which caused a grievous Stink: In this filthy Hole they were kept eleven Hours, and none suffered to come at them (only one Friend who privately conveyed them a little Meat through an Hole in the Wall) so that Christopher Bacon, being bruised and hot with their ill Usage, was very sick, and the other two almost spent for lack of Air. At length the Mayor ordered them the Liberty of the Town-Hall; whence, after three Days, they were sent to Exeter Goal; whither, as the Constable said, the Mayor had ordered them to be carried bound with Cords on an Horse with Panniers. The Constable and his Attendants, before their Removal, rifed their Pockets, took
took away 12s. from one of them, and their Coats off their Backs, to defray the Charge of carrying them to Goal,

ANNO 1665. On the 25th of the Month called April, eighteen Persons, namely, Robert Cary, Nicholas Cole, Thomas Lune, Arthur Cotton, John Light, George Croker, John Wealake, Peter Rowe, John Thomas, Edward Dyer, Edward Limbery, Anthony Todd, Richard Lake, Francis Rowe, Richard Smith, Richard Fox, Richard Stephens, and John Harris, taken at a Meeting in Plymouth, and refusing to pay a Fine of 10s. each, imposed by the Mayor and another Justice, were committed to Bridewell. And on the 50th of the Month called January, Nicholas Cole was sent to Prison, and detained there thirteen Days, for having opened his Shop on that Day.

ANNO 1666. On the 26th of the Month called August, the first of the Week, a Serjeant with Soldiers came to the Meeting at Plymouth, and sent for the Mayor and other Magistrates, who committed George Croker, Edward Dyer, Robert Cary, John Light, Arthur Cotton, John Wealake, Francis Rowe, Richard Fox, John Tong, Anthony Todd, John Harris, John Perriman, Richard Lake, Richard Stephens, and Ralph Fogg, to Prison: After ten Days they were brought to the Gaol-ball, and fined, some 5s. and others 10s. each, and for refusing to pay, sent to Bridewell.

ANNO 1670. In the Month called May this Year, Arthur Cotton, John Light, Peter Rowe, John Perriman, Ralph Fogg, Richard Smith, George Croker, Francis Rowe, Edward Limbery, John Shelton, Richard Stephens, Robert Carey, Bartolomew Alger, and Thomas Lune, for assembling in their religious Meetings at Plymouth, suffered Distreys of their Goods to the Value of 14l. 7s. 4d. On the 25th of the Month called July, John Dale was committed to the Bridewell in Exon, for being absent from the publick Worship, and during his Imprisonment was several Times pulled out of his Room, and compelled to be present at the Sermons usually preached to the Prisoners, by a Priest employed for that Purpofe.

In this Year also, Alexander Richards of Callington, was imprifonned on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo for refusing to take the Sacrament, and continued Prisoner near twenty Months. In like manner William Jacob, a poor labouring Man, for not attending the publick Worship, was imprisoned and detained near two Years.

On the 1st of September a religious Meeting was held at the House of Elizabeth Phillips of Well-Avington, Widow, of which Information being given to John Biere a Justice of the Peace, he granted several Warrants directed to the Officers of the several Parishes of Well-Avington, Marlborough, South-Haife, and Kingbridge, all of like Tenour and Import, viz.

"Devon £s.

"To the Conftables, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Kingbridge, and to evey of them.

"IN Purfuance of an Act of Parliament intituled, An Act for the providing farther and more speedy Remedies against the growing and dangerous Practice of seditionïs Societies, &c. These are therefore in his Majesty's Name to will and require you, p refently upon Sight hereof, to repair to the several Houses of Nicholas Tripe the Elder, Stephen Rule the Younger, William Rule, Mary Randall, and Roger Mitchel Cordwainer, all of the said Town, and demand of them the several Sums hereafter mentioned, viz. of Nicholas Tripe £3. 5s. which 5s. is his own Penalty, for that it appeared to me by notorious Circumstances, and Oath of two or more Witneses, that the said Nicholas Tripe was at a Conventicle and unlawful Assembly, held in the House of one Elizabeth Phillips Widow, on Sunday the 11th of September Instant, and the other £3 l. for that it appeared to me by notorious Circumstances, that there was Teaching among them, which Teacher is unknown or fled:

"And
"And you are to demand of Stephen Rule the Elder 51. 5s. for his own Offence as aforesaid, and 10s. for the Poverty of Joane Pollexfen Widow, and Mary Brangwin of your Parish; and Stephen Rule the Younger 51. 5s. for himself, and 5s. for his Wife, and the other 5s. for Higdon of your Town also: And you are to demand likewife of William Rule 1l. 5s. of Mary Randall 51. and of Roger Mitchell 51. 5s. each of them for their own Offences, the reft for the Poverty of Edward Ball, Tannafine Harris, Richard Perritt, Grace Yeoman, John Weymouth and his Wife, Amy Brocking and Sarah her Daughter, all of the Parish of Marlborough, found and convicted for being at the afoid Conventicle aforesaid, and upon Refufal to pay the several Sums it shall and may be lawful, and you are hereby required to levy the fame upon each fo refufing by Diftrefs and Sale of their Goods, and you are required to make a speedy Return of this Warrant, and certify your Doings herein, whereof you may not fail at your Perils. Given under my Hand and Seal the 17th Day of September 1670.

"John Biere."

The Warrant for Welf-Alvington was under-written thus: "Upon Refufal to open the Doors it shall and may be lawful, and you are hereby required to break open their Doors, and this shall be your Discharge." Accordingly Owen Edwards and Philip Lone Constables, with John Biere the Justice's Sofiin, and Richard Tucker the other Informer, who went by the Name of Lears, with fix other Perfons, came to the House of Elizabeth Phillips, and demanded 20l. Biere broke open the Back-door, at which Tucker entered, and let in the refk: They took away her Goods, which they shared among themselves at Pleasure, leaving neither Bedding nor Bed-clothes for her four small Children to lodge in, and her Servants, for several Nights, were obliged to lie on Peafe-Straw. The Goods levied by Diftresses for that Meeting were valued as follows, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.  s.  d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Phillips</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Marsh</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Tripe, William Rule, and Mary Randall</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Weymouth and John Edwards of Marlborough</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Jarvis</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And from Stephen Rule, all his Goods, worth but</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>85</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Warrants, which authorized thefe Diftresses, were grofsly erroneous, having charged 20l. for a pretended Preacher, though the Meeting was held in Silence, and having imposed Fines on others for the Poverty of two Perfons, one of whom was not there, and the other had been dead severa1 Years: Wherefore some of the Sufferers made their Appeal to the Quarter Sessions, as follows, viz.


We whole Names are under subscribed, do hereby certify and declare, that the Constables, Wardens, and Overfeers of the Parishes aforesaid, did by Warrant from John Biere, one of the King's Justices of the County of Devon, diftrain several Particulars of Goods from us, for our being (as they fay) at a Conventicle, and for a Teacher, the Sum of 21l. 10s. which Preacher, or Teacher among the People, assembled together the 11th Day of September, in the House of Elizabeth Phillips of Welf-Alvington aforesaid, (as they fay) is unknown or fled. Therefore according to the Privilege and
CHAP. II. of the People called QUAKERS.

"and Liberty of the Act in such Cafe provided and allowed, we do make our Appeals, as Persons aggrieved, for to be presented to the Justices of the next Quarter Sessions. And we do demand a Copy of the Depositions against us.

Nicholas Tripe William Rule Roger Jarvis
Hugh Weymouth Mary Randall

A Copy of the Depositions was obtained, viz.

"DEVONSHIRE.

1670.

"The several Informations of Richard Leach, Daniel Arnold, John Biere, and John Lucas, taken upon Oath before me, John Biere, one of the King's Justices for the County aforesaid, the 14th of September 1670.

THESE Informers upon Oath fay, that upon Sunday the 11th of September Infant, coming toward the Houfe of one Elizabeth Phillips of Batten in the Parifh of Wofl-Alvington, they faw a Boy running before them to the faid Houfe, as thofe Informers believe, to give Notice to the People of the Houfe of their Coming, and thofe Informers coming into the faid Houfe, found there assembled about fourcore Persons (as they huppofe) fitting upon Forms and Seats in the Hall of the faid Houfe: Upon the higher End of the Table lay a Bible. Thofe Informers afking the Reafon of their being there, they told them, It was to worship God, and that theirs was the right, ours the wrong Way of Worship.

"Jo. Biere."

At the Sessions in October, Thomas Carey being Chairman, the Appeal was tried: The Appellants Council infifted, that there was no Preaching at the Meeting, that the Information was erroneous, and the Fines wrongfully levied. The Informers being called into Court and sworn, the Trial proceeded, viz.

Chairman. John Biere, What can you fay in this Bufinefs?

Biere. An't like your Worship, as I was going towards Mrs. Phillips's Houfe, I faw a Boy running before, and I believe, to give Notice to the People that we were coming; fo when we came into the Houfe, I faw about fourcore Persons fitting upon Forms and Chairs, and that is as much as I can fay.

Councillor. I defire to know whether this Man be an Informer or a Witness?

Chairman. Why would you know?

Councillor. If he be a Party concerned, he is not to be taken as a Witness, according to Law.

Chairman. John Biere, What fay you? You hear what Councillor Yeard fays, Are you an Informer, or a Witness?

Biere. No, Sir, I am a Witness. Though indeed he had before given in his Deposition as an Informer.

Chairman. John Lucas, What can you fay?

Lucas. An't please your Worship, I faw a Boy ran before into the Houfe.

Chairman. What Houfe?

Lucas. Mrs. Phillips's Houfe.

Chairman. What then?

Lucas, Sir, when we, with the Constables, came in, we faw abundance of People; one fat on Forms and Benches, one on Chairs, and one round the Table: And I faw a Man fland at the higher End of the Table, and a Bible lay before him, and there were feveral People ftood up, and leaned their Shoulders toward that Man, as if they would hide him, and we asked them, What they did there? They afwered, To worship and serve God; and that, theirs was the true Way.
of Worship, and ours the false; and that, if we did worship God in their
Worship, it would be better for us than it was.

The next Evidence was Tucker.

Chairman. What can you say?

Tucker. 'Ain't like your Worship, I being at Alvington Church, after Sermon
the Constable required me to go with him: Mrs. Phillips's Boy stood in the Church-
yard, and I believe the Boy heard what we said: So the Boy went away, and I,
with the rest, went to the House.

Chairman. What House?

Tucker. Mrs. Phillips's House: And when we came on the Green, I saw a
Boy running down to the House. So we stood still a little while, then we went
down, but, before we came in, the Boy, as I believe, had given them Notice of
our coming; and when we came in we saw about three or four score Persons,
some sitting on Chairs and Forms round the Table, and I saw a Man stand
at the higher End of the Table, and a Bible lay before him, and the People
leaned their Shoulders toward him, I suppose, to Eide him; some asked, What
they did there? They said, To worship and serve God: And this is all that I
can say.

N. B. The aforesaid Persons, being both Informers and Witnessess, seem to
have concerted their Story; for they agreed in what was notoriously false,
there being no Persons standing up, nor any Bible, or other Book, upon
the Table.

Chairman. Have you any more Witnessess?

Answer. Yes, Sir, one more.

Then came forth Walter Campion a Blacksmith.

Chairman. What can you say in this Affair?

Campion. Sir, I have been among them several Times.

Chairman. Were you with them since the 10th of May?

Campion. Yes, Sir, on the Green.

Chairman. But were you with them the 11th of September?

Campion. No, Sir; but formerly, Sir, I have been among them, and when
they say, they had no Preacher or Teacher: 'Ain't like your Worship, Sir, they are
all Teachers; for, they say, they are moved by the Spirit. There is Mrs. March,
Mrs. Phillips, Robert Weymouth, John Edwards, he is Recorder of the Mar-
rriages, Births, and Burials; and for their Teachers, I know them well enough,
there is Salthouse and Christopher Bacon, and a Woman called Fell, and George
Fox, Cordwainer.

Chairman. How do you know them?

Campion. I know them very well, for I do shew their Horsets.

Fustises. This is a counterfeit Shaker.

Councillor Shapcott. This is an Impudent Fellow, I never saw such an impu-
dent Fellow in all my Days.

Campion. They have their Fifth-day Meeting, which is their silent Meeting-
day, and their First-day Meeting, which is their Preaching-day, and then they do
all preach.

Some of the Fustises. They are no Observers of Days, nor do they chuse
one Day to be silent, and another to preach.

Another Fustis. If there had been Preaching among them, they would not
have fled, for they are of a more noble Spirit than so. When I was at London,
there was a great Meeting, the Drums beating, with a great Company about
them, yet he that preached kept on preaching. Therefore, I believe there was
no Preaching or Teaching among them, for he would not have fled, as they say.

Then the Witnessess for the Appellants were called, who agreed in their Evi-
dence, that there was no Preaching at that Meeting, nor any Bible on the Table.
The Person, whom the Informers had seen at the upper End of the Table, ap-
pearing in Court, and testifying himself to be the Man, and that he preached not.

A Certificate was also produced in Court from one of the Constables, who
went with the Informers, being as follows.

These
T H E S E are to certify, that I, the Confable of West-Alvington, do hereby testify and declare, that when I came into the House of Mrs. Phillips, Widow, in the Parish of West-Alvington, with the Informers, the 11th Day of September, I never saw, nor heard Sound of Words, nor Preaching, nor Teaching, among the People there assembled together, nor did I see a Bible or Book on the Table; this I shall testify on Oath, when called thereunto. Given under my Hand the 1st Day of October 1670.

Witness, James Jarvis.

The Chairman, summing up the Evidence to the Jury, said, It was very near an equal Balance. The Jury seemed divided in their Sentiments, and held a long Debate, before they could agree. But at length the Foreman and some others over-ruling the rest, a Verdict was given against the Appellants, by means of which the Legality of their Suffering was aggravated by the additional Charge of their Appeal and Trial.

At the same Sessions, next Day, came on the Hearing of a particular Appeal of Mary Randall, who was distrained by that Warrant, wherein Fines were laid for one Person who was absent, and another who was dead. This being clearly proved, the Warrant was judged illegal, and the Court ordered her Money to be returned, which the convicting Justice promised to do, but never did: Instead of Restitution, he shortly after granted another Warrant against her for a pretended Offence of the like Nature.

By these Instances of Appeals may appear the exceeding Hardship of the Sufferers Cafe, who, in the clearest Cases of just Complaint, were still aggrieved, either through the Partiality of corrupt Judges, or the Neglect of the Justices in putting their own Decrees into the Execution, when in favour of the Appellant.

In this Year, for two several Meetings at Batten Green, Distresses were made on the Goods of Robert Wyemouth, William Higginson, Mary Randall, Roger Mitchell, Stephen Rule, William Rule, and Elizabeth Adams, to the Value of 19l. 2s. 6d.

In this Year also Jonathan Collier died a Prisoner under Sentence of Excommunication, for relating to pay a Church-Rate.

ANNO 1671. A Letter dated the 30th of the Sixth Month this Year, was sent from several Prisoners in Stoke-Cannon to the Judges of Atilze, held at the Cattle of Exon, viz.

Friends,

We whose Names are subscribed have thought fit to lay before you our Conditions, who are Prisoners in the Sheriff's Prison for the County of Devon, where we have not the Benefit as Prisoners in other Cages, that are great Offenders, who have the Liberty of being brought before you, (you being sent of the King to free the Goal of Prisoners) and though we are cast into this Prison which is for Debtors, yet no Man charges us with any Thing of that Nature, or if any Thing, we are ready to make Satisfaction: But for the Lord's and Truth's fake, and for keeping our Consciences clear, and not for doing the King hurt, or any of his Subjects, we have been excommunicated, and by the Bishop's Court cast into Prison, by which Course of theirs, some have been kept Prisoners in this Prison four, five, and some six Years, until they have had but little to help themselves, and their Adversaries no Hope of getting any Thing from them: But whether such Practices of theirs be consonant with the Practices of the true Apostles and Ministers of Christ, or answer to that Meekness manifested by them in instructing those that did oppose themselves, or whether they would be to dealt with for worshipping God as they are persuaded, let our Enemies themselves be Judges. Now, that our Condition may be known,
and weighed in an equal balance by you, and so come to a sense of our sufferings, and thereupon raised up to shew mercy (as God is merciful) in removing those yokes and prelures, which our families, being great, are like to suffer, by reason of their maintenance depending chiefly on our labour, to which it is well known by many of this city we have not been wanting whilst at liberty. we have given a short account of our sufferings, hoping you will look thereon, and be found doing the thing that is just, and whilst ruling among men, to rule in the fear of God, which the light of Christ, the higher power in all, leads into, as to it the soul becomes subject; which that you may all be, and the sword turned against the transgressors, and the evil doer punished, and we live a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty, is the prayer and desire of those who are prisoners for the word of God, and the testimony of Jesus.

Thomas Force
Thomas Saunders
William Jacobs
John Davie, &c.
CHAP. II. of the People called QUAKERS.

From James Taylor, twenty Sheep and two Cows worth £16 0 0
   Clement Coleman, Gawen Taylor, and George Rufel, Goods worth £2 10 0
   Thomas Stampio, Greenwill Teo, Robert Elliott, Abel Down, Thomas Fry, Richard Old, Richard Leach, Anthony HentIon, Robert Gutteridge, Joseph Paul, George Smith, John Richardson, and Robert Pettie, Cattle and other Goods to the Value of £33 11 0

Their Meeting-house also was seized by Direction of the said Justices, and forcibly kept from them.

On the 27th of the Month called May this Year, William Wolcott of Bridford died a Prisoner, on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, for having Meetings at his House. The chief Promoter of his Imprisonment was Bernard Gillard, Priest of Bridford. And on the 19th of the next Month died in the Sheriff's Ward at Exon, Thomas Burgan of Otterton, imprisoned on a like Writ, for Absence from the publick Worship. They were both patient, innocent, and exemplary Sufferers for their Testimony.

ANNO 1677. At Plymouth, on the 6th of the Month called April, Andrew Horfenaun Mayor, with three other Justices, and Constables attending them, forcibly dispersed the Meeting, and fined Richard Sambler 20l. for Preaching. On the 7th of the same Month, the first of the Week, the Mayor and two other Justices took the Names of those who were met, and led them into the Street, set a Guard at the Meeting-house Door, to keep them out, detained Richard Sambler till Evening, and then fined him 40l. for Preaching. From that Day forward they were kept out of their Meeting-houses, and obliged to meet in the Street till the 29th of September following, when another Mayor, William Toms, entered upon his Office: The next Day they met peaceably in the House, but afterward this Mayor followed the Example of his Predecessor, and kept them out, and they assembled in the open Street three Times in a Week, enduring the Extremity of Cold, and Inclemency of the Weather all the Winter, abused by the Rabble and Scum of the People, and sometimes by the Officers and Soldiers of the Garrison, who threw Squibs of Fire, and hot burning Coals upon them, pushing them up and down the Street, and bedaubing them with filthy Excrement, all which and much more they endured with an unwearied Patience for the Space of more than twelve Months. Several Warrants also were granted for disturbing their Goods, by one of which the Constables forcibly entered the Shop of Robert Cary, and took from him Sugars and Strong Waters to the Value of 2d. all which they sold for 4d. 13s.

For being at a Meeting at Woodhouse in the Parish of West-Alvington, the 21st of October, was taken from William Hingston, a large Quantity of Timber and other Wood, which eight Men were employed about eight Hours in throwing over a Wall, to the Value of 35l. 15s. And from Michael Lee and Samuel Jarcis, Goods worth 2l. 2s. 10d.

On the 7th of the Month called January this Year, George Crocker of Plymouth was committed to Prison on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, for Absence from the publick Worship.

ANNO 1678. Elias Tuckett of Christow, aged eighty one Years, blind, and almost deaf, was committed to the Sheriff's Ward at Exon, and continued Prisoner there ten Weeks, at the Suit of John Davis a Justice and Improprator, for Tithes.

In this Year also Manasseh Orchard of Tiverton, was committed to Prison by a Writ de Excommunicamento, after Prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court, for opening his Shop on the Day called Christmas-day: And John Lang,

DEVS.
1676.

Meetings in the open Street, even in Winter.

Unwearied Patience.

Dispersed of Goods.

Imprisonment on a Writ de Excom. Cap.

Imprisonment of L. Tuckett, who was aged, blind, and almost deaf.

Sufferings for divers Causes.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Lang, Michael Lang, and Katharine Lang, of Coffinwell, for refusing to pay Fines of 3s. each, imposed on them for Absence from the National Worship, were committed to Bridewell, and confined there about six Weeks.

ANNO 1679. On the 23d of the Month called June, William Leach, for being at a Meeting in Cullumpton, suffered Diffretts of his Goods to the Value of 4l. 9s.

ANNO 1680. George Ruscell of Burlescomb, aged eighty three, was committed to the Sheriff's Ward at Exon, on an Exchequer Process for 7s. for Tithes, at the Suit of Anne Jones Impropriatrix. He continued in Prison about nineteen Weeks, and died there on the 2d Day of the Month called May this Year.

In the same Year James Taylor of Holcomb-Regis, had Goods taken from him to the Amount of 35l. for about 5l. demanded for Tithes, for which he had been before in Prison about two Years and an Half, at the Suit of John Blewett Impropritor.

John Clark of Holcomb-Regis, suffered Diffretts of his Cattle for a Fine of 10l. imposed upon him by the Justices Walrand and Sainthill, for being at a Meeting in Cullumpton.

Richard Stilling, his Son of the same Name, and James Creek his Servant, of the Parish of Shoebrook, were fined 3s. each at the County-Seffions, where they were put for not attending the publick Worship, and for Refusal to pay, the Father and Son were committed to the High Goal at Exon, and the Servant to Bridewell: They continued Prisoners about five Months, and were then let at Liberty, on a Resolution of the Court to make Diffretts for their Fines.

Thomas Saunders suffered Diffretts of Goods to the Value of 20s. for being at a Meeting in Cullumpton, and Mary Nauffter, Joane Harris, Emily Bray, Elizabeth Mead, Sarah Pettell, and Tace Rugg, taken at a Meeting there, were committed to Bridewell, and detained there two Weeks; as were also Thomas Pearce, and Henry Richards, who had been sent thither by a Seffion's Warrant, on a Prefentment for not attending the publick Worship.

ANNO 1681. On the 3d of the Month called February, John Brice was committed to Prison for refusing to pay Tithes.

For attending religious Meetings at Plymouth, Diffretts were made on the Goods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Rowlins of Offwell, and Philip Taylor</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Richards of Bradnich, and Joane Nauffter</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Looman of Hinton, and George Looman</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Peter Looman and George Looman were also imprisoned about fifteen Weeks on an Indictment for Meetings, as was William Grevett of Exon, about three Weeks on a Seffions Process for the same Cause. And Richard Brown, John Alger, and Nathaniel Elliott, were Prisoners about eleven Weeks, and Matthew Dunford about three Weeks, for Absence from the National Worship.

ANNO 1682. Robert Streffter and Robert Elliott were imprisoned as Rioters, the former three Months, and the latter three Weeks, for being at a religious Meeting: And for Absence from the publick Worship, John Cafely and Dorothy his Wife, were imprisoned near two Years; Thomas Fry about a Year; Abel Dyon and Richard Old about six Weeks; and Margery Cocket and her Daughter of the same Name, upwards of four Months.

ANNO 1683. In a Letter dated the 26th of the sixth Month this Year, written by Walter Phillips, is a Lift of the Prisoners then in the several Goals at Exon, which Letter is as follows:

From
THOMAS SALTHOUSE and THOMAS L.

My dear and well beloved Friends! the Memorial of your Love is fresh amongst us, and daily invites us to have some Correspondency with you, that we may know how it is with you, and your Fellow Prisoners, who suffer with us for the Testimony of a good Conscience, the Consideration of which doth more and more engage us to believe, that whatsoever the Lord suffer to come upon us, will be for the Honour of his Name, and for the Good of all that suffer patiently the Trial of their Faith in this trying, sifting, winnowing Day, that God hath suffered to come upon this Nation; so that a Separation may be made betwixt them that serve God, and them that serve him not; so blessed and happy will all such be, who are faithfully found waiting with their Lamps trimmed for the Coming of the Bridegroom. I shall forbear to enlarge, because I will give thee an Account of all Friends that are Prisoners, in Expectation of the same from thee per next. I remain

Thy ever-loving Friend

WALTER PHILLIPS.

In the BRIDEWELL, thirty-eight.

In SOUTH-GATE PRISON, three.
George Fry, Richard Tapper, and Thomas Waterman.

In the HIGH- GOAL, thirty.

In the SHERIFF’S WARD, one.
John Briflow.
In all, seventy two.

In this Year were taken by Distrefis, for being at religious Meetings,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Colsworthy of Topsham, Goods worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Looman and John Chapple</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Dunsford, Richard Hunt, Sarah Limbery of Thorn comb, Manasses Orchard of Tiverton, Edmund Baker, and John Harford, to the Value of</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                | 43 | 14 | 3 |

ANNO 1684. In this Year James Taylor of Holcomb Regis, was a Prisoner for Tithes about six Months.
And in the same Year Distresses were made, for attending religious Meetings, on the Goods

Of John Colsworthy, to the Value of
John Taylor, Matthew Dunsford, and John Chapple
John Whitby of Axminster, and Thomas Force
William Hugelton of Kingsbridge
John Brooking, and Richard Tucker
Angeline Swaffield, and Eleanor Forsey
Forms and Chairs out of the Meeting-house

And for Absence from the National Worship, taken
From Manasses Orchard, Thomas Fry, Henry Morle, and
Thomas Stamprow, Goods worth
John Porter of Thornford, John Colsworthy of
Topsham, and Matthew Dunsford
Matthew Croker of Halburton
Thomas Saunders of Woodbury, John Taylor,
Richard Hunt, and John Chapple

Many were imprisoned this Year, either for going to Meetings, or being absent from the publick Worship, among whom were Arthur Cotton, Samuel Snape, John Ramster, John Rugg ten. John Rugg jun. William Mead, Henry Crofs, Anthony Bray, Richard Fry, Hannah Parson, Elin Bray, Katharine Alsd, Anthony Bragg, Richard Fife, Richard Charly, and Richard Hodge.

The most active Informer in these Parts, was one William Bond, of Bridport in Dorsetshire, a Bayliff, and akehou-keeper: This Bond, and Bryan a wicked Lad, whom he had at his Beck, would make Information at all Adventures. He came to a silent Meeting, and went away and swore that a Preacher was there. He would sometimes carry Prisoners to his Houfe, and keep them there a Month together. He had Impudence enough to command and influe the Counttles and other Officers, and even the Justices themselves. He feized with his own Hands the Goods of John Newberry of Stockland, to the Value of 30l. for a Fine of 5l. A Man of a feared Conience, and infamous Character, debauched in his Morals, and supported in extravagant Living by honest Mens Substane, whose Goods he made a Prey of at his Pleasure. But many such Wolves were at that Time permitted to worry the Sheep of Christ. On this Man's Information were taken from Joseph Alsford, John Smith, Nathaniel Newton, and Joseph Whitty, Goods and Cattle to the Value of 13l. 13s.

John Joule of Plympton-Mary was a Prisoner two Months, John Smith of Membury above eight Months, Matthew Dunsford of Topsham ten Months, and Michael Lee of Bury-Pomroy about a Year and four Months.

John Clark of Holcombe-Regis, suffered three Months Imprisonment, and William Rawlin was detained six Months in Prison, for refusing to take the Oaths.

ANNO 1685. In this Year, by King James's Proclamation for a general Pardon, the Prisoners, for Religion in this County, were generally set at Liberty, and permitted to hold their Assemblies for Worship, without much Moleification.

In this Year also William Gravett of Exon, for eleven Months Absence from his Parish Church, had been taken from him by an Extrebeuer Process, Goods to the Value of 22l. 10s.

ANNO 1686. In this and the next preceding Year, James Taylor, Robert Ford, Matthew Dunsford, Roger Jarvis, and John Harris, had Corn taken out of their Fields for Tithes, to the Value of 14l. 7s. 6d.
CHAP. XII.

DORSETSHIRE.

ANNO 1656.

On the 21st of the Month called June, George Bailey, being concerned to utter some Christian Exhortation to the People in their publick Worship-house at Melcombe, was sent to Prison there, and after three Days removed to Dorchester Goal. On the 16th of November, Jasper Batt, in the publick Place of Worship at Weymouth-Malmcomb-Regis, asked the Priest after the Sermon, whether he was a Minister of Christ? The Priest answered I am, and went his Way: But the People fell violently upon Jasper, and beat him sorely: After which they sent him to Prison, where he lay several Days. On the 30th of December, John Scife, Robert Wofffield, Richard Adams, John Allen, and Josiah Coale, at the same Place, met with like Treatment for their Christian Intention of exhorting the People, who spitefully used them: After which the Mayor sent them to Prison. The aforesaid John Scife, a few Weeks before, preaching in a Meeting at Everfhot, had been assaulted by a wicked Fellow named Thomas Harfion, who climbed upon the Wall, fell upon him, and struck him to the Ground. At another Time this Harfion, wrapt up in a Bull's Hide, came among the Rabble to the Meeting-house Door, and threw in an Horn, with which he struck off Part of Vol. I.

* Robert Weymouth had been before imprisoned thirteen Weeks, on an Exchequer Prosecution for Tithes, at the Suit of Adam Baker, Vicar of West-Alington.

† John Smith was also prosecuted in the Hundred Court at the Suit of William Drake Impropriator, who got Execution against him for 11 l. 19s. 10d. and took from him a Mare worth 4 l.
DORSETSHIRE. 1656.

Sundry Imprisonments.

Imprisonment of A. Rigg.

Sudden Death of a Persecuter.

Cruel Whipping.

the Preacher's Lip. But the End of this profane Man was remarkable, who being shortly after at a Bull-baiting, the Bull struck his Horn through his Chin up into his Head, so that his Tongue was torn out of his Mouth, and he instantly died, having but a Quarter of an Hour before told some of his Companions, that he desired to be at Evershot again that Day, to make Sport of the Quakers. This Man's Exit was remarked by many as a singular Instance of the Divine Justice.

In this Year Humphry Smith and Anthony Mellidge were taken out of a Meeting at Corfe, and committed to Dorchester Gaol: To which Prison were also sent Richard Fairman and Matthew Thomas, taken up as they were paffing on their lawful Occasions, the one at Windrift, and the other at Blandford.

ANNO 1657. In or about the Month called April this Year, Ambrose Rigg was by the Mayor of Weymouth committed to the Country Goal, after he had been beaten, and had his Clothes torn by the People, for giving them a Christian Exhortation after the Priest had ended his Sermon.

On the 16th of the Month called August, after the Priest of South Perrott had ended his Sermon there, John Gundry seriously exhorted both him and the People to Repentance: The enraged Priest struck him, and then made Oath before a Justice, that Gundry had disturbed him, though he spake not till the Priest had quite done. The Justice sent him to Dorchester Goal, where he lay about five Months, till the Sessions, at which one Edward Ireland a Tithing-man, was very eager in prosecuting Gundry, and expresed much Joy in his Hopes of sending the innocent Man to Prigion again; but in that he was disappointed, for the Court discharged him. Some Observers of this Tithing-man's persecuting Disposition, were surpriz'd when they saw him taken out of the World by sudden Death the next Day.

Barbarous was the Ufage which George Bewley, John Ellis, and Humphry Sprague, met with at Bridport, in November, after they had been at a Meeting there, the Mayor and Bayliffs of the Town caufed them to be whipt as Vagabonds, and fent away with Paffes: George Bewley defired Liberty to go to the Inn for his Horfe and Clothes, but was not fuffered: When he had gone some Miles from the Town, the Officer who conducted him gave him his Liberty; whereupon he returned for his Horfe and Clothes, and the Bayliffs caufed him to be whipt again, and fent away without them: He returned again, and went to his Inn, paid his Hoft, and was riding out of Town on his Horfe, when the Bayliffs caufed him to be taken and whipt the third Time. They then fent him away with his Horfe and Clothes, which they had detained without any Colour of Law: And thus cruelly tormented the lawful Owner for claiming his own Property.

The fame Mayor also treated Richard Poldrew with like Severity, who going to a Meeting there, was also whipt, and difmiffed with a Pafl, though known to be but fix Miles from Home.

In like manner the Mayor of Dorchester dealt with Bartholomew Lugg, who being at a Meeting there, but twelve Miles from his own Dwelling, was whipt as a Vagrant, and fent away with a Pafl. The like Sentence was cruelly executed on Thomas Woodroffe, who had been at a Meeting there.

At Hawkchurch on the 16th of October, Humphry Smith, preaching in the Meeting there, the Priest of the Parish, with Officers and a Warrant, carried him to a Justice, who caufed him to be cruelly whipt, and fent with a Pafl from Tithing to Tithing. The fame Humphry Smith and Samuel Curtis, being together at Chard Market, were taken up by a Justice's Warrant, whipt as Vagabonds, and fent away, though Samuel Curtis was well known to be but seven Miles from Home, and to be a Clother of considerable Trade, Wealth, and Reputation. Deewen Morry, going to the publick Place of Worship at Hawkchurch, by the Indigation of a Priest, and Order of a Justice, was barbarously whipt.

Joseph Goole, for asking the Priest a Question, after his Sermon at Bridport, was kick'd and abused by the People, and haled by the Hair of his Head to Prision,
of the People called QUAKERS.

Prison, and from thence sent next Day to Dorchester Goal. Elizabeth Atkins and Dorothy Saunders were also imprisoned for their religious Exhortation to the People in their publick Assemblies for Worship.

Thomas Strickland and Francis Dumberfield, for not putting off their Hats before the Justices, were kept in Prison above a Year from their Families, each having a Wife and five Children, depending for Subsistence on their Labour.

Hannah Gidley, being at a Meeting at South-Perrott, but five Miles from her Dwelling, was sent Home with a Pafi.

On the 6th of November, Lore Bagg, a Mercer's Wife in Bridport, with her Son Thomas Bagg, and her Daughters Sarah and Abigail, having only walked to a Meeting in the same Town and Home again, were charged by the Bayliffs with straying and profane walking on the Sabbath-day, and fined 2s. 6d. each, and for refusing to pay it were sent to Prison, and detained there several Months.

ANNO 1658. We find this Year in Dorchester Goal, Francis Williams, Nicholas Stone, Bartholomew Lagg, and William Elliott jun. they were detained there about seven Months, for no other Cause than publickly appearing in the Street, while William Bailey, one of their imprisoned Friends, was under the Examination of the Magistrates: At which Time Walter Hallet, offering to go up into the Town-hall, was struck on the Head with many Blows by an Officer.

In September this Year, George Harris and Peter Mahber, having been at a Meeting in Sherborne, were fined and otherwise inhumanly abused by the Rabble. Soon after a Justice of the Peace sent for them, pretending Kindness, and that he would punish those who had done them harm. But when they came before him and another Justice with their Hats on, they were for that Offence only sent to Prison, and detained there above a Year, without the least Notice of the Injury they had suffered.

Jofab Limbery, George Fry, and Thomas Sprague, for going eight Miles to Bridport Meeting, were imprisoned, and afterward let in the Stocks.

Anne Coleman and Winifred Wynzer, for abetting themselves from the publick Worship, were imprisoned many Weeks: And for the same Cause John Hide, Robert Hare, John Scott, Abraham Farrant, and Samuel Atkins, suffered Imprisonment for some Time.

Francis Beaton of Overcombe, and Roger Coward of Trenthead, were imprisoned at Dorchester for Tithe, where the latter of them was remaining a Prisoner three Years after.

William Coward of Plush, was also in Prison for the same Cause.

Nicholas Masters of Bradford, was also committed to Dorchester Goal, at the Suit of Elias Harvey Impropriator, and died there for his Testimony.

Thomas Strong, for declaring Truth in the publick Worship-house at Dorchester, was committed to Prison.

ANNO 1659. Humphrey Smith was taken out of a Meeting at Poole, and sent to Prison.

ANNO 1660. On the 17th of the Month called May, a Rabble, raised by Bat of Drum, came to the Meeting at Broad Cornes, bett the House, fired Guns under the Windows, beat those that were met with Poles and with their Guns, floned them through the Streets, and hurt several of them, so that some fapt Blood a long Time after, and others were sorely bruised, narrowly escaping with their Lives. On the 20th a Meeting at Hawkechurch was molested by Captain Bragg and others, who pulled them out twice by force; demanded 10s. of them for riding to the Meeting, and took away fix of their Horses. Next Day they were sent for to a Justice of the Peace, with whom was the Priest of Hawkechurch, who rudely insulted them, calling them ill Names, &c. The Justice told them, they must meet no more, and said to the Tithing-man, You knew what to do with their Horses, meaning that he should sell them for the Fines of 10s. each, which he confirmed. Accordingly they kept three of the Horses.
Horses with two Bridles and Saddles, worth about 11l. On the 17th of the Month called June, they were in like manner treated at Lyme, as they had been at Broad-Cerne: And on the 9th of the Month called August, the same Usage was repeated at Howzurchurch.

On the 2d of the Month called August, Hercules Tobe and John Butler were committed to Dorchester Goal, at the Suit of Edmund Butler, Patron of the Parsonage of Heyworth, and John Dore, Friet of the fame, for Tithes.

About the fame Time Elizabeth Masters Widow, was committed to the fame Goal for Tithes, at the Suit of the fame Impropritor, who had before kept her Husband in Prison till he died.

On the 16th of September, William Scott, John Scott, Joseph Hopkins, Charles Noake, George Ryland, Francis Taylor, Richard Phillips, Edmund Bound, and Thomas Miller, taken at a Meeting in Sberburn, were carried before some Justices then sitting there, who, on their refusing to give Sureties for their good Behaviour, sent them to Prison, where they remained about a Year. Thofe Nine, with John Pittman, Thomas Long fen. Thomas Long jun. John Hopkins, and Benjamin Hopkins, were also fined for Contempt of the Court in not pulling off their Hats at Sessions.

On the 17th of October, Robert King of Glafon-Bradford, about eighty Years of Age, was committed to Dorchester Goal for Tithes, at the Suit of Elias Harvey Impropritor.

On the fame Day Edward Tucker, James Budd, John Huggins, Michael Drunkwater, George White, and Richard Zebar, were taken from a Meeting at Corn Abbey, and for refusing the Oath of Allegiance committed to Dorchester Goal; as was on the 19th George Harris, who was taken by Soldiers out of his own Houfe; and on the 20th John Hide, taken at a Meeting in Sberburn: This John Hide was an old Royalist, who had ferved the King at Colchester Siege, and had suffered Imprifonment for his Loyalty; but was now fent to Goal as a defafiected Person by one Fitis-James, a Military Officer, who, in the Days of Oliver and Richard Cromweil, had been very zealous and active against the King. Anthony Mellidge was the fame Day taken from a Meeting at Poole, who, with twelve others there met, had the Oath of Allegiance tendered them, and were fent to the Prifon in that Town. On the 25th Bartholomew Beece, Henry Dumberfield, Matthew Pitt, John Tucker, and John Holman, had the Oaths tendered them by the Mayor of Weymouth, and for refusing them were fent to Dorchester Goal; as were about the fame Time John Elms and William White, who were taken from a Meeting at Blandford.

Ezekiel Ruffell, fined at a Court-Leeet, for refusing to Swear, had a Mare taken from him worth 7l. 10s.

On the 8th of the Month called January, Andrew Sheppard, coming from Market, was ftoped by two Soldiers, and carried before the Justices, who, for refusing the Oaths, fent him to the County Goal; whither also Bernard Dengh, taken out of his Shop by Soldiers, was committed the fame Day for the fame Caufe. About the fame Time William Paul, having some Bufinefs at the Quarter Sessions, the Justices there tendered him the Oaths, and fent him to Prifon: His Cafe was hard, being a poor Man, lame with an Ulcer in his Leg, and having a great Charge of Children.

On the 13th a Troop of Soldiers took Peter Mabber, John Andrews, Andrew Downton, Samuel Masters, Obadiah Masters, John Parker, Henry Wilmington, John Vizet, Richard Coggin, and Edward Starr, out of a Meeting at Battoomb; they were next Day fent to Dorchester Goal for refusing the Oaths, where they were put among Felons, who were fuffered to take away their Clothes and Hats, and abuse them at their Pleasure.

ANNO 1661. Robert French of Weymouth, for Abfence from the National Worship, had Goods taken from him to the Value of 5s. 6d.

ANNO 1662. In this Year Anthony Meldidge, Henry Lach, Jeremy Thomas, John Rogers, William Fippard, John Scott, and William Noble, were fent to Prifon on the Act again Conventicles.
CHAP. 12. of the People called QUAKERS.

Anno 1663. On the 27th of the Month called February this Year, William White and John Gillet were Prisoners for Tithes in this County, having then been under Confinement three Years.

In this Year Francis Williams, Bartholomew Lugg, Elizabeth Osborn, William Elliott, Thomas Shrimpton, and Richard Bagge, for Absence from the National Worship, suffered Disrests of Goods to the Value of £1, 10s. 4d.

Anno 1665. On the 12th of the Month called February, Daniel Taylor, Thomas Bagge, William Elliott the Elder, Francis Williams, Bartholomew Lugg, Lore Bagge, Hannah Nichols, and Elizabeth Osborn, taken at a Meeting in Bridport, were committed to the Town Goal for eleven Weeks, on the Act for Banishment.

Anno 1666. On the 16th of November, Christopher Bacon, John Gillet, William Wilkins, Daniel Taylor, Francis Williams, William Elliott jun, Hannah Nichols, and Mary Bagge, were violently taken out of a Meeting at Bridport: Next Day in the Evening they were sent for by the Bailiffs of the Town, and sent to Prion on the Act for Banishment. When they would have pleaded for themselves, Spencer, one of the Bailiffs, answered them short, You shall go to Prion right or wrong.

In this Year Henry Barnes of Blandford, and Christopher Collins and James Robin of Thornford, were Prisoners on Significavits of Excommunication, for not paying toward the Repairing the Steepel-houtes of those Places: They had been then in Prion, the first three Years, the second two Years and eight Months, and the third about two Years and a Half; though the Sum demanded of Robin was but 9d. and of Barnes only 16d. for which he was violently hated from the Market to Prion, and there close confined from his Wife and four small Children, whose Subsistence depended on his Labour.

Anno 1667. On the 6th of December, John Pitman was Prisoner in the County Goal, where he had been Prisoner above four Years under Sentence of Premunire for refusing to Swear. Which Sentence was also passed upon James Atkins at the Affizes this Year. About this Time the Justices at their Sessions appeared arbitrary in their Proceedings against John Scott and Thomas Gower, who being indicted for being at a Meeting, and no Evidence appearing against them, they should have been discharged; but the Justices resolving to detain them, ordered the Gaoler to put on their Huds, on purpose to fine them for not taking them off, and under that Pretence sent them back to Prion.

Anno 1672. William Scott, Angel Smith, Charles Nolke, Francis Bound, Andrew Dowton, and William Gower, who had lain in this County Goal, under Sentence of Premunire, about nine Years for not Swearing, were discharged by the King’s Letters Patent; as were also Henry Weedon, John Brookes, John Leach, John Cawley, John Parson, Robert Angel, William Kite, John Dobnam, John Bennett, and Francis Guy.

Anno 1673. At the Lent Affizes held in Dorchester this Year, John Bud, Thomas Bodd, John Bennett, Ezekiel Ruffell, John Sadler, John Anner fen. and John Anner jun. were prosecuted on the Statute of Queen Elizabeth against Papists Recusants.

Anno 1674. Upon the Informations of Thomas Dyker and Edward Hart, of a Meeting at Batcombe near Cerne-Abbey on the 19th of the Month called July this Year, by a Warrant from Nathaniel Highmore of Sherborne, several Persons had their Goods disintranced: And on these and other Informations in this and the preceeding Year, were taken

From Peter Maber, three Cows worth 11 0 0
Henry Hodges, Goods worth 14 0 0
Richard Fry of Sherborne, John Gundry, 12 2 4
Richard Stone, and William Stone, to
the Value of

Vol. I. 37 2 4 Car. over
A principal Actor in granting Warrants for thes Distresises was Justice Cutifford, who much transcended the Bounds of his Office in kicking Deborah Coleman, an innocent Woman, on her Belly, and other Parts of her Body, and striking her with his Dog-whip.

The like Fury possessed one of the Informers, who, coming to make Distresises, cut the Arm of Henry Hodges to the Bone. Another Informer, Clerk to one of the Justices, wished the Quakers lock'd up in their Meeting-house and Fire set to it, saying, he believed it doing God good Service to kill them. Such Wolves as these worried the poor Sheep of Christ at their Pleasure. We shall next insert,

A Copy of one of the Warrants for Distresises, viz.

"Dorset is.

WHEREAS John Gundry and William Stone, both of Everhot in this County, have been again legally convicted for being at a Conventicle upon Sunday the 16th of August, and again the 18th of October, and the 13th of this Instant November, in the Houlse of him the said John Gundry in Watcombe, under Prettence of religious Worship, contrary to the Act of Parliament in that Case made and provided; and that Mary, the Wife of the said John Gundry is again convicted for the same Offence, viz. on the 16th of August and on the 15th of November, and Richard Stone of the same hath been also convicted of the like Offence, viz. on the 16th of August and the 18th of October; and Mary, his Wife, hath been convicted for being at the Conventicle on the said 15th of November Instant, contrary to the Act aforesaid, by which the hath incurred the Penalty of 51. and the rest 10s. for each of the said Offences and Convictions; and the said John Gundry, for permitting the said Conventicles to be kept in his House, hath forfeited for each Day's Offence, the Sum of 40l. lawful English Money, according to the said Act.

These are therefore in his Majesty's Name to require you forthwith to demand the said several respective Penalties and Sums of Money of the said Offenders, viz. of the said John Gundry 120l. for his Houlse, and 30s. for his own three said several Convictions, and 20l. for his Wife, and of the said William Stone 30s. from Richard Stone 20s. for his own Offence, and 5l. for his Wife: And if they, any, or either of them shall thereupon refuse or neglect to pay the same, you are hereby required to levy it by Distres and Sale of their respective Goods, rendering the Overplus, and return the said Money, with this Precept, to me at my Houlse in Sherborne by the 12th Day of December next: Hereof fail not as yourselves will not incur the Penalty of 51. lawful Money for each of your Neglect herein. Given under my Hand and Seal the 20th Day of November, Anno 1701 Caroli secundi Anglie, &c.

"NATH. HIGHMORE."
of the People called QUAKERS.

So firm and constant were these People in their religious Assemblies to worship God, that by frequent Execution of such Warrants many of them were impoverished, and their whole Substance made a Prey to merciless Informers.

ANNO 1677. Joseph Gillet was committed to Dorchester Gaol on an Exchequer Process for Tithes, at the Suit of Benjamin Bird a Priest, whose Demand was but 12s. for Four Years.

In this Year Henry Barn at Blainsford, for a Meeting at his House, suffered Diffrets of Goods to the Value of 3l. Edward Ware 3l. and Michael Drinkwater 5l. In this Year a Verdict was given at the Assizes against William Scott for 100l. on the Statute made against Popish Recusants.

Sarah Bogg of Bridport, for refusing to pay 2s. 8d. for a Soldier in the Trained Bands, suffered Diffrets of Goods to the Value of 20s.

ANNO 1678. Joseph Gillet, a Clothier of Wootton near Lyme, was arrested in the Month called May, for a Demand of 220l. for eleven Months Abstinence from the National Worship: He put in an Appearance to the Action, but in the next Term Execution was awarded against him for that Sum, which obliged him to shunt up and leave off his Trade, to the Detriment of many poor People by him employed. In November he was again committed to Prison at the Suit of Priest Bird, who himself assisted in plucking him out of his House: He was continued a Prisoner near six Years after.

In this Year William Kennell, John Brown, Thomas Strong and Honour his Wife, all of the Isle of Purbeck, were returned as Popish Recusants at the Quarter Sessions: And Thomas Bodd, on an Exchequer Process for two Thirds of his Estate, suffered Diffrets of his Goods to the Value of 20s.

James Jenkins, Robert Noble, and John Boyle, poor Men of Warham, taken from a Meeting at Noble’s House, were by Justice Savage sent to Dorchester Gaol for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

Rebecca Hill was sent to Prison on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, dated the 13th of July this Year.

ANNO 1680. For Meetings at Bridport, Warrants were issued from Joseph Bishop and Thomas Ellis Justices, and Bailiffs of Bridport, on the Information of Thomas Nutter a Lawyer, and William Bond a Bailiff’s Follower, by which were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Bogg, Goods</td>
<td>to the Value of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Taylor</td>
<td>25 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Smith, Humphrey</td>
<td>23 12 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprague, and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Jacob, to the Value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 11 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61 13 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNO 1684. On the 2d of the Month called May, the Meeting-house at Bridport being shut up by the Magistrates, the Meeting was held in the open Street, whence sixteen Inhabitants of that Town, or Places adjacent, were taken and sent to Prison, viz. Daniel Taylor, Humphrey Sprague, William Elliott ten. Mary Kenway, Thomas Bogg, James Bengen, Edward Collier and Sarah his Wife, Elizabeth Lagg, Robert Hasford, John Nichols, Elias Nichols, William Elliott jun. William Kenway, Joseph Kenway, and Bartholomew Lagg. In the same Year the said Daniel Taylor, Humphrey Sprague, Thomas Bogg and Abigail his Wife, and others of Bridport, were indicted on the Statute for 20l. per Month, for Absence from the National Worship: as were also at the Quarter Sessions William Scott, Richard Fry, and others of Sherborne: Richard Fry was also prosecuted in the Ecclesiatical Court, and imprisoned on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo.

On the 23d of November at Bridport, the Informer pulled the Friends out of their Meeting-house one by one; and William Darby Constable, pulled Abigail Bogg along the Room, dragged her out into the Dirt, and there left her. After which they carried Elias Nichols and Elizabeth Lagg to Bond the Informer’s House, where he kept them Prisoners. At another Time Darby the Constable turned
turned the Friends out and nailed up the Meeting-house Doors, sending eight
of them to Bond's House, where they were put into a little naffy flinking
Chamber, Men and Women together, four Days, not suffering them to go
out to eate themselves, and when a Bed was lent to one of them, Bond and his
 Wife took it away; Bond telling them, they should have no Law. In such
Actions as these he shewed himself lawles, taking Shelter under the Act against
Conventicles, which gave such Encouragement to Informers, as they made no
Confidence of stretching beyond the Bounds either of Reason or Humanity.
This was apparent in the Cafe of William Kentway of Bridport, who being fined
5l. for himself and others meeting there, Bond and Darky broke open his
Doors, and kept Possession of his House two Days and two Nights, drank out
his Beer, and burnt up his Wood, denying his Wife so much as a Faggot to
warm hers and her Childrens Clothes with: They carried away all they could
find both within Doors and without, even his working Tools (he being a Rope-
maker) to the Value of 13l. threatening withal, that if he brought any more
Goods into the House they would take them. This was done on the 27th of
December, so that the Man, his Wife and Children, were constrained in the
Depth of Winter to remove their Habitation out of the Town.
About the same Time William Ferris, fined 10s. for Meeting, had his Goods
seized to the Value of 3l. Also George White of Abbey-Milton, had his Goods
taken for being absent from the publick Worship.

For a Meeting at Weymouth, Phineas Everett Mayor, granted a Warrant for
Diftreffs, by which were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From John Bennet a Shopkeeper, Stuffis and Serges worth</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Standerswick, and William Mocket, Goods worth</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Pitt, John Anner jun. and Erasmus Brown</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Overseer

There was at that Meeting one James Budd, an Overseer of the Poor, who,
though a Member of the established Church, refused to join with the Officers
in making these Diftreffes, for which Refusal he was fined 5l. and had an
Hoghead of Molasses taken from him worth 6l.

ANNO 1685. Edward Gunnings, William Ferris, and Richard Newberry,
for Fines for Meeting, had their Goods taken away to the Value of 3l. 18s.
Samuel Bedlow and Francis Bound, Prisoners for refusing the Oath of Alle-
giance, were this Year discharged by King James's Proclamation.

ANNO 1689. Peter Maker of Batcomb Parish, about seventy five Years
of Age, was committed to Dorchester Goal at the Suit of John Palmer his
Parish Priest, for a Demand of about 30s. for one Year's Tithe.
JOHN RICHMOND suffered Distress of his Cattle to the Value of 40l. for 8l. demanded for Tithes. Also William Richmond and Thomas Richmond had their Cattle distrained for Tithes to a great Value. About this Time Margaret Ramseys, for giving a Godly Exhortation to the People, after the Priest had ended his Sermon, was imprisoned at Durham; as was George Humble, an aged Man, who, seeing some of his Friends put in the Stocks, reproved the Justise who had commanded it: The Justise, offended at the Reproof he deferred, sent the honest old Man to Goal for giving it, where, after about ten Months Confinement, he died.

ANO 1660. On the 11th of November, a Party of Soldiers, commanded by Captain Bellasfe, came to a Meeting at Simon Yeomonds's House in Norton, and took thence * Stephen Crip of Colebefer in Essex, Humphry Norton of Newton, William Poyler of Carleton, George Brong of Norton, Thomas Jackson of Arishton-Gronge in Yorkshire, and Francis Rowell of Stockley in the same County: A Justise of the Peace ordered them to appear at the next Quarter Sessions, which they did, and, for refusing to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, were sent to Goal; as were also at the same Time for the same Cause, William Maddison of Billingham, Marmaduke Starre of Yorkshire, and John Richmond of Heighington, who had been forcibly taken out of their Inn at Durham; and three Days after John Richardson, George Thompson, and Christopher Hedgegon, taken out of a Friend's House; and on the 24th George Richardson, Philip Richardson, Thomas Redhead, and Ralph Loftis, all of Shutter, Husbandmen, Robert Leighdon and Thomas Paxton, of Effington, Husbandmen, who were taken from their Work by an Order of the Justices, were sent to Goal; as were in the next Month Christopher Crip, William Jekyl, and John Ursall, all of Stockton.

About the same Time also were sent to Goal for refusing the Oaths, John Heighington, Robert Fisher, and William Wilson, all of Durham; John Langstaff of Bishops-Aukland, and Emanuel Grice of the same.

In the Month called January, William Hedgegon and Francis Hedgegon, both of Carkerton, John Robinson Weaver, Thomas Nashone of Pyborne, and John Robinson of Ulmore, Farmer, were taken by Soldiers from a Meeting at the House of John Richmond in Heighington, and by some Justices of the Peace committed to Goal.


* Stephen Crip, and Thomas Turner sent to Goal about the same Time, were confined in a separate Place from the other Prisoners, who in the next Month were above an Hundred.
William Lea Yeoman, and John Shield Fuller, all of Allendale, were taken by William Errington and others, known Papists, and carried to Hexome, where they were kept several Days, some of them several Weeks, in a nasty flinking Dungeon, and afterward sent to Morpeth Goal. About the same Time the said Errington and other Papists took out of a Meeting at Holergate, and sent to Hexome and Morpeth Goals the following Perfons, viz. John Hunter of Benfieldside, Cuthbert Hopper of Dikewold, William Hopper of Telford, Ralph Hopper of the same, William Burrell, Andrew Raw, Anthony Richmond, Christopher Pickers, John Brown, John Elliston, George Elliston, and Richard Snowball, all of Darwett, Hubandmen, Robert Dickenjon of Telford Labourer, Thomas Layburne of Derwent-Coat, Wright, Thomas Baker and Henry Baker of Knitwle, Hubbandmen: All these were continued Prisoners near five Months. Soon after George Horville and Thomas Horvile Yeomen, and Nicholas Pickering Wright, of Lancaster, Michael Orneby, Gilbert Taylor and Thomas Jackson of Wilton, John Woodwas, Thomas Johnjon and Christopher Johnjon of Wulnucke, were taken from a Meeting and sent to the Common Goal at Durham, where they continued six Months.

The Usage of each of the aforesaid Prisoners, as were in Durham Goal, is represented in a Letter from one of them to his Friends in London, dated the 19th of the Twelfth Month 1660, out of which the following Extract is taken verbatim, viz.

"Beloved Friends,

"Y O U R refreshing Lines came to my Hand, which I communicated unto my Fellow-prisoners, whereby the Life of the Righteous was much cherished, and the living tender Plant of God's Renown watered as with the refreshing Springs of the former and latter Rain. O, Dear Friends, our Hearts are sealed in sweet Fellowship with you, in the ever-blessed Covenant of Peace, Truth, and Righteousness, where the earning Bowels of our Love and Unity breath toward you in the hidden Life of the Lord Jesus, (who is our Head, Judge, and only Law-giver) which cannot be separated by the Toilings of the Floods, nor swelling Noise of the raging Temped, having our Souls anchored upon the immovable Rock of Ages and Generations, where we find the still and secret Movings of his ever-blessed Spirit, lifting up a Standard against Amalek and all his Accomplices.

"Dear Friends, as touching the manner of our Sufferings here at this Place; here are ninety and odd in Prison, very near an Hundred, most committed for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, some being taken out of their Meetings, and some out of their Houses and from their Employments, and for refusing to Swear committed to Prison. We met with a very avaricious inhuman Goaler, who, because we could not agree to his unreasonable Demand in paying 2 s. 6 d. Per Week every Man for our Beds, threw twenty of us into a flinking Dungeon, where we could not all lie down at once; and put thirteen of us into another, where we remained five Days; but the High Sheriff understanding it, manifested a large measure of Christian Compaiion towards us, and caused us to be removed to the House of Correction, where we have had moderate Usage, and the rest were all removed into a cold Room, where the Grand Jury wanted to sit, where the Goaler still continued much Harshness, in respect they would not become a Prey to his Covetousnes, very hardly suffering any to come in to them, having twice a Day that his Man unlocked the Doors, and of late would not suffer them to exonerate Nature.

For Absence from the National Worship, John Moore, Hugh Teasdale, William Payley of Alsfield, and Francis Shield of Burnfoot, had their Goods taken away by Diftrees to the Value of 3 l. 2 s.

ANNO 1661. On the 10th of the Month called August, John Blakeling of Draweill near Selby in Yorkshire, Yeoman; Thomas Jackson, Robert Fowler of Burlington, Samuel Nelford of Whallby in Yorkshire, Mariners; John Stockley, Thomas.
CHAP. 13. of the People called QUAKERS.

Thomas Allinson, William Hart, John Dove, and William Dove of Whitby, Yeomen; Mary Dove jun. of the same, Spinster; William Truthwuite of Bentwen; Robert Linton, Thomas Chandler, Thomas Merriman, Laurence Wardell Merchant; Thomas Smith Labourer, Richard Wilson and Margaret his Wife, George Carr Salt-Merchant, Sarah Knowles, Dorothy Davie, Joane Sanderon, Spinster, William Maud Merchant, George Linton, John Harrison, all of Sunderland or Shields, Susanna Truthwuite Spinster, and Laurence Heffan of Whitby in Yorkshire, Mariners, were taken at a Meeting at Robert Linton's in South-Shields by Major Graham, then Deputy-Governor of Tynemouth Castle, and cast into nafly Holes there, where they lay a full Month, and then he turned them out, having, so far as appeared to them, neither Order, Authority, nor Warrant for any Part of his Proceeding.

In this Year also Thomas Williamson, cited to a Court, and appearing with his Hat on, was fined 5l. and for Non-payment sent to Morpeth Goal, where he lay three Months.

ANNO 1662. In the Month called June this Year, William Foster of Carlston, was sent to Prison by Order of Seftions, for sufferings Meetings at his House. On the 3d of the Month called August, Henry Grainger, Christopher Pickering, Francis Temple, and George Dickson, all of Raby, Yeomen; George Gundry Milliner, John Akinson Magon, of Stanebro, and James White of Hopewell near Pierce-Bridge, were taken by Soldiers from a Meeting at Henry Draper's Houfe in Hendon, and committed by a Justice to Durham Goal for nine Weeks. At next Seftions they were indicted, and James White, Henry Grainger, and Christopher Pickering, were fined 10l. each, for which Diffretes were made on their Goods to the Value of 37l. 3s. 4d. John Greenwell, for Meeting, was fined by the Bishop of Durham 40s. and for the second Offence 10l. for which Fines four Kine were taken from him worth 16l. Also Richard Hopper, for 10l. Fine, had Goods seiz'd to the Value of 13l. In the same Year John Moore of Welgill, for 12s. demanded for Tithes, suffered Diffretes of Goods to the Amount of 3l. 10s. In this Year also William Mare, Nicholas Pickering, and Thomas Toole, were imprisioned for Tithes; the two former remained Prisoners about eight Years.

ANNO 1663. In this Year Hugh Hutchinson, Cutbert Fetherstone, Thomas Williamson, and John Moore of Hazlewell in Allendale, were committed to Morpeth Goal on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, for not paying Tithes: The first of them was continued Prisoner ten Years and four Months; the next two above ten Years; and John Moore upwards of six Years, who, during his Imprisonment, had his Goods taken by Diffretes to the Value of 9l. for being absent from the public Worship. About the same Time William Hodgson of Cockerton was sent to Prison by an Exchequer Writ for Tithes, and continued there eight Months. In the same Year Thomas Toole, then in Prison, had 40l. worth of Goods taken from him for a Claim of 7l. for Tithes, besides Corn worth 4l. 10s. His Protector also lent in a Neighbour's Hand a Debt of 10l. due to the said Thomas Toole. In October this Year, Christopher Croftby was sent to Prison by an Order of Seftions, on the third Conviction upon the first Statute for Transportation; and Richard Errington, taken from a Meeting at the House of Simon Townend in Norton, was committed to Prison during the King's Pleasure.

ANNO 1664. William Truthwuite of Woff-Broaden, for a Demant of 3l. 6s. 8d. for Tithes, had Goods taken away worth 7l. On the 26th of the Month called April, Ralph Paterson, Roger Hudson, John Blakefones, Thomas Chipchase, and Simon Townend, all of Norton, Yeomen; George Brough of the same, Farmer; Robert Walker and Thomas Toole of Copen, Farmers; Richard Errington of Greilham, John Ukebe, William Jekyll, and Mark Waps, of Stockton, and Margaret Adamswiit of Raffudale in Westmorland, Spinster, were taken at a Meeting in Norton, and ordered to appear at Seftions, whence they were all sent to Prison for refusing to take the Oaths.
DURHAM, &c. 1664.

On the Aet for Banishment.

In the Month called August this Year, Peter Mason, Robert Taylor, Henry Emerson, Ralph Hodgson, Thomas Johnson, and Henry Mason, were committed to the House of Correction for six Months, on the Aet for Banishment; as were John Mason and Ann Taylor for three Months. On the same Aet were committed in September Richard Errington and John Rowlin; in October, John Blakejone and Christopher Crosby; in November, William Hutton jun. Richard Thompson, Ambrose Thompson, and Thomas Skafe an Apprentice.

ANNO 1665. Many were committed to Prison on the Aet for Banishment, viz. In the Month called May, Thomas Shield; in the Month called August, Roger Huldon, Thomas Chipbeafe, Ralph Pattison, Thomas Toole, Robert Walker, Mark Waps, George Broug, Patrick Wallis, and Roseland Weldon; in September, Sarah Broug, Elizabeth Middleton, Thomas Toole, and John Ufaw.

At the Quarter Sessions in October, Richard Errington and John Ufaw received Sentence of Banishment to Barbadoes, and to continue in the House of Correction till an Opportunity of shipping them. During their close Confinement Richard Errington was taken sick, and his Friends were denied the Favour of removing him, so that the poor Man, after about two and twenty Months close Restraint, died a Prisoner for worshipping God according to his Conscience. John Ufaw was detained in Prison about three Years, probably till the Expiration of that Aet. In this Year also were committed to Durham Goal on the same Aet, Richard Whitehead, George Jackson, and Henry Bearman, for twenty one Days, and John Barren for twenty Weeks: Nicholas Pickering, George Ornefe, Thomas Ornefe, Ralph Hopper, William Hopper, Cuthbert Lighthom, Andrew Kau, Anthony Richardfon, John Brown, and William Green, for six Weeks. In the fame Year Anthony Wilkinjom, John Ellisom, and Richard Snowball, were committed to Morpeth Goal, where they continued seven Years. Thomas Rowell of Woodbead, for suffering a Meeting at his Houfe, had three Cows taken from him worth 6l.

In this Year also, Thomas Spark and Elizabeth Shield were committed to Morpeth Goal, and kept there three Years; During their Imprisonment their Proctor took from him Corn worth 15l. and from her the Value of 9l. Ralph Fotherjone and John Brown were also imprisoned for not paying Tithes.

ANNO 1666. At a Sessions held on the 20th of the Month called April, Sarah Broug received Sentence of Banishment to Jamaica: And at the same Sessions Patrick Williamson was committed to Prison for ten days. At Durham Affizes in the Month called August, Thomas Toole and Roger Huldon were sentenced to be transported to Barbadoes. In the fame Month, James White, John Robinson, John Trotter, John Wilkinjom, Thomas Robinson, and William Robinson, taken from a Meeting at the said John Robinson's Houfe in Athisby; and Peter Mason, Constance Baker, and Thomas Johnson, taken at a Meeting in the said Peter Mason's Houfe at Bramfead, were, by Warrant from the Bishop of Durham and other Justices, sent to Prison for two Months; the said Constance Baker having with her a Sucking-child. At the Sessions in October, Edward Lampon of Bishops-Auckland, William Hindsey, Anthony Hodgfon, and Emanuel Grice, were sentenced for Transportation to Barbadoes. About this Time also William Hutton, William Peacock, Edward Alwaine, John Grayfon, John Robinson, Thomas Lawson, John Richmond, Henry Lox, James Hall, John Cressford, Christopher Richmond and William Trotter, were taken from their Housés by some of the Trained Bands, and by Order of the Bishop, and Justice Temperly, committed, some of them to the Marshall's Custody, and others to the County Goal; whither also soon after George Biljon was sent from a Meeting at Thomas Wrightfon's at Norgill: At which Meeting were likewise taken, George Jackson, Henry Smith, George Appleby, John Bozan, Andrew Appleby, Thomas Wrightfon, Francis Wrightfon, Christopher Goodfon, George Raine, Thomas Milbourn, Thomas Myers, William Hutton jun. Richard Thompson, James Raine, Dorothy Kellop, Jane Wilfon, and George Kipling, who were committed by Justice Robinson of Barnard's Castle, to the House of Correction at Richmond.

ANNO
CHAP. 13. of the People called QUAKERS.

ANNO 1668. Simon Townend was Prisoner for Tithes in October this Year, having then been confined seven Years at the Suit of Thomas Davison Vicar of Norton.

ANNO 1670. Mark Stones of Stockton, for a Demand of 5s. for Tithes, had Goods taken from him worth 15s. In this Year also, William Hodgson was close Prisoner for Tithes, at the Suit of William Ward of Newcastle, Impropritor. George Wilson was also a Prisoner for Tithes four Years and eight Months.

After the Pailing of the Conventicle Act this Year, many suffered Diffrefs of Goods for themselves and others being at Meetings, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Crawford of Blackwell, Yeoman</td>
<td>40 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Walse of Hangton, Currier</td>
<td>30 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Pyborne and Anthony Claxton</td>
<td>6 6 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pyborne's Cafe was somewhat singular, for when Miles Gerry, Conflable of Nesban, had the Warrant sent him, he refused to execute it, and for that Refufal his own Goods were taken away to the Value of Pyborne's Fine, which was 6l. Pyborne, unwilling that his Neighbour should lose so much by favouring him, paid the Money and releafe the Conflable's Goods.

At Stockton were taken from
- Christopher Crosby, four Cows worth 18 0 0
- Richard Watson, Richard Tindal, William Gores, Mark Waps, Robert Corncy, and Thomas Rawlins 20 17 0
- Robert Boulton 20 0 0
- George Williamson, Roger Trotter, John Robinson, George Gundry, and John Langfaiff 11 4 6

At Norton, from
- Thomas Chipchase, Simon Townend, and John Blakestone 3 19 5
- Robert Young, for himself and Wife 0 14 0

At Wolverstone, from
- William Fisher, Yeoman 4 0 0

At Cowpan, from
- Thomas Toole and Robert Walker 5 13 4

At Darlington, from
- Lawrence Appleby, Edward Fisher, and Cutbrett Thompson 20 0 6

At Hopewell, from
- James White 1 15 0

182 14 9

It was observable, that one Thomas Dawfon, Overfeer of Norton, having kept some Brafs Utensils, Part of thefe Diffrefs, in his Houfe above a Year, being visited with Sicknefs, was the Night before he died under fo much Trouble of Mind, that he could not be satisfied till the laid Brafs was removed out of his Houfe. It was alfo remarkable, that when a Warrant for levying 7l. on John Langfaiff's Goods was brought to John Brown, Conflable of Condon, he refufed to serve the fame, rather suffering a Diffrefs on his own Goods to the Value of 3l.

ANNO 1671. In this Year were taken from William Hodgson and John Robinson of Cockerton, for Tithes, Goods worth 3l. 10s. The laid William Hodgson being then in Pri[on.

A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

DURHAM, &c. 1673.

Tithes, &c.

From John Robinson of Cockerton, and Laurence Appleby, Corn worth
James Wavell, to the Value of
John Langstaffe of Whitley, Corn worth
Elizabeth Hopper, for 5l. demanded, a Mare worth

76 5 0

Thomas Wood of Cleedon, was imprisoned nine Months for 4s. 5d. for repairing the Steeple-house there. And Margaret Haddock suffered Distresses of Goods for Wages of the Parish-Clerk at Sunderland.

ANNO 1674. Anthony Richardson of Holcrom, was committed to Morpeth Goal, at the Suit of Isaac Basset, for Tithes. Also George Kipling of Baldersdale was imprisoned in the Common Goal at York, on a Process in the Exchequer for Tithes, at the Suit of Peter Ingram Priest at Rombald-Kirk.

On the 14th of the Month called February, Complaint being made to Henry Croxby, a Justice of the Peace, of a Meeting at Croft-bridge-end in Harworth Parish, he granted a Warrant, by which Distresses were made on the Goods

l. s. d.

Of John Bolton, Robert Wilson, Robert Trueman, and Cuthbert Thompson, to the Value of
Laurence Appleby, Edward Fisher, Richard Trotter, and John Robinson
Thomas Pyburne and Christopher Appleby
John Robinson and Matthew Dent

64 5 5

ANNO 1675. For a Meeting at Margaret Crawford's, in Darlington, on the 4th of the Month called May, were taken

l. s. d.

From Margaret Crawford and Laurence Appleby, four Cows worth
John Robinson of Linnaby, twenty two Sheep worth
Cuthbert Thompson, William Dobson, and Christopher Hodgson
Edward Fisher, Laurence Appleby, Robert Wilson, and Robert Trueman

43 3 0

For Meetings, held this Year at Norton, by Warrants granted by George Morland Justice, Distresses were made on the Goods

l. s. d.

Of John Blakestone, Ambrose Wright, Robert Chipbeafe, Richard Watson, Young, and William Fisher, to the Value of
Thomas Toole, William Geers, John Usbasso, John Richmond, William Harrison, and Patrick Wallis
Thomas Chipbeafe, Simon Townend, John Chipbeafe, and Robert Walker
William Maddison, William Jekyll, Mark Waps, and Christopher Crofby

66 3 8
Chap. 13. of the People called QUAKERS.

Anno 1676. For Meetings at the same Place, were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Chipchase, Mark Watts, John Blakestone, John Forster, Robert Heron, and George Swanston, Goods worth</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Crosby, Mark Staines, William Forster, Robert Harrinon, and Richard Whelden</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Richard Watson, for Preaching in a Meeting at Darlington, had six Cows taken from him, worth 30s.

Anno 1678. Fines were this Year imposed on many Persons for Meetings at Stockton and Norton, and for Richard Watson's Preaching there, which when he understood, he went to George Morland the Justice, defiring him to recall those Warrants, and grant one against himself only, who had sufficient Effects to answer the same: but the Justice refused: And on the 9th of November Diffrefles were made

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On Simon Townend, John Blakestone, Christopher Crosby, William Harrijon, William Forster, Robert Pattison, Thomas Chipchase, James Peacock, and Cathberr Hunter, to the Value of Edward Fleetham of Yarme in the County of York</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant, Benjamin Lindley, and John Langstaff</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

101 0 0

The said Edward Fleetham was convicted in his Absence, without any Summons, by a Certificate from Justice Morland to James Pennyman, a Justice in Yorkshire, as Owner of one of the Meeting-houses; he appealed to the Quarter Sessions, but obtained no Redrefs: In like manner Diffrefles were made

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On James Peacock, William Smith, Robert Heron, Zachary Heron, Giles Calvert, and Eleanor Wheldon, to the Value of Daniel Toce, William Jekyll, Cathberr Hunter, William Harrijon, Richard Watson, and Thomas Chipchase</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Smith, William Laurence, Robert Harriburne, John Ulbawe, James Peacock, and Robert Corney</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

76 4 8

These last named eighteen were convicted in their Absence, without any Summons to answer their Accusers, on whose Information, whether true or false, they were convicted unheard, and generally ignorant of the Sums charged, the Officers refusing to shew their Warrants; which being complained of to one of the Justices, he confided, that he had commanded them not to shew their Warrants. Thus the arbitrary Proceedings of inferior Officers were encouraged by those who should have checked them.

About the same Time Thomas Gaiborne, Robert Fowle, William Wake, and Richard Hallman, Informers, or some of them, acquainted Justice Morland of a Meeting at Darlington, who issued his Warrant, by which were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Edward Forster, Margaret Crawford, Robert Traucman, John Traucman, and Robert Appleby, Goods worth</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carried over 21 15 9
This Frances Comfit, a poor Widow, near eighty Years of Age, was cruelly used by the distraining Officers: They turned her out of her Houfe after eight at Night, and kept her out of her Bed in extreme frosty Weather. At another Time Foster, the Conftable of Darlington, with a Watchman, came to her Houfe about Midnight, called to her in to look for Jesuits, which she, fearing that they were drunk and would abuse her, refused: Upon which they got Stones, and after about an Hour’s Disturbance, broke the Lock, and burst the Door open, to the grievous Terror of the poor ancient Woman.

We are next to relate the grievous Case of Roger Hudfon, who was committed to Prison by the following Mittimus, viz.

"Dunelm 1s.

WHEREAS the right Worshipful Richard Lloyd, Knight and Dr. of Laws, Vicar general and Official of the right Reverend Father in God, Nathaniel, by Divine Providence Lord Bishop of Durham, lawfully constituted, by a Certificate under the Seal of his Office aforefaid, hath informed us his Majesty’s Justices of the Peace, and Suyruit hereunder named, that Roger Hudfon, in the County and Diocese of Durham, Yeoman, was duly cited to appear before him, to answer Thomas Davifon Clerk, Master of Arts, Vicar of the Parifh and Parifh-Church of Norton aforefaid, in a certain Caufe of Tithes and other Ecclefiastical Rights, and upon his appearing was judicially required to appear before him as aforefaid, at a certain Time and Place likewise affigned to him, to take and receive a Libel in the said Caufe, at the Suit of the said Thomas Davifon Clerk, and for his Contemt in not appearing accordingly, he, the said Roger Hudfon, was by him pronounced contumacious: In such Contumacy he yet stands, not caring to obey the Procefs, Proceedings, Decrees and Sentences of the Ecclefiastic Judge: Whereupon the said Official hath required us to fend forth our Warrants for the attaching of the said Roger Hudfon, and to proceed against him according to the Power committed to us, by a Statute made to that Purpofe in the 27th Year of the Reign of Henry the Eighth, late King of England. There are therefore in his Majesty’s Name, strictly to charge and command you to attach the Body of the said Roger Hudfon, and bring him before us to find sufficient Sureties bounden by Recognizance to yield due Obedience to the Procefs, Proceedings, Decrees, and Sentences of the said Official in the Caufe aforefaid, according to the Tenour of the said Statute: And if the said Roger Hudfon shall refuse or neglect so to do, that then you convey him to his Majesty’s Goal at Durham, there to be kept without Bail or Mainprize untill he fall enter into Recognizance as aforefaid. Given at Durham under our Hands and Seals the 11th Day of March, Auno rii Carto fuccediit nunc Regis Angliae, e&c. Tricesimo, Annoq. Dom. 1678.

To the Bailiffs, Conftables, and other his Majesty’s Officers in the County Palatine of Durham, more especially to the Conftables of Norton, and to every or any of them.

"Joseph Stokel."

"John Morland."

Thus
Thus committed, the poor Man was closely confined eleven Weeks, in which Time, for want of Air, he fell sick, and applying to the Goaler for a little Liberty, he alleged, that he durst not grant it for fear of the Vicar, who threatened him with the Loss of his Place: However, when the Goaler saw him extremely weak, he, moved with Compassion, gave him some Liberty, and he quickly began to recover. But the Vicar complained against the Goaler at the next Assizes, when he was reprimanded by the Bench, and, as it was reported, fined 50s. After which the Goaler kept him very close; and he soon fell sick again; upon which, Robert Selby, a Physician of Durham, applied to the Under Sheriff, but not prevailing, he wrote to the Vicar, representing the Prisoner’s Case, and that it was probable a little fresh Air might preserve his Life, but received from him this Answer:

"Sir,

I hope I am, and desire to continue a tender-hearted Man; Yet I would not have you or others judge me a fool, and one easily to be wheedled out of his right Reafon and SENSES, by little phantaffick Bugbears. If Roger Hudfon were not able to pay (though a Turk) I know what I have to say; but if either you or he pretend Confequence for Non-payment of just Debts or Dues, you must pardon me if I have as little Credit for, and give as little Respect to that Coynage and Cozenage, as to one that picks a Purse, or cuts a Throat by the fame Pretence."

This Letter shows the Disposition of its Writer, and how little he regarded the Life of his Christian Neighbour, whose Confequence oppo’d his Interest. The poor Sufferer, after above five Months Imprisonment, died a Victim to this Prosecutors Vengeance. Being dead, he was buried in Woolen, as the Law directed, but his Sister having omitted to make Affidavit thereof till a Day or two after the Time limited by the Act, the Vicar got a Warrant from the Justices to make Distresses for 5l. the Penalty of the Law in that Cafe; half of which fell to the Share of the Informer.

ANNO 1680. Upon an Information of a Meeting held at Durham, Warrants were granted by John Sudbury Dean, Dennis Greenwel Achdeacon, Cuthbert Hutchinson Mayor, John Morland, Ralph Davison, and Isaac Baffire, Justices; by which were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>1.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Fisher, at whose House the Meeting was, two Mares, fix Oxen, and three Kine, worth</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Nicholson Grocer, Goods worth</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Hetherington, William Hetherington, Robert Wallis, and William Hickson, Goods worth</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Hall, Richard Hopper, James Hall, and George Hall, to the Value of</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

177 15 6

And for another Meeting at the same Place, on the 29th of the Month called June, we were taken from Martin Nicholson, George Hall, James Hall, and Robert Doublebay, Goods worth 45l.

About the same Time John Ande and James Dickson, Confidables of Market Audland, became Informers, and procured Warrants from Robert Eden and Cuthbert Caire Justices, to make Distresses for several Meetings, by which they took

| From Zacchariah Murriwaite and William Spencer, Goods worth | 16  | 7   | 0   |
| Anthony Hodgson and Edward Tenhall, to the Value of | 27  | 10  | 0   |

Vol. I. Z z Car. over 43 17 0
A Collection of the Sufferings Vol. I.

DURHAM, &c. 1678.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Brought over

John Trotter, James Trotter, and James White

John Dodson and Charles Watson, Goods worth

For a Meeting at Jane Vickers's, in Raby, were taken from George Dickson, Henry Grainger, William Grainger, William Pickering, Jane Vickers, and Katherine Temple, Goods to the Value of 20l. 5s.

For a Meeting at Henry Grainger's, on the 17th of October, were taken from William Elliot and Ralph Hodgson, Goods worth 10l.

For a Meeting at Norton, were taken from Richard Watson, William Harrison, George Hall, Robert Harburne, Christopher Crofby, Cuthbert Hunter, and William Smith, Goods worth 109l. 14s. 4d.

For a Meeting at Darlington, on the 31st of October, were taken

From


Eleanor Weldon, Robert Conyns, Robert Harburns, Lawrence Strickland, Anne King, and Cuthbert Thompson

John Trueman, William Harrison, Giles Calvert, and William Lawrence, £11 18s.

Many of the before-named Persons and others had also their Goods taken by Distresses, for Fines of 12d. per Day, for Absence from the National Worship, to the Value of 12l. 15s. 6d. Some of whom were Margaret Fisher, George Burden, Jane Richardson, James Anderson, Anthony Robinson, Christopher King, Thomas Paxton, Philip Richardson, and William Maud.

Hard was the Case of Edward Toyhall of Bishops-Aukland, who, with two others, presented to the Justices, at their Quarter Sessions at Durham, an Account of the Sufferings of their Friends at that Time in that County, but instead of obtaining Redresses, the Justices, at the Bishop's Motion, tendred him the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing to take it, he, who solicited for the Liberty of his Friends, was himself sent to Priron. Nor was the Case of Richard Watson of Norton less severe, who was sent to Goal by an Order of Sessions, specifying no particular Cause for his Commitment; it was as follows,

"In plena Sessione pacis, tent apud Dunelm in Com. Dunelm, decimo quinto die Januarii, Anno rui Caroli secundi num Anglie, &c. 30o."

FORASMUCH as Information is given unto this Court upon Oath, that Richard Watson, of Norton in this County, Yeoman, hath lately spoken divers Words tending to the Breach of the Peace of this Kingdom, and the Disturbance of the Government. There are therefore in his Majesty's Name to will and require you, that forthwith upon Receipt hereof, you apprehend the Body of the said Richard Watson, and bring him before George Morland Esq, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County, then and there to answer to such Matters and Things as on his Majesty's Behalf shall be objected against him: And in the mean Time shall be of the good Behaviour toward our Sovereign Lord the King, and all his Liege People. Which if he shall refuse or neglect to do, that then you do carry him to the Common Goal at Durham, there to remain till he shall willingly do
CHAP. 13. of the People called QUAKERS.

"Do the same. Herein you are not to fail at your Perils. Given in the open Sessions above said.

To the Bayliffs, Conftables, and other his Majesty's Officers for this Country, and especially to the Conftables of Norton.


After five Weeks Imprisonment he was brought to the Quarter Sessions, where the Chairman was laid to blith at the extrajudicial manner of his Commitment, and, after a Charge not to go to any more Meetings, dismiss him without Fees.

ANO 1681. William Peart was a Prifoner at Durham for Tithes, at the Suit of Luke Mawburne Priet, where he had been then confined about two Years. John Wilkinjon also was imprisoned for Tithes, at the Suit of Edward Moorcroft Priet. Richard Hall, fined 10l. for Meeting, had eight Beasts taken from him worth 20l. Patrick Livingbone, preaching at Gatehead Meeting, was struck violently on the Shoulders with a Stick by George Simfon, who, without any Warrant, charged Patrick to go with him, but he refused. Next Day the Justices Bafire and Moreland, lent him to Prifon till next Sessions.

In the Month called January, John Turnbull and Thomas Wake, taken from a Meeting at Embleton, were, by Order of Henry Ogle and Thomas Collingwood Justifies, lent to Prifon at Newcastle. Alfo John Watson and Hannah Drifjon, committed by the fame Justices, continued in Prifon above three Months.

In October this Year, Michael Collins, Laurence Appleby, Ellinor Tomfon, and Joshua Middleton, suffered by Diftrefs, for religious Meetings, to the Value of 32l. 18s.

Taken alfo for Meetings,

From John Airey, Mobes Fisher, James White, Lionel Hetherington, and Christopher Bickers, Goods worth 345 10 7
Bartholowm Turner, John Carneth, Mark Staines, George Hall, and Christopher Croby 361 12 7
William Harrjon, Cuthbert Hunter, Richard Watson, William Geers, William Smith, and Thomas Chipchofe 368 0 0
John Wood, William Ferwick, Richard Hall, William Hetherington, Robert Wallas, Robert Hafwell, Thomas Hafwell, and Robert Hetherington 362 17 0

238 0 2

In making thefe Diftreffes it was usual, with William Adamjon and Richard Harperly, Conftables of Stockton, to take away Goods without producing any Warrant. When they had taken what themselves declared fufficient, they would come again for more. They feized a Man's Cow, and when he told them he was not at the Meeting, they look'd in their Litt, and not finding his Name, left the Cow. They would fometimes make Seizures at Midnight. Having forcibly entered a Shop, and fome Neighbours standing by who obferved their Doings, they caviled them to be bound over to the Sessions as Obftrucfors of Justice. Thus the Spoilers exceeded the Bounds of Law with Impunity, and it was dangerous to contradict them.

In this Year the Officers of Barnard's-Cafle, by Warrants for twelve Fines, for Abfence from the National Worship, took

From
From Richard Tounfon, Christopher Eyans, Elinor Bolton, Mary Hutton, John Bolton, Peter Allason, Edmund Robinson, John Walker, George Wilson, William Wilson, Roger Wilson, Matthew Hutcheson, Henry Beecroft, and George Wilson, Goods worth
For the same Cause the Officers of Lartington took
From Francis Wrightson, Thomas Wrightson, John Turner, Charles Key, Christopher Key, Christopher Goodson, Michael Wrightson, and Thomas Smith, Goods worth
The Officers of Boses made Distrefles on the Goods
Of Henry Wenington, William Coats, Thomas Day, and William Alder, to the Value of
By like Warrants the Officers of Reebey and Stainthorp took

Sum of Distrefles.

The Sums taken this Year, for Meetings and Abfence from the National Worship, amounted to

ANO 1682. Robert Wallis of Durham was imprisoned for refusing to pay a Fine imposed on him for Abfence from the National Worship.

In this Year also we were imprisoned James Halliday, Robert Hill, Thomas Wilkinson, John Aircy, and Patrick Livingston, who had been taken out of their religious Assemblies for Worship.

Emanuel Grice, after about six Years Imprisonment for Tithes, was released by means of the sudden Death of his Procurator, Richard Ball an Impropriator.

On the 9th of the Month called June, James Wood was committed to Prison at the Suit of Thomas Davison, Prifon of Norfon, for 6s. 8d. for Tithes.

Edward Fisher and Robert Trueman had been close confined in Durham Goal above thirteen Months for Tithe, at the Suit of Elizabeth Marfe, Widow to the Prifon of Haughton, when Edward Fisher fell sick and died there on the 31st of the Month called May this Year. His Death being represented to the Widow, she relented, and freely discharged Trueman about four Months after.

There we were imprisoned this Year for refusing the Oath of Allegiance, Thomas Fearon, Edward Tonitall, Mark Staines, William Gafeyon, and George Rook; Alfo Ralph Nicholson, Martin Nicholson, Robert Hetherington, John Hetherington, and Robert Wallis, which laft five had Sentence of Premunire paft upon them.

In this Year many Distrefles were made for Meetings, viz. taken

From Martin Nicholson, Anthony Hodgfon, William Spence, and John Dodgon, Goods worth
James Vickers, Zachary Murthwaite, Sarah Hickby, John Dodgon, James Watson, Emanuel Grice, William Spencey, and James Trotter, to the Value of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chap. 13. of the People called QUAKERS.

For Meetings at or near Raby were taken

From Henry Grainger, William Pickering, Cuthbert Bamber-bridge, Jane Pickers, and Thomas Johnson, to the Value of

63 8 0

And for Meetings at Darlington,

From William Singleton, William Dobson, Robert Trueman, Joseph Fisher, Christopher Appleby, Frances Concet, Thomas Hodgson, and George Williamson, Cattle and Goods,

65 14 0

Joshua Middleton, Lawrence Appleby, Ralph Morgan, John Robinson, Cuthbert Hodgson, John Trueman, and William Lynes, Cattle and other Goods to the Value of

92 4 6

221 6 6

Taken also this Year at or near Newcastle, for Absence from the National Worship,


4 13 2

The Sums taken this Year for Meetings and Absence from the National Worship, amounted to

409 7 3

In December this Year, some of the Sufferers presented to the Justices a State of their Cafe, intituled

"A Representation of the Sufferings of the People of God called " Quakers in Durham. A Copy of which is as follows, viz.

"To the Justices at Quarter Sessions, 4th and 5th Days of the Tenth Month, 1682.

"We the People of God in Scorn called Quakers, living peaceably in the Fear of God, have undergone the Severity of the Law made to suppress feditious Conventicles, to the Loss of many Hundred Pounds, almost every Year since the Act took Date, whereby many honest and industrious Families have been cruelly oppressed, and deeply impoverished; having the Testimony of a good Conscience in the Sight of God, that we are free from and clear of all feditious Conventicles, which we deny as contrary to the Spirit of Christ Jesus, and the Faith we have received of him, neither have the Informers seen any such Thing among us. And we are not without a Witness in the Consciences of Men, among whom we have had our Conversation, that we are a People of no dangerous Principles or evil Practices, our Meetings being only to worship God according to the Command of Christ Jesus, and Practice of the primitive Christians, or to provide for the Fatherless, Widows, and Poor, with other Christian Duties, which the Christian Religion requires.

"We are sensible that the late Act extended against us (beside the Encouragement of Self-ended Informers to swear almost any thing against us in our Absence for their Interest, whereby many grievous Oppressions have befallen us) in many other Particulars also exceeds the Severity of other Laws of this Realm, yet we have suffered many Extremities beyond the Severity of this Act, whereof the following Account may give some Illustrations, which because they are fresh, and in your Power to redress, we shall only acquaint you with at present. Those many which are long since transferred, not coming to properly under your Consideration now, farther than Vol. I. A a a " being
To this Representation some particular faithful Informers about this Time afforded many Instances: Some of them were so daring as to seize Goods without any Warrant or regular Conviction: Two of them, Watson and Rickerby, took away two Horses in the Night, intending to sell them to Persons appointed to meet them at Ferry-bill the next Morning, having promised them two of the best Horses the Quakers had: The Owner, pursuing the Spoilers, stopt the Horses before they were sold; and the Informers could not produce any Warrant or Authority for taking them. Complaint of this was made to the Bishop, who said, they might be prosecuted for Felony, and spake to the Sheriff about it, who examined one of the Informers, and he confessed they taking the Horses without any lawful Authority. The Sheriff reproved them, and ordered them to return the Horses, which they did, and to ask the Owner’s Pardon, which they never did; nor did they refrain from repeating their lawless Practices: For at another Time, two of them, Dickson and Rickerby came to the House of Jane Vickers at Raby, where some of her Friends were eating; She asked the Informers to eat with them some Honey and Butter: They did eat and drink, and talked very familiarly, but went away and gave Information of a Conventicle at her House, where they had only seen Persons eating and drinking what themselves partook of: For this the hospitable Woman was fined 15l. and had her Cattle and Sheep taken away to the Value of 20l.

After the Informers had levied more than sufficient Distress on the Cattle of Christopher Appleby, they ordered the Constable to go again to his House with them, where they made a Seizure of his Beef, Cheese, and Household-stuff. While they were thus pillaging the poor Man of his Family’s Provision, Sir William Clayton, a Justice of the Peace, coming by, advised the Constable to forbear, and to represent to the Justices, that there was nothing farther to be levied without depriving the Family of Food and Lodging. By this Means those ravenous Creatures at that Time were disappointed of their Prey.

From Princes Castle, a poor Widow about eighty Years of Age, who had been maintained by the Charity of her Friends for ten Years past; Ratcliff and Boys, two Informers, took away most of her Apparel and Linen, with the Trunk they were in. When the Informers at another Time had sworn falsely against Anne Arundell for a Meeting she was not at, she appealed to the Quarter Sessions, where she plainly proved their Information false, and recovered her Goods at an Expense greater than her Fine. But the Justices were usually tender of the Informer’s Reputation, whom they regarded as the King’s Evidence, and whose Mistakes, however careless or wilful, they were disposed as much as possible to overlook.

ANNO 1683. For meeting together to worship God were taken by Distresses this Year,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Robert Trueman, Anne King, William Dobson, Lawrence Appleby, Ursula Fisher, and Ellenor Tompzen, all of Darlington, Corn and Goods to the Value of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Trueman, Anne King, William Dobson, Lawrence Appleby, Ursula Fisher, and Ellenor Tompzen, all of Darlington, Corn and Goods to the Value of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56 s 8 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carried over 56 s 8 d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IN this Year, by an Order of John Morland, Isaac Baffire, John Duck, and
Miles Stapleton Justices, thirty two Persons were taken from the Quarterly-
Meeting at Durham, and committed to Prison; but through the favour of
the Bishop and the High Sheriff were released again in a few Days. Also An-
thony Robinson and Margery Fats, taken at a Meeting, were committed to
Prison by James Burden Mayor of Stockton; who also lent to Goal William
Jekyll and Christopher Crofby, two elderly Men, after he had suffered them
to be abuflcd in his Presence, and one of them dragged in the Dirt fifty or
fifty Yards. He also committed Thomas Chipchase, Robert Pattifon, and George
Hall, to Prison from a Meeting at Norton. Hugh White of Berkley was impre-
ffoned on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo.

ANNO 1684. About the Month called June this Year, Thomas Branting-
ham died a Privener for Tithes in Durham Gaol.

For being at religious Meetings Diffreces were made this Year on the Goods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Of</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Freeman, Francis Fother, Robert Wallis, Henry Hunter, Lionel Hetherington, Robert Alders, Robert Fletcher, William Hewett, William Forwick, Thomas Johnson, Ralph Hodgfon, and William Testub, to the Value of</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Grainger, William Pickering, Martin Nicholson, and Thomas Ormsby, to the Value of</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hunter, twenty Oxen and other Kine, three Horses and eleven Sheep, worth</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Geers, Christopher Croyfe, Zachary Mutschwate, Sarah Kirkby, and Robert Trueman, Goods worth</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Dobfom, Thomas Pychbore, Christopher Appleby, Laurence Strickland, and Robert Trueman</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

167 16 6

Of these Sufferers, though many of them were Men of Substance, others
were poor: One of them, William Hewett, was a poor Labourer, from
whom the Informers took most of his wearing Apparel; after which he fell
continuing confitant in going to Meetings, the Justices, Baffire and Jenkins,
seized him to the Houfe of Correction. Another of them, Thomas Pyborne, was
so poor, that when the Informers brake into his Houfe, and seiz’d all his Houfhold Goods, the Courtable, moved with Compassion to the Man and his
Family of young Children, gave the Informers 20s. to deflfit from their At-
tempt. A third, Laurence Strickland, was reduced, for want of Bedding, to
much Hardship, having nothing of necessary Bedclothes left for him and his
Family to cover themselves. A fourth, Robert Trueman, having been several
Times
Times distressed on, at last had the poor Remainder of his Goods taken away worth but 200l. These Men, though poor in this World, were rich in Faith, patient in Affliction, and unmoveable in the Stedfastness of performing their religious Duties.

On the 3d of November, Elinor Grainger, Elizabeth Wilson, Anne Card, William Hewett, William Heron, John Runcorn, Henry Middleton, and William Holms, taken at a Meeting the Day before, were by the Justices, Baffire and Jenkins, committed to the House of Correction in Durham to be kept to hard Labour, and were detained there about ten Weeks, till the Sessions, at which they were diligent with Threats, and charged to come at no more Conventicles. George Swallow was also imprisoned about the same Time. There were also about that Time in Prison, Lionel Johnson, Isaac Robinson, Samuel Freeman, Robert Aitken, and Philip Simpson.

On the 24th of the Month called January, John Young and John Willoughby, both of North-Steeles, were committed to Morpeth Goal by a Writ de Excommunica tantiendo.

Remarkable was the Insolence of Boyle and Ratcliffe, drunken Informers, who coming to the House of Robert Trueman, when only his Wife, Maid, and a little Child were within, split the Door with a Smith's Hammer, and with one of the Splinters hurt the Maid who was coming to open it, and finding little in the House (for they had before taken away almost all the Goods) abused the Woman, calling her Whore, and affrighted the Child: One of the Informers, like an hardened Reprobate, swearing, that he car'd not what he did, for, said he, I am as bad as I can be.

In this Year were taken by Diff ref, for Absence from the National Worship,

From Mary Corn, Christopher Crossby, Thomas Ormsby, William Pickering, Martin Nicholson, Mary Hatton, George Oates, and Francis Potter, Goods to the Value of 30 s. 8 d.

About this Time, James Dickson, John Hudspeth, and Lancetol Roswell, Informers, behaved with an Insolence to be parallel'd. They came to the House of Thomas Hedley of Hedley-hill, with a Warrant demanding a Fine of 5l. The Man being weak, and terrified by their Threats, gave them 20s, and they blot'ted his Name out of the Warrant. In like manner they extorted from Christopher Vickers 20s, threatening to distrain for a Meeting he had not been at. So arbitrary were those Informers, that they set themselves above the Justices, and assumed a Power of altering their Warrants by putting in or out whom they pleased. They were so presumptuous, as to undertake to indemnify Persons, and gave a kind of negative Licence to go to Meetings. They gave a Bond for a 100l. to one Thomas Hunter, not a Quaker, conditioned for their not disturbing, but keeping harmless several of his Relations for being at any Meeting in this County. The like Bonds they gave to others who were not Quakers, and contrac'd for Sums of Money to leave People out of their Informations.

In this Year were taken from Christopher Vickers, a Mare, four young Beasts, five Sheep, and other Goods, worth 12l. 11s. 6d.

The whole of the Diff refes this Year, for Meetings and Absence from the National Worship, amounted to 222l. 14s.

We shall close the Account of this Year with an Instance of much Passion and Abuse of Authority exercised by the Justices Baffire and Jenkins, on John Hedley a Servant to Christopher Vickers a Grocer in Gateshead. Hedley observing the Officers coming to make a Seizure of his Mait'r's Goods, put a Bar cross the lower Part of the Shop-door, which was shut before. The Constable seeing this, leapt over the Door, saying, Sirrah, do you intend to knock me on the...
The Head with the Bar, though there was not the least Colour or Appearance of any such Design: However, the Constable hurried him away to the Justices in then to Town at a Tavern. They required Hedley to kneel down on his bare knees and beg Pardon: He refused, alleging, that he had not committed any Offence. Upon this one of the Justices took him by the Hair on one Side of his Head, and the other on the other Side, and to pulled him up and down the Room, calling him Dog, Whelp, and such like Names as their Anger suggested, bidding him kneel down or they would have him flogged: But he not submitting to their unreasonable Requiring, Justice Jenkins with his own Hands stript him, and ordered an Officer immediately to whip him through the Street to his Master’s Shop: Which was done, the People generally exclaiming against the Illegality and Barbarity of their Doings. No Wonder that Informers exceeded the Bounds of Law, when the Justices gave them such Examples.

ANNO 1685. William Peart of Craik in Yorkshire, but in the Diocese of Durham, was committed to Prison by Warrant from Marmaduke Allason, Mayor of Durham, and another Justice, grounded on a Certificate of Continu- nacy out of the Ecclesiastical Court, at the Suit of Luke Mawburne Priest, who had formerly kept him a long Time in Goal. While he lay in Prison the Priest’s Agents took Hay and Corn off his Ground in what Quantities they pleased.

By Warrant from John Morland of Durham, a Justice of the Peace, upon the Informations of Richard Noble, John Curry, and others of Bishop’s-Aukland, several Persons had their Goods taken by Distrefls, for being present at religious Meetings, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Tonstall</td>
<td>Distrefls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Walton, and James White</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zachary Murtherwalle, Margaret Spencely, James Trotter, Emanuel Grise, and William Pickering</td>
<td>to the Value of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Williamfon, Laurence Appleby, and Joseph Fisher, Cattle and Goods worth</td>
<td>Taken also from</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ 1. s. d. \]
\[ 49 10 4 \]

The Informers having a Warrant against Ralph Hodgfon, the Constable they would have given it to refuse to execute it, alleging that the Place was out of the Verge of his Office. Upon this the Informers got a Warrant against him for Neglect of Duty, and made him pay 5 l. which he recovered again upon Ralph Hodgfon’s Goods.

The Sum of the Distrefses this Year amounted to 54l. 10s. 4d.

ANNO 1686. John Walton of Bishop’s-Aukland had taken from him, for Abtence from the National Worship, an Horfe worth 61 l.

At the Assizes this Year, those who remained in Prison were generally discharged by the King’s Proclamation; among whom was Thomas Sparks, who had been imprison’d about thirteen Years on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo: But Hugh Williamfon died in Prison about a Month before.

ANNO 1687. Taken from several Persons in Durham and Northumberland, Tithes in Kind amounting to 12l. 19s. 8d.

ANNO 1688. At Sunderland, on the 20th of December between eight and ten at Night, William Shepherdson, William Hincks, and Gerrard Sidgwick, Maffers and Mariners, Edward Robinson and John Mackfon Fitters, all of that Town, broke two Locks, entred the Meeting-house, the Copyhold Eflate of William Mant, pulled out a Form and went away. About one of the Clock the same Night they returned with a Rabble of Boys, and the bafer Sort of the People, and broke open the House again, pulled up and burnt the Floors.

Vol. I. Bb b Doors.

* The said John Walton was imprisoned, for that he, being Constable, refused to sit in making Distrefses on the Goods of his Friends who were fined for their Meetings.
Doors, and Windows, Seats, and Roof of the House, totally demolishing it before eight next Morning: About which Time Shepherdson marched in the Front of the Rubble with his Sword by his Side, when they broke the Windows of several Houses of the People called Quakers as they passed the Streets.

William Maud brought an Action of Trespass against Hineks and others for demolishing his House, and made legal Proof of 49l. Damages: But the Jury gave him but 20s. upon which he proceeded no farther, but sat down with his Costs of Law added to the Damage of his House.

ANNO 1689. In this and the next preceding Year, several Persons had Corn taken out of their Fields for Tithe, to the Value of 30l. 6s. 6d.

ANNO 1690. Robert Wardell, for refusing to pay 20s. assessed on him as a Preacher by the Poll-Act, suffered Diffrets of Goods to the Value of 1l. 8s. 6d. In this Year also several Persons had their Corn taken for Tithes, to the Amount of 43l. 6s. 3d.

CHAP. XIV.

A Collection of the Sufferings

VOL. I.

ESSEX.

1655.

Sufferings of J. Parnell.

THE first Sufferings in this County which occur to our Notice, were those of James Parnell, who, when sixteen Years of Age, was convinced of the Truth by the Ministry of George Fox, then Prisoner in the Dungeon at Carlisle. He gave early Proofs of his Patience and Constancy by suffering Imprisonment in Cambridgeshire, of which we have already made mention in our Account of that County, pag. 86 foregoing. Being about eighteen Years of Age, he came into Essex, preaching the Doctrine of the Gospel with such Efficacy, that many were convinced, and among others Stephen Crisp, afterward an eminent Teacher of the same Doctrine. Parnell, as he was coming out of Nicholas Steeple-house in Colchester, where he had been exhorting the People to Repentance, was met by a blind Zealot who struck him a violent Blow with a great Staff, saying, There, take that for Christ’s Sake: To whom the innocent Sufferer meekly answered, Friend, I do receive it for Jesus Christ’s Sake. From thence he went to Coggeshall, where the Independent Preachers had appointed a Fast, on purpose to pray against the spreading of Error, by which they meant the Quakers Doctrine. The Priest, who officiated on that Occasion, uttered many Inveigles against that People, such as Prejudice and Prepossession had furnished him with. James Parnell stood still till the Priest had done, and was coming down from his Pulpit, when, thinking it his Duty to undeceive the People, he said to the Priest, I am ready to prove that the Quakers are not on a Sandy Foundation, and that thou art a false Prophet and Deceiver. After some Words had passed, a Person standing by accosted Parnell, saying, that he owned no Church: He replied, That’s false. Then being asked, What Church be owned? He answered, The Church in God. Whereupon the Priest said, That was Nonense. But Parnell taking a Bible out of his Pocket, shewed that it was a Scripture Expression, and charged the Priest with Blasphemy in calling it Non-sense. On his coming out of the Steeple-house he was apprehended, and, after Examination, committed to Colchester Castle, by a Warrant signed by four Justices, containing the following Charge, viz.

THAT
THAT the said James Parnel, with many other Persons of his gathering together, did in a riotous Manner enter into the Parish Church at Great-Coggeshall, and there being a great Number of Christians met in the said Church, to hold and keep a Day of publick humiliation and seeking of God, and being in order thereunto then exercized in the Divine Worship and Service of Almighty God, he the said James did then and there stand up, and told the Minister be blasphemed and spoke falsely, and used many other reproachful Words against the said Minister, and afterward he departed the said Church, and went into the common Highway in the said Town of Great-Coggeshall, with a great Number of Persons his Followers, who kept there unlawfully together, and some of them gave out menacing and threatening Speeches, tending to the Breach of the Peace, and against the Law; and also the said James cannot give us a very good Account of himself, where he was last settled, or of his Life and Conversation, but doth farther appear to us to be an idle and disorderly Person.

To this Mithimus J. Parnel afterward published an Answer, in a Book called The Fruits of a Fall, printed by Giles Calvert, Anno 1655, wherein he shows the Errors and Inconsistencies of the Charge against him, justifying the Peace-ableness of his own Demeanour at that Time; and also gives a solid and Christian Account of the Work of God upon his Soul, and the Necessity laid upon him to testify against the Formalities and Will-Worship of Man's Invention.

Being in Prison he was closely confined, and at the Time of the next Assizes, held a few Weeks after at Chelmsford, he was fastened to a Chain with Felons and Murderers, and so led above twenty Miles through the Country, remaining chained both Night and Day.

At his Trial he was brought to the Bar hand-cuff'd, but the People exclaiming against that Cruelty, at his next Appearance the Manacles were taken off. The Judge seemed resolved against him, saying, that the Lord Protector had charged him to punish such Persons as should contest either Magistrates or Ministers: And in his Charge to the Jury, he directed them to bring him in Guilty, which they readily did: He was fined 40l. and sent again to Prison till Payment. And the Goaler was ordered not to let any giddy-headed People, by which was meant his Friends, come at him.

The Goaler observed his Orders, to which the Cruelty of his own Disposition also inclined him, for he would suffer none to come to him but such as abused him; and the Goaler's Wife, equally cruel, not only ordered her Servant to beat him, but thruck him with her own Hands, swearing she would have his Blood. When his Friends sent him Victuals, she ordered the other Prisoners to take it; and when a Bcl was sent him, she refused to let him have it, but contrainled him to lodge on the hard damp Stones. After this he was put into an Hole in the Castle-Wall, not so wide as some Bakers Ovens, which Hole being a great Height from the Ground, and a Ladder, used to go up by, being several Feet to thence, he was obliged to climb up and down by a Rope to fetch his Victuals or other Necessaries: For when his Friends would have given him a Cord and a Basket to draw up his Food in, the cruel Keeper would not suffer it. By lying long in that damp Hole, his Limbs were numbed; and as he was going up the Ladder with his Food in one Hand, attempting to lay hold on the Rope with the other, he missed his Aim, and fell down on the Stones, by which he was so wounded in his Head, and bruised in his Body, that he was taken up for dead. Then they put him into an Hole underneath the other, there being two Stories of such narrow vaulted Holes in the Wall: Here, when the Door was shut, was scarce any Air, there being no Window or Place beside to let it in. Thus bruised with the Fall, and shut up where he could hardly breath, there was little Hope left of his Life.

Whereupon
Whereupon two of his Friends, William Talbot and Edward Grant, wealthy
Trade men of that Town, offered to be bound in sufficient Bonds, and Thomas
Shortland, another of his Friends, offered to lie in Prison in his stead, fo that
he might have Liberty to go to William Talbot's House till he might recover
of his Bruises, but this was denied. Nor would the Gardier suffer him to walk
sometimes in the Yard, as other Prisoners did. It happened once, that the
Door of his Hole being open, he went forth into a narrow Yard between two
high Walls, at which the Keeper in a Rage lockt up the Door and shut him out
in the Yard all Night, in the cold Time of Winter. His Confinution being much impaired by cruel Usage and hard Imprisonment, after ten or
eleven Months he fell sick and died. Two of his Friends, Thomas Shortland
and Anne Langley, were present at his Departure. When Death approached,
he said, Here I die innocently: And a little after, Now I must go. He had often
said, that One Hour's Sleep would cure him of all. The last Words he was
heard to speak were, Now I go, and then stretching himself out, slept about
an Hour, and breathed his last. He died a Youth, about nineteen Years of
Age, but approved himself a strong Man in Christ, and having an Eye to the
Eternal Recompence of Reward set before him, persevered faithful to his End
through manifold Sufferings, with a remarkable Innocence, Patience, and
Magnanimity. His Persecutors, instead of repenting of their Cruelty, the apparent
Caufe of his Death, raised a scandalous Report of his hathning his own End
by willfully abstaining from Food: But that Report was proved false by the
Testimony of credible Witnesses, who were frequently with him during his
Sicknels; and to whom that groundless Calumny was a clear Indication of the
deep-rooted Malice of those who invented it.

ANNIS 1656, 1657, 1658, and 1659, Many in this County were zealously
concerned to publish the Doctrine of the Light of Christ, and the Necessity
of Obeying thereunto, for which Cause they frequently went to the publick
Places of Worship, waiting for the most part till the Priest had ended his Ser-
mon, and then declaring to the People their own Experience of the Work of
Truth, reproving Sin in all, and exhorting to Repentance and Amendment of
Life; they also publickly testified against Superstition and Will-Worship,
and spared not to caution Men to beware of being seduced by false Teachers,
who regarded more their own Interest and Promotion, than the Purity of their
Doctrine. This plain and Christian Testimony, however effectual to the Con-
version of many, gave great Offence to those who hated Reformation, and
particularly incensed the Priests, who having no small Influence on the Magis-
trates, excited them to supprefs the Meffengers of such Tidings, whom they
misrepresented as Disturbers of the publick Peace and Worship, under which
Pretext they procured the Imprisonment of William Monk of Sandon two Years
and four Months; John Claydon of Hatfield sixteen Months; Anne Langley
at one Time ten Weeks, and at another Time fifteen Weeks; George Rofe
about five Months; William Allen of Sandon about a Year; Stephen Huber-
ty of Burnham five Weeks; John Davidge in the House of Correction a Month;
during which Time none of his Friends were suffer'd to visit him; Martha
Simonds four Months, and two of her Friends, who came to fee her, three
Days. Befide these were imprisoned for the same Caufe, John Sewel of Gel-
lingbod, John Child of Felsted, Samuel Skillingham, Mary Cooke, Jonathan
Budock of West-Bergold, Thomas Shortland, Stephen Crip, Edmund Crip, Anne
Stannage, John Eve, and Anne Child. Also Matthew Hovson, Joanna Defoe-
vous, Edward Grant, and John Hall. Anne Humphry was imprisoned in Bride-
well, where John Tomlin, Margaret Gray, and George Ede, were not only close
confined, but also cruelly whipt. At Saffron-Walden, William Robison was
imprisoned, and George Whitehead let in the Stocks. Others there were whole
Christian Advices and Exhortations met with Returns of illegal and barbarous
Abuses from the Populace, the wrath of whom, animated by the Priests, and
unrestrained by the Magistrates, treated them most inhumanly: Many and
grievous were the Insults, Stonings, Beatings, Bruises, Scourings, and Revilings,
patiently
patiently endured by John Child, Anne Child, John Chandler, Henry Fell, Robert Dabnam, Mary Bourne, Zachary Child, and others. At Half used, John Isaac, having a Concern to warn the People, and unwilling to give Orinance, committed the same to Writing, which he left at the Steeple-house; for this he was sent to Prison, and afterward fined twenty Marks.

The religious Zeal of this People, in frequenting their Assemblies for Worship, obliged them to travel to the Places where they were held, which being sometimes at a considerable Distance, their going or coming from them on the First-day of the Week, was called a Breach of the Sabbath, and punished by Fines, Dissecre of Goods, or Imprisonment. For this Cause Samuel Selbingham and Zachary Child going to a Meeting at Westerfield, were stoped by Wardens in the Street, and forcibly beaten and abused by a Justice's Clerk: And for the same Cause Elizabeth Court was sent to the House of Correction, where she was whipt, and suffered much CruelUsage, being kept without Candle or Fire in the cold Winter, when she was sick of an Ague. John Child, for riding to a Meeting, had his Horse taken away, and kept from him three Weeks, and then return'd Home without Bridle, Saddle, Pillow, or Cloth, all which they detained for a pretended Forciature. Edmund Crofs, John Pike, Jeffery Bullock, Richard Waie, and William Halley, were taken out of a Meeting at Horseby, and let in the Stocks six Hours, for coming thither on the Sabbath-day. For the same Cause Edward Morrell and Anne Child, by the Direction of the Priest of Stebbing, were taken from a Meeting there, and kept under Guard in an Alehouse all Night. And under the like Pretence Richard Potter and William Stiffall were committed to Prison. The Wife of one John Chopp ing being seen going homeward, on that Day, her Husband was fined, and had his Goods disfann. Zachary Child and Anne Child returning from Colchester, where she had been to visit her Husband in Prison, were kept by an officious Confable at Branstree, detained all Night in an Inn-yard in cold Weather, and next Day were fined 10s. each. Some were imprisoned on an Accusation of working on the First-day of the Week, a Pretence with which the utmost Superstition of those Times furnisht'd those who were addicted to it, and gave them an Opportunity of persecuting Men more religious and righte ous than themselves, and better qualified to discern the Nature of the true Christian-Sabbath, and of that perpetual Rest from the Bondage of Sin, which the true Believers in Christ are entred into: Hence proceeded the Imprisonment of Thomas Chilbam, Thomas Sherdland, and John Tomly: And under the same Pretence Thomas Lee of Steeple was fined 20s.

Richard Norton of Copgatehall, for Fines of 6l. for refusing to Swear, had his Goods taken away by Dissecre: And Griffith Perry, for the same Cause being fined 20s. suffered the Loss of two Cows valued at 11l.

In these Years we have divers Instances of exorbitant Seizures for Tithes, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
<th>Demand, were taken from</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>John Pollard of Steeple Corn</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Moses Dovce of Pifled</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>John Crojer</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Robert Adams of Feering</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Griffith Perry of Linfel</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>John Adams of Hadlock</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Samuel Warner of Boxted</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>John Choppin</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Robert Nichols of Colehe</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Griffith Smith of Little-Samford</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>John Cakebread of Great-Samford</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 116 12 0 Demanded, Taken to the Value of 558 5 0
The above-named John Pollard was also imprisoned in Colchester Castle fourteen Months, in the Upper Bench five Months, and in the Fleet some Years after.

Sarah Cadney of Much-Braixed had taken from her, for Tithes, by Diffrefs, two Cows worth 1l.

Among those who were Prisoners for Tithes in Colchester Castle, were John Croftor and Moses Davie, who continued there twenty one Weeks; John Adams fix Months; Robert Abbott of Colne, and Thomas Mumford of Salting, two Years and four Months; Henry Smith of Salting three Months; the Widow Balls and her Son William Balls twenty Months; though the Son was not at that Time the Occupier of any Land: Edward Morel of Tolsted nine Weeks; James Potter of Marks-Tay was committed in November 1658, and continued several Years; Thomas Elam and John Evans, both of Much-Easton; also John Emson and William Crow, both of Harfield, committed in the Year 1659, remained there some Years: William Emniver of Broxted was imprisoned for Tithes twenty two Weeks.

In these Years Robert Ludgater, Thomas Creek, Richard Horton, Richard Ames, Samuel Norton, William Boggs, the Widow Balls, and Richard Lack, severally suffered the Seizure of their Goods, for refusing to pay the usual Affeitments toward the Repairs of the Parish Worship-houses.

John Farly of Colchester, for refusing to lend an Horfe and Man, when summoned to serve in the County Militia, suffered by Diffrefs to the Value of 3l. 5s. Also Arthur Condon, for a Demand of 4s. toward the Charge of the Trained-Bands, had a Coat taken from him worth 20s.

Francis Marriage of Stebling, was imprisoned in Colchester Castle for being Married in another Manner than according to the Form of the Directory.

We shall next make mention of a remarkable Incident which occurred at Halfted, where one William Simpson, under a religious Concern, passed through the Streets, with his Body naked, as a Sign to the People, when an ill-minded Man named John Folks, gave him several cruel Strokes with a Whip. William bearing it patiently, laid to the Standers by, Mark the End of that Man: It so happened that a short Time after, Folks, walking into his Yard seemingly in good Health, fell down dead immediately.

ANNO 1660. On the 16th of the Month called May was a Meeting at Harwich, appointed some Days before, it being on the First-Day of the Week, to which about forty Persons were coming over the River in Boats, (a thing usual on that Day for People coming to the National Worship) but the Mayor would not suffer them to come on Shore; and when Robert Graftingam, an Inhabitant of that Town, and Shipwright to the Admiralty, sent his own Boat with two Servants to fetch over some of his Friends, the Officers forbid it, and by the Mayor's Order put the said Servants in the Stocks, and kept them there several Hours: However, such Friends as were in the Town met, and the Houfe was soon filled with sober and peaceable People, to whom George Fox the * Younger was preaching, when a great Company of rude Scam- men and others came, who being prevented by the Prefes of People from coming near to abuse the Preacher, cursed and swore most outrageously, some of them threatening to pull down the Houfe, others crying out, The King is now coming, whoe will hang or banish you all. George Fox hearing their abominable Oaths and Imprecations, was much grieved in Spirit thereat, and in a pious Zeal against their Wickednefs, uttered these Words, W0, W0, unto the Teachers and Rulers of this Nation, whoe suffer naught Ungodliness as this, and do not seek to suppress it. Some of the People forthwith reported, or perhaps misreported, this to the Magistrates, who presently sent the High Confiabe and others to fetch George Fox by force out of the Meeting-houfe into the Street, where the Mayor was,

* So called by his Friends, to distinguish him from the other George Fox who had been longer a Minifter among them.
THE House being informed that two Quakers, that is to say, George Fox and Robert Graffingham, have lately made a Disturbance at Harwich, and that the said George Fox, who pretends to be a Preacher, did lately in his Preaching there, speak Words much reflecting on the Government and Ministry, to the near cauing of a Mutiny, and is now committed by the Mayor and Magistrates there.

Ordered, that the said George Fox and Robert Graffingham be forthwith brought up in Custody, and that the Sheriff of the County of Essex do receive them, and give his Assistance for the conveying them up accordingly, and delivering them into the Charge of the Sergeant at Arms attending this House.

Ordered, that the Thanks of this House be given to the Mayor and Magistrates of Harwich for their Care in this Business.

WILLIAM JESSOP,

Clerk of the Common House in Parliament.

The Complaint against Graffingham seemed to arise from the Prejudice of the Mayor, who had before said to him in the Hearing of several People, If I could get you out of Town, I could easily deal with the rest of the Quakers.

The foregoing Order was brought to Harwich by the Sheriff of Essex, several armed Men attending him; upon which George Fox was taken out of the Hole where he had lain ten Nights, and delivered up to them to conduct to London. On the Road thither they met Robert Graffingham going homeward, with an Order from the Commissioners of the Navy to refit one of the King's Frigates then in Harwich Port; notwithstanding which, the Sheriff took him back to London, and delivered them both into the Custody of the Sergeant at Arms, who committed them the same Night to Lambeth-House, with an Order, that few of their Friends should come at them, and if any did, that Person should

* A Place not four Yards in Length, and left in Breadth.
should be present to hear what they said, and that all Letters to or from them should be read before Delivery; which was strictly observed for some Time. They were close confined to their Chamber above six Weeks, from whence they sent the following Letter, viz.

"To the Speaker of the House of Commons:

We desire thee to communicate this enclosed to the House of Commons, it being a few innocent, just, and reasonable Words to them, though not in the eloquent Language of Man's Wildom, yet it is in the Truth which is honourable. We are Friends to Righteousness and Truth, and to all that are found therein.

"Robert Grasingham.

"George Fox."

Enclosed was their Case, directed

"For the House of Commons assembled in Parliament at Westminster, viz.

"Friends,

By your Order touching us, dated the 21st of the Third Month called May, we understand you have been falsely informed concerning us, by some who have falsely accused us. Therefore this is our just and reasonable Request, that we, together with our Accusers, may Face to Face be brought before you, and if any Thing can be justly proved against us, worthy of Death or Bonds, we shall not refuse either. But if there can be nothing justly proved against us, then ought our Accusers to be ashamed, and we to be acquitted.

Now do believe it to be unjust and unreasonable, that a Man should be haled out of a peaceable Meeting, as one of us was at Harwich in Essex, and sent to Prison without being examined, or a Mitimus, (only for declaring against the Curſing and Wickedneſs of the rude People, and against such asuffer such Ungodlines, and do not seek to suppress it) and there be kept ten Nights, and from thence to be transported unto this Place, and that we should be here confined to our Chamber, as we have been for about three Weeks left paft, seeing nothing is proved against us, nor we yet brought to an Examination, neither did your Order express any such Confinement.

So these Things are laid before you in Plainneſs, that Justice may be herein done by you.

By us who are Sufferers for Righteousneſs-fake, and we have and shall have Peace in our Suffering, and in writing our selves thus, except we were convinced by the Law of God, or any just Law of our Nation to the contrary.

"G. Fox the Younger.

"R. Grasingham."

Lambeth-Houfe the 15th of the Fourth Month called June 1660.

The Speaker not answering their Request, they published their said Case in Print, and got it delivered to the Members of Parliament; but no Notice was taken of it, because it was not drawn in the usual Form, and inscribed, To the Right Honourable, &c. a Title which the Prisoners conscientiously scrupled to use. After they had been fourteen Weeks in Custody without any Examination, upon a Motion made by a Member of the Houfe, the following Order was issued,

"Thursday,
"William Jessop,

"Clerk of the Common's House in Parliament."

Nevertheless they were still detained for the Sergeant's Fees, who demanded 50 l. before 101. a Week for their Chamber Rent, though they were put in the highest Room of a lofty Tower, not fit to lodge in, till they had the Windows repaired at their own Charge. They not complying with these unreasonable Demands, the Day before the Parliament rose, (notwithstanding an Act of Obligation and Indemnity which had passed that Sessions, and their own Order aforefait) they made another Order, viz. "That it should be referred to the King's Privy Council to consider of them, and to give such Order touching them, as to their Liberty, or to continue under Restraint, as they should find consistent with the publick Peace, and in the mean Time to remain in the Sergeant's Custody." By this Order they were detained a considerable Time longer; all this unnecessary Business having been made about two plain, honest, and harmless Men, to their very great Loss and Hardship, for no other Offence, than that one of them had exhorted the People to Truth and Righteousness, and exclaimed against the Abominations of the Times, and the other had countenanced him in so doing.

In December this Year, John Fury of Colchester had the Oath of Allegiance tendered him by John Shaw Recorder, and being sent to Prison, but after five Days discharged till the Sessions, where the same being again tendered him and refused, he was remanded to Prison, and kept there ten Weeks.

On the 13th of the Month called January, John Harvey, George Court, John Webb, Samuel Peck, Samuel Read, John Claydon, John Day, Jacob Baker, Walter Crane, John Simon, John Churchman, Robert Churchman, George Churchman, Thomas Amy, Edmund Clark, Thomas Day, John Stinton, John Ellis, and Michael Pettitt, were taken out of a Meeting at Hadfield, and carried to Saffron Walden, and thence to a Justice of the Peace at Dunmow, who tendered them the Oath, and on their refusing to Swear, sent them to the Sessions at Chelmsford, where the Oath was again tendered them, and for refusing to take it they were sent to Colchester Castle, where they remained a considerable Time.

On the 30th of the same Month, John Ingibill, Joseph Burrish, Edward Grant jun. Nicholas Prigg, Edwin Harrison, Richard Quick, Thomas Bowles, John Crampin, George Wetherby, John Partridge, John Hawens, Zachary Welch, John Debrw, Thomas Moffs, Michael Thorn, John Crewch, Thomas Shortland, Nathaniel Plumsted, John Bishop, William Quick, Zachary Catchpool, and Thomas Burgis, were taken out of a Meeting at Colchester, and by the Recorder and other Justices committed to Prison for refusing to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and detained there nine Weeks.

On the same Day William Williams, Peter Peachy, and Thomas Brewer, taken out of a Meeting at Laff-bam, were sent to Colchester Castle for refusing the Oaths. Also Joseph Smith, William Bridge, John Harding, George French, John Knowles, Griffith Perry, Thomas Ellis, Thomas Sewell, William Sewell, William Adcock, John Turner, and Joseph Clark, were taken out of a Meeting at Towa- ted by the Mayor of the Order, and had to the Sessions, whence for refusing the Oath they were sent to Prison, where they lay above three Months.

On the 27th, Edwin Morrell, John Potter, Thomas Eve, John Clark, Richard Sewell, and Thomas Elitham, being at a Meeting in the same Town, were sum-
moned to appear before the Mayor next Day, who tendred them the Oath, and for refusing it sent them to Prison, where they lay eleven Weeks. On the same Day John Salmon, William Hudson, Thomas Lea, John Raven, and John Davidge, taken in a Meeting at Steeple, were carried from Place to Place, and at length to some Justices at Colcheffer, who tendred them the Oaths, and sent them to Prison: At the Time when they were apprehended, some of those who took them charged Thomas Lea with being a Preacher, and called for a Bible to hear whether he could read: He opening the Book, without Delign, at 2 Chron. xx. 11, 12. read to them the Text, viz. Behold, how they reward us, to come to call us out of thy Possession, which thou hast given us to inherit? O our God, will thou not judge them? for we have no Might against this great Company that cometh against us, neither know we what to do, but our Eyes are upon thee. A Text very suitable to the Occasion, and it was remarkable, that it occurred so facetiously without looking for; but whether that happened cau-
ally or providentially, we premise not to determine.

In the same Month Griffith Perry, and his Son of the same Name, were taken out of a Meeting at the Houfe of Edwin Morrell, and committed to Prison by an Order of Sessions for refusing the Oaths: Also Daniel Deacon of Colcheffer, taken from a Meeting there, was for the same Cause sent to Goal, and continued there above ten Weeks. At Harwicb about the same Time, William Palmer, John Vandewall, and Edward Boyce, were taken from their own Houfes, and, for refusing to take the Oaths, were by the Mayor and another Justice sent to Prison. At Tolfsbury, John Roje speaking to the People by way of Exhortation, in the Grave-Yard, was carried before a Justice of the Peace, who tendred him the Oaths, and for refusing them, sent him to Colcheffer Caffe.

About this Time Andrew Smith, for refusing to pay Tithes, was imprisoned in Colcheffer Caffe seven Months, and after that in the Fleet above four Months, and had his Goods taken away to the Value of 20l. There were also Prisoners for Tithes in the same Caffe, Francis Marriage, John Chapin, Thomas Ames, Thomas Chapman, and William Fretton.

ANNO 1661. Stephen Crispe was apprehended at a Meeting at Harwicb, and by a Justice of the Peace there, who had ordered his Mittimus to be written before his Examination, committed to Prison. On the next Day were committed for having been at the same Meeting, William Martoe, Edward Boyce, and Mary Vandewall, who after three Weeks were brought to the Sessions, where a Bill of Indictment was preferred against them, but the Grand Jury refusing to find it, the Oath of Allegiance was tendred them, and they were sent back to Prison. During their Confinement, several who came to visit them, were by the Justice's Order detained there, viz. Joseph Burrough, John Hawes, William Ellis, Jonathan Goddard, Thomas Gaynford, and William Skinner.

In the same Year Robert Cowry, William Fretton, Robert Davidge, Robert Godfrey, Thomas Leage, and John Davidge, were taken at a Meeting at the House of Thomas Fretton in or near Great-Baddow, and by the Justices sent to Colcheffer Caffe, with a Mittimus expressing, that they were met together and exercised in Preaching, and other Spiritual Duties.

In this Year also Thomas Fretton was again imprisoned at Colcheffer for not paying Tithes. And the Widow Balls of Horfby, for 9s. 10d. demanded for Tithes, suffered the Lois of five Cows worth 20l.

ANNO 1662. Robert Levitt of Stebbing, having had Judgment passed against him for Tithes on the Statute of treble Damages, was committed to Prison, and while there was sued in the County Court, and had his Corn taken away to the Value of 50l. notwithstanding which he remained a Prisoner about three Years. In this Year also John Adams of Haddock, George Bacon, Griffith Perry, John Cakebread of Old-Samford, John Cowry and Samuel Skillingham, both of Felsted, Thomas Frating, Thomas Brand, and Edmund Raven, were imprisoned for Contempts upon Prosecutions in the Exchequer for Tithes. In the same Year George Barnard of Finchingfield, for two Years
Tithe of a Farm of 50l. per Annum, had Goods taken from him which were sold for 40l. Also Josiah Smith of Little-Sanford, the Rent of whole Farm was 75l. per Annum, had taken from him Barley, Wheat, and Cows, to the Value of 66l. 15s. 6d.

ANNO 1662. Excessive were the Seizures made in this Year for Tithes: George Barnard had Goods taken from him worth 30l. Josiah Smith Barley, Wheat, and Oats, sold for 42l. 10s. Robert Lewis to the Value of 20l. And Thomas Cole of Lendin, for an original Demand of 20l. sustained the Lofs of eleven Cows and a Bull worth 50l. In the same Year John Raven was sent to Prifon for refusing to answer upon Oath to a Bill exhibited against him for Tithes.

In this Year was a grievous Persecution of this People for their religious Meetings at Colchester, where William Moore, then Mayor, exerted the utmost of his Authority to oppress them.

On the 25th of October he came and forcibly broke up the Meeting, sending Stephen Crip and John Pike to Prifon. On the 28th of the same he came again, and having dispersed the Meeting, he committed Thomas Brown and Thomas Gainford. And on the 1st of November he sent Prisoners also to the Noobox, Thomas Bayles and George Wetherby. This Method proving ineffectual, a Party of the County Troops were employed to go to the Meeting, where they beat some, and carried others to Prifon, having first broke the Forms, Seats, and Windows of the Meeting-house. After this, being kept out of their Meeting-house, they assembled in the Street, sometimes in the Cold and Rain, not daring to decline their Duty for those Inconveniences: Thus they continued constantly meeting twice a Week, on the Firft and Fourth-days of the Week, at their appointed Hour, till the 6th of December, when a Troop of Horse, who came to Town the Day before, armed with Swords, Pistols, and Carbines, rode in furiously among them, crying out, What a Devil do you here? Some with their drawn Swords, and others with their Carbines, laying on without Mercy, both on Old and Young, Men and Women, beat and bruised many exceedingly, chaking them to and fro in the Streets, after which they broke into several Houfes to the Terror of the People. There were also taken by the Troopers and committed to Prifon, John Havens, Henry Havens, Benjamin Hall, William Quick, John Shaft, and Thomas Brunton. And about the fame Time, William Havens, Thomas Cole, Robert Dainam, and Nathanael Gibbon, were committed to Goal by the Mayor.

On the 13th of December the Troopers came again, having added to their former Weapons great Clubs, one of which was above four Inches round; With thefe they knocked down many in the Streets, where fome lay as dead, and many were fo dabbled and bruised, that they could not get off their Clothes, nor feed themselves for several Days after. Remarkable was the Patience and Meekness of one of the Sufferers at this Time, who, when a Trooper was beating him with his Sword, and the Blade fell out of the Hilt, took it up, and gave it him again, faying, I will give it thee up again: I defire the Lord may not lay this Day's Work to thy Charge. After they had dispersed the Meeting, four of the Troopers met a poor fickly Man about a Quarter of a Mile from the Meeting-place, and riding up to him, asked him whether he was a Quaker? He not denying it, they beat him fo, that the Spectators thought he would have died on the Place, and he had probably been killed, but that he was taken into an Houfe: howbeit he was dabbled from getting his Bread, or providing for his Family a long Time after.

On the 16th, the Fourth of the Week, some of the Troopers came early to the Meeting, and grievously abused thofe few that were met, pursuing them on foot into the Houfes and Yards.

On the 27th of December thirty eight Troopers came riding among the Friends, who were met in the Street, moft desperately, and fo cruelly beat them with Clubs and Carbines as moved Compassion and Tears in the Standers by. As the Soldiers forced fome away by Violence, they drove them upon others.
others of their Comrades, whom they had placed as Sentinels in the Paffages, who with Clubs beat them thereof, till the Fifteenth of some of them was become like a Jelly, their Blood for the preface flagnated, and their Limbs deprived of Life, which barbarous Treatment was attended with dreadful Oaths, and horrid Imprecations, to the Grief of the Souls of thofe whole Bodies had been thus inhumanly used.

On the 3d of the Month called January, about fixty of the Friends being met at the ufual Place, the Soldiers, fame on Foot, and fome on Horfeback, fell furyoufly upon them, as if they would have flain them all, with Clubs and Carbines knocking down feveral, and amongst others an old Man, whom they beat fo unmercifully, that fome of their Abettors perfuaded them to defiuff, for they had fo beaten him that he was unable to go Home without Help. Another, aged fixty five, was followed a great Way by one on Horfeback, and three on foot, who beat and abused him fo, that it was very much questioned whether one of his Arms would ever recover its Ufe. Solomon Frame- mante a Merchant, was fo grievously abusive and beaten, that he loft much Blood, and yet the barbarous Troopers did not defiuff: His Wife, fearing left he fhou’d be killed, fell down upon him to cover and protect him from their Blows, many of which he received on her own Body. Edward Grant, Father of Framantle’s Wife, about feventy Years of Age, was knockt down, and furviued the fatal Stroke but a few Days. Amongfe thofe Sufferers was alfo Giles Barnadfton, a Man of Note, brought up in Learning at one of the Universities, and who had been formerly a Colonel. He, convinced of the Truth as held by this People, willingly bore his Part of this Storm of Perfection, in the hottelt of which he constantly attended religious Meetings, and undauntedly hazards his Life for his Truth.

On the 6th of the fame Month the Soldiers had put into their Clubs Iron Spikes, fharpended with a File, with which they hurt many, particularly an ancient Woman of good Repute, whom they wounded in twelve feveral Places, fome of the Soldiers being fo cruelly wonton, that they made Sport of running thofe Iron Spikes into Peoples Bodies, fooffing and jeering them when theyftarred or flinched at the Pain.

After this the Troopers, finding the Conflancy of the Sufferers invincible, generally began to relent, and abate of their former Violence, fo that they inclined to commiferate thofe whom they could not conquer, and grew afhamed of fighting againft thofe whom no Abuses could provoke to resift them: So that there was a Calm or Repofe for two or three Weeks, till the Mayor and Recorder, difpleased at their Backwardnefs, put them on again to act againft their Wills: fo that on the 24th of the Month called January, about twenty of them on Horfeback went to the Meeting-place with Trumpets founding, and put the Friends away, but with less Violence than formerly.

On the 27th of the fame Month they endeavoured to prevent their Meeting, by guarding the Paffages thither, stopping and forcing back fuch as they faw coming.

On the 31ft the Soldiers took Possefsion of the Ground before the ufual Time of Meeting, and fo kept them from afsembling that Day.

On the 7th of the Month called February, the Soldiers came as ufual, and carried about fixteen of the Perfons affembled to their Head-Quarters at the White-Hart, whither the Mayor and Recorder came after Sermon, and fined them 12d. each for being abfent that Day from Divine Service, as they call’d it, making a meer Jeft and Sport of their own Proceedings, telling one, they would have her Scarf, another, her Petticoat, &c.

On the 14th of the fame Month the Troopers came early, and took the Friends as they came, one or two at a Time, whom the Mayor sent to Prison, being an unlawful Assembly, although there was none that Day, there being not five of them together, except the Troopers, which the Mayor recollecting, fined them 12d. each for not hearing Divine Service, and ordered them to be kept in Prison till they paid it: But in that alfo he acted extrajudicially,
CHAP. 14. of the People called QUAKERS.

which the more knowing Magistrates perceiving, procured the Discharge of the Prisoners after eight or ten Days.

On the 21st they took the Friends, five or six at a Time, as they came to the Meeting, and the Mayor sent some to Prison, and threatened others.

On the 28th the Friends met together in one of their Grave-Yards, whence the Soldiers drove them out without much Hurt. But the gentle Behaviour of the Soldiers at this Time was owing to their own Humanity, and not to any Restraint put upon them by either the Mayor or other of the Magistrates.

ANNO 1664. At Colchester the Violence of Persecution, though much abated, was not yet wholly ceased, for on the 10th of the Month called April, the Soldiers came to the Meeting-place with Trumpets sounding, and took away about twenty Persons to the White-Hart, of whom four were sent to Prison.

At the Quarter Sessions on the 22d of the same Month, thirteen of those who had been in Prison were indicted for being at an unlawful Assemblie, and recomitted. One other, who had been taken in the Street by himself, was acquitted, after he had been wrongfully imprisoned twenty three Weeks. But notwithstanding his Innocence, the Goaler yet detained him for an unreasonable Demand of Fees.

On the 18th of the Month called May, the Soldiers took eight Men, and carried them to the White-Hart, where they were separately examined before the Mayor, and upon the Soldiers Evidence committed to Prison, with a strict Charge to the Goaler not to give any of them Liberty, on Pain of losing his Place.

Leaving Colchester let us turn to Halfe, where were about two Hundred Soldiers commanded by Captain Turner, who on the 13th of the Month called March 1664, set a Guard in the Way to the Meeting-place, and stopped all they supposed to be Quakers, and carried them to the Market-house, where they kept them about an Hour: Being dismissed they went directly to the Meeting-house, and there sat together in Silence: About an Hour after Captain Turner, with other Officers and Soldiers, came down, and set a Guard of Musketeers at the Door; then the Captain went in and demanded twice, Where is your Preacher? No Answer being given, he said no more but, To Rogers, get ye out, and instantly fell to striking violently on Old and Young, Men and Women, without Distinction: In like manner did the rest of the Officers, and as they drove them out, the Guard of Musketeers struck them again with their Muskets, so that most of them were sore bruised, and the Blood of several ran down. After that the Soldiers brake in the Walls and Windows of the House, carried away the Doors, pulled down the Chimneys, and the main Dorman of the House, so that the Floor of the Chamber fell in. Then they gave away, carried off, and fold what they pleased. The Damage done to the House was computed to be more than 25l. The Names of some who were present, and suffered by these Abuses, were Thomas Isaac, Edmund Pryn, James Allen, Richard Bunting, Daniel Pryn, William Bunting, Richard Norden, Edmund Manly, William Bapping, and William Swan.

In the same Year Edward Morrell, Joseph Smith, John Clark, William Bridge, Margaret Clark, Thomas Archer, John Wood, and Robert Beard, were imprisoned by Writs de Excommunicatio capiendo, obtained after Proces against them in the Ecclesiastical Courts for being absent from the established Worship.

In this Year also John Woodward, Mary Cotton, John Empson, John Cakebread, and Thomas Chiffes, were severally committed to Prison for refusing to pay Tithes. There was also taken by Distreets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distreets</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From John Clopping for</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Fritton</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Fritton</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Demands of 17 9 0 were taken to the Value of 68 2 0

Vol. I. E c c From
From Thomas Cole of Lexden, nine Cows worth 30l. were taken by Diftref for Tithes: From Robert Lexitt, three Cows and Corn worth 16l. And from Josiah Smith, Corn of the Value of 36l. 6s. 10d. The same Josiah Smith, for not lending a Man to serve in the Militia, was by the Deputy Lieutenants of the County fined 5l. for which they took from him an Horfe worth 6l. In this Year also Thorstan Read was imprisoned in the Mootball, by William Moore Mayor of Colchester, for teaching School without Licenc, and continued there till he died.

Prosecution of J. Smith.

Anno 1665. The aforesaid Josiah Smith was again fined 5l. for not serving among the Militia, and had an Horfe taken from him worth 12l. which Horfe the Officer who made the Diftrefs kept for his own riding. Besides this, the Deputy Lieutenants, Atkam and Lamley, with one Major Turner, and about ten armed Horlenen, entred the said Josiah’s Houfe in his Abstinence, under Pretence of searching for Arms, and carried away a Fowling-piece worth 30l. On his coming Home he was taken by three of the Horlenen, left behind for that Purpofe, and detained Prisoner by Major Turner, who for some Time would not let him have a Bed to lie on. This Ufage, as they told him, was for being a Friend to the Quakers.

On the 2d of the Month called Auguft this Year, Thomas Saltbourne, Thomas Yoxley, William Williams, Edmund Bolt, and Samuel Hicks, were fined 5l. for being at a Meeting in East-Ham, and for Non-payment were committed to the Houfe of Correction at Barking for two Months.

Tithes.

Anno 1666. On the 24th of the Month called April, Jonathan Bundock was committed to Prift, at the Suit of William Collingwood, for Tithes.

Exchequer Prefs.

Anno 1667. On the 1st of the Month called April this Year, William Woolfey was committed to Prift on an Exchequer Procfs for Tithes. And in the next Month Mary Barker, William Boggas, and Richard Emerton, were sent to Goal for the fame Caufe; as was also Stephen Holman on the 14th of the Month called July.

Grieveous was the Diftrefes made this Year on Thomas Cole of Lexden, who for two Year’s Tithes valued at 40s. had taken from him at the Suit of John Smith Prieft of Mary’s Parilh in Colchester, eleven Seam and three Buths of Wheat, eighteen Seam of Barley, and 25 Seam of Oats, in all worth 54l.

In the fame Year Samuel Thornton, John Swinton, John Furlong, Edward Melnor, James Parke, George Taylor, Daniel Vandewall, John Goodwin, and others, were committed to Prift by Order of Thomas Garrard Mayor of Harwich, for aflembling together at a religious Meeting in that Town.

John Farly the younger, and George Wetherby, both of Colchester, were fined for refufing to furnih Soldiers for the Trained-Bands: The formef of them suffered Diftrefes of Goods to the Value of 18l. and the latter of 2l. os. 6d.

Some Time before this Josiah Smith of Little-Stanford, having been fined for Tithes on the Statute for treble Damages, had taken from him by an Execution eighteen Cows, three Horfes, a Wagon, fourteen Seam of Barley, nine Seam of Wheat, twenty one Seam of Malt, and other Things to the Value of 140l. So that within the Space of about five Years the Diftrefes made upon his Goods for Tithes, amounted to 400l. being more than the whole Rent of his Farm for that Time, which was but 75l. per Annum.


Anno 1668. Thomas Cole, protlocked at the Suit of John Nettles Prieft of Lexden, for two Year’s Tithes valued at 10l. had taken from him by an Execution, two Horfes, one Mare, ten Cows and Bullocks, forty four Sheep, twenty Lambs, and five Seam of Wheat, in all to the Value of 64l. At the Time of this Seizure the Priest stood by, encouraging the Bayliff against the Sufferer, by calling out Difable him, difable him: By which he discovered his own perfecuting Disposition, and the Bent of his Inclination to ruin his Neigh-

Treble Damages.

Anno 1669. Thomas Fritton was protlocked at the Suit of Robert Sturrel Prieff of Much Stambridge, on the Statute for treble Damages, and had taken from
Chap. 14. of the People called QUAKERS.

from him for Tithe of 16l. Value, sixteen Cows and a Bull worth 56l. which the Officer hold for 40l. and threatened to come again for more.

Robert Levett was prosecuted for Tithe in the County Court, at the Suit of John Sorrel jun. an Impropriator, and had taken from him in this and the next succeeding Year, Goods worth 23l.

Anno 1670. On the 5th of the Month called June, Henry Wroath Justice, being informed of a Meeting at Waltham-Abbey, went thither with some Attendants. He caused the Names of several present to be taken, and granted his Warrant, by which were taken the same Day from Thomas Bennett, Cloth worth 70l. which the Officers laid up in the Vestry-Room of the Steeple-house. And at the same Time they also took Goods from Edward Tomon, John Levett, Mary Bennett Widow, and Richard Priden.

For Meetings at Harwicke were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Vandewall</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Vandewall</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bramham</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Boyse, Hefer Matthews,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and William Mark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Marlow</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Mace</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Taylor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Meetings at the House of John Churchman in Wendon, were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Day of Newport</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antony Pennistone</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Meetings at Chiswicke were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Reader</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Winter, James Pettitt,</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Pinner, and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Corwill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Meetings at or near Thaxted were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Smith, at four several</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Nottay Timber worth</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bridge, Susan Hayward,</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Soward, Thomas Ellis,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Rebecca Fann, Goods worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Jarvis, William Ofborn,</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Thomas Johnson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Claydon of Hadfield</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridget Bingham, Mary Woodward,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Miller,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>168</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For

* William Bramham had not a Bed left him, nor was he worth so much more as was thus taken away.
A Collection of the Sufferings

For Meetings at Coggeshall,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>t.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Cater, for Preaching,</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taken also from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Ladgater jun.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow Guyon, and Robert Clark,</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods worth</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow Motham, John Guyon, William</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewel, and John Garrett</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

45 3 0

At the Quarter Sessions at Chelmsford, on the 1st of the Month called July, Richard Richardson and Christopher Taylor, having been bound to appear there for teaching School without Licence, appeared accordingly: But the Justices not finding sufficient Cause to proceed against them on the Matter they were charged with, tendered to Richard Richardson the Oath of Allegiance, and committed him to Prison for refusing to take it: At the next Assizes he had Sentence of Premunire paif upon him, and was continued in Prison about two Years and a Quarter, where he suffered much through Extremity of Cold and cruel Ulage, being often shut up among the Felons.

About this Time Hanwicks and Musits, two Informers, eager of their Prey, and finding the Officers at Coggeshall not so forward to disstrain Mens Goods as they were to inform against them, made their Complaint to the Justices, and caused a Churchwarden, two Constables, and four Overleerers, to be fined 5l. each for Neglect of what was called their Duty. These Informers were so rapacious, that meeting Robert Clark a poor Man, after a Meeting in the Street, they stript his Coat from off his Back, and carried it off. The like they did also to Nathaniel Gage. The Meetings in that Town were for a considerable Time held in the Street, the Officers having excluded them from the Ufe of their Meeting-houfe by nailing up the Doors.

ANNO 1672. In this Year were discharged out of the Common Goal for this County, Richard Richardson, Edwin Morrell, Joseph Smith, John Clark, Margaret Clark, William Bridge, Thomas Archer, and Nathaniel Plumfield, by Virtue of a general Amnity then granted to this People by King Charles the Second under the Great-Seal of England.

We think proper here to insert some Remarks which were made by observing Perions concerning some noted Informers, and others who had signallized themselves by their eager Prosecutions and ill Ufage of this People, viz.

John Cullington a Fisherman of Harwich, and a noted Informer against Meetings there, was found drowned, whether by Accident, or through Difpair is uncertain, but the latter not improbable, for he had express'd himfelf to be under a grievous Trouble and Concern of Mind for what he had done. His dead Body was cast on Shore at a common Landing-place near the Sea-side.

Randal Poole a Taylour of the fame Town, a Man-who had been in good Credit, took up the Bafins of an Informer, to follow which he negleected the Care of his lawful Vocation. After which he habitudated himfelf alfo to Gaming and Drinking, striving by that Means to fille the Checks of Conftidence, which yetterheilds grew to ftrong that he was constrained to acknowledge, that he was fo troubled in Mind, that he was afraid he fould be diftraffed. This Trouble produced Repentance, fo that he afterward defifted, and lived quietly.

John Hanwicks, an Informer of Braintree, had been a Shopkeeper of good Reputation there, but feeking to enrich himfelf by the Spoil of his Neighbours, he proceeded with much Uneafines. At length, when on his Death-bed, he sent for Solomon Skinner, and others whom he had prosecuted, intreating them to
to forgive him, and to pray to God for him, telling them he was so troubled in
Conscience, that he could not die in Peace.

A certain Soldier, who had been an Informer, when taken sick, declared,
that he was never quiet in his Mind since he had meddled with the Quakers, and
that he would never do it again.

The Goaler's Wife, who had been instrumental in many Injuries, Affronts,
and Abuses to Richard Richardson, and others of this People in Prison at Chelms-
ford, in her last Sickness was under much Remorse of Conscience when she re-
lected on her Cruelty toward them, often crying out, O you Men! O you Men.
And under much Trouble on their Account she died. So remarkable was the
Patience and Meekness with which those Sufferers, for the Cause of Religion,
endured the Abuses, Revilings, and Contradictions of Sinners, that it feebly
affected the Consciences of their Opposers, by the convincing Evidence it car-
ried with it of their Innocence and Integrity.

ANNO 1673. James Potter of Marks-Tay, for a Demand of 6l. for
Tithes, had taken from him at the Suit of Peter Otger an Impropritor, five
Cows and three other Kine, valued at 22l. 10s. and the Bailiff judging that
insufficient, came again and took another Cow worth 3l. 10s.

ANNO 1674. John Shacklely, Thomas Tyler, Edward Yonson, Christopher
Taylor, and Thomas Bennett, were indicted at the Sessions for Absence from the
National Worship, by the Procurement of Edward Claydon an Informer: And
for the same Cause John Levett and Richard Priden were indicted at the Assizes.

ANNO 1675. Taken for Meetings at Saffron-Walden,

From Anthony Pennyjone, Goods worth 8 5 8
Samuel Reader and William Pinneron 13 12 0
Thomas Corndall, James Pettitt, and John Pettitt 7 15 0
At PEDMARSH,
From Katherine Stow, for a Meeting at her House 26 12 0
At SOUTHMINSTER,
From Henry Hafieham, for a Meeting at his House 28 5 4
John Reynolds, Edmund Sewell, and John Woodward 16 15 0
William Freton of Mundon, an Horfe worth 10 0 0
At ROYDEN,
From John Page and Henry Feas, three Cows worth 14 0 0

125 5 0

ANNO 1677. Taken for a Meeting at Deibham,
From Samuel Groom, at whole Houfe it was held, Goods worth 13 3 6
Job Spurgeon, Robert Mixer, and Splendine Rand 2 11 0
Abram Vanover and Samuel Warner 1 1 0

16 15 6

ANNO 1678. Thomas March was prosecuted in the Exchequer by William
Secker a Priest at Leigh, for eight Years Tithe of a Farm of 26l. per Annum.
The Priest obtained a Decree for 53l. 13s. 4d. being double the Value of the
Tithes, and 15l. 10s. 10d. Colts of Suit, for which his Goods were taken
away to the Value of 100l. He also suffered about two Years Imprisonment
at the Suit of the same Priest.

On the 9th of the Month called April this Year, the following Persons were
Prisoners in Chelmsford Goal for Tithes, viz.
Edmund Raven of Creffing, at the Suit of Richard Cooke.
John Marshall of Fickfield, at the Suit of Samuel Bishop Priest.
Michael Pettitt of Wimbiff, at the Suit of Edward Howard Priest.
Edward George of Thaxted, at the Suit of Robert Rayward Priest.
William Obeflon, John Harding, and John Barnard of Alflalone.
Israel Roberts of Belfham, at the Suit of Robert Poole Priest, for three years Tithe of a small Farm of but 1 l. per Annum; though during his Imprisonment the Priest Yearly took corn off his Ground for Tithe.

Jofiah Smith of Horley, at the Suit of Priest Yllers.

Thomas Cragg of Belfham-Paulis, at the Suit of John Thomas Priest.

William Palmer of Gefflinburp, at the Suit of John Godwin Priest.

John Battell of Rabygis, at the Suit of Isaac Read Priest.

At the same Time also were Prisoners there, Katherine Stow the Elder, and Katherine Stew the Younger, at the Suit of William Treffel Priest of Pedmgbp, for a Claim of 2 d. each for Easter-Offerings, for which they had then suffered two Years and two Months Imprisonment, and were still continued.

Avery Bell, and Mary his Sister, were prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for 9 s. 4 d. each, demanded for their Rate by the Churchwardens of Felsid, and upon a Signification of Contumacy were committed to Chelmford Goal, where they were closely confined.

About the same Time also were imprisoned for Absence from the National Worship, Thomas Bennett and Thomas Tyler of Wiltiam-Abyb, who had lain there eight Months, James Potter of Marks-Tay, John Raven of Peering, and Mary Cocheton of Kelvedon. The said Thomas Bennett had also Two-thirds of his Estate seized by a Procels in the Exchequer, on the Statute made against Popish Recusants.

In this Year also Thomas Isaac and James Allen of Halsted, were imprisoned at Chelmford, at the Suit of John Sewel, for refusing to pay the utial Affatment toward the Repairing the Steple-house there.

ANNO 1679. On the 2 d of the Month called April, Zachariah Child, Averham Bell, and Mary Bell Widow, were imprisoned by a Writ de Excommunicato capivndis, at the Suit of William Surrey, then Churchwarden of Felside, for refusing to pay his Rate.

ANNO 1680. In this Year Samuel Parmenter of Otten-Belfham, and Robert Poole of Paul's-Belfham, suffered Distress of their Goods for abstaining themselves from the publick Worship.

ANNO 1681. About the Month called January this Year, William Reynolds of Great-Chestferford, was imprisoned in the County Goal for refusing to pay small Tithes, at the Suit of the Priet of Stretell.

ANNO 1682. In the Beginning of the Month called June this Year, was a Meeting at Flamfled-End, for which Fines were imposed, and Distresses of Goods made on Thomas Taylor, Thomas Averham, John Shackerly, Samuel Stanbridge, John Biifs, and Thomas Bennet, to the Amount of 9 l. 6 s. 3 d.

On the 4 th of December in the same Year, at Saffron-Walden, the Friends being kept out of their Meeting-houfe, held their Assembly in the Street, whither the Magistrates came, and tendered the Oath of Allegiance to Robert Ffack and Richard Mansfield of Alden, and Thomas Trigg of Littlebury, and for refusing to take it sent them to Prifon. On the 18 th of the same Month, being in full AsSEMBLY as before, the Magistrates went and tendered the Oath to Anthony Penyslowe, Humphry Smith, Thomas Simons, Henry Starr, John Scotby, John Allen, Samuel Taylor, and Thomas White, and committed them also to Prifon for refusing to take it: And at a Sessions about nine Months after they were fined 20 l. 16 s. 8 d. and Distresses made on the Goods of divers of them; but Samuel Taylor and John Allen not having whereon to make Distresses, were recommitted to Prifon for three Months longer.

In the Month called January this Year, James Matthews of Weltham, for a Meeting in an House adjoining to his Dwelling, and for his Wife's Preaching there, suffered Distresses of Goods to the Value of 104 l. 12 s. 3 d.

For a Meeting at Plaisfleu, and for William Eikner's Preaching there, Goods were taken by Distresses from George Brown and Robert Bailey to the Value of 12 l. 15 s. 9 d.

In this Year also, Roger Elcock of Much-Baddow, and Joseph Parmenter and Thomas Cragg, both of Paul's-Belfham, suffered Distresses of their Goods for being absent from the National Worship.

ANNO
Chap. 14. of the People called QUAKERS.

ANNO 1683. William Shepherd of Wickham, for a Demand of eight Years Tithe, valued at 10s. per Annum, was prosecuted in the County Court, at the Suit of Dr. Browning, and suffered Distress of his Household Goods to the Value of 5l. 5s.

John Slaughter of Upminster, for a Demand of 39s. for Tithe, had a Cow and other Things taken away worth 11l.

Richard Revis of Colchester, and Josiah Smith, were still continued Prisoners for Tithe. And on the 3d of the Month called March this Year, Thomas Wifeman was committed to Prison by an Attachment out of the Exchequer, at the Suit of Samuel Croxall, Priest of Toljunt-Knights, for Tithe.

On the 2d of the Month called July this Year, John Matthew of Harwich, Job Spruce of Dedham, Stephen Moore and Stephen Arnold of Lawford, taken at a Meeting, were committed to Colchester Gaol by Warrant from Justice Smith: They were after a few Weeks bailed out till Sessions: But on their Appearance there on the 3d of October, they were required to give Sureties for their good Behaviour, which refusing to do, they were recommitted to Prison, where three of them lay upon Sware about fifteen Weeks in the Midst of a Winter remarkable for Extremity of Cold, but the fourth, Job Spruce, being so weak that he was unable to lie down, sat up in a Chair the most Part of that Time.

About this Time several Distresses were made for Absence from the National Worship, by which were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Parmentor, Israel Roberts, Robert Poole, and Thomas Miller, Goods worth</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Elcock, Joseph Parmentor, Thomas Cragg, and Thomas Muller, to the Value of</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Richard Prisman, John Larking, Thomas Tyler, John Shackerly, and Thomas Bennett, were convicted before Justice Fox of Chelsham in Hartfordshire, for being at a Meeting at Flamfield-End, and by his Certificate of that Conviction, directed to Justice Wrob of Layton in Essex, a Warrant was issued to the Constables of Waltham-Abbey, by which Distresses were made on the Goods of the Perons convicted to the Amount of 8l. 17s.

By Virtue of a Warrant granted by John Tendering Justice, upon Information of their being at religious Meetings, Distresses were made by the Officers of Hatfield-Peverill, by which were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philip Woolridge, Hugh Nichols, Martha Nichols Widow, Katharine Blundell, and John Spencer, Goods worth</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Smith, Thomas Walford, John Lea, and Richard Caff</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Gatewood, John Weex, Elizabeth True, and Edward Eatey</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Constables, who made these Distresses, reported, that the conviected Justice had directed them to take for 5s. as many Goods as were worth 5l. A Direction favouring more of jurious Zeal than an equal Distribution of Justice.

John Rand of Little-Baddes, Princes Barnard of Mountnessing, Thomas Sewel, Joseph Lark, John Stoewer, John Marshell, John Cakebread of Samford, John Waftell, John Butcher, Ivanss Eve, William Sutton, James Warner, and Edward Eateyn, were summoned to appear before the Justices at the Petty-Sessions, on the 2d of December 1683, for no other apparent Cause than their religious Diftent
sent from the Religion established by Law: When there, they were required to find Sureties for their good Behaviour, which they, having given no just Occasion of Offence, refused to do, and were therefore committed to Chelmsford Goal, and detained there three Months, till the Affizses, when they were let at Liberty by Judge Jones, on Bond given for their Appearance at the Affizses following: At which Affizses John Child of Felsed, John Bunting of Halsted, John Cakebread of Sanford, and William Swann, and several others were indicted on the Statute of 201. per Month, for Absence from the National Worship: Michael Pettitt was also prosecuted for the same Cause.

ANNO 1634. On the 9th of the Month called May, John Norden and Nathanael Sparrow were committed to Prison by an Attachment issued out of the Court of Chancery on a Prosecution there for Tithes, at the Suit of John Heath a Distiller of London, Executor to Thomas Cooke late Priest of Stisted.

In the same Month, upon an Information of meeting together for religious Worship, John Dunbar, Simon Jollin, John Griffin, and John Plum, were committed to Prison by Justice Ballett of Hatfield Broad-Oak, and continued there till the next Affizses, when they were recommitted by the Judge. The same Justice Ballett caused Richard Burles of Feering to be taken up, as he was passing the Street, and committed him to Prison.

In this Year Thomas Houckin of Feering, was committed to Prison by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo: And Thomas Turner of Coggeshall, for refusing to pay toward the Charges of the Trained-Bands, had Goods taken from him to the Value of 10s.

We conclude our Account of this Year with an illegal and arbitrary Proceeding of Colonel Turner, and others at Ipswich, who lock'd and nailed up the Door of the Meeting-house there, which the next Day they opened again, taking away the Forms, Benches, and Stand, all which, together with the Window-Shutters of an Apartment, they carried to a Green not far from the Town and burnt them.

ANNO 1685. Mary Cockerton a Widow, was a Prisoner in Chelmsford Goal, having been committed thither on a Prosecution for Tithes.

ANNO 1690. In this Year John Moxall of Pinckingfield, and John Cakebread, had Corn taken from them for Tithe, to the Value of 4l. 3s. 6d.

CHAP. XV.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

ANNO 1656.

Our earliest Account of Sufferings in this County, bearing Date this Year, relate, that eleven Persons had been then prosecuted in the Exchequer for not paying Tithes: Their Names were, Walter Clement, Reynold Williams, William Watkens, Walter Summers, Thomas Hill, William Washley, Thomas Dooding, Elizabeth Downey, Maurice Smith, John Taylor, and William Box.

ANNO 1657. In this Year William Simfon, attempting to exhort the People, after the Priest had ended his Sermon, at Chipping-Camden, was rudely insulted and abused by the Rabble. A few Days after, for the like Attempt at the same Place, he was committed to Prison, and at length sent away, like a Vagrant, with a Pafs. In this Year also Samuel Clift, a Clothier of Avebury, was by a Justice's Warrant sent to Gloucester Goal: At the next Quarter
Quarter Sessions he was indicted, for that be did by Word, Deed, and Overture, voluntarily and maliciously molest and interrupt Samuel Hearn Clerk, in the Time of Divine Services, and open Praying and Preaching: But upon his Trial it appeared, that he did neither act nor speak any Thing, but stood still all the Time, wherefore the Jury acquitted him. The Justice, who committed him, enraged at his coming before him with his Hat on, struck him severall Times; and an officious Constable before that, set him in the Stocks without any Warrant for so doing: The innocent Man patiently bore these lawless Indignities without seeking to avenge himself, but committed his Cause to him who judgeth righteously.

On the 9th of the Month called July, Richard Atwood was committed to Prison for Tithes, where, after a Year's Confinement, he died. In the same Month Edward Buden and William Beafely, for Demands of Tithe less than 20s. each, were sent to Goal, and detained there above seventeen Months. During their Imprisionment the Protector took away three Cows from the former, and six from the other of them. In this Year also Richard Holfisher, Thomas Beale, and his two Sitters, Alice Beale and Mary Beale, were imprison'd for Tithes.

On the 13th of September, William Webb of Broadway in Worcestershire, passing through Chipping-Camden toward a Meeting, was observed by a Justice, who demanded 10s. of him for travelling on the Sabbath, and for Non-payment ordered him to be set in the Stocks. The same Justice caused the like Punishment to be inflicted on William Ruffell, Mary Dury, Alice Butcher, Joanna Wiggan, and Thomas Lane, for going to a Meeting in Broad-Camden, the Parish where they dwelt.

ANNO 1658. In this Year Thomas White, Francis Pinnell, Joseph Tomkins, and Thomas Hapcott, suffered Imprisonment for not paying Tithes: And while Pinnell was in Prison several Loads of his Corn were taken away by Order of the Protector, one of them in the Night. William Wooley for Tithes had an Horse taken from him worth 5l. The same Man also was prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes of but 6d. Value. Prosecutions were likewise commenced in the Exchequer against Abraham Atwood, Elizabeth Dorney, William Millatt, William Cooke, and Joseph Dorney, Inhabitants of Stoke-Gifford, for Tithes. Rachel Trueman was fined in the Hundred Court, and for 10s. demanded for Tithes, had a Cow taken from her worth 5l. Richard Reeve of Old-Sadbury, for 32s. demanded, had his Goods taken away to the Value of 3l. 15s. And John Tyler of Frempton-Caterell, fined by his Parish Priest for Tithes of about 20s. Value, was adjudged by the Court to pay 10l. 10s. before 3l. 10s. Cofts he had been put to.

Deborah Harding, after the Priest at Dirfy had ended his Sermon, would have given a Christian Exhortation to the People, but they fell into an Uproar, some crying Kill her, others Strike her down, others Tear her in pieces: The Magistrates, to secure her from the Rabble, sent her to Prison: After some Time an Uncle of her's interceding on her Behalf, they would have discharged her by winking at her Escape through a Back-door, which when she refused to comply with, they sent her to Gloucester Goal on the 2d of November. Richard Marshall was also there imprison'd, after he had been beaten, and had his Coat taken from him.

ANNO 1659. The Names of the Prisoners for Tithes this Year in Gloucester were, Thomas Hapcott, Anne Webb, William Wooley, William Atwood, John Hathsawy, Samuel Bampton, Nathanael Haskins, John Cox, Henry Floyd, Timothy Greaves, Anthony Care, and Richard Sermon, divers of whom remained there several Years.

About this Time Nathanael Haskins, John Warner, and John Ball, for Demands of 12l. 7d. for Church-Rates, had Goods taken away to the Value of 22s. Also William Wooley, John Hathsawy, and Thomas Calle, had their Goods taken away on the same Account.
ANNO 1660. John Welby of Brokworth, about eighty seven Years of Age, was committed to Worcester Goal for Tithes of about 20s. Value, at the Suit of Christopher Grey Impropriator, where, after a Year's Imprisonment, he died. While he was sick, the Brother of the Impropriator his Professor, demanded Payment of his Wife, which the refraining, he told her, that if her Husband died, she should not be buried, but hung upon the Horse-Top, to be devoured by the Fowls of the air. This Threat, though beyond his Power to execute, shew'd the Malignity of his Disposition.

About the Beginning of this Year, several Persons were inculpated in their Houses by Soldiers of the County Militia, who under Pretence of searching for Arms, entered into Houses, eating and drinking what they could find, and carrying away what they pleased: By their Means Judith Hope, Thomas Harrison, Ely Hollins, Bernard Perks, Joane Betterby, and others, suffered much.

William Edwards was sorely beaten for exhorting the Priest of Ash to fear the Lord: And Jenkin Hopkins, reproving the Priest of Stanton for his Pride, was by him struck in the Face. At this Time one Hopwell Fox, Priest of Lidiey, was remarkable for the Violence of his Temper: When Stephen Hubberly asked him before his Hearers, Whether he was a Minister of Christ? He answered, I seem to tell such a Rlogue as you are, and presently laid violent Hands on him, threw him out of the Place, and threw him down to the Ground. At another Time William Hibbs asking him the fame Question, he came out of his Pulpit, and in a Rage laid Hands on William, threw him into a Pool of Water and Dirt, and when he came out again, threw his Hat into the same, and with much Violence and Fury kickt him on the Belly, saying, that if he had bis Rapier, he would have run him through. His Servant also ran a Pitchfork into William Hibbs's Foot, so that he was not able to go, nor rite from the Ground without Help. The fame Priest and his Servants took William Hibbs, John Woodroof, and William Grindall, out of their Houses, and kept them in an Alcove, till he sent for an Officer to carry them to Prison: On this Occasion Hibbs again asked him, Whether he was a Minister of Christ? He answered I am, and ran violently upon him, and irove to pull him to the Ground: After this the Bayliffs carried them all three to Gloucester Goal, where they were put among Thieves and Malefactors. After this Joane Hibbs (probably the said William's Wife) testifying against the Deceit and Wickedness of the said Hopwell Fox, he came with a Staff in his Hand to beat her, but was prevented by one of his own Hearers. Another Woman, named Mary Plant, reproving him, he struck her three Blows with his Cane, so hard that she was not able to lift her Arms to her Head a great while after, and would have done her more Mischief, had not his Hearers restrained him.

On the 8th of the Month called May this Year, John Ready, John Joyce, Nicholas Woffield, and others, being met at Ready's House in Naijmore, a Deputy Contable, with a drawn Sword, came in and ordered them to be gone, and strike Nicholas Woffield many Blows with his Sword: Being asked, By what Authority be acted? He answered, By the Mayor's Order. On the 18th George Robijon, Samuel Clift, and Robert Hall, being at a Meeting in Shortwood, were taken by armed Men, and carried to the Governor of Gloucester, who committed them to the Mayhalls. John Gwyn, as he was going to a Meeting, was sorely beaten and abused by some of the Militia.

On the 1st of the Month called June, John Giles and Samuel Clift, taken at a Meeting in Gloucester, were sent to Prison; as were also about the same Time, John Roberts, Thomas Oxendall, Philip Gray, William Brookes, Thomas Bosfield, Henry Stacy, Jacob Howland, William Henton, and Thomas Eldridge, who had been taken at Meetings in Cirecester and Tewbury.

On the 20th of December, the Deputy-Lieutenant of the County, with a Party of Hori and Foot, entered the Meeting at Cirecester, with Sword and Piffol, and carried five Persoms before the King's Commissioners, who, though they acknowledged them to be honest Men, yet tendred them the Oath of Allegiance,
Allegiance, and sent them to Prison for refusing it. The Names of three of them were Richard Towneend, Roger Spark, and John Roberts.

On the 13th of the Month called January, Robert Morfe, an Attorney of Cirencefter, with a Contable, came to the Meeting there, violently assaulted those that were met, striking some, and dragging others by the Hair of their Head; so inhuman were they as to pluck a Staff out of a blind Man's Hand and beat him with it: They forced them away to Prison, and ordered the Goaler to bind them Neck and Heels. Next Day the Commissioners tendered them the Oath, and sent them to Goal. The Names of those who signed an Account of this, and who probably were many of them at that Meeting, were, Nathanael Cripps, John Roberts, Richard Towneend, Jacob Hewlings, John Cripps, Philip Grey, Henry Stacey, Richard Arnold, Thomas Barnfield, Walter Hawkins, Thomas Eldridge, Thomas Knight, Roger Townend, Thomas Onion, John Clark, Richard Crewehber, Alexander Cornwall, and William Henton.

Two Days after, a Party of Soldiers came to the House of Nathanael Cripps near Telsbury, searched the House above and below, and took away a Fowling-piece under Presence of Arms; and meeting him coming out of the Fields, they carried him to Cirencefter, where the Oath was tendered, and he refusing to take it was committed to Prison. The next Day the Under-Sheriff and Bayliffs, directed by two Informers, about ten at Night, took three industrious honest Men from their Hovises; the first a Cooper, having five Children; the other two were Weftoners, one of whose Doors they broke open and took him out of Bed from his Wife and Child, the other, upon their violent knocking, rode and let them in, as they hastily seized him, and hurried him to an Inn, whether the other two were also carried: They were kept there all that Night, while the Sheriff's Bayliffs and Informers spent the Time in drinking Healths, playing at Cards, quarrelling, and belching out horrible Oaths and Curles, to the Dishonour of God, and Grief of the Prisoners: Next Morning they carried them to the Commissioners, who, because they refused to take the Oaths, sent them to Prison.

In this Month a Contable and others came to the House of John Woodrofe of Alporton, and took from the Meeting there, both Men, Women, and Children, keeping them two Days and two Nights; after which they carried them before two Justices of the Peace, who dismissed the Women and Children, but used the Men hardly, one of the Justices striking William Hibbs on the Head, and the other bidding the Contable let him in the Stocks all Night. On the Morrow they were conducted to the Seftions at Gloucester, and thence for refusing the Oath were committed. Their Names were, John Ely, Jerkin Hopkins, John Grow, Henry Stanton, William Hibbs, John Woodrofe, William Grinde, William Howell, John Cox jun. John Cox jun. Henry Lloyd, Edward Cox, Philip Simon, Thomas Akin, and John Wiltett. On the same Day Thomas Hoopen, John Surman, John Bond, and Richard Marshall, were put out of an Hovise where they were met, and for refusing to Swear, sent to the County Gaol, whether had been committed a few Days before, George Sendery, George King, Zachary Phillips, Giles Clifford, Joseph Bellamy, John Perkins, Thomas Senderby, Thomas Porter, Judith Hope, Joane Phillips, Joane Doel, Katherine Senderby, Elizabeth Tyler, Joane Tyler, Sarah Oband, and Sarah Harris, who being summonsed to appear before the Justices, and refusing to Swear, were committed till the next Seftions, where the Oath was again tendered them, and they were recommitted, to their very great Suffering, several of them being very poor, and having no Subsistence but by their Labour.

On the 1st of the Month called January, Soldiers came to the Meeting at Gloucester, and carried all the Men to the Marshalsea, where they were detained three Nights, after which they were had before the Mayor and Aldermen, who sent John Kendy, Richard Webb, John Watkins, Nathanael Hollingway, Henry Riddell, John Feet, John Edmunds, and Nicholas Whiffield, to the City Goal for refusing the Oaths, and a few Days after they sent John Whiffield, Richard Holland, and Giles Kendell, to the same Prison for the same Cause.

More committed for refusing to Swear.
On the 17th a Justice of the Peace, attended by Soldiers, went to Nailsworth, and took up several Persons, some from their Houses, others from their Business, and some from a Meeting. After a formal Examination he tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing it sent eleven of them to Gloucester Gaol, namely, Robert Hall, Robert Langley, Robert Silver, Richard Smith, William Beale ten. William Beale jun., John Wakeley, Daniel Brown, Benjamin Deane, William Wilkins, and William Penly. Some of the Prisoners being weary in travelling to Gloucester, and one of them near eighty Years of Age, the Constable in Civility would have let them lodge at an Inn the first Night after they came thither, but an officious Man, one Captain Powell, would not suffer it, but obliged them to go immediately to Prison.

On the 20th both Men and Women were thruf out of the Meeting-place, at Broad-Camden, by Soldiers, who delivered them to the Tything-men, and there next Day had them before Justice Overbury, who tendered them the Oaths; they signifyed that they were ready to promise Duty and Allegiance to the King, but could not Swear for Conscience-false, as believing it to be contrary to Christ's Command. The Justice replied, if they believed it evil to Swear, they ought not to do it, nevertheless as he was sworn to execute the Law, he must send them to Prison; and accordingly he committed Henry Duffie, William Ruffell, Thomas Coat, Edward Warner, Thomas Mofly, Thomas Keite, and William Keite, to the County Goal, where the Felons and other Prisoners abased them, taking away their Hats and Clothes.

On the 24th of the Month called February, Francis Jefferies, Nathaniel Jeffers, Samuel Moffe, John Ward, Jacob Underhill, John Prickett, William Peachy, Samuel Skifer, Thomas Edwards, and Edward Waters, were taken from a Meeting at Tewksbury, and because they refused to give Suresies for their good Behaviour, were committed to Prison.

ANNO 1662. On the 16th of September this Year, the Bishop of Gloucester held a Visitation at Durley, and hearing that Thomas Atkin a Quaker, was come to dwell there, he sent two Constables for him, who being brought before him, the Bishop was pleased to interrogate him. The Conference which paffed between them was as follows, viz.

**Conversation between the Bp. of Gloucester, and T. Atkin.**

**Bp.** Are you the Chandler that came lately to this Town?

**T. A.** I am.

**Bp.** Whence did you come?

**T. A.** Out of Herefordshire.

**Bp.** From whence there?

**T. A.** From Rofs.

**Bp.** What brought you hither?

**T. A.** It is so ordered of the Lord that I am come hither.

**Bp.** How can you prove that the Lord did order you to come hither?

**T. A.** I am in the Hand of the Lord, and can go no where but as the Lord doth order me.

**Bp.** Do you come to Church?

**T. A.** I am in the Church.

**Bp.** What Church?

**T. A.** In the Church of God.

**Bp.** Ay, but do you come to the Congregation?

**T. A.** I am in the Congregation.

**Bp.** What Congregation?

**T. A.** In the Congregation of the Faithful.

**Bp.** How many are in your Congregation?

**T. A.** I am not able to number the Faithful; neither am I able to meddle with such Things: It belongs not to me.

**Bp.** Ay, come on, how many then are in the Congregation that meets at your House?

**T. A.** Sometimes more, and sometimes fewer.

**Bp.** How
How many are the fewest that you call the Faithful that you are in, are they four, or are they five, more or less?  
T. A. Sometimes there are four or five, sometimes more or less, as the Lord doth order their Spirits in Freedom to come.  
Bp. And what do you do that you call your selves the Faithful? What do you do in your Meetings?  
T. A. Sit and wait upon the Lord in Singleness of Heart, that we may know the Lord's Will, and by the same Power that has made us willing to wait upon him, in Silence of our Spirits, that we may receive Power to do his Will only.  
Bp. Then you judge not those to be of the Faithful. [The two Conftables standing by.]  
T. A. I judge no Man: I leave the Judgment of all Men to the Lord, for he alone is worthy to judge both Quick and Dead, and will judge every Man according to his Works.  
Bp. How do you know that all are faithful that come to your Meetings?  
T. A. Every Tree is known by its Fruits. The Apple-tree is known from a Thorn or Briar.  
Bp. That is true: But how do you know all their Fruits that come to your Meetings to be good?  
T. A. I have told thee already, that the Tree is known by its Fruit, whether it be good or bad.  
Bp. What Fruit have those that meet with you that is good?  
T. A. A short Conversation, walking in the Fear of the Lord, doing to all Men as they would be done to; doing Good for Evil, not rendering Evil for Evil, but following Christ our Example, who is our Head, who taught us to hate no Man, but to love all Men.  
Bp. But how do you know that all are of this Mind that come to your Meetings?  
T. A. I have told thee; the Tree is known by its Fruit.  
Bp. Ay, but how can you know or distinguish the Taste of the Fruits, one Fruit being so like another?  
T. A. The Fruit of the Thorn is known from the Fruit of another Tree, for it prickles every Lilly, or tender Flower that grows by it.  
Bp. Ay, but how do you know but Hypocrites may come among you?  
T. A. Christ Jesus, the Light of the World, who hath enlightened every Man, he know the Secrets of all Hearts.  
Bp. Ay, but in Christ's Time there were Pharifees that were honest Men.  
T. A. But yet they perfected Christ.  
Bp. Ay, but many of them did not perfect him.  
T. A. Yet they did not follow Christ, so they kept the same Nature of the Pharifees that perfected him, because they believed not the only Son of God.  
T. A. But if Judas had been faithful to his Call, he would never have betrayed his Master.  
Bp. Do you believe that Christ Jesus is the only Son of God?  
T. A. Yes, I know him to be so.  
Bp. But do you believe he is Son by Adoption, or as a Creature, or do you believe that he is the Eternal Son of God?  
T. A. I know him to be the Eternal Son of God, that was before the World was, and by him all Things were made that are made, and without him there is nothing made that is made.  
Bp. That is well, if you believe so: There are many of your Judgment that do not confess to this that you do.  
T. A. I know no Man, that is in the Fear of God, that is a Friend of mine, that will deny this that I have spoken.  
Bp. Do you believe in God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost?  
T. A. I do.  
Bp. But do you believe the Trinity?
A Collection of the Sufferings

T. A., I know no such Scripture that mentions Trinity: What dost thou mean when thou say'st Trinity?

Bp. The Trinity is three Persons.

T. A. I know no such Scripture that names three Persons: I know God is not divided, neither can be be divided according to Men's Imaginations.

Bp. Come on, I thought where I should have you anon: Do you not believe the Trinity?

T. A. I have told thee already: I do believe in God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; but as for the Word Trinity, or three Persons, I know not any Scripture that mentions any such Thing; but I have read of Christ, that in him dwells the Fullness of the Godhead bodily.

Bp. Have you not read that there are three that bear Record in Heaven, and these three are one: And three that bear Record in Earth, and these three agree in one?

T. A. This makes good that God is not divided, but is the one only true God, in whom I do believe, who made the Heavens and the Earth.

Bp. Well then: I will turn you to a Place where you may find three Persons. Have you not read when Christ was in Jordan, where he was baptized; when he was in the Water he was one Person; and the Holy Ghost came in the Shape of a Dove, which was two Persons; and the Voice spake from Heaven, and said, This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased: Was not that the third Person?

T. A. That Scripture doth not mention Persons at all, therefore unless I can see that Scripture which doth mention Persons or Trinity, I shall not believe any such Thing, for I know God is not divided.

A Priest. My Lord, they deny the Scriptures, and he will not believe unless you bring the Word punctually three Persons.

T. A. It is false: We own the Scriptures, and witness them to be true.

Another Priest. Two to one is odds.

Then the first Priest spake again.

Priest. I am sure, one of your Judgment, near Bristol, denied the Scriptures.

T. A. I answer for myself, and not for another Man.

Priest. Do you own the Scriptures to be the only Word of God?

T. A. I own Christ to be the only Word of God, and the Scriptures I own to be what they declare themselves to be: And Christ is and was the only Word of God before ever Scripture was written: Paper and Ink is not the Word of God, but it declares the Words of God, and holy Men speak them as they were moved of the Holy Ghost.

Bp. Do you own and believe that the Scriptures were written by the Dictates of the Holy Spirit?

T. A. I know they were, and no Man can interpret them aright, but by the same Spirit by which they were given forth.

Bp. When did you receive the Sacrament?

T. A. I know no such Scripture as speaks of a Sacrament.

Bp. Why, it's written so.

T. A. Men may write what they will or do imagine, but I never read of a Sacrament in Scripture.

Bp. Do you not receive the Lord's Supper?

T. A. What is the Lord's Supper?

Bp. Bread and Wine.

T. A. The Lord's Supper I do receive, which is the Body and Blood of Christ, for that is my Life: Upon that do I feed, and break it daily with the Faithful.

Bp. Do not you believe that Bread and Wine is the Body and Blood of Christ, which Christ brake to his Disciples.

T. A. Bread and Wine come to Corruption: But the Body and Blood of Christ is Life eternal, and never comes to Corruption.

Bp. Do
Bp. Do you own Baptism?
T. A. John's Baptism I own, and his Communion too.
Bp. Ay, but do you own Water-Baptism?
T. A. John's Baptism was Water-Baptism.
Bp. Ay, but do you own no other Baptism?
T. A. Christ's Baptism I do own, and witness according to my Measure.
Bp. Were you not baptized?
T. A. I know not what my Parents did with me, when I was a Child.
Bp. How many Children have you?
T. A. I have none at all.
Bp. You must be conformable to the Laws of the Nation.
T. A. I am conformable to the Law of God.
Bp. But I will make you conformable to the Law of the Nation too.
T. A. I am permitted by the Hand and Power of the Lord God already; and I hope thou, nor no Man, shall ever make me conformable to that which I know to be a Sin against God.
Bp. You are a very stubborn Fellow, but I will make you submit, or else I will find you back from whence you came.
T. A. I am not stubborn, as thou thinkest: I am a Man that feareth God, and I fear not what Man can do unto me.
Bp. I will make you bow, or I will make you fast enough.
T. A. My Hope is in the Lord, and thou shalt never make me bow to that which I know to be a Sin against the God of my Life; and if thou shouldest be permitted to tear this Body in pieces, yet I fear thee not. I desire thee to shew that Scripture, wherein thou canst prove, that any true Christian that lived in the Fear of the Eternal God, ever persecuted any Man for Conscience-fake. Or that any of the Saints of God ever threatened any, as thou dost me: If thou canst, shew it.
Bp. Those whom you call Saints, would persecute more than any Man, if they had Power in their Hands.
T. A. Thou canst not make that appear, neither by Scripture, nor present Example of those that live in the same Life.
Several other threatening Words the Bishop uttered as he went down Stairs, and so paffen away to the Steeple-houte.
Then the Priest who had said before, Two to one is odds, said, I own all you have said, and no Man can contradict thee, neither by Scripture nor Honesty, and I should own you more than any People, if you would join with us.
T. A. Doft thou believe the Spirit of God is changeable?
Priest. No.
T. A. Why turnedst thou thy Coat according to the Powers of Men: Thou preachedst other Doctrine the other Day than thou dost now, and prayedst for another Power. I cannot join with thee, who art given so much to Change and Alteration, for I know the Spirit of God changeth not.
So the Priests also went their Way, and Thomas Atkin returned Home.
On the 6th of November a Meeting at Cirencejler was violently broke up by Soldiers, who carried about twelve Friends to the Deputy-Lieutenant, charging them with being at a late Meeting. They were kept some Time under a Guard, and afterward sent to Prison.
On the 8th George Robinson, John Haysward, John Cripps, Thomas Onion, Robert Silverfer, Robert Newcomb, Robert Penston, Roger Sparks, Richard Townsend, Henry Simon, John Tunbrell, Thomas Barnfield, Henry Stacey, Thomas Knight, Thomas Eldridge, William Hinton, William England, Timothy England, Walter Hesling, Elizabeth Hesling, Thomas Cowley, Thomas Bowley a blind Man, Richard Bowley, John Owain, Philip Gray, John Clark, and Samuel Gift, were taken from a Meeting at Cirencejler by Soldiers, and carried to the Marshall's Prison till the 15th, when the Commissioners returned them back to Prison for refusing to take the Oaths. With them was also committed Nathanael Cripps an aged Man, at that Time very sick, which causd his Wife earnestly to intercede 215

GLOCES.
""
intercalate for his Liberty one Week longer, offering to lie in Prison herself in his stead, but the Commissioners would not grant it.

On the 25th of December, John Waftield and Nicholas Waftield, Blacksmiths, of Glocefter, being at Work with their Shop open, were taken by the Mayor's Officers, and detained till next Day, when some of the Aldermen tended them the Oath of Allegiance, and sent them to Prison, where they were close confined seventeen Weeks.

About this Time Henry Howland of Tewifbury, for refusing to bear Arms, or to pay toward the Charge of the Militia, had an Horfe taken from him worth £l. 8s. The Perfon who took the Horfe acknowledging, that he did it against his Confcience, Henry Howland told him, be might then expect fome Judgment would follow; and it was observed, that the faid Perfon, having ordered his Son to fell the Horfe, as he was riding, the Horfe ran violently with him againft the Arm of a Tree, fo that he died of the Blow immediately.

ANNO 1663. On the 1ft of November seven Perfons, taken from a Meeting at Glocefter, were fent to Prison and detained there many Weeks.

ANNO 1665. In November this Year, Henry Howland of Tewifbury, had three Cows and one Steer taken from him for permitting religious Meetings at his Houfe.

ANNO 1667. On the 8th of the Month called March, Solomon Eccles, Nicholas Waftfield, William Monington, and James Morton, for refusing to Swear, were committed to Prison by the Mayor of Glocefter. While they lay there a remarkable Encounter happened between the faid Solomon Eccles, and George Evens the Bifhop's Secretary, who came to the Prison, and in a scoffing Manner, pulled off his Hat to Solomon, who thereupon advifed him to fay: This put the Man in a Chafe, and he ftruck Solomon a violent Blow on the Cheek, upon which Solomon turned to him the other Cheek, and he ftruck him again on that. Solomon again turned to him the other, and he fmite him a third Time. All which Solomon bore patiently, thus literally performing the Precept of Chrift; Mat. v. 39. and obtaining a Christian Conques over his Oppofer.

ANNO 1668. Charles Harris was taken out of a Meeting at Glocefter, and fent to Prison in the Month called June this Year.

ANNO 1670. On the 10th of the Month called July, Thomas Masters, a Justice, came to the Meeting at Cirencfter, and addrefs'd himfelf to one of the Perfons prefent, faying, Hayward, what is the Intent of your meeting here? He refped, We meet for no evil End, the Lord knowes. The Justice asked again, What is the End? I was anfwered, We meet together in the Fear of the Lord to wait upon him. Then faid the Justice, And to worship him, do you not? Yes, faid one of them: That's enough, replied the Justice, we need no further Evidence. So he ca//ed his Clerk, took their Names, and famed them. One of the Friends asked, By what Law are we convicted? The Justice anfwered, Why, you have confessed, that you meet to worship God. The Friend replied, Is that a Crime? Yes, that it is, faid the Justice: Show us that Law, faid the Friend: The Justice replied, Here is a Law, that you must not worship above five together, except at the Church; and as for your Suffering, be it upon us. The Friend anfwered, So faid the Jews, His Blood be upon us; but it proved an heavy Burden upon them. With that the Justice trembled, and in a Rage laid Hands on feveral of them, and called his Company to help him: The Meeting being in an upper Room, they brought the Friends to the Top of the Stairs, where one John Cooke a wicked Fellow, cried, Clear the Stairs, and Jenkins, faid to be a Hangman, affifting, they threw the Friends down Stairs: An ancient Widow, named Hewlings, by the Violence of the Fall was lamentably bruifed, and had her Shoulder di/located, of which the foul after died. She was an ufcful Woman in the Neighbourhood, a skillful Midwife, and ready to do Good to all. The Coroner was fent for, a Jury called, and Jenkins apprehended: But the Justice having an Influence over the Jury, who were most of them his Tenants, and the Coroner willing to favour the Perfificators,
Persecutors, sinner the Blood of the Innocent: And the Jury, notwithstanding the clearest Evidence of Eye Witness, and the Sight of the bruited Body, grievous to behold, gave in their Verdict, that hee died of God's Visitations. Thus the Murderer escaped, and was no more called in Question.

At Gloucester, on the 15th of the Month called May, the Friends who were at the Meeting were fined upon Information made by Thomas Langley, one of the Bishop's Domesticks, and the Chancellor's Son. On the 22d the said Langley and one of the Bishop's Grooms came into the Meeting, and on their Information Justice Scudamore granted a Warrant of Distresses for 5l. each. On the 29th the Justices Scudamore and Hedges came personally to the Meeting, pluckt out the Friends by Violence, and took their Names. On the 5th of the Month called June, the same Justices, with the Mayor and Constables, proceeded in the same Manner. On the 19th Soldiers were ordered to keep them out, but finding them met, pluckt them into the Street: When there, Wagstaffe the Mayor, with William Lamb Clerk to the College, beat them with their Cane, till the Mayor's Cane was broken, and then he laid on them with another Staff: When tired with slapping he sent for a Sledge, and caufed several Doors to be broke open, took from Richard Webb Goods worth 10l. and from Godfrey Fowkes Linen worth 17l. This was done on the Firft-day of the Week. Next Day he sent several Officers who made Distresses from House to House: they took again from Richard Webb Goods worth 2l. 12s. They seized again at Godfrey Fowkes Goods and other Goods worth 100l. which his Wife, not of his Perdition, paid 56l. to redeem: From Nicholas Perry they took Goods worth above 10l. And from John Cox to the Value of 2l. 16s. From Henry Ryddel Goods worth 20l. From John Watkins and Alice Roberts to the Value of 2l. 6s. From Jacob Cogly a poor Cardmaker, with a great Charge of Children, they took almost all his Goods, leaving not a Bed to lie on, nor scarce the Value of 1s. in his House: From Daniel Bayly a poor Journeyman Taylor, they took the Bed on which his Wife at that Time lay sick: From Thomas Miles a Weaver, they took his Loom: And from Richard Holland a very poor Man, all his Goods: From John Wathfield a Smith, they took his Bellows, Anvil, Vices, and other working Tools, for want of which he and his Brother lost their Employment: Which Tools, with his Bed, Bedstead, and other Things also taken away, were worth above 10l. From Henry Egly and his Wife they took Goods worth 3l. and because they subter Meetings at their House, the Mayor and other Justices sent them both to Bridewell, the Woman being with Child. In short, these Spoliators scarce left any of the Friends a Bed to lie on, and several were so cruelly beaten, that their Flesh was of many Colours. In making these Distresses they had little Regard to Property: When they had taken from Thomas Winsard some Wire belonging to another Man, on his acquainting the Mayor with it, he was answered, First he must bring his Action of Debt against the Man from whom it was taken. When they had taken Goods from John Edmunds worth 5l. and he had delivered the rest of his Goods to one William Blake in Part of a Debt he owed him, the Justices sent and took away those Goods from the Creditor to the Value of 20l. telling him, that he must not despair the King. Their Disregard of Right was yet more evident in the Case of William Day, who, upon the coming out of the Conventicle Act, foreseeing his Ruin, and that he should in all Probability be disabled to pay his Creditors, made over to two of them his Effects for their Security, before the Act took place: Nevertheless the Officers seized those Goods for his going to Meetings, and obliged the Creditors to pay at one Time 30s. and at another Time 8l. 10s. which they did rather than contend at Law, though the Goods were really their own Property. The Goods thus taken were usually put into the Steeple-house, and when defigned for Market, a Bell-man was employed to cry a Sale, but most People of Conscience were unwilling to buy them, wherefore they were sold to others much beneath their real Value.

At Taynton was a small Meeting of four beside the Family; the Priest of that Place, a common Drunkard,rirred up his Companions to molest them.

Vol. I. 111

They
They got a Warrant to levy 4s. a piece on them for Absence from the publick Worship, and took from one Goods worth 16s. from a second as much; and from a third a Sheep worth 7s.

Atoveford and Winterborne the Meetings were frequently disquieted, and their Cattle taken away by Droves to Brijii Market, and when the Butchers and People refused to buy them, they were usually sent to the Justices Grounds, or some other near them, till they could procure Chapmen to buy them at times sometimes less than Half their Value.

ANNO 1671. In this and the foregoing Year were taken by Distrefls, upon the Conventicle Act, Cattle and Goods in Value as follows, 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Smith</td>
<td>£70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maurice Smith</td>
<td>£7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Wither</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James White</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Hill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Baker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Hazlwood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John White</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Thistlestone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Canning</td>
<td>£54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Small</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Thistlestone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Budding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Watkins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hibbins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Reynolds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Perryman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Constable of Ayst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who had been fined 5l. for refusing to serve a Warrant for Distrefls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hill</td>
<td>£149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Walker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Field</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Prigg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Pontin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wickham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Collins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Simons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Maynard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Haizet</td>
<td>£56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Dooling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Creed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Pinnell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Summers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuell Tery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several others had their Goods taken by Distrefls for Meetings about this Time, viz. Samuel Summers, William Peefles, Thomas Dooling, Hazekiah Cole, John Curtis, John James, John Webb, and Nebemiah Champion. Also the following Persons in Dean Forset had their Goods taken by Warrant from Justice Morgan, viz. Henry Floyd, William Hibs, Henry Stantus, John Millett, John Stewin, Jeffery Hopkins, John Hibs, William Hewell, Katharine Cox, Jane Cox, and Edward Cox.

ANNO 1675. For Meetings at or near Cirenceiler in the Month called May this Year, Sir John Guise, a Justice of the Peace, situated his Warrants for Distrefls against John Timbrdle, Richard Bowley, Richard Cork, Amy Cork, Mary Edwards, Philip Gray, William Doodick, Richard Townsend, William Putz, Amriah Duddick, William Brain, Elizabeth Clehers, Reuben Sparrow, and William Bowley: And on the 10th of the same Month, John Cripes and Jacob Hewlings were fined for the like pretended Offence. The Constable to whom these Warrants were directed, was not forward to execute them, whereupon Sir John Guise, on the 3d of the next Month, sent for him, and threatened him, that if he did not levy the Fines by the 10th of that Month, he would proceed against him for Neglect of Duty. But the Justice's Purpose was prevented, for in returning Home that Day from Cirenceifer he quarrel'd with another Man, and was run through the Body with a Rapietr: By means of this desperate Wound, the necessary Care for his own Life diverted him from pursuing other Men's Ruin.

ANNO 1677. In this Year John Meredith, a Justice of the Peace, signalized himself by fiercely protecting the Quakers: He caust 29 of them to be indicted at Gloucester Seisions, for Absence from the National Worship, though he knew that most of them had deeply suffered before by the Act against Conventicles: He arbitrarily required of Henry Pontin and Nathanael Hopkins Solecities for their good Behaviour, when no Complaint was made against them,
of the People called QUAKERS.

When 4 take Pie and Cook In the They Hard Prifon threw He Poft, They the He that The He Pie drove high Galg several Poijper ther ing, Family, formers we in Marquefs's would believe of this^ Prifon of leaving one whole Quarry.

Another Justice, Gabriel Low, excited the diftringuing Officers to take all they could find, and to burn or break what was not worth carrying away, infomuch that Thomas Hellbrew an old blind Man, having his Bed taken away, was constrained to lie on Straw for eleven Months together: By this Justice's Means the fame blind Man and Henry Abby were indicted for not going to the publick Worship, and proceeded againft at Seffions, and sent to Goal. Thus brave were the Justices, and as cruel were the Informers, three of whom, Servants to the Marquefs of Worefeer, ufually came to the Meetings at the fadl blind Man's Houfe in Little-Badmanton, their Names were Thomas Cook the Marquefs's Butcher, Robert Long his Baker, and John Newman his Keeper: One of them, Thomas Cook, thankfully punched, beat, and abufed Sarah Abby, fo that the fell fick by the Abuses he received; and he had been heard to fay, It was no more Sin to kill one of the Quakers than to kill a Dog. The faid Informers coming to the Meeting, and finding but three Perfons there befide the Family, threw them againft the Walls and the Door-post, and one of them several Times over a Gate, to the Hazard of his Life: They threw Benjamin Power over a Wall, and beat him inhumanly: They threw John Boy over a Gate and Stile several Times, dragged him through the Street in the Dirt, and drove him in a Wheelbarrow, and threw Water upon him; they lifted him high from the Ground, and let him fall on his Back: They trucfl John Taylor several defperate Blows, and threw him over a Wall: Cook the Informer beat Nehemiah Stinchcomb till his Flesh was black, and he lay ill of the Bruifts several Days: They took John Beard by the Hair, and beat his Head againft a Poi, and swore they would cut off his Ears; they followed him half a Mile, beatiug, kicling, pinching, and nipping his Ears in a barbarous Manner: At another Time they put a Rope about his Neck, and fo led him up the Street: They took John Piece, about fixty four Years of Age, and dragged him into the Street, threw him upon his Back, then took him up by the Girdle from the Ground, and let him fall fo that he was much bruifed. Thus proceeded thefe wicked Informers in abufing the Innocent, apprehending themselves secure in Cafe of being protefted for their lawles and unwarantable Actions, and would fometimes lay, in the Mift of their Barbarities, If we kill one of you, we believe we shall not be hanged for it. Hard was the Cafe of honeft Men subject to the barbarous Pleasure of fuch inhuman Wretches.

In this Year were taken by Diftrefs for Meetings, by Warrants from Sir Francis Pane Justice,


Carried over 108 4 0
From John Cooksey, Edward Parker, Philip Manfull, William Watkins, Maurice Smith, William Smith, Jonathan Ruffel, Thomas Perriman, John Grinning, and Joseph Sturge, Goods to the Value of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brought over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Meetings at Newgate, by Warrant from Justice Meredith,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Thomas Hill and Richard Tupper, Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And for Meetings at Bednallton,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From John Boy and John Jones, to the Value of Margery Collins, Henry Abbey, Nebemiaub Stinchcomb, John Pearse, and Thomas Holbrow, Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 9  | 12 | 6  |

ANNO 1678. In this Year were taken for Meetings at Olveston, by Warrants granted by Sir Francis Panse,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Walter Summer, Francis Pinnell, Thomas Wiber, Richard Adams, William Peasly, William Cullford, and John Packer, Cattle and Horse worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samuel Thurston, Edward Hill, John West, Jonathan Ruffel, John Hollijer, and John Orchard, in Cattle, Horse, and other Goods, to the Value of Nathanael Thurston and John Edmonds, Corn worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 20  |   | 0  |

| 116 | 7  | 6  |

Taken also for the same Cause, by Warrants granted by Sir Baynham Throgmorton, for Meetings at Colford,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From John Gagyn, William Hibbs, Henry Lloyd, and Henry Howel, Goods to the Value of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For being at the same Meetings, Jenkin Hopkins of Colford was fined for himself and others 14 l. To levy this the Officers took out of his Shop, Cloth and other Goods; and at another Time rifed both his Shop and House, not leaving him so much as Bedclothes to cover himself, his Wife and Children. His Neighbours seeing the Cruelty of the Spoilers, wept for Grief, saying, they feared the Judgments of God would overtake them for such Doings.

John Reynolds of Berry-hill, had also many of his Goods taken away for a Fine of 10 l. 5 s. imposed on him for being at one of those Meetings.

On the 6th of November this Year, Robert Wall of Hatfield, had taken from him an Exchequer Process, for Abiency from the National Worship, a Mare and Colt worth 6 l. 10 s.

In this Year also were imprisoned on Writs de Excommunicacione capienda, for not coming to Church, so called, Matthew Andrews, Nathanael Cripps, John Witham, John Packer, Robert Tilly, Robert Neale, Nathanael Ogburne, Jenkin Hopkin, and Richard Weatmore, which last died about a Week after his Commitment.
Mary Langley, Agnes Hall, Anne Pearce, and Margery Elliott, were committed to Prison on a Sessions Process as Popish Recusants: And under the same Pretence an Indictment was laid against Zachariah Philips, Thomas Dale, Giles Clifford, and Edward Cox. At this Time several Contables who had made Diffidences, could not sell the Goods taken, for which Reason they could not make Return of the Fines; and the Informers, being hungry for their Share of the Spoil, complained to the Justices, who fined the Contables for not returning the Money before they had raised it. The Names of those Contables were John Seager, Thomas Stephens, Robert Hancock, William Richards, William Holland, and John Hancock.

In this Year James Pownell was sent to Prison by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Bristol, for dwelling with his own Wife, being married four Years before, but not according to the Form prescribed in the Liturgy.

ANNO 1681. John Roberts of Sidington, had Cattle, Malt, Goods, and Money taken from him for Tithes, at several Times, to the Value of 76l. The same Perion was also committed to Circeneyler Goal, at the Suit of George Bull Prick, but the Lady Dunck, of pure Charity and Compassion, paid the Prick about 4l. and also the Goaler's Fees, and so let him at Liberty, laying, that she could not be at Peace till she had done it. Thus Providence sometimes unexpectedly raises up Friends to succour the Distressed.

In this Year were also imprisoned for not paying Tithes, George White, Leonard Giff, William Wade, and William Wilkins.

In this Year John Boy, Nebemiah Stinchcomb, Daniel Wimball, Paul Sanders, and John Pearce, were committed to Prison for being at a Meeting, and the said John Pearce, an honest old labouring Man, died there.

Theophila Townend was sent to Prison by Justice George, for Preaching, and she asking him, Whether it was a Crime to direct People to turn from Ungodliness? He replied, Yes, that's enough. Some were committed to Prison, when, being taken at Meetings, they refused to give Sureties for their good Behaviour. viz. William Bowley, Richard Bowley, Amariah Drewett, Thomas Perriman, Thomas Wickham, Thomas Jefferies, and William Brotton. Alfo Robert Neale, Nathanael Osbourne, and Matthew Audover, were imprisoned on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo.

Taken this Year by Diffidces for Meetings,

From Richard Pritchard, John Doeing, Samuel Bishop, Levi Ware, John Curtis, George Bingham, Lydia Thorough, Nathanael Ogborne, and Samuel Edney, Goods worth £14s. 19d.


Thomas Chorneck of Tewksbury was excommunicated for Absence from the National Worship.

The Justices at their Sessions in the Month called January this Year, sent for Roger Cook, John Beard, and Francis Boy, tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and sent them to Prison for refusing it. And for the fame Cause, Henry Engle, Thomas Mannington, Nicholas Walsfield, Thomas Freeman, John Edmunds, John Elliot, Joseph Blink, John Webb, Daniel Bayley, Richard Green, Henry Biddell, Jane Elliott, Alice Cox, Anne Walshburne, Anne Holland, Hannah Mannington, Emma Fry, Elizabeth Langley, Anne C halftime, Anne Edmunds, Joanna Wager, Mary Arnold, Anne Green, and Jane James, were committed to Prison for some of the Women had Children fucking at their Breasts, and others of them were with Child, and the Prison being out of Repair, they were much incommoded.
**A Collection of the Sufferings**

GLOCESTER SHIRE. 1681.

| Meeting Stow, French-Hay, 5 & 18 Priof, At 10 the Priof. 17 16/. be Guilty, o Half 12 25 King^s-Wejlon, the Sadbury, |
|---|---|---|

Fremunired. Diffetizes for Meetings and Absence from the National Worship.

At a Meeting at Cirencefer, James George a Justice of the Peace, and others, put Thomas Loveday out of the Meeting, after which Richard Bowley pray'd, and the Justice fin'd him 20 l. Half of which he laid on Loveday, though not then in the Meeting, and the Conftables seized his Goods to the Value of 16 l. 4 s.

For a Meeting at William Loveday's in Painfawick, were taken

| From William Loveday, John Loveday, and Thomas Loveday, Goods worth | 39 16 0 |
| From Meetings at French-Hay, | 112 10 0 |
| From Thomas Hil, Walter Grimer, Abraham Atwood, Nehemiab Champion, Isaac James, Isaac Hathaway, Robert Rich, Richard Tipper, Christopher Holder, John James, Nathanael Haffins, and Richard Bickham, Goods worth | 30 0 0 |
| For Absence from the National Worship were taken | 13 1 0 |
| From Thomas Chorneck, a Cheft of Linen, with Brafs, Pewter, Bedding, Apparel, &c. to the Value of Abraham Atwood, Francis Shipley, Anthony Sturge, John James, Thomas Hil, Richard Tipper, William Ward, Thomas Prigg, John Ames, and Mary Millett, Goods worth | 15 18 0 |
| For another Meeting at French-Hay, taken | 33 12 0 |
| From John Cannings, Thomas Morris, and George Pearce, Goods worth | 244 17 0 |

Wickedness of an Apparitor.

At a Meeting at Nailfworth, Knowles an Apparitor, finding Oliver Sansom praying, cried out Come down Rogue. About three Weeks after, Warrants were iffued by Richard Pansons, Chancellor of Glocefer, by which were taken

| From Richard Smith, Robert Perkins, and Robert Langley, Goods worth | 25 6 0 |
| For Meetings at Sadbury, | 10 4 0 |
| From Thomas Curtis, John Dooding, Samuel Billop, and Elizabeth White, who was then in Priof for the fame Caufe, Goods worth | 28 16 0 |
| For Meetings at Stew, | 3 18 0 |
| From Samuel Robins, William Maynard, and William Stringer, to the Value of | 73 4 0 |

Esther
Chap. 15. of the People called QUAKERS.

Esther Boy of Lackington, occasionally visiting a Woman, one of her Friends at Badmanton, as they were sitting together, the Earl of Worcester's Clerk, suspecting a Meeting, went in, and finding only those two, was so enraged at the Disappointment, that he tore the said Esther's Neckcloth, bruised her Neck, pulled her away, and threw her over the Cell of the Door. Thus the hungry Informer, missing his Prey, gave Vent to his Fury, by an unmanly Abuse of an innocent Woman.

Anno 1683. On the 11th of the Month called May this Year, the Friends, who were Prisoners in Gloucester Castle, met together for the Exercise of religious Worship in the Prison, for which they were all fined by Richard Parson a Justice of the Peace: But most of their Houses had been too rifled before, that the Officers fought in vain to make Distresses: At length finding two Cows, the Property of William Wake, one of the Prisoners, they made Seizure of them, being worth 6l. About this Time Thomas Loveday, aged sixty eight Years, was imprisoned eight Months for Abstinence from the National Worship: And Thomas May, Sarah Asbrey, Margery Collins, Mary Boy, and Elizabeth Holborow, had been Prisoners as long for meeting together at Badmanton.

Taken for Meetings at Olveston by Officers and Informers, without producing any Warrant,

From John Bolton, Francis Pinnell, Richard Adams, John White, Nathanael Thorston, Thomas Sturge, and John Adams, Timber, Cattle, Sheep, and Goods, to the Value of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

They also took and carried away the Seats of the Meeting-house, worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

114 15 0

For Meetings at French-Hay,

From John James, Robert Rich, Neboiah Champion, Hezekiah Cole, Thomas Atkins, John King, Isaac James, Jane Hathaway, and John Webb, Goods worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Meetings at Stoke-Orchard,

From Edward Edwards, Richard Allen, Humphry Overton, Cornelius Graffestock, and Margaret Edgington, Goods worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

74 14 0

On the 18th of the Month called August, Richard Parson, Chancellor of Gloucester, came to the Meeting-house at Camden, when the Doors were shut and no Perfon there: He, with such as attended him, burst open the Doors, and brake the Windows and Seats all to pieces, and departed with many Threats: Upon some Information of a Meeting there, he shortly after issued a Warrant, by which were taken

From William Heyders of Stanway, Goods and Timber, worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gervas Harris of Willersby, five Cows and an Horfe, worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paul Heron, a Cow worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

53 0 0

For
For Abcence from the National Worship, were taken from Paul Heron, Margaret Edgington, John Edgington, and Anthony Roberts, Goods worth 2l. 5s. Gervas Harris was committed to Prison by the following Mitimus, viz.

"To the Keeper of his Majefly's Goal at the Castle of Gloucefter.

W E fend you herewith the Body of Gervas Harris of Wiltshire, in the said County, being charged before us for refusing to find Security for his Personal Appearance at the next general Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden for the said County, to answer such Matters whereof he stands indicted. These are therefore in his Majefly's Name to command you to receive him into your Custody, and him fafely to keep till he be thence legally difcharged. Given under our Hands and Seals this 27th of September 1683.

"William Juxon,
"David Warren,
"Richard Parsons"

The Caufe of his Indictment, not exprefled in the Mitimus, was his Abfence from the National Worship, for which Caufe also many others were imprisoned this Year by Sessions-Procefs, viz. William Bowley, Richard Bowley, Philip Gray, John Dreyett, Thomas Hill, Jonathan Blanche, Thomas Meeks, John Meeks, Thomas Upton, Francis Pinell, Joseph Tankins, Richard Pritchard, Giles Clifford, Edward Dudge, Anne Marjou, and Hugh Wollington: And by Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, Richard Holland. About this Time also Roger Cook, John Beard, and Francis Boy, coming into the Hall at Sessions to hear the Trial of one of their Friends, were forced into the Court, had the Oath tendered them, and were fent to Prison, where they lay fourteen Months: Also Nathanael Roberts and Daniel Roberts, Brothers and Partners in Shop-keeping, after their Shop had been broken open, and much Goods taken away for Meetings, had the Oath tendered them, and were fent Prisoners to the Caflle: Their Houfe was left empty, and their Trade loft, to the very great Detriment of thofe confcientious young Men.

At the Sessions on the 17th of the Month called January, John Beard and Henry Afby were committed to Prison for refusing the Oath then again tendered them in Court. Also Theophila Townfend was at the fame Sessions difcharged from her long Imprifonment: But afterward, before the Sessions ended, the Oath of Allegiance was tendered her by the Juftices, and for refufing it she was fent again to Prison; from whence in a Letter dated the 29th of the fame Month, the defcribed the Proceedings of that Sessions in Manner following, viz.

"The Perfeutors wax worfe and worfe, and would make Friends their own Accufers; becaufe they cannot clear themselves of what they charge them, they make them Transgreflors. Several are indicted for not going to the Parifh-Church, io called; and asking for their Accufers, the Clerk, Benjamin Hyett, faid, I accufe you for the King and Papers do accufe you, (hoking fome Prefentments up.) And the Juftices faid, 'Tis not poifible for the King to prove you Guilty, but you must prove your felves Not guilty. So the Jury found Friends Guilty, when no Evidence came in againft them, and one Part or Half of Friends were abfen, and not in the Sight or Hearing of the Jury, and one fick and not at all in the Court, yet they proceeded to fine about twenty two of them 20l. a piece. They take no Notice of the Law, but their Wills. Juftice Powel faid, I broke the King's Law by Preaching. I faid, I had been Prisoner two Years, and was never convifled of the Breach of any Law. Powel, being Chairman, faid, The Court was not willing to difcharge me without Surrtries. I faid, I was discharged of that twelve Months since. Cutler faid, I was a dangerous Perfon, and the Court"
CHAP. 15. of the People called QUAKERS.

"Court was afraid to trust me without Sureties. I said, It is a poor Business for a Court of Justices to say they are afraid of such a poor weak Woman as I, that have been like to die several Times since I came into the Prison; so I was within these four Days, but the Lord hath raised me up, and made me able to appear before you, to see whether you will do me justice or no. How do you look upon me to be a dangerous Person? Do you suppose me likely to raise an Army to subvert the Government? The Law says, no Person shall be deprived of his Liberty unconvicted, and that I was never, for you have no Proof. They made me be taken away from speaking. The Goaler speaks of a clother Confinement to Friends, who several of them have been ill: One is gone Home sick of a Fever. The Justices, Cutler, Prowse, Dormant, George, Juxon, Player, Winter, the Chancellor Parfons, and others, were on the Bench: Prowse spake of discharging me, but Cutler said, If they did, I would be in again in a Month, and went on to fine Friends."—

Thus far Theophilus Townford's Letter, who was a virtuous Woman, and of great Understanding, but through the Rigour of the Laws, and the Severity of the Justices, she underwent an hard and close imprisonment several Years together, for the Cause of Religion and a good Confidence.

In this Year died Prisoners, Thomas May, Ralph Laugley, and Thomas Halborough.

ANNO 1684. On the 10th of the Month called June this Year, Samuel Robin was taken at a Meeting, and committed to Prison, where he lay four Months. At the same Time were also Prisoners, John Stevens, Walter Grimer, William Burton, Henry Pottin, Robert Rich, and John Bett.

On the 26th of September, John King was sent to Prison, and on the 29th, William Ward and Nathaniel Hophins.

On the 7th of October, Thomas Mason, Richard Philpot, Daniel Hayward, Thomas Allen, Richard Rogers, Margaret Skinner, Elliner Jefferies, and Elizabeth Shepherd, were taken from a Meeting and sent to Prison. Allo William Bale, William Moore, John Webb, William Butcher, and John James, were committed to Prison on an Indictment for a Month's Abseince from the National Worship: And for the fame Caufe Richard Bowley suffered Diffreis of his Goods to the Value of 20s.

On the 1st of the Month called February, the said Richard Bowley being asleep in Bed about nine at Night, Officers broke the Door open, and two of them fluid in the Houfe all Night, and the next Day carried away Barley and Malt to the Value of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30l. 0s. 0d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From John Stevens and Philip Gray, Goods worth

| 2 0 0 |

Taken also for Meetings,

From Giles Clifford, Zachary Phillps, Nathanael Criggs, Grace Chefer, Daniel Hayward, Thomas Baker, Elizabeth Sanford, and Richard Skinner, Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Calves, Pigs, Hay, Goods and Money, to the Value of

| 176 18 10 |

| 217 18 10 |

ANNO 1685. In this Year was taken for Tithes,

From Thomas Hill of Winterborn, Corn worth

| 47 2 0 |

John Trumau, John James, Robert Rich, William Atwood, William Bull, Daniel Packer, and Joseph Cawings

| 25 15 0 |

Francis Boy, Christopher Young, Thomas Perryman, John Adams, Francis Pinell, and John Bolton, Corn worth

| 32 14 0 |

Vol. I. L.11 Car. over 105 11 0
A Collection of the Sufferings

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1685.

From Andrew Williams, Nathanael Thurston, Jenkin Hopkin, Richard Bowley, William Bowley, John Lyfellers, and Thomas Edwards, to the Value of Brought over

105 11 0

43 18 0

149 9 0

J. Russell imprisoned.

In the same Year Jonathan Russell of Littleton, suffered imprisonment for refusing to pay Tithes. For a Meeting at Thornbury, on the 5th of the Month called July, were taken

l.  s.  d.

26 19 0

30 0 0

38 5 4

95 4 4

Discharges for Meetings.

From Edward Parker, Thomas Farr, John Clark, William Pitcher, Edward Hill, John Thurston, and John Gainer, Goods worth

For a Meeting at the House of Thomas Daniel in Stinchcomb, they took from him Corn, Hay, and Goods, worth

And from Robert White, Thomas Alway, Edward Parker, John Coxley, and Jacob Heasling, to the Value of

Taken for Absence from the National Worship,

From the aforesaid Thomas Daniel, Malt, Household Goods, and Money, worth

And from Matthew Freeman of Stone, for his Wife's Absence, 100l. worth of Goods, which he, being no Quaker, redeemed by compounding with the Sheriff, for

From Thomas Loveday jun. Goods worth

which the Officers fold for 10l.

John Mason, William Loveday, Roger Townsend, and Thomas Stinchcomb,

Richard Wilkins Goods worth 100l. which they fold for 30l. They took also out of his Wife's Pocket by Force in Money 6l.


Jenkin Hopkin, Joseph Heathcot, and Charles Allen

42 15 0

461 5 0

Discharges for Absence from the National Worship.

When the Bayliffs seized Charles Allen's Goods, a Servant of his having Money in his Breeches, which hung in one of the Rooms, he went to take it out, which one of the Bayliffs obsevering, and threatening to shoot him, extorted it from him by force.

Taken for Absence from the National Worship,

From Richard Bowley, Richard Skinner, Thomas Mason, Giles King, and Samuel Sheers, Goods worth

H. Riddall died a Prisoner.

About this Time Elizabeth Parker and Elizabeth Sanford were imprisoned by a Sessions Process, and Henry Riddall, an ancient Man, of Gloucester, died a Prisoner.

Taken more, on the Conventicle Act,

From Daniel Parker, Daniel Ware, Joseph Canning, Joseph Glover, and John Grining, Goods worth

Carried over

l.  s.  d.
CHAP. 15. of the People called QUAKERS.

From Edward Parker, John Gainer, John Simonds, Thomas Davis, Thomas Soley, and Paul Heron, Goods to the Value of

\[
\begin{array}{lccc}
\text{l.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\
\hline
\text{Brought over} & 18 & 2 & 8 \\
\hline
\text{GLOCES.} & 65 & 5 & 0 \\
\hline
\text{TER.} & \text{SHIRE.} & 83 & 7 & 8 \\
\end{array}
\]


Richard Bowley and Amariah Drewett, for refusing to contribute toward the Charge of the County Militia, had Malt and Hay taken from them to the Value of 4l.

ANNO 1686. A Lift of the Prisoners called Quakers, who were discharged out of Prison in this County, at the Quarter Sessions held in the Month called April this Year, by Virtue of King James the Second's Proclamation, is as follows, viz.

Out of the County Goal fifty six, namely,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theophila Townsend</th>
<th>Richard Holland</th>
<th>Hugh Wallington</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hill</td>
<td>Thomas Meeks</td>
<td>John Meeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Upton</td>
<td>Zachary Phillips</td>
<td>Joseph Tomlins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Clifford</td>
<td>Nathanael Deane</td>
<td>Edward Dodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Mawson</td>
<td>John Bolton</td>
<td>Walter Grimer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Burton</td>
<td>John Bet</td>
<td>Henry Pontin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Ricb</td>
<td>Nathanael Hafkins</td>
<td>John King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Ward</td>
<td>Daniel Hayward</td>
<td>Thomas Mason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Philpot</td>
<td>Margaret Skinner</td>
<td>Richard Rogers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Allen</td>
<td>William Ball</td>
<td>Ellinor Jeffries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Shepherd</td>
<td>John James</td>
<td>William Butcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Moore</td>
<td>John Thurnton</td>
<td>John Webb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cocksey</td>
<td>Joseph Player</td>
<td>Edward Parker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Mabbett</td>
<td>John Merrick</td>
<td>John White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Mabbett</td>
<td>Robert White</td>
<td>Thomas Daniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Alway</td>
<td>Jonathan Ruffel</td>
<td>Elizabeth Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Ford</td>
<td>Nathanael Oghurne</td>
<td>Matthew Andrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Neale</td>
<td>Thomas Loveday sen.</td>
<td>George White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Asby</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And out of the City Prison fifteen, viz.

| John Edmunds        | Thomas Monington | Thomas Freeman |
| And Anne his Wife   | And Hannah his Wife | Alice Cox |
| Richard Green       | Jane James       | Emma Fry     |
| Henry Engley        | Daniel Bailey    | Ellinor Calice |
| And Elizabeth his Wife | Joane Wager  | Anne Holland |

ANNO 1689. After the Accession of King William and Queen Mary to Poll-Tax. the Throne, a Poll-Tax was levied by Act of Parliament, wherein Preachers were charged for their Stipends or Pay. Several of the People called Quakers were affected as Preachers upon that Act, but as they received no Stipend or Pay, they thought it a Dishonour to their Profession of a free Ministry,
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

Ministry, to make such Payments, which for that Reason they refused; and several suffered Distresses of their Goods for such Refusal, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thomas Hill, John Cooksey, Joseph Cannings, John Curtis, John Doodying, Thomas Morris, and Walter Grimer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Having thus related the Sufferings in this County, we proceed to Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

CHAP. XVI.

HAMPShIRE and ISLE of WIGHT,

Anno 1653.

Taken for Tithes, from

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tithes</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Day of the Isle of Wight, for</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Biddell, for</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Page of Berriton, for</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Reeves of Swanmore, for</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 16 9 0 Taken 47 15 0

ANNO 1655. On the 18th of the Month called July, Thomas Robertson and Ambrose Rigg, being at Basingstoke, were told, that the Priest of that Parish had uttered several invective Speeches against them; they, desirous to clear themselves, went to the Priest to come to them, but received this short Answer, I will not come: You may expect to be shortly in Prison. They nevertheless held a Meeting in a Friend's Yard, to which many of the Town resorted. As one of them was Preaching, the Priest, with a Justice of the Peace, and some others, came, and in much Anger demanded, What is a Tanrail here? By what Authority do you speak here? The Friends answered, Our Authority is from the Lord. The Justice answered, I have Authority to try you; and so tendered them the Oath of Abjuration, and for refusing to Swear, sent them to Prison, where they were kept a number: After which they examined them separately, and took away their Money, Bible, Inkhorns, Knives, and Papers, but next Morning, they refused their Money: On the third Day the Justice, with Officers, came to the Prison, and asked them, whether they were not subject in Kent? for, said he, loathingly, I know you will not lie. They answered him No. Nevertheless he caused them to be thrashed, that he might see their Shoulders. This Usage seem'd on purpose to affront and deride them. After this he again tendered them the Oath, and continued them in Prison, strictly charging that none of their Friends should come near them. After fifteen Weeks they were set at Liberty by an Order of Sessions. Robert Hodgson coming to visit them, was not suffered. He then went to a Meeting at the House of William Knight, and there preached. As he was speaking, a Justice of the Peace came in, and called out, Where's the
CHAP. 16. of the People called QUAKERS.

the Preacher? The Woman of the House answered, Here is a Friend of mine. The Justice then said to Robert, Whence come you? He answered, From Reading. The Justice said, What do you here? He answered, I came to visit my Friends in Prison. The Justice replied, You shall go and see them: And thereupon tendered him the Oath, and sent him instantly to Goal, having first rifled his Pockets, and taken away his Letters. He was detained there fourteen Weeks.

ANNO 1656. Humphry Smith having been at a Meeting in John Read’s House near Ringwood, William Bayly and Anthony Mellidge, Travellers, tarried there with him: They were sent for by a Justice, who sent them to Goal: Their Mitimus was thus, viz.

"Southampton, 1s.

I S N D you herewith the Bodies of Humphry Smith, of Cocketune in the County of Hartfor; Anthony Mellidge, of Lime in the County of Dorset; and William Bayly of Ringwood, and for that they have been charged before me, with several Misdemeanours by them committed at Poole in the Parish of Ringwood, and for that they refused to find Sureties for their Appearance at the next general Affizes to be held for this County, and in the mean Time to be of the good Behaviour.

"These are therefore to require you to receive them the said Humphry Smith, Anthony Mellidge, and William Bayly, into your Custody, and them safely keep in your Common Goal, until they shall be delivered by due Course of Law, and hereof fail you not. Given under my Hand and Seal the 27th Day of February 1657.

"John Bulkley."

The Place of William Bayly’s Residence was left out of the Warrant, because he was born in the Parish where he then was: Nor was the Mitimus true in saying, they were charged with Misdemeanours, for no Body had accused them of any. At the next Affizes they were sent to the House of Correction, and kept there fourteen Weeks, till discharged by Order of a Committee of Parliament.

In this Year Ambrose Rigg, for uttering a Christian Exhortation to the People in the Place of publick Worship at Southampton, was sent to Prison. For the same Caufe Ellen Embree and Anne Herjent were fined 5l. each, and for Non-payment were kept in the House of Correction seven Weeks; where John Cannon for the like fine was also detained five Months. Mary Sper suffered ten Months Imprisonment for reprouing the Prict of Basingstoke: Stephen Bruns, for exhorting the People at Southampton to Repentance, was imprisoned in the House of Correction at Winchester thirteen Weeks.

James Potter of Baghurst, for reading a Paper of Christian Advice to the People, after Sermon, in the Steeple-house there, was committed to Winchester Goal till the Affizes; where the Cause of his Commitment appearing insufficient, he ought to have been released; but the Court took Occasion against him for appearing with his Hat on, fined him 5l. and sent him again to Prison, where he lay two Years and two Months longer.

John Wigg of Preston-Candover, and Richard Wigg, for not paying Tithes, were imprisoned at Basingstoke.

Thomas Murford and Katharine Evans, for meeting with their Friends in the Isle of Wight, after many Abuses from the rude People there, were banished the Island. And for Meetings in the same Island, John Day and Winsford Newton were imprisoned in Winchester Goal, and at the next Sessions the former was sent to the House of Correction, and the latter acquitted.

ANNO 1658. William Baker and Richard Baker, for speaking against the Priest of Bramshott, respecting an exorbitant Seizure of Thomas Biddle’s Goods for Tithes, were imprisoned twenty four Weeks, during which Time two Sessions were held, and nothing laid to their Charge. At length they were released.

Mitimus of H. Smith, A. Mellidge, and W. Bayly, to Prison.

Mittimus of A. Rigg, and others prejudiced for Preaching.

J. Potter in Prison.

Field for his Hat.

Tithes.

Banishment.

Imprisonments.

Sunday imprisonments and their Causes.
released by order of a Committee of Parliament: As was also Elizabeth Streeter, who had been twenty one Weeks in Winchester Goal for some Words she had spoken to a Priest on the Highway. Edith Hazard suffered nine Weeks Imprisonment for speaking to the People in the Place of publick Worship at Southampton. Daniel Baker, for the like Caufe, was sent to Winchester Goal, and at the Sessions was removed to the House of Correction, where he was detain'd nine Weeks. At the same Time George Henderson was also imprisoned there.

William Knight of Bosingsboke, for visiting his Friends in Prison there, was confined in the same Goal thirteen Weeks.

Ambrose Riggs, as he was going to visit his Friends in Prison at Southampton, was seized on by a Constable and other Officers, who pull'd him down Stairs, took him by the Throat, set him on a Cowle-Staff, from which they let him fall, then dragg'd him by the Feet, with his Back on the Ground, to the Cage, pulling the Hair off his Head, and tearing his Clothes. After this he was by the Mayor's Order whipt in the Market-place, then was he thrown down backward into a Wheelbarrow, carried fo up a Part of the Street, then thrown into a Dung-Cart, and fo sent away from Titching to Titching, and threatened, that if he came again, he should be whipt twice as much, burnt on the Shoulder, and banished the Land. Mott barbarous was this Ufage of an innocent Man, for no other Offence than performing the Christian Duty of visiting those that were in Prison. The same Person at another Time, visiting a fick Friend, was taken and carried before two Justices, who, because he refused to pull off his Hat at their Command, sent him to Prison, where he lay five Weeks.

Philip Bence and his Brother were put into the Gatehoufe at Winchester, and kept there all Night, for visiting their Friends in Prison. Also Edward Jessop, for carrying a Letter from one of his Friends in Winchester Goal to a Justice of the Peace, was sorely beaten, kick'd and abused by the Justice's Servants.

Anne Potter of Bagburst was imprisoned at Cheney Court Prison near Winchester twenty eight Weeks, for Tithes; and her Brother Richard Potter, for the same Tithes of 5l. Value, had his Goods taken by Diftref's to the Value of 17l. Richard Deane and William Pace were also this Year imprisoned for not paying Tithes.

ANNO 1659. Thomas Welford, for a Demand of 3l. for Tithes, had his Goods taken away to the Value of 12l. 10s. And in this Year several Persons for Claims of 1l. 9s. 3d. for Seeplc-house Rates, suffered Diftref's of Goods to the Value of 11l. 12s.

ANNO 1660. In this Year were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Mares and two Cows worth</th>
<th>Mares and two Cows worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Streeter</td>
<td>42 o o</td>
<td>15 o o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Biddle</td>
<td>42 o o</td>
<td>15 o o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57 o o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"John Bishop of Gatecomb in the Isle of Wight, a poor labouring Man, having a large Family dependent on his Labour, was imprisoned in Winchester Goal for Tithes, twenty Weeks.

On the 10th of October, John Pigeon of Crawley, on an Information of a Meeting at his House, was brought before the Justices, who required Bond that no more fuch Meetings should be held there: This he refused, but told them, if any were he would give them timely Notice, that they might hear and see what was said and done: This not satisfying them, they tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and upon his Refufal to take it, committed him to the County Goal. About a Month after, Samuel Pigeon, his Brother, who directed his Affairs in his Absence, was also sent to Prison for the same Cause; and the Care of his House being then left to his Wife, two Lads, and a Labourer, the Informers
In the Course of Actions, which were taken against those who were imputable for the Wantonness of the People, a Crew of Disorderly Fellows refuting their Purposes, did not only take and destroy many Plants of the Country, but also burnt great Fires near the Houses, and exercised Rampaging, Drunkenness, and other wicked Practices. They utterly spoiled a new-planted Orchard, plucking up the young Apple-Trees, and other Plants by the Roots, and made such Havock of the poor Man's Estate, that his Damage was computed to be at least 500l. All this was done without any Colour of Law; and when the Informers were asked, How they could justify such Actions? they immediately answered, We have him for his own Benefit, and shall take care to keep him there secure from prosecuting us: And, it seems, the Justices, who knew of and concurred at these Actions, were of the same Mind, for they fined the Guider 5l. only for giving the Prisoner the Liberty of a little fresh Air, an Indulgence commonly granted to others in his Custody.

On the thirteenth of the Month called January, Ambrose Rigg, travelling on Horseback, was carried before the Lieutenant of the County, who ordered him to be stript and search'd, sent away his Mare by a Soldier, kept him on the Guard that Night, and next Day sent him to Winchester, where, after four Days Confinement in the Marshal's House, the Oath of Allegiance was tendered him by some Justices, who, upon his refusing it, committed him to the County Goal, where he lay above four Months.

On the 13th Henry Streeter, Robert Biddle, William Valler, Edmund Heath, Henry Wake, Nicholas Eede, William Blanfbatt, Robert Terry, Henry Elliott, Nicholas Lamy, John Lack, John Wigg, John Page, John Marshall, James Complin, John Howard, and James Collier, were seized at a Meeting in Alton, dragged by Force through the Streets to an Inn, kept there by Soldiers three Days and Nights, then put into a Waggon, and carried to Alresford, where they were kept at an Inn all Night, and not suffered to have any Beds: Next Morning they were conducted to Winchester, and committed to the Marshal's Custody, by whom they were carried before some Justices of the Peace, and they, after tendering them the Oath, committed them to Prison.

On the 17th William Buckland, going to visit his Sister, was taken by a Constable, and carried before the Justices at Winchester, who, more like wanton Boys than grave Magistrates, made the innocent Man a Subject of their Scorn and Derision, telling him, if he would pull off his Hat they would let him at Liberty: At length they tendered him the Oath, and sent him to Goal.

On the 17th of the Month called February, William Rutter, taken at a Meeting in Portsmouth, was committed by the Mayor to a close flinking Prison, in which through Coldness of the Place, and want of Air, he fell sick and died within a Month.

About this Time William Gill, William Valler, and Elizabeth Streeter, for refusing to pay toward the Charge of the County Militia, were imprisoned at Winchester fifteen Days, and afterward had their Goods taken by Diffrebs to the Value of 8l. 5s.

ANNO 1661. In this Year were taken for Tithes,

| From William Valler of Heath, for 8l. demanded, twenty seven Head of Cattle worth | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| William Gill of the same, for 2l. demanded, Cattle, Horses, and Hogs worth | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Edmund Heath of the same, for 2l. 10s. demanded, Cattle to the Value of | 21 | 0 | 0 |

For Demands of 12l. 10s. Taken 148 | 0 | 0
of the Month called April this Year. A faithful Man, who, after a long Course
of manifold Sufferings for his religious Testimony, laid down his Head in
Peace.

ANNO 1662. On the 14th of September, Thomas Willis of Totton, taken
at a Meeting, was by the Mayor of Southampton committed to Prison, where
he died after about seven Months Confinement, contentedly laying down his
Life for his Conftancy in Religion.

That our Readers may form a just Idea of the Suffering of this People in
this County, let them peruse the following

" Transcript of a Letter, written by some of the Prisoners to the
" Justices of the Peace at Winchester Sessions, dated the 13th of
" the Month called January 1662.

" W E are Men that do fear the Lord, and do also truly desire Peace
with and amongst all Men, amongst whom we have likewise beheld
our selves in Peace and Quietness, labouring with our Hands in the Things
that are honest, whereby to provide for our selves and Families, continuing
also in Carefulness therein, that though we suffer in Body and Estate, that
neither we nor they might be chargeable to any; neither have we wilfully
provoked the Officers and Rulers against us, but in Humility, in that we
dare not but obey the Law that made us, in waiting upon him, for the which
only, and for no other Caufe on our Parts, we have already suffered before
this Imprifonment, so much Cruelty and inhuman Ufage, that several Sheets of
Paper might be filled therewith, though it would not be easily to be believed,
that Englishmen should so unmercifully be abused by Soldiers and other Men
of their own Nation, as hath been daily inflicted upon us in the Town of Port-
smouth, the Place of our Abode and Habitations, where, for the Space of one
Year and an Half, few First-days therein but we were by the rudest Soldiers
that they could chuse for that Purpofe, and such like Officers, either haled
out of our Meetings, before the Law was made against it, or beat forth
with much Violence, or thurf or beat with Muskets along the Streets, or
punched or knocked with the great End of Muskets, and so with Violence
drove forth at the Gates, from our own Habitations, and then were hindered
from coming again to our Employments, or most if not all of these Things
were daily inflicted on us, with many more cruel Beatings and bruifing of our
Bodies than is here written, and our Goods have been spoiled, and some
 carried away, and our Windows battered down, even after we were beaten
and turned out as aforefaid; and such First-days as we escaped thefe Things,
we were shut up together in our own Houfe, and armed Men fet on every
Side to keep us in, both Men and Women, in a molt evil and unfeemly
Manner, and Food denied to be brought in unto us, and sometimes our
Food that was sent us taken away by the Soldiers, and at other Times we
were some of us kept in several nasty Holes, which is fo bad, that moft
People eleem it an hard Thing for the worst Felons or Offenders to be
kept there a few Days, where we were constrained to lie several Weeks,
having alo both Friends and our own Wives and Relations, yea, and Food
it felf, and needful Things then kept alo from us: And in Felton’s Hole the
Waves of the Sea have fo beat in on one of us in Winter Seafon, that he
has froid in Water up to the Ankles, for the which Things the Lord God
hath and will visit them that were the Actors thereof.

And when we had, for the Space of one Year and an Half, in much Pa-
tience suffered many such Things as aforefaid, then did the Rulers of the
Nation add Affliction to our long grieved Souls, by making a Law, that
not above five might depart from their Habitations, and assemble together
under Pretence of Worhip; the which, though our Meetings were not in
Pretence, but really intended, and absolutely for, the Worhip of God, yet
" notwithstanding
notwithstanding, though we were not this Time (for which we yet suffer) the Number of those that departed from our Habitations, and so not Tranfgreffors of the Law, as we made it appear unto the Mayor and Rulers that committed us; neither could they themselves affirm and prove that we had therein tranfgressed that Law; yet notwithstanding they imposed the utmost Penalty upon us, which in the said Law is mentioned against them that tranfgress it, and so kept us full three Months in Prison in that Town, and three Weeks more over than the three Months. And then in our Mittimus they did not so much as deal justly with us, but writ therein, that we were lately taken at a Meeting, as though it had been very lately indeed, and thereby have sought to conceal the long Imprisonment we had then suffered for the said Meeting therein signified, and concerning which we have also suffered three Weeks more in this Prison of Winchester this 12th of the Eleventh Month 1662.

And these our Hardships, and unreasonable Sufferings, and grievous Abuses, do even cause a Cry for Mercy, and may claim Compassion in Equity, as well as Justice, from you, who in Justice ought to shew Mercy in relieving the Oppressed, who have suffered all these Things, only on Account of some Difference in Opinion in Matters of Religion, or Matter in us of Conscience to God, wherein also the King’s late Declaration offereth us Relief, the Benefit whereof we shall gladly receive; but if otherwise, then we say, the Will of the Lord be done, whom we dare not but follow, though it should be to the Loss of all.

John Austin
William Buckland
Nicholas Complin
Jonas Goff
Thomas Cozens
William Jennings.

At the same Time was a Prisoner also together with them in Winchester Goal, Humphry Smith, sent thither by the following Mittimus, viz.

To the Keeper of his Majesty’s Goal at Winton, or to his sufficient Deputy, Greeting.

You shall herewithal receive the Body of Humphry Smith, who was taken at an unlawful Meeting at Alton, being a Ringleader and one of the Chief of the Quakers, who travelleth the Country to seduce the People, and disturb his Majesty’s Peace, contrary to the Law in that Behalf made and provided. These are therefore in his Majesty’s Name to will and require you forthwith, that you receive the Body of him the said Humphry Smith into your Custody, and him to detain in your said Goal until he shall be delivered from thence by due Order of Law. Given under our Hands and Seals at Alton, the 14th Day of October, in the thirteenth Year of his Majesty’s Reign, Anno Dom. 1661.

John Norton,
Humphry Bennett.

He was kept under close Confinement, and never called to answer at any Assizes or Sessions, nor suffered to go out at any Time, and his Friends were frequently denied the Liberty of visiting him, until at length he died there on the 4th Day of the Month called May 1663. This good Man had a Forefight of his Death, and said to some of his Friends, that he had a narrow Path to pass through: And more than once signified, be saw he should be imprisoned, and that it might cost him his Life. In the Time of his Sickness he expressed himself thus, My Heart is filled with the Power of God: It is good for a
Man at such a Time as this, to know the Lord to be his Friend. And at another Time, Lord, thou hast sent me forth to do thy Will, and I have been faithful unto thee in my small Means, which thou hast committed to me; but if thou wilt yet try me further, thy Will be done. Also he said, I am the Lord's, let him do what he will. And when near his Departure, he pray'd thus, O Lord, hear the inward Sighs and Groans of thine Oppressed, and deliver my Soul from the Oppressor. Hear me, O Lord, uphold and preserve me. I know that my Redeemer dwelleth. Thou art strong and mighty, O Lord. He also pray'd, that God would deliver his People from their Oppressors. And for those that had been convinced by his Ministry, that God would be their Teacher. He continued sweetly still and senible unto the End, and died in perfect Peace.

There had been committed to Southampton Goal in this and the two preceeding Years, George Embree, Thomas Jacob, John Cannons, John Dormfield, Leonard Williams, William Portsmouth, Thomas May, Thomas Cleverly, John Tugwell, John Prangnell, Thomas Willis, Richard Blandy, George Jackson, Henry Paynter, Jonathan Hopkins, Michael Fosher, Roger Curtis, Robert Wadsfield, Alexander Pyott, William Baddicent, and William Pinfmore: Of whom, sixteen were indicted at the Sessions, on the 11th of the Month called January 1663, for being at an unlawful Assembly. But the Court having Reaion to think that Indecent insufficient, refused to proceed upon it: But, instead of that, fined the Prisoners for a pretended Contempt of the Court in appearing with their Hats on, and so sent them back to Priron, where they lay long after. There had been also imprisoned in Wiston Goal, Thomas Ham, Stephen Glasf, Henry Mullins, William Knight, and John Bishop.

In this Year also, James Potter was prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes: And Ellen Embree, Elizabeth Cole, Honour Antran, Avice Ford, Ursula Tugwell, Rebecca Culverden, Mary Pytt, and Thomasin Blinfon, were committed to Bridewell for refusing to take the Oaths.

ANNO 1663. William Gill of Hedley, for Tithes of nine Acres of Land, had taken from him three Cows worth 17l.

On the last Day of the Month called May, George Jackson, John Bishop, Philip Bence, Robert Mercer, James Miller, Thomas Mimmer, Martin Bence, Edward Pritchett, John Hodder, Nicholas Complin, John Rogers, James Puckeridge, and James Hide, being some of them on the Road, some in a Friend's House, others in an Orchards, and in other Places near Ringswood, were taken up by an officious Constable, with an Officer and Soldiers, without any Warrant, and being carried before two Justices of the Peace, were by them committed to Priron, the Justices alluding, that though they had not met, there was reason to believe they intended to meet: Thus they stretch't the Law to the Punishment of Mens supposed Intentions who had not actually transgress'd: At the next Assizes they were fined 12l. each, and continued under close Confinement above half a Year after, when, by the Golder's Favour, they obtained some Liberty, but were Prisoners at large several Years, in which State Nicholas Complin died, and others of them continued till releaved by the King's Letters Patent in 1672.

On the 10th of the Month called August, Job Hounfam was committed to Priron, and while there had his Goods taken away to the Value of 20l. for the Tithes of one Year for a Farm of but 12l. Yearly Rent. Two Days after Jofiah Wickham for 30l. demanded for Tithes, was sent to Priron, where he continued several Years.

ANNO 1664. Thomas Walter of Waltham, and Thomas Penford a poor Blacksmith, having a Wife and three Children, whose Support depended on his Labour, for refusing to pay a Church-Rate, so called, were by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo committed to Winchester Goal on the 3d of October, where, after three Years and an Half Imprisonment, Thomas Penford died; the Demand on him was but 1d. and the other continued much longer in Priron. For the same Cause also the said Thomas Walter, Mary Lynn, and John Bishop, suffered Ditrefs of Goods for small Sums demanded. In the same Year also,
Of the People called QUAKERS.

Also the same Thomas Walter, for a Demand of 3l. for Tithes, had taken from him four Cows, two Horses, several Hogs, Boards, Wood, and other Goods, to the Value of 50l. William Valler, for a Claim of 6l. for Tithe, had nineteen head of Cattle taken from him worth 90l. And William Gill, for Tithe of but 20s. Value, suffered Diffrets of four Cows worth 12l. Exorbitant were theses Seizures, whereby they took 150l. for only 10l. demanded.

In this and the next preceding Year they were imprisoned at Southampton, for their attending religious Meetings, George Embree, Thomas May, Thomas Crowdr, Richard Blandy, Alexander Pyott, Henry Poynter, Peter Shaply, John Martin, John Pragnell, Peter Barger, Elizabeth Cole, Ellen Embree, Grace Fletcher, Joyce Mannors, John Dornford, Thomas Jacob, and Richard Crowder: Alto James Hunt, and Richard Crowder.

ANNO 1665. On the 19th of October this Year, Elizabeth Streeter was prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, and committed to Winchester Goal.

ANNO 1667. On the 30th of the Month called April this Year, John Bishop of Gatecomb in the Isle of Wight, having been prosecuted to an outlawry for Tithes, at the Suit of Thomas Pettis Priest, was committed to Prison, and continued there near fix Years.

ANNO 1668. Richard Potter of Bagbury, for a Demand of 6l. 19s. for Tithes, had Goods taken from him worth 20l. In this Year also Nicholas Esdes of Froyle, was committed to the County Goal on a Writ de Excommunicatio capiendo.

ANNO 1670. William Jennings of Ramsey, was committed to the Common Goal of this County, on the 20th of the Month called July, on a Writ de Excommunicatio capiendo. On the 3d of the same Month Nicholas Gates was much abused by the Servants of a Justice, who came to a Meeting at the House of Nicholas Esdes of Froyle, and caused the Friends to be pull'd out of the Place, and then proceeded to fine them; Diffrets were soon after made, by which were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Gates, Thomas Bullock, Roger Gates, John Marshall, Robert Terry, Richard Chandler, and Andrew Ruffell, Goods worth</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joane Slay, Joane Carrell, Richard Hall, George Vider, John Inwood, Thomas Strickland, and Peter Batyly, Goods worth</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the 10th of the same Month was a Meeting at Mofes Neave's in Alton, for which his Goods were distrained to the Value of 36l. For some Months after the Meetings in that Town were molested by Order of the Justices, and those who met were not suffered to assemble in the Meeting-house, but constrained to keep without Doors in all Weather, which they did, through many Abuses, with singular Patience and Confinancy.

On the 28th of September, the Mayor of Southampton sent Constables to a Meeting at the House of George Embree; they took eleven Men and several Women, whom they brought before him and another Justice: They took Occasion against the Men about their Hats, and sent them to a nasty Prison, where they were kept six Days. They find'd John Ford for himself, his Wife, and nine others: They also find'd George Embree 20l. for his House, and granted Warrants, by which their Goods were taken away to the Value of 36l. 10s.

On the 29th of November, the Wife of Samuel Burgess of Brimpton in Berkshire, was buried in a Burying-Ground of the People called Quakers, at Bagbury. The Priest of that Parish, whose Name was Woodward, informed a Justice, procured a Warrant, came with several Attendants, and took an Account of their Names. A Woman spoke a few Words at the Grave, whom he charged his Attendants to take into Custody, which they refused: This angered

---

H A M P-
SHIRE, 235
8C.
1664.

Exhorbitate Seizures.
Imprisonments for Meeting.
Long Imprisonments.

1. W. Jennings
bye a like Writ

2. M. Neave
distrain'd

3. Confined to meet without Doors

4. Imprisonments and Fines

5. A Burial doesn't a Convictmide.
A Collection of the Sufferings

H A M P S H I R E, 8c.
1670.

him, and he gave them many Threats. Upon his Report to the Justices, they had a Fine on several of the Friends for being at a Conventicle, and shortly after they suffered Distresses of their Goods, viz. Richard Potter, Thomas May, and Samuel Burgis, to the Value of 25l. 6s.

The said Samuel Burgis dwelling in Berkshire, the Justices sent a Certificate to Justice Kingsmill in that County, who gave his Warrant for Distresses, which Thomas Worrall Priest of Brimpton, where Samuel dwelt, was very officious to execute, and sent his Man to see it delivered to the Confectable: And when the Confectable pleaded with the Priest, alleging that Burgis was in Prison, for he had been Prisoner a Year and an Half at Reading, and only obtained Leave to go to his Wife’s Burial, and that his Wife being dead, if they took away his Goods, his Children might become a Charge to the Parish, telling him, that he who was Minister of the Parish, ought to be a good Example of Meekness and Forbearance. The Priest replied, he did not care for that, he would make it cost them 5l. a Man, if they did not make Distresses, which was done very rigorously, for they took away all his Cows, and feiz’d a Mare of his coming laden from Market, nor would they suffer his Servants to go Home with her, but forced them to unload, and hired another in her stead. Thus this persecuting Priest promoted the Ruin of his Neighbour.

About this Time, for refusing to pay toward the Charge of the Militia, were taken,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>William Valler of Heathly, Cattle to the Value of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same Persons in this and the next Year, for Tithes of 31l. 8s. Value, had Goods taken from them worth 219l. 2s.

ANNO 1672. In this Year Philip Bence, Robert Meffer, Martin Bence, Thomas Manner, John Rogers, James Puckeridge, Edward Pritchett, John Bishop, and James Miller, were releated out of Prison in this County by the King’s Letters Patent for the general discharging of the said People.

ANNO 1674. Nicholas Eedes and William Newman, both of Freyle, were prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, at the Suit of Richard Farrer Priest of Freyle.

Taken also in this Year for Tithes,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>William Valler, Demand, Cattle worth 124 15 o</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>John Houison, Demand, Goods worth 7 0 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Edward Heath, Demand, Goods worth 14 0 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 15 14 0 Taken 145 15 0

Excessive Spoil.

Joane Tribe of Bramshott, for Tithe of a Farm of 30l. per Annum, had taken from her, Cattle and other Goods worth 119l. 11 s.

John Miles and his Wife, Jonathan Miles, Anthony Parde, Anne Miles, and Gilbert Neale, suffered Distresses of their Goods for Absence from the National Worship.

ANNO 1675. John Bishop of Gatcomb, at the Suit of John Woodcut Priest of that Parish, for a Demand of 6l. for Tithes, was committed to the Servants Ward at Newport in the Isle of Wight, on the 17th of September this Year, where he remained close Prisoner above two Years and an Half.

For a Meeting held at Newport on the 24th of September this Year, Frederick Perdue, a poor Boatsman, having a Wife and six small Children, had taken from him by the Mayor’s Order, two great Boats with all their Tackle, and also his Houphold Goods, the Town Servant charging the Officers to leave neither Bed, Dish, nor Spoon: And it was with much Difficulty they were diwaded
of the People called QUAKERS.

The A
their
bitter
Wincbejler
Execution,
Never
Some
After
Difirejfeu
bear
lively
O
their
18
O
perfecute
Child,
this
10
by
after
the
Perufal,
Worlship,
From
Bifhop's
Goal
Refl;
Tithes.
Richard
Parfon
pounded
this
By
this
the
Tithe-farmer,
and
worth
John
Valler,
for
6l. demanded
Priet of Heathly, Cattle, Calves, and Sheep,
worth
Joane Tribe of Bramshott, for Tithes usually va-
lued at 3l. 8s. Cattle and Horses worth
Thomas Downes, Richard Fatchett, Josias Wickham,
and Nicholas Woolfon, Corn and Hay worth

About this Time John Trimmer of Holybourne, and nine others, had com-
pounded with Henry Butler Priet of Alton, for 12l. per Annum for all their
Tithes. Trimmer was afterward convinced of the Quakers Principles, and the
Parfon prosecuted him singly for the whole Claim from himself and all the
Reft: Some of the others evaded Payment, and left the poor Quaker to bear
the whole Burden: The Priet got an Execution, and took away his Cattle and
Corn to the Value of 74l. 6s. 7d.

ANNO 1677. Taken

From John Valler, for a Year's Tithe of 6l. Value, by an
Execution, at the Suit of William Clear
Tithe-farmer, Cattle and Sheep worth
Josias Wickham, Nicholas Woolfon, Richard Fatchett,
and Thomas Downes, Hay, Corn, and Wool,
worth

ANNO 1678. Stephen Whitland, was twice committed to Prietion, in this
and the next Year, by the Mayor of Winchester, for refusing to Swear.
Robert Reeves of Drexford, had his Lands of 13l. 10s. per Annum seized,
by Force of the Statute against Popifh Recantants.
In this or the preceding Year Mojes Neave, Nicholas Gates, and Joane Sly,
after a Procution in the Eccleiaftical Court for Abfence from the National
Worship, were by Writs de Excommunica capienda committed to Winchester
Goal: After feveral Weeks Confinement there, they were released by the
Bifhop's Order.
Among the Records of this County, we find a Paper fuppofed to be writ by
Richard Hubbertborn, which, containing a lively Description of this religious
People, at their first Appearance in England, we think worthy the Reader's
Perufal, viz.

"A short and true Relation of the People called QUAKERS, in their
"first arising to bear Teftimony in England.

"THEY were a People that from their Infancy or Childhood (many of
"them) had earneft breathing Desires after the Living God, and to
"know him, sparing no Labour, neither omitting any Opportunity, in which
"they expected their Desires might be anfwered, being very tender in their
"Way, and also zealous for Religion, but ftil according to the Gift of their
"Knowledge: Never of a bitter Spirit, nor defirous to perfecute any for
"Matters of Religion, but of a gentle, teachable Qualification and Disposition,
"being willing to learn any Thing of the Knowledge of God, from any that
Vol. I.
0 o o
"had

A Relation of the early Tefimony-bearers among this People.
had learned it of the Father, and also willing to teach others any Thing
which they had received, their Minds being wholly devoted to God's Ser-
vice, and the Knowledge of his Ways; they having paffed through many
Profeffions of Religion, following that Rule of the Apostle to try all Things,
and hold fast that which is good, and being not willing to deny any Ordinance
or Worship, till they had a certain Evidence from the Spirit of God, that
his Spirit, Power, Life, and Presence, was not in it. They thus walking in
the Sincerity of their Hearts, in their honest Converfation before the Lord,
he anfwered their Desires, and did reveal the Myfteries of his Kingdom to
them, and did caufe his Light to shine in their Hearts, whereby they saw
the Darknefs that had covered the Earth, and the gros Darknefs that had
covered the People, and by his Light they were led through Darknefs, as
the Prophet Joel witnesfied.

The firft Time that the Name Quakers was given them, was in the Year
1650, by one that was envious againft them, and in Derifion gave them that
Name.

Having laid before the Reader this genuine Description of the faid People,
we proceed in relating their Sufferings in this County.

ANNO 1678. John Valler, for 91. 10s. demanded for Tithes, had taken
from him by an Execution, at the Suit of William Simfon Priest, seven Cows and
fifty two Ewes and Lambs, worth 42 l. 15 s. This Seizure was very exorbitant,
but exceeded by that on Henry Streater, from whom John Hook Priest of Brum-
flatt, for three Years Tithed valued at 13 l. 6s. 8d. took Cattle and Sheep to
the Value of 85 l. 15 s. There was also taken in this Year from James Potter
and Richard Potter, Corn and Hay to the Value of 11 l.

On the 9th of the Month called June this Year, Thomas Auffin of South-
Warrenborough, was fent to Prison for refusing to take the Oath of a Confable
when choft to that Office. He continued in Prison about ten Months.

On the 28th of December, Nicholas Gates, Benjamin Whitaker, and John
Sly of Alton, John Kilburne of Holborne, and John Strong of Newbury
in Berkshire, were put in the Stocks at Alresford, for travelling on the First-
day of the Week, they having been at a Meeting, and visiting a Person
on his Death-bed.

ANNO 1679. William Baldwin of Portchefter, at the Suit of William
Sears a Priest, for Tithes of 18 d. Value, was committed to the County Goal at
Winchefter on a Writ de Ecqommunicato capiendo, where he lay above three
Years. In this Year also James Potter and Richard Potter had taken from
them for Tithes, Corn worth 11 l. 9s.

William Jennings, elected Beadle of Southamptom, and refufing to take an
Oath at his enthring upon that Office, was fent to Barragate Prison in that Town,
and confined there about three Months.

ANNO 1680. On the 7th of the Month called May, upon the Information
of Benjamin Culme a Priest, the Bayliff and Town-Clerk of Andover
came to a Meeting there, took several Names, pull'd out thofe that were men,
and lockt up the Meeting-houfe Doors. On the 14th they came again to the
Meeting, together with Robert Nofe a Juflice, and dragged out Edward Wal-
don, Richard Mountain, Daniel Smith, Thomas Downes, Robert Hopkin, John
Brown, Nicholas Bull, and George Landen: The Oath of Abjuration being ten-
ded them, they refufed to Swear, and were fent to the Town-Prifon: The
rude Rabble threw fome of them down, and dragged them in the Dirt. In
Prifon they lay three Nights on the Floor, not being fuffered to have Straw
to lodge on when brought them. Five of their Friends, coming to vifit them in
Goal, were flut up with them, and two of them detained all Night. They
were obliged to draw up their Meat and Drink by a Line at the Prifon Win-
dow, the Gaoler and his Wife abufing thofe who brought them any, and not
fuffering them to come in. On the 18th of the Month called June, five Men,
taken at a Meeting, were put into the Cage, two of them having been thrown
down,
Hampshire, the 16th. And

The Conftables took

Thomas Hopper by the Head and Heels, and threw him down, pitching him on his Head and Shoulders, so that he fwooned away: At length recovering, he got out of the Dirt, and took his Child (that flood crying) into his Lap; the Conftable snatcht the Child from him and threw it on the Ground, so that the Spectators were grieved at his Barbarity. Seven were that Day fent to Prifon, among whom was Abraham Elton, whom, in his Way thither, they kickt, abus'd, and dragg'd in the Dirt.

In the Month called July, at Andover Seffions, thofe eight already mentioned to have been taken at the Meeting, on the 14th of the Month called May, together with Samuel Pitman, John Faithful, John Goodenough, and Benjamin Worrell, were indicted for a Riot, but the Grand Jury, though menaced and frown'd at by the Court, would not find the Bill. The Court then adjourn'd for a Week, but the Jury could not be prevailed with, either by Threats or Intreaties, to find the Bill. But the Court, predetermined against the Prifoners, tendred them the Oath of Allegiance, and fent them back to Prifon, where they lay on Straw in a cold damp Room. On the 26th of the fame Month, at the Affizes they were brought before Judge Raymond, who again caufed the Oath to be tendred them, and for refufing it, paffed the heavy Sentence of Pre-

In this Year John Valler, at the Suit of William Simfon Prieff of Heathly, for two Years Tithes, valued at £1. per Annum, had taken from him by Execu-

tion, Cattle worth 45l. Taken also from James Potter, Richard Potter, and Henry Streeter, Corn, Hay, and other Things, to the Value of 19l. 9s.

ANNO 1682. Taken in this and the next Year following from the four Perfonfal mentioned for Tithes, Corn and Hay worth 94l. 7s. And from Robert Biddle to the Value of 4l.

About the Month called May this Year, James Potter was committed to the County Goal, and afterwafrs at Seffions fined 10l. and for refufing to pay it, lay in Prifon twelve Months.

At Southampton the Friends were frequently pulled out of their Meetings, and feveral of them prefented in the Ecclefiaftical Court.

ANNO 1683. In this Year John Burroughs of Yeatly was kept eight Weeks among Felons in Winchester Goal; whither were alfo committed for Abfence from the National Worfhip, John Woods, Justinian Turnef, Anne Miles, Drake Miles, and Joseph Jones: And for the fame Caufe William Chandler and William Potter had their Goods taken by Diffrels to the Value of 1l. 16s. Alfo Francis John of Southampton, for being at a Meeting, had his Door broke open, and his Goods taken away to the Value of 2l. 15s. Abraham Jones alfo fuffered Diffrels of Goods for the fame Caufe. Alfo Joseph Jones was imprifon'd for a pretended Debt of 220l. for eleven Months Abfence from the National Worfhip.

ANNO 1684. Taken for Tithes, from John Valler and James Potter, Hay and Corn to the Value of 18l. 14s.

In the Month called June this Year, John Kilburne, for Preaching in a Meeting at Reading in Berkshire, was fined 30l. by John Blake Mayor, who fent a Certificate thereof to Richard Bishop, a Juftice in Hampshire, by whose Warrant Kilburn's Goods were taken and carried to the Juftice's Houfe, to the Value of 23l. 10s.

About the fame Time Henry Strickfow, Thomas Preston, Robert South, John Spire, John Lasfords, and John Prince, were imprifon'd at Southampton for Ab-

fence from the National Worfhip. Alfo John Shutt, choft a Beadle, and re-

fufing to take an Oath, was imprifon'd there ten Weeks.

ANNO 1685. Taken for Tithes from Henry Streeter and John Valler, Corn and Hay to the Value of 16l. 18s. 6d.

ANNO 1687. Taken for Tithes from the fame Perfonfal, Corn, Hay, &c.

worth 22l. 2s. And from John Bond, John Lawdale, and John Aldridge, to the Value of 2l. 18s. 6d.
H A M P S H I R E, &c.
1667.

Sufferings for Tithes.

Roger Smith of Maple-Derwell, at the Suit of Thomas Osborne Tithe-farmer, was imprisoned twelve Days at Basing-fleske, and then carried to Winchester Goal, whence he was removed by Habes Corpus to London.

John Harding of Elton was arrested for Tithes, and at a subsequent Assizes was caufed in an Action for treble Damages near 40l.

ANNO 1688. Jane Harding, Mother of the said John, was sent to Prison at Winchester for Tithes, and lay there several Months.

In the same Year were taken for Tithes,

From John Valler, Henry Streeter, James Potter, Richard Potter, Thomas Prickett, and John Aldridge, Corn and Hay worth

₁₃₆₃

ANNO 1689. Taken in this Year for Tithes,

From John Bond, James Potter, Henry Streeter, John Valler, and William Gill, Hay, Corn, &c. to the Value of

₄₀₈₀

We shall close the Account of this County with the Sufferings of William Jennings, the Time of which is not specified: But it is certain that he was twice imprisoned at Southampton, having been prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for Teaching School without the Bishop’s License, the latter of which Imprisonments was by the Procurement of Dr. Speed.

We proceed next to the Sufferings in Hartfordshire.

C H A P. XVII.

H A R T F O R D S H I R E.

1656.

Various Sufferings.

Ralph Charles of Ridlon suffered twelve Weeks Imprisonment for refusing to contribute toward Repairing the Steeple-house there: And in the same Year, for Demands of 11s. 4d. for the same Purpofe, several had their Goods disfrained to the Value of 1l. 13s. And John Brefone, for going to a Meeting, had an Horfe, Bridle and Saddle, taken away worth 5l.

ANNO 1657. In this Year Elizabeth Maynard, a poor Widow, for Tithe of about 2s. Value, had a Cow taken from her by Diftrefs: Also Richard North of Yardley, for Tithe of an Acre of Wheat valued at 5l. had his Houfe rafack’d by a Bayliff, when only two little Children were at Home: He took away beside his Household Goods, the Wearing-Apparell of himself and Children, and the Covering of their Beds, for want of which they were much prejudiced in their Health, the Weather being cold. The Bayliff had been heard to boast, that was he had to do with the Quakers he should grow rich, but Death deprived him of his Expectation soon after. In the same Year Edward Brackett, for not paying Tithe, was imprisoned nine Weeks; and George Huckle of Hitchin, for refusing to pay the Priest’s Demands for Easter-Offerings, and Smoke-penny, was prosecuted in the Exchequer, and committed to Prison, where he continued about two Years. In this Year also Goods were taken from several Persons to the Value of 3l. 14s. 3d. for Demands of 1l. 8s. 1d. for Repairing the Steeple-houses.

ANNO
CHAP. 17. of the People called QUAKERS.

ANNO 1658. John Finch of Sandon, a very poor Man, for refusing to pay the usual Affeement for the Parish-Clerk's Wages, had his Working-Tools taken from him. And about the same Time Henry Stout of Wore, for refusing to Swear when summoned on a Jury, was fined 5l. and for Non-payment imprisoned fourteen Weeks. Also Nicholas Lucas, for 3s. demanded for Tithes, was imprisoned seven Months.

In this Year also Goods were taken by Distreß for Tithes;

From John Robins, John Exton, Henry Sweeting, Richard North, Elizabeth Wood, and William Joyce, to the Value of

ANNO 1659. Henry Pavit of Sabriddoworth, for refusing to pay 9s. 6d. toward the Repairs of the Steeple-house, was committed to Prifon: Also Michael Watts was imprisoned in Hartford Goal for a very small Demand of Tithes, and lay there many Months. In this Year also Elizabeth Wood, John Wass, J. Sigges, John Manfield, and John Exton, suffered by Distreß of Goods 93l. 15. 10d. for Tithes not worth a third Part of that Sum. And in the same Year a religious Meeting at Standborne was insulted by rude Fellows, who threw human Dung and rotten Eggs on thole that were met, and otherwise abused them in a shameful and inhuman Manner. With like Barbarity did the Rabble insult this innocent People assembling at Sabriddoworth; striking them as they came thither, throwing them off their Horfes, and wallowing them in the Mire, daubing their Faces and Clothes, filling their Hats with Dirt, and putting them on their Heads: When this Cruelty could not deter them from Meeting, a rude Multitude surrounded the Place, and assaulted them, breaking down the Tiles, Boards, Windows, and Walls of the Meeting-house, and throwing in such Showers of Stones, Dirt, rotten Eggs, human Dung, and Urine, that few or none of the Assembly escaped unhurt. They tore their Clothes in pieces, laid some as dead, forcibly bruised others, and thus continued abusing them for the Space of three Hours, the whole Time of the Meeting, and at their Departure repeated the like Abuses, purrufing some of them with Stones and Dirt about two Miles. Some of the Perfons who partook of these Abuses were Robert Beard, John Brefbon, John Reynolds, Daniel Halden, Abel Walliou, Jeremiah Plummer, Henry Sont, Samuel Rudd, John Winchester, John Paine, John Mibbel, and Thomas Everard.

ANNO 1660. Taken in this Year

From William Joyce, John Robins, Edward Bardolf, Ralph Charles, and John Roberts, for Demands of 18l. 10s. 9d. for Tithes, Cattle, Hores, Sheep, and other Goods, worth

And from John Hurst, William Hutchins, Thomas Throsber, Edward Wolco, and William Brown, for Demands of 21l. 3s. 11d. for Tithes, Cattle and Goods to the Value of

For Demands of 39l. 14s. 8d. Taken

John Roberts also suffered eighteen Months Imprisonment for the same Cause, for which his Goods were distrained. Together with him were also Prisoners for not paying Tithes, Thomas Wood, John Barfoot, Samuel Rudd, and William Stacey.

In this Year the Oath of Allegiance was tendered to many of this People, who being taken at their Meetings, and conscientiously refusing to Swear, were sent to Prifon. On the 13th of the Month called January, a Conflagration, with many rude Attendants, rushed into the Meeting at Ballock, and after many Blows and Abuses, forcibly dragged out Thomas Burr, William Burr jun.,

pp

Richard
A Collection of the Sufferings

Richard Laundy, John Izard, Jeremy Laundy, Thomas Baldock, Thomas Scales, Edward Croub, John Bennett, Thomas Pettett, Anthony Bennett, Thomas Moffe, Michael Phillips, James Caudell sen. Daniel Kirk, James Caudell jun. and John Paffel, whom they kept all Night at an Inn without Beds, and next Day carried them to Hartford, where they were permitted to have Lodging, but about Midnight were taken out of their Beds, and by Warrant from two Justices committed to the County Goal for refusing to Swear: And William Burr sen. was sent thither next Day by another Justice for the same Cause. Three Days after John Brehon, John Reynolds, John Blindell, John Siggen, John Woolmer, Edward Welb, Samuel Trubenn, George Scott, and Ralph Smart, were taken out of their Meeting at Hartford, and for refusing the Oath ent to Prison. About the same Time William Nafs passing through Hartford, and visiting his Friends in Prison there, was entreated with the Oath, and detained: Richard Layng was also committed for the same Cause, having been taken out of his Brother’s Hutte in Ware, and carried before the Commissioners. On the 20th of the fame Month Robert Darson, Jeremy Deane, Henry Panck, William Cook, Joseph Goodman, Edward Porseham, Richard Pattison, Michael Day, George Richard, John Woolton, James Odell, William Brown, and Richard Pattison, taken out of a Meeting at Ware: also Robert Fairman, Gravely Whitenhall, Frances Field Widow, Anne Brocket, Dorothy Gurney, and Frances Huckle, taken from a Meeting at Hitheon; likewise John Payne, William Sunk, Jeremiai Hare, Henry Pavett, John Winchester, John Huit, Reginald Ramsey, John Bred, John Read, John Ayres, and William Wright, taken as they were returning from a Meeting at Hadham; all those, together with Henry Pek, Jeremiai Wood, Robert Prior, Richard Rumbull, John Wytham, and William Wytham, were the next Day committed to Prison for refusing the Oaths, as was on the Day following William Worby, who had been taken from a Meeting at Reception. In the fame Month Gregory Tingay, Philip Williamon, Mary Whitehead, Eleanor Harwood, Sarah Sijer, Thomas Bourgeod, Francis Dockwra, Thomas Dockwra, George Gray, George Quilton, and Michael Dennis, being assemed in their Meeting-houce at Reception, were shut up and kept there all Night, and next Day lent to the County Goal for refusing to give Sureties for their good Behaviour. In the same Month, for the same Cause, George Westwood, John King, Richard Thomas, William Fairman, Henry Sweeteing, Francis Prior, Humble Thatcher, Henry Stout, Thomas Grifon, Thomas Prior, William Brown, William Markwell, Robert James, Nicholas Brown, Thomas Scott, John Simonds, William Woodfield, Joseph Shepherdson, Thomas Hill, and William Harwood, were taken out of their Meetings in Hartford, and lent to Prison. So that the Number of those who were taken out of their religious Meetings and committed to Goal in this Month only was ninety four Persons. Besides whom, Richard Martin, Thomas Sallett, Edward Fage, and John Hurst, were committed for refusing the Oath when tendered to them at a Quarter Sessions, and Abraham Rutt, when tendered to him by two Justices.

ANNO 1661. Taken by Distress for Tithes in this Year,

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{From} & \text{John Hurst} & \text{then in Prison}, & \text{John Robins, Edward} \\
\text{distresses for} & \text{Bardolf,} & \text{John Exton,} & \text{Thomas} \\
\text{Tithes.} & \text{Izard, Thomas} & \text{Baldock, Thomas Randall, and Elizabeth Paine,} \\
\text{Distresses for} & \text{and Cathle, Sheep, Horfs,} & \text{and other} \\
\text{Tithes.} & \text{Houfhold and other} & \text{Goods, to the Value of} \\
\text{amalicious} & \text{132} & \text{II} & \text{8} \\
\text{prosecution.} & \text{whereas the Demand of Tithes from all of them was but} & \text{52l.} & \text{4s.} & \text{10d.} \\
\end{array}
\]

In this Year also, George Huckle of Hitchin, was committed to Prison, where he lay several Years, at the Suit of Thomas Kidner Priefl, who had prosecuted him in the Exchequer out of meer Malice, exhibiting in his Bill a pretended Claim for Tithes of a Cow and Calf, Geefs, Hens, Ducks, and other Pullen, though the Man held no Land, nor had any Thing tithable; but the Prieff left saying it was his Neighbour’s Property, that he could not disprove any Thing, nor be admitted to answer but upon Oath. Taken
CHAP. 17. of the People called QUAKERS.

ANNO 1662. Taken by Diff'res for Demands of Tithes amounting to 18l. 19s. 6d.

From John Bindell, William Prior, Mary Godfrey, John Odell, William Hutchin, and Thomas Thrifier, Cows, Corn, and other Goods, to the Value of

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{l.} & \quad \text{s.} & \quad \text{d.} \\
\text{92} & \quad \text{6} & \quad \text{3}
\end{align*} \]

Diff'rs for Tithes.

In this Year John Kinsley of Hadbam was imprisoned by an Attachment out of the Exchequer for Tithes.

At Midsummer Sessions, held the 14th of the Month called July, many of the Prisoners, for Meetings, were brought before the Justices, of whom twenty-six were releas'd, and twenty two, for refuting the Oaths then tender'd, were recommit't; those releas'd were William Hutchins, John Goodman, Robert Burrell, Edward Kemp, George Kemp, James Gray, Edward Gray, John Exton, Richard North, Robert Dimjdale, Simon Rutland, John Paine, Richard Day, Thomas Ruff, Samuel Traberne, Thomas Traberne, Henry Welch, William Brown jun. John Simonds, Thomas Griegn, Robert Cox, Robert Runnning, James Barret, the Widow Pennington, John Goodal, and John Pecker. Those sent back to Prison were Thomas Wyl, Thomas Harris, Henry Passet, William Sant, Jeremiai Herne, Richard Pattison, Thomas Tate, Ebenizer Gollage, Roger Cooper, Thomas Tarroxe, John Wyl, Anne Gold, Michael Day, Thomas Lamb, John Wincebfter, William Wright, John Hutt, John Read, John Fordham, Abel Walfon, Edward Goodman, and Thomas Thrifer: Of these, Thomas Harris and John Wincebfter died Prisoners.

At the Quarter Sessions at Hartford in October this Year, John King, Richard Thomas, Abraham Rutt, and Henry Sweeting, appeared to answer a Process against them for Absence from the National Worship, when one of the Justices, a Councillor, made an invective Speech against the Quakers, and their Meetings, as dangerous and formidable, whereupon the Bench let the first Process stop, and tender'd them the Oath of Allegiance on the first Day of the Sessions, giving them Time till next Morning to consider whether they would take it or not, telling them, that if they refus'd, they would incur a Premunire. Next Morning they appeared again, and refusing to take it, they were immediately indicted, found guilty, and had Sentence pass'd upon them the same Day, viz.

"That they were put out of the King's Protection, and rendred uncappable of the Benefit of any Law: That their Lands, Tenements, Goods, and Chattels, were forfeited to the King, and their Bodies to be imprisoned during his Pleasure." Under this doleful Sentence they were returned to Prison, and close confined during a sharp Winter, whereby their Health was much impaired. At the same Sessions the following Order was made, viz.

"Harts js.


"WHEREAS John King, Henry Sweeting, Abraham Rutt, and Richard Thomas, all of the Town of Hartford in the County of Hartford, at this present Sessions have been indicted, and stand severally convicted by their own Confessions, for refuting to take the Oath of Allegiance to them severally then and there tender'd, according to the Form of the Statute in that Case made and provided, by reason whereof their, and every of their several Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, are become forfeited to the King's Majesty. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the Sheriffs of this County of Hartford do immediately upon Sight hereof seize, and take into his Hands and Custody for his Majesty's Use, all and singular the Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels of the said several Offenders, and
A Collection of the Sufferings

The Execution of this Order was prevented by a timely Application to the King, and the Prisoners, after one and thirty Weeks Confinement, were releaved by the following Warrant, viz.

"Charles R.

WHEREAS humble Suit has been made unto us, on the Behalf of John King, Abraham Rutt, Henry Sweeting, and Richard Thomas, Prisoners in the Common Goal of Hartford, and convicted of a Premunire, that we would be graciously pleased to grant them their Liberties: Our Will and Pleasure is, that forthwith upon Sight hereof you release and let at Liberty, or give effectual Order for the Discharge of them the said John King, Abraham Rutt, Henry Sweeting, and Richard Thomas, and every of them, and for your so doing this shall be your Warrant.

Given at our Court at Whitehall the 5th Day of May 1663, in the fourteenth Year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

William Morris."

At a Quarter Sessions in the Month called January this Year, John Shin and Jeremias Diane were committed to Prison for Absence from the National Worship.

ANNO 1663. On the 11th of the Month called April, William Bally, who had been taken from a Meeting at King's-Langley, was sent to Hartford Goal; and at the Quarter Sessions on the 27th of the same Month, for refusing the Oath of Allegiance, was recommitted, and continued Prisoner some Years after.

At the same Sessions the Oath was also tendered to John Kinsey and Edward Dobbin, taken out of a Meeting at Wilford, but the Court deferred the Proceeding against them till another Sessions, before which they were discharged by an Order from the King, but some of the Justices, bearing ill-will to the said John Kinsey, procured his Imprisonment again before the Year's End, and when in Prison he was farther charged with a Capias upon a Significand of Excommunication.

In this Year for Demands of Tithe amounting to 37l. 6s. 6d. were taken from William Shipman, Elizabeth Jones, John Robins, Ralph Charles, and John Exton, Corn, Cattle, and other Goods, to the Value of 75l. 16s. In this Year also, Robert Dymydale, for practising Phyfiick without the Bishop's Licence, was excommunicated, and sent to Prison, where he lay several Years. Also Edward Camp was sent to Prison on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendd.

ANNO 1664. Robert Pryor, Thomas Chatkly, Thomas Hill, William Pratt, and Thomas Leaven, taken at a Meeting in Pryor's House, were sent to Prison, and at the Affizes soon after, for refusing the Oath, ordered to continue there. They lay a long Time in Goal, and two of them, Pratt and Leaven, died during their Imprisonment.

At the same Affizes, held on the 12th and 13th of the Month called August, Francis Pryor, Nicholas Lucas, Henry Read, Henry Marshall, Jeremias Herne, Thomas Wood, John Blindell, Samuel Traberne, and John Reynolds, were indicted for the third Offence upon the Convention Act, the Penalty of which was Banishment. The Witneffes depos'd, that they found those Persons at certain Times and Places, assembl'd above five together, but added, that they neither heard
heard any of them speak, nor saw them do any thing. Whereupon the Grand Jury, who expected Proof of somewhat fatal or done, after a long Debate, returned the Bill Ignoramus. At which the Judge, Orlando Bridgeman, seemed angry, and said, My Masters, What do you mean? Will you make a Nofe of War of the Law? Will you suffer the Law to be baffled? Those that think to deceive the Law, the Law will deceive them. With this Reproof and fresh Instructions he sent them out again, who then found the Bill, at which the Court seemed well pleased. Then were four of the Prisoners called to the Bar, to whom, having pleaded Not guilty, and saying, they had transferr'd no just Law, the Judge replied, But you have transferr'd this Law (holding the Conventicle Act in his Hand) and you have been twice convicted already. If you be now again found Guilty, I must pass the Sentence of Transportation upon you: But if you will promise to have no more such Meetings I will acquit you for what is past. This Favour you may receive, before the Jury be charg'd with you: What say you, Will you meet no more? They answered with one Accord, We can make no such Promise. The Jury was sworn, and the Witnesses gave Evidence as before, when the Judge summ'd up, he said to the Jury, You are not to expell aplain pastoral Evidence of any thing said or done; a bare Proof of their being met is sufficient for their Conviction. This not your Business to enter into the Meaning of the Law, but singly to determine the Fact of Meeting. This taught, the Jury went out, and soon brought them in Guilty, and the Judge pass'd Sentence forthwith, viz. You shall be transported beyond the Seas, to the Island of Barbadoes, there to remain seven Years. Then the other five were brought to the Bar, four of whom were convicted on the same Evidence, and sentenced to be transported beyond the Seas, to the Island of Jamaica, for seven Years. And the fifth, John Reynolds, whom the Witnesses said they had not seen in the Meeting-house, but within a Yard of the Door, with his Face from it, was acquitted. The eight Perions convicted were informed, by the Judge, of that Clause in the Act which provides, that upon Payment of 100l. each, before the Rising of the Court, they might be discharged: The Court then adjourn'd for a short Time, and returning, sent to the Prisoners to know whether they would pay the 100l. to which they unanimously answering No, the Court broke up.

Pursuant to the Sentence, the Goaler, by the Sheriff's Order, as he said, applied to one Thomas May, Master of the Ship called the Anne, of London, and contracted with him to carry seven Prifoners, tho' to Barbadoes at 5l. per Head, and those to Jamaica at 6l. telling him that they were free Men, and that fix of them would carry Goods. On the 18th of September the Prifoners were brought to the Bull Inn in Billingsgate-Street; the Shipmaster came and asked them, whether they were willing to go with him? They answered, that they were compell'd to go against their Wills by the Act. He reply'd, I agree'd to carry free Men, and will carry no others; and so went away, and after him the Goaler, leaving the Prifoners lockt up, with an Under-keeper, that Night.

Next Morning they were put into two Coaches, and carried to Billingsgate, hurried into Boats, and row'd to the Ship's Side; the Master not being on board, the Mate said, he bad express Orders not to receive them. The Goaler, enraged at this Disappointment, carries them back to the Dark-house near Billingsgate, and leaves them lockt up in a Room, with two Keepers, while himself hurries to a Secretary of State, and makes Oath that he had contracted with Thomas May for the Prifoners Passage, as Prifoners convicted by the Act: May, being sent for, took with him Witnesses of his Contract, but the Secretary told him, that Oath having been already made for the King, his Witnesses could be of no Use; he must carry the Prifoners. At Night they were carried back to the Inn, and kept close there, till the 14th of the same Month, and but few of their Friends admitted to see them.

On the 14th they were again put into two Coaches, which were ordered to drive the private Way to Ratcliff; but some of their Friends took Coaches also, and followed, the angry Goaler threatening to pifiol the Coachmen for following so close. At Ratcliff Perions were appointed to drag them into an
Hartford, and then into a dark Cellar, whence they forced them down a Ladder into Boats, rowed them to the Ship, and put them on Board in the Master's Absence; where one Manning, an officious Person on Board, received them, designing, as it was thought, to make a Market of them beyond Sea. The Master coming, ordered them to go on Shore again, himself assisting to row them, and giving them the following Certificate, viz.

"THese are to give Notice to whom it may concern, that whereas seven Men were delivered on board my Ship called the Anne, of London, to be transported, viz. Nicholas Lucas, Henry Feast, Henry Marshall, Francis Pryor, Jeremy Herne, John Blendall, and Samuel Traberne, that by my Permission and Leave they have Liberty to go on Shore, and to come again when I shall require them. Given under my Hand,

Witnes John Clements
William Wilton
William Looker"

"Thomas May."

On the 1st of October the Master sent for them to come on Board, which they did, and the Ship sail'd down the River as far as the Red-House near Deptford, when a sudden Turn of Wind drove her back to Limehouse, where the Prisoners were again set on Shore. On the 6th the Ship again weighed Anchor, with Wind and Tide fair, so that many other Vessels pass'd by them down the River, yet could not the Seamen, with their utmost Application, make this Ship sail, but they were obliged to anchor again about a Stone's Cast from the Place they lay at before, so that some of the Mariners were amazed, and said, We shall never get out of England while these Men are on Board. So they set them on Shore the third Time. On the 8th they failed again, and went down to Greenwich, when a sudden Storm obliged them to cast Anchor again to secure the Ship, and the Prisoners were set on Shore the fourth Time. On the 10th they were ordered on Board a fifth Time, and failed again, when the Ship was with much ado kept from running on Ground, nor could the Seamen steer her aright, till they had set the Prisoners on Shore again at Blackwall, after which she went down well the same Tide to Gravesend: Thither the Prisoners followed, and by the Master's Order, some tarried there, and others came back to London, till the 28th, when they were ordered on Board a sixth Time, and the Ship failed that Night to Lee Road, where they cast Anchor, but before the Morning the Wind turned strong against them, so that they lay there two Days and three Nights. On the 31st they failed to the North-Forland, and cast Anchor again till the next Day. At Night the Master fet them on Shore, and directed them to Deal, where he met them all together, and before several Witness's declared, that though they had followed the Ship so long, yet he was resolved not to carry them, and gave them a Certificate in Writing as follows, viz.

"WHEREAS there were seven Men, called Quakers, brought on board my Ship, called the Anne, of London, by William Edmonds, Goaler of Hartford, to wit, Nicholas Lucas, Henry Feast, Henry Marshall, Francis Pryor, John Blendall, Jeremias Herne, and Samuel Traberne, all which have continued waiting upon my Ship from London to Deal, from the 14th Day of September last till this Day: And I seeing Providence hath much crossed me hitherto, whereby I perceive that the Hand of the Lord is against me, that I dare not proceed on my Voyage to carry them, they being innocent Persons, and no Crime signified against them worthy of Banishment; and that there is a Law in force, that no Englishman shall be carried out of his native Country against his Will; and also my Men refuse to go the Voyage if I carry them, which will be much to my Hindrance, Men being very scarce by reason of the long Prefs. For these Reasons therefore, and many more, I will not carry them. These are therefore to certify any
Chap. 17. of the People called QUAKERS.

"Any Person or Persons that shall question them, that they did not make an Escape, but I put them on Shore again to go whither they please. All this is certified under my own hand this 10th Day of November 1664.

Witness hereunto,

John Bancroft, Humphry Biglestone,
John Clements, Thomas Hollyman.

"Thomas May."

Being thus difmiffed by the Master of the Vessel, Manning, who, as we mentioned before, thought to make a Gain of them, was displeased, and complained to the Deputy, or principal Officer, at Deal, that the Prisoners had left the Ship and made an Escape; but they producing the Master's Certificate, the Deputy would not concern himself with them: Nevertheless, by Manning's Solicitation, the Deputy and Master came to them that Afternoon, and the Master appointed the Prisoners to meet him again next Morning at the Seafide, which they did: Being there, the Master again declared that he would not carry them: Yet Manning, with two others to help him, forced four of them into a Boat then on the Beach, where they sat till the Tide came up, and the Boat was in Danger of running a-drift, for none of the People, nor Owner of the Boat, would touch an Oar to row them on Board: So they came out again and walked by the Sea-side, where meeting the Master, they asked him, whether he had any Thing more to say to them? He replied, If I have, I will come to you again. But they faw him no more, for he went on Board that Night, and next Morning they saw the Ship under Sail, the Deputy being present, and saying, he could witness that the Ship went away from them, not they from it. Then they said to the Deputy, If thou, as a Magistrate, hast any Thing to say or do with us, thou may'st. He answered, he had not, but wished them well. This Relation of the Manner how the Ship left them, was afterward signed by eleven Persons who were Eye-witneffes of these Transactions.

Being thus fet at Liberty they returned to London, and then to their own Houfes, fending the following Letter to the King and Council.

"Be it known unto the King, or whom else it may concern, that whereas we, whole Names are hereafter mentioned, were sentenced at Harford for Transportation to the King's foreign Plantations, in order unto which we were brought by the Goaler of Harford unto London, and there embarked in the Ship called the Anne, of London, Thomas May Commander, who brought us down into the Downs, and there fet us on Shore, giving us a Certificate, signifying the Cause and Reason why he could not carry us, and the Ship being failed and gone, and left us behind, we came back in order to go Home to our Wives and Families: And thus we thought it expedient to inform the King thereof, and herewith also do infert a Copy of the Certificate."

Then followed the Copy of the Shipmaster's Certificate as before.

They also added this Postscript.

"And if it be the King's Pleasure to be farther informed in this Matter by us or any of us, we may be found or heard of at our refpective Dwellings. London the 4th of the Tenth Month 1664."

This Letter being read at the Council-Board, produced the following Order, viz.

"At
"At the Court at Whitehall the 7th of December 1664.

"P R E S E N T,"

"The King's Most Excellent Majesty,

"His Royal Highness the Duke of York
"Lord Archbishop of Canterbury
"Lord Treasurer
"Lord Privy Seal
"Duke of Albermarle
"Marquis of Dorset
"Lord Chamberlain
"Earl of Berkshire
"Earl of St. Albans
"Mr. Chancellor of the Duchy

"W H E R E A S Nicholas Lucas, Henry Feast, Henry Marshall, Francis Pryor, John Blendall, Jeremiab Herne, and Samuel Traberne, Persons convicted at the last Assizes held at Hartford in the County of Hartford, and sentenced to be transported to some of his Majesty's Plantations in the West Indies, and who accordingly were put on board the Ship called the "Anne, of London, whereof one Thomas May was Master, and who undertook and engaged himself for their Transportation, yet set them on Shore in or about the Downs, leaving them at Liberty to go whither they pleased; and it appearing to be Matter of Contrivance and Design between the said Master and Persons before mentioned.

"It was this Day ordered (his Majesty present in Council) that the High Sheriff of the County of Hartford now being, do cause the said Nicholas Lucas, Henry Feast, Henry Marshall, Francis Pryor, John Blendall, Jeremiab Herne, and Samuel Traberne, to be apprehended and secured until Means of transporting them can be made by some Shipping bound unto thofe Parts."

By this Order of Council they were again committed to Prison, and continued there till released by the King's Letters Patent more than seven Years after. Being thus returned to Prison, they found there lying under the same Sentence, one and twenty others of their Friends, who at the Quarter Sessions held at Hartford on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of October this Year, were convicted, and sentenced to Banishment, namely,

For Barbadoes,
Richard Thomas, Samuel Wollaften, John Breffone, Thomas Crawley, Robert Fairman, John Reynolds, William Brown, John Witham, Francis Haddon, and Robert Creek.

For Jamaica,

In pronouncing Sentence against these last, which ran thus, "It is awarded, and the Court doth award, that you and every of you shall be transported beyond the Seas to the Island of Jamaica, one of his Majesty's Plantations foreign, there to remain seven Years;" the Judge or Chairman of the Sessions, whose Name was Chancy, was observ'd to change Countenance and falter in his Speech, which Lewis Laundy, one of the Prisoners, observing, spake to him thus, "Aha for thee, poor Chancy, it had been well for thee if thou hadst not done this Day's Work. After a little Space the Chairman recovering himself, said, If you or every of you will pay 100l. into this Court, you may be discharged."
Conventicle, At W. relliorr, Some orior
And The Alford. About and They Execution
and of hundred Informer, Prilbun, On an is
is lard, fine Warrant John if though came this
Juftices was came John Exon, John Harriffon, William Joyce, and John Fisher, for
Demands of 14l. 132. 7d. ½d. suffered Distresses to the Value of 37l.
In taking these Distresses, John Blindell, then in Prifon, suffered much by a
Seizure of his Horfes in Harveft Time, when through bad Weather, and lack of his Horfes to get his Corn in, he suffered great Damage. About this Time also John Goodman, fuel in the County Court for Tithes worth but 13. 4d. had his Goods taken by an Execution to a great Value. The Sentences of that Court were sometimes very fevere. It happened Time before this, that Michael Watts having Judgment paifed againft him in that Court for Tithes, had two Cows taken away worth 14l. Some Months after the Cows came Home again of their own Accord, and he fed them with his other Cattle: For this the Court fined him five Marks, and made an Order to take away his Cows again, and for the Fine made a Seizure of an Horfe worth 5l. About this Time also John Puddefbatt suffered fifteen Months Imprifonment for Tithes, though the Priet at the fame Time took his Corn out of the Field. Likewise John Harlow and John Smith suffered Imprifonment for the fame Caufe.

ANNO 1670. On the 12th of the Month called May this Year, a Meeting was held at William Burr's Houfe in Ballock, for which he, then in Prifon, was fined 20l. When Robinson, an Informer, came to make Distresses, he found the Malt-houfe shut up, of which he complained to the Juftices Ratcliff and Willim, who under a Pretence of searching for a Conventicle, granted a Warrant to break open the Doors, which the Officers being backward to do, the Juftices came in Pelton, and threatened the chief Confable to fine him 500l. if he did not break open the Doors of the Malt-Loft: At length the Informer burst open the Doors, and they took away twenty fix Quarters of Malt. Part of which was put in the Market-houfe, because no Pelton in the Town would receive it. On the 17th of the next Month Thomas Burr was again fined 80l. for four feveral Meetings at his Houfe, for which they again broke open his Malt-houfe, and carried away one Hundred and four Quarters of Malt. Thus, while clofe confined in Prifon, he suffered the Spoiling of his Goods to the Value of 130l.


On the 19th of the Month called June, Juftices Ratcliff came to the Meeting at Hitchin, and said, I hope you will not deny that this is a Religious Assembly, repeating the fame Words feveral Times: One prefent anfwered, It is a religious Meeting: He replied, That's enough, and gave his Warrant to diiftrain for 20l. to levy which, the Officers broke open the Doors of Frances Field Widow, and took away Goods worth 10l. which they fold for 40s. They also took for Part of the fame Fine from William Turner, Goods to the Value of 14l. And
on the next Day, from Samuel Crouch, John Barker, John Mansfield, and William Marshall, Goods worth £1 19s. About the same Time they took from the Wife of Henry Stout, a Quarter of Malt for going to a Meeting, her Husband being then in Prison.

Thomas Green, being on his Knees in Prayer at a Meeting in Sabridgworth, was dragged out and fined by two Justices £10. for which his Goods were taken by Diffrets to the Value of 50s. At another Time the same Thomas Green, having preached at a Meeting in Essex, and a Certificate thereof being sent from two Justices there, had a Seizure made of his Goods worth about £20. For Meetings at Hartford, were taken

- Richard Martin, Edward Plumfield, Francis Haddon, William Fairman, and Abraham Rutt, Goods worth
- Richard Thomas's Wife, he being in Prison
- Nathanael Garret, Robert James, Thomas Smart, William Bunkey, and William Ruffel, to the Value of

Thomas Pryor, for being at a Meeting at Waltham-Abbey, had Goods taken from him worth £15 1s. 10d.

Thomas Burr, to whom a Leafe of the Meeting-house at Ware was conveyed, was, for several Meetings there, fined £20. each Time, and had his Goods taken by several Diffrets within this Year, to the Value of £10 14s.

Taken also from Henry Panc, Gregory Tingay, William Wright, John Bridebone, Elizabeth Reynolds, and William Adams, for their religious Meetings, Goods worth £31 7s. One of the Officers who made these Diffrets, being a Brazier, valued the Pewter taken at £9 per Pound, but one of the Justices told him it must not be valued at above £6 or £7, and that they must take the more, saying, We are at great Expenses, and must be paid: And ordered them to be sure to take enough.

For Meetings at Widford were taken from Thomas Wood, Thomas Gates, and Abel Woolston, a Cow and other Goods worth £31 16s.

ANNO 1672. In this Year Nicholas Lucas, Samuel Tiberne, Jeremiah Horne, Henry Feble, Henry Marshall, John Witcomb, Richard Thomas, Francis Haddon, Thomas Crawley, Robert Fairman, Samuel Wollaston, Robert Cook, John Thurgood, Henry Sweeting, Henry Stout, Jeremiah Deane, William Burr, Thomas Burr, Lewis Laundy, Thomas Mole, and William Brown, after eight Years Confinement under Sentence of Transportation, were by the King's Letters Patent at length discharged from their long Captivity in the County Goal at Hartford, where John Holmes, John Padisal, Richard Puttenham, Edward Camp, John Hurst, James Bowett, and Robert Dimondale, were still continued Prisoners on Writs de Excommunicato capienda. There were also discharged by the said Letters Patent, William Fairman, Mary Wistonbury, John Pigott, Edward Parkin, William Larking, Thomas Wood, Priscilla Gorges, Sarah Gorges, Roger Cooper, Ebenezer Gollidge, Thomas Archer, William Archer, Thomas Kirby, Thomas Vance, Thomas Hill, Robert Pryor, and Thomas Chaltley. Two others had died in Prison there, viz. Joseph Goodman and John Bradwell.

ANNO 1673. On the 24th of October, Thomas Robins, an Husbandman, of Hemel-Hempstead, was committed to Hartford Goal on an Exchequer Process, for a Demand of £8. for Tithes, at the Suit of Joseph Jones.

ANNO 1674. In this Year John Bowman of Wadesmill, for refusing to pay Tithes, was committed to Prison; Also Grace Tinkle of Barley, who had been at a Meeting in Royton, was fined for her self and others £1 5s. To levy which, the Officers broke open her Houfe, and seiz'd her Goods to the Value of £10. In like Manner Samuel Rudd of Wadesmill in the Parish of Standon, convicted of
of the People called QUAKERS.

of being at a Meeting at Raydon in Essex, had his Doors broke open, and his Goods seiz'd to the Value of 46l. And John Parker of Yardley, for Preaching in a Meeting at Buntingford, had his Cattle and Sheep taken away to the Value of 32l. In this Year also, were taken in Cattle and Goods from Thomas Edridge, George Edridge, Susan Edridge, and Edward Sutton, to the Value of 89l. 9s. In December this Year John Mofle was committed to Prison on a Significant out of the Ecclesiastical Court, for not paying toward the Repairs of the Steeple-house.

ANNO 1675. In this Year the Constables of Buntingford, authorized by Warrant from Justice Gallton, and terrify'd by a blustering Informer's Threats, that if they did not take enough they should pay the rest themselves, entered the House of George Gates, broke open Locks and Doors, and for a Fine of 20l. laid on him for a Meeting-house, of which he was neither Owner nor Occupier, took away his Goods to the Value of 46l.

ANNO 1676. Robert Cooper of Chelfont, was imprisoned for Tithes, at the Suit of Robert Winchelsey Priest, a Professor so rigid, that he gave special Orders to the Gaoler to keep him clofe, and not let him go into the Town for any Refreshment: To some of his Friends pleading for him, that he was a poor Man, had a Wife and many Children, the Priest returned this Answer, If his Children starve, 'tis none of my Concern: He shall lie there and rot: I will have no more Mercy on him than on a Thief: If the Law would hang me I would: Tithes is my Due, and I will have it. A Reply unbecoming a Protestant, and favouring of the bitter Spirit of Romish Persecution.

ANNO 1677. George Gates of Buntingford, was arrested on the Statue of 20l. per Month, for Abstinence from the National Worship, and committed to Prison, where he continued till he died on the 5th Day of the Month called May 1680, a constant and faithful Sufferer for his religious Perseverance in worshipping God according to his Conscience.

ANNO 1678. Elizabeth Eldridge Widow, was prosecuted on the Statue of 20l. per Month, for not conforming to the National Way of Worship, and had taken out of her Shop at several Times, Cloth, Stuff, and other Goods, to the Value of 300l. and upwards.

ANNO 1679. In this Year Nathanael Nasb and Henry Pavett were Prisoners in Hartford Goal for Tithes: And in the same Year John Huckle, a poor Man of Wotton, at the Prosecution of Samuel Budy Priest, for 7s. Tithes, suffered Diffrefes of Goods to the Value of 4l. Also John Blindell, at the same Priest's Suit, suffered a Seizure of his Timber and Househol Goods to the Value of 42l. 5s. And Grace Finkle of Berkley, at the Suit of Henry Greenhill Priest, had two Milch Cows taken from her worth 8l. About the same Time William Bunkey, James Brown, and Robert Cooper, were committed to Prison by Writs de Excommunicato capiendo; as was George Hagger of barley, by an Order of Seffions, all of them for abainting themselves from the Parochial Way of Worship.

ANNO 1682. In this Year two Justices of the Peace, Maddocks and Fox, were very active in molesting religious Meetings, then usally held on the Firft Day of the Week at Flamfted-End: By their Warrants many Fines were imposed, and Diffrefes made on the Goods and Chattels of such as frequented thefe Meetings, viz.

Nicholas King, Nathanael Tomfon, John Roberts, John Blinden, and Richard Saunders, to the Value of

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{l.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\
33 & 0 & 0 \\
87 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline
120 & 0 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

To
To one of those Meetings the Justices came, attended with William Morson, who was both Constable and Informer; after a short Pause, one of the Justices, viz. Madocks, lays to the Constable, Mr. Fox and I command you to break the Forms, &c. Whereupon the Constable charging others to assist him, they broke the Forms, Benches, Galleries, Windows, and Doors, all in pieces; and began to demolish the Walls. On the First-day of the next Week they came again, and ordered the Doors, which in the Interval had been repaired, to be broken again and burnt; in doing which they let Fire to the Chimney-piece of the Houle, to the Conferrnation of the Neighbourhood; and one of the Justices was heard to declare, that if he could be fire it would burn nothing but the Meeting-house, it should not be extinguished. Among those whom the Constable charged to assist him was John Parfons, a poor Min, whom the Justice commanded to help break the Forms, &c. Parfons replied, No, Sir, I don't use to work on Sundays. The Justice insisting upon his doing it, the Man answred, If any Body molest the Constable, I shall assist him to keep the Peace, but for breaking the Forms, I will not do it. The Justice threatened to send him to Prison; but he steadily perfisting in his Resolution, and saying, I am contented, Sir, if I must go to Goal for not working on Sundays, the Justice's raft Command prov'd ineffectual, and his Threats abortive, for want of Law to enforce them.

In October this Year, Henry Nichols and Richard Saunders, for Meetings at South-Mins, suffered Diffrefs of Goods to the Value of

And for other Meetings, Goods were taken from Wonderful Warwick, Thomas Roberts, and Gawen Lawry, to the Value of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>19</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this Year Nathanael Naft, after long Confinement, died in Hartford Goal, a faithful Witness against the antichriftian Yooke and Oppression of Tithes.

In this Year also, John Fisher, upon an Information, that he, being Constable, had refused to act in breaking up a Diffenter's Meeting, had the Oath of Allegiance tendered him by the Justices, and upon his Refusal of it at a second Tender, had Sentence of Premunire pass'd upon him, under which Sentence he lay long in Prison. About the fame Time a Complaint was made at Sessions against George Keith for Preaching, and teaching School without License; the Issue of which was, that the Justices tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and lent him to Goal for refusing it; for which Cause also, Lewis Laydy, Thomas Moce, Stephen Petherstone, John Eaton, Robert Goods, and Samuel Dun, were also committed to Prison: As were likewise, John Rallet, William Special, Samuel Special, Clement Shin, Henry Freeman, John Thorn, John Read, Edward Haridge, Reynold Ramfey, John Periden, and John Griffid, who were taken from a Meeting at Hartford, where they were assembled about Church-Affairs, and to take Care of their Poor: They were detained some Hours at an Inn, and then carried away six or seven Miles in a Cart; when questioning the Authority of the Constable who took them, he and his Companions went in the Night for a Warrant, and next Morning carried them before Justice Field, who tendered them the Oath, and sign'd a Warrant for their Commitment to Prison, which Warrant he sent to Justice Harrifon, who likewife sign'd and seal'd the fame before he had seen the Prisoners: After he had thus sign'd their Commitment for refusing the Oath, he examined them whether they would take it or not. About the same Time also, John Parker and John Clements were imprifoned for refusing to Swear.

ANNO 1693. At a Quarter Sessions in the Month called May this Year, Bills of Indictment were preferred against Henry Hodge, William Wild, Richard Saunders, Henry Nichols, and Thomas Watfion, and their Wives, on the Statute of 201. per Month. for Abfence from the National Worship. The Grand Jury,
CHAP. 17. of the People called QUAKERS.

Jury, three several Times, being so often turned back by the Court, brought in their Verdict Ignoramus, but the Court still refusing to accept that Verdict, the Jury at last found the Bill, out of mere Compliance to the Authority of the Bench. About the same Time were taken by Warrants grounded on the Act against Conventicles, from William Wilde, Samuel Hodge, Henry Hodge, and Henry Norris, Goods worth 3 l. 10 s.

At Midsummer Sessions this Year, John Robinson, Edward Wood, and Edward Sutton, were committed to Prison for refusing to pay Fines imposed on them for Abfence from the National Worship; and for the fame Caufe Robert Cock of Berkhamfield, suffered Diffreus of his Goods to the Value of 10 l. 19 s. Samuel Goodacre, for being at several Meetings, had his Doors broke open under Pre- 
tence of searching for Arms, and his Goods taken away worth 25 l. 16 s. 4 d.

Thomas Burr of Ware, for being at two Meetings, had

| Taken from him | 26 | 18 | 0 |

From Sarah Warner, Anne Raff, Elizabeth Raff, Richard Maise, Abraham Horne, and Thomas Grailey, Goods were taken to the Value of

| Taken to him | 65 | 5 | 0 |

In this Year Thomas Smart and Samuel Prior were imprisoned upon Writs de ExcommunicaJio capiendu.

ANNO 1684. On the 4th of the Month called April this Year, George Hagger, having been prosecuted on the Statute of 20 l. per Month, for Abfence from the National Worship, had taken from him by the Sheriff's Officers, two Cows and two Bullocks worth 8 l. os. od. And in the next Month twenty Quarters of Malt worth 21 l. 0 s.

Taken also from Henry Effex and Jonas Pearce, Goods worth 21 l. 15 s.

| Taken from him | 31 | 15 | 0 |

On the said Statute of 20 l. per Month, and other Fines for Meetings, were taken

| From Thomas Ballock, Anthony Page, John Reed, William Special, Reginald Ramsey, and Robert Tanel, Goods worth | l. | s. | d. | | 74 | 8 | 9 |

And from William Voke of Hunsdon, seventy Quarters of Malt, three Hories, and moft of his Houfhold Goods.

| From Thomas Godfrey of the fame Place, the greatest Part of his Houfhold Goods to the Value of | l. | s. | d. | | 80 | 0 | 0 |

Edward Wood of Thorfield, was committed to Prison by Justice Wilmot, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance: And for the same Caufe were also imprisoned in Hartford Goal, Henry Hulet and Thomas Game.

ANNO 1685. For their religious Meetings, Thomas Burr of Ware, and William Simfon of Amwell, suffered Diffreus to the Value of 41 l. 3 s.

On the 1st of October this Year, a Bayliff, named Sheffield, came with a Warrant to the House of Edward Sutton, demanded 40 l. for two Months Abfence from the National Worship, feized his Goods, and threatened any Perfon that should offer to take any Account of them. He carried away Shop Goods, Linen, Silk, and other Goods, till the Sheriff laid he had enough. Upon the fame Statute of 20 l. per Month, Henry Sweeting, Edward Plumfied, Abraham Rut, and Henry Stout, were imprisoned and indicted for Abfence from the Parochial Worship.

Vol. I. 517 ANNO
ANNO 1689. About the 10th of the Month called May this Year, Thomas Burr and Robert Dawsen, both of Ware, were committed to Hartford Goal by an Attachment out of the Exchequer, at the Suit of the Priest of that Parish, named Wey, for a Claim of small Tithes.

ANNO 1690. Richard Thomas was committed to Prison on an Attachment, at the Suit of Thomas Daniel, Priest of the Parish called St. Andrews in Hartford, for a Claim of small Tithes for fifteen Years past. Also John Perry was imprisoned for Tithes, at the Suit of the Priest of Harloe.

In this and the preceding Year, was taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>t.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAP. XVIII.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

ANNO 1656.

A religious Meeting, held the 27th of the Month called May, in the House of Henry Bedfor at Leominster, the Auditory, being more than the House could contain, went out into a Field adjoining, where a Friend was preaching to them, when the Bayliff of the Town, a Justice of the Peace, and John Tombs, an eminent Baptist, then Vicar there, came to the Meeting: They commanded the Preacher to desist, and because he obeyed them not, pulled him down by force, and kept him Prisoner, Tombs stepping up, and preaching in his Place: But another Friend at a small Distance beginning to speak, the People withdrew from Tombs to hear him: The Bayliff, Justice, and Vicar, ordered him to be silent, but he persisting, they caufed him to be pulled down with Violence, and sent to Prison, where for some Time they would not suffer any of his Friends to come near him.

ANNO 1657. On the 10th of the Month called May this Year, Giles Milton, William Fisher, James Merrick, Thomas Merrick, Walter Merrick, Richard Ingram, John Briggs, and others, going from RHS to a Meeting at King's Chapel, were arrested by two Confablers in the Protector's Name, and one of them was fet in the Stocks: After some Time being discharged, they went to their Meeting-place, where one of them was preaching, when a rude Rabble, with Dogs and Staves, came in, whooping, hallooeing, pulling their Staves in at the Windows, and throwing in Sticks and Dirt: They continued these Abruses, belching out wicked and obscene Language, during the whole Time of the Meeting, which being ended, they purified the innocent People homeward, repeating their Insults, and striking one of them, Giles Milton, so violently that he became lame on one of his Arms. At another Meeting in the same Place, they struck Edward Edwards on the Head as he was preaching:

And
Chap. 18. of the People called QUAKERS.

And at other Times attempted to interrupt them by sounding an Horn, ringing a Bell, and other Noises. In all which wicked and lawless Proceedings, the wild and ungoverned People were animated by their Priests and Magistrates who should have restrained them. Thus when Rice Morgan had offended the Priest of Webby, by asking him to prove his Doctrine by Scripture; he excited his Hearsers to deride and abuse him, which they did by plucking the Hair off his Head, and knocking him down. Thus also when Richard Bruce had angered a Baptift Teacher at Welfon under Penard, by standing before him with his Hat on, he caused him to be fet in the Stocks four Hours, and after that illegal Ufage procured his Imprifonnement. Likewise when John Moon was preffing in a Meeting at Lymaldrine, two Priests came in and oppofed him, and one of them struck him fuch a Blow on the Face, as made his Lips fwell much.

ANNO 1658. Henry Bedford of Leominfter, Attorney at Law, having Baftines to tranfact in the Court at that Town, was commanded by the Bayliff and Juftice of the Peace, who prefided there, to pull off his Hat, for refufing which they fent him to Prifon. This Proceffing, however illegal, was palliated under Pretence of a Contempt of the Court. But there were fome Men then in Power, whom fudden Exaltation had fo fwellcd with Pride, that they expected a perfonal Hommage on all Occafions, and could not forbear avenging themfelves on them who with-held it: Hence it was that John Merrick, meeting one Roger Baner on the Road, and not putting off his Hat, was beaten by him with many Blows: And at another Time for the fame Caufe one Roger Kine beat him unmercelfully near half an Hour together with a Staff: And at a third Time the fame John Merrick was foily beaten and abufed by a Servant of John Kirle, whose Mafter he had affronted by not faluting him in the customary Manner. All which Abufes the Sufferer underwent with Christian Patience, from Perfons whose Actions evidently denoted them altogether unworthy of the Honour they fo vainly expected.

About this Time James Merrick, Walter Merrick, and Thomas Merrick, having buried their Mother Joane Merrick, in a Piece of Ground ufed for that Purpofe at Kirg's-Chapel, were summoned by the Coroner to anfwer his Enquiries about her Death, because she was not buried at the Church, as he called it. A Jury was impanelled, and feveral Witneffes were sworn, who concurred in their Evidence of her dying a natural Death. This though fully sufficient to anfwer the Coroner's Enquiry, would not anfwer his Purpofe of enquiring the Quakers; wherefore he tendered them the Oath, which he knew they could not take, and for refufing to Swear fixed them, and bound them over to the Quarter Seffions.

ANNO 1660. At a Meeting at Hinton, many rude People and Soldiers rufhing in, pulled out those that were met, and finding in the Street William Gibfon, juft then come to Town on Horfeback, thronged about him. He told them, that he came in Love to their Souls, and as he rode along, exhorted them to Repentance, when a wicked Fellow beat him and his Horfe moft unmercelfully, after which they dragged him about in the Dirt, and kept him with the Reft, whom they took out of the Meeting, under a Guard all Night, and next Day fet two Men to conduct them to Juftice Blagyn, charging them with holding an unlawful Assembly, and breaking the King's Peace.

But the Juftice, a prudent Man, replied, That it was not probable they could be dangerous Persons or Peace-breakers, who being twenty three in Number, were brought to him with only two Men to guard them: And fo with much Civility he difmift them.

Toward the latter End of this Year many were committed to Prifon, for refufing to take the Oath of Allegiance, viz.

Evan Jones, Richard Varnel, Francis Whiller, John Hill, and John Barker, taken from their Houfes and Employments, and Walter Merrick out of the Market, were fet to Prifon by the Mayor of Hereford.

A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

H E R E F O R D S H I R E.

1660.

Richard Ingram jun. Henry Povell, Thomas Merrick, John Turner, Robert Turner, and Roger Turner, were taken, some from the Meeting, others in the Street, and some from their own Houses, and committed to the Marshall's Custody: Next Day the Oath of Allegiance was tendered them by a Justice of the Peace, who fent them to Prison for refusing it. Six of these were very poor Men, having Families dependent on their Labour, for one of whom, when five Persons in Compulsion offered to be bound, the Justice refused it. Elizabeth Smith, as she was going to a Meeting, was apprehended, and Titus Meredith was taken out of his House, and both of them, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, sent to Goal.

At Leominster, James Caven, Thomas Langwell, Richard Matthews, John Shooter, and Charles Barnard, were taken out of a Meeting, and carried before the Bayliff of the Town, who tendered them the Oath, and fent them to Prison. Also Thomas Holt, Thomas Babbs, and Roger Price, were taken out of their own Houses there, and for refusing the Oath sent to Goal, and with them David Edwards, taken out of his Bed where he lay sick. In Prison fome of them with their Wives and Children being found by the Keeper fitting together in Silence to wait upon God, were by him cast into the Dungeon. About the fame Time John Jones, Charles Jones, William Jones, Richard Jenkins, John Davis, John Smith, and Rice Morgan, were taken, fome out of their Houses, others as they were travelling on the Highway, and for refusing to take the Oath committed to Hereford Goal; as was John Giles, a Farmer's Servant, taken from his Master's Team, which he was driving on the Road. Also John Ballard, Peter Wibe, Daniel Prince, and John Robinson, dwelling at or near Upton, were taken from their Houses and Employments, and committed to Hereford Goal, where they and others were sometimes kept to clofe, that their Wives were not permitted to visit them, and they were constrained to draw up their Food with a Rope.

ANNO 1661. In the Month called April this Year; Thomas Langwell died in Prison at Leominster: When dead, his Friends desired to have his Body to bury it, but were refused, unless they would pay the Coroner's Fees. About two Days after, the Goaler had him buried, without the Coroner's Inpection, in a most indecent Manner, the Coffin being tied by the Hangman to a Ladder, and carried by four Felons, the Hangman going before, and the Keeper following. When they put him into the Grave, the Hangman said, He died like an Hog, and should be buried like a Dog, adding, that Had not the Weather been wet, they would have made a Grave under the Gallows, and buried him there. This contumeliously they inter'd a Man who laid down his Life for his faithful Obedience to the Precept of Christ, Swear not at all. He died in a Sweets Frame of Mind, and left a good Saviour behind him, both among thole of his own Perfection, and many others. In the fame Month also, John Smith and Charles Jones ended their Days in the common Goal at Hereford, for their fedfall Obervation of the fame Command of Christ: They also made a pious and Godly End, and finifhed their Testimony with Joy.

On the 22d of the Month called May, an Officer of the Army, with Soldiers, rufh'd into a Meeting where Thomas Briggs was on his Knees praying: They pulled him out with Violence, and carried him with Nathaniel Smith, Thomas Babbs, Peter Wibe, John Ballard, Nicholas Dias, John Shooter, Edward Simon, Thomas Stevens, John Davis, Titus Meredith, and Thomas Reeves, before a Justice of the Peace, who committed them all to Hereford Goal, where they were clofe confined, and suffered many Abuses from the Wickeds of the Goaler and his Wife.

On the 5th of October the Mayor, Aldermen, and some other Officers, came into the Meeting at Hereford, where the Assembly fitting in Silence, the Mayor scornfully faid, I will rogue you from your Dream; and one of them anwerling, that they

* The said Charles Jones continued in Prison till he died on the 26th of the Second Month 1661.
they were met in the Fear of the Lord to worship him, the Mayor replied, I will have no more Meetings in the Fear of the Lord, and so sent both Men and Women to Prison.

In November, John Hill and Richard Versall, peaceable and innocent five Men, were taken from a Meeting at Hereford, and sent to Prison: After some Time they were taken out of their Beds at Midnight by the Command of one Captain Brunton, who took them to the Guard, and caused them to be tied Neck and Heels, and afterwards to terrify them, ordered lighted Matches to be tied between the said Versall's Fingers, pretending he would make him confess something of a Plot, but the poor Men, standing Redliv in their Innocence, were carried next Day before the Mayor, who tendered them the Oath, and sent them again to Prison, where they were kept from the rest of their Friends, with Irons on their Legs, about five Months.

ANNO 1662. In the Months of September and October this Year, the Meetings at Leominster were frequently broken up by Order of the Bayliff and other Magistrates: At the Sessions several had the Oath of Allegiance tendered them, and for refusing to take it were committed to Prison. It was usual to shut up those whom they took out of the Meetings there in a little close natty Hole, where they were forced to lie on Straw, and sometimes so crowded that they had not Room to lie down all at once: Besides, they were constrained to cale their Bodies in the same Place, which for want of cleaning was become fo loathsome, that those who came to speak to them through the Hole of the Door could hardly endure the Stench for a few Minutes: Here they were sometimes kept twelve or fifteen together several Days and Nights to the great endangering of their Health, being a Place in the Judgment of the most mercifuls of Men unfit for any Creature; for when one of the Gouler's Turnkeys was sent to let a Woman out, a Perfon who met him saying, It was not a Place fit to put a Dog in, the profane Man replied, No, nor yet to put a Devil in. Yet was this dismal Place the Lodging of the faithful Servants of Christ, whom no earthly Hardship could deter from a strict Conformity to his Commands.

In this Year John Cater, Elizabeth his Wife, Elizabeth Cater his Sister, James Merrick, Thomas Brown, Elizabeth Cowles, Hannah Griffith, William Fisher, Elizabeth Milton, Margaret Chapman, John Taylor, Roger Turner, John Merrick, and Thomas Merrick, were excommunicated from the National Worship. Several of them also suffered Diffret of their Goods for the same Cause: But the Cases of two poor Widows, Frances Thomas and Katharine Pritchard were peculiarly hard and moving; the former of these had five Children, all under twelve Years of Age, to provide for by the Labour of her Hands, and had very little either of Clothing or Household Stuff, having been necessitated to sell what she could toward her own and Children's Support; yet out of the poor Remains of her Goods the cruel Persecutors took a Kettle worth 5s. and a Bollter worth 8s. From the other Widow, seventy Years of Age, and having scarce any Goods, they took a Gown valued at 15s, which she used to cover her with for want of Bedclothes, and for lack of it she suffered much by Cold in her extrem old Age. From these Infliances we may observe, that a furious Ignorant Zeal for the Church, is apt to transport superfatisious Bigens into Actions not only void of Christian Charity, but even beneath the Dictates of common Humanity.

ANNO 1670. Charles Barnet, a Baker of Leominster, was fined 20l. for Preaching, and afterward for a second Offence 40l. For which Sums all the Goods in his Houle, and all the Wood in his Yard, were taken away. After which Warrants were issued against him for being at Meetings, but his Goods being already taken, the Officer reported to Justice Booth, that There was nothing left but Bread, which would spoil before it could be sold: To which the Justice's Answer was, If you can't sell it, you may bring it me to give my Horses.

In the Month called July this Year, Nicholas Day of Eardisland, for a Meeting at his Houle, had eight Oxen taken away worth 32l.

Vol. I. T't t And
And Thomas Holt of Wickton, for a Meeting at his Houfe, a Yoke of Oxen and a Mare worth 2l.

On the 27th of September were taken by Diffrefes for Meetings, from the faid Thomas Holt, Titus Meredith, John Bache, Rice Morgan, Nathanael Smith, and Thomas Cowlyon, Goods worth 1l. 1o5. 10d.

And from Richard Dolphin four Oxen worth 24l. Which Oxen the Officers knew to be another Man's Property, yet, regardles of Right, they took them, though at the fame Time they had in View other Goods of the faid Richard Dolphin's, which they might have taken.

From Peter Young of Lutten, they took two Oxen worth 10l. one of which, after he had been driven to Leominifter Market, and no Body would buy him, returned Home to his Owner.

From Sibyl Good, Morgan Watkins, David Edward, John Ballard, Thomas Merrick, Richard Ingram, John Cater, Robert Turner, and Henry Pewel, Cattle and other Goods worth 29l. 8s. 6d.


From John Barber, John Carter, Morgan Thomas, and Katharine Pritchard, Goods to the Value of 27l. 0s. 10d.

Although many of the Fines for which these Diffrefes were made, were either illegally impos'd, or unreasonably levied, yet had the Sufferers no Redrefs, the Partiality of the Justices having made their Appeals to the Quarter Sessions, the only Method of Relief, altogether ufeless: When Nathanael Smith, as advised by Council, brought his Appeal, his Cafe being argued, the Jury went out, and returned with a Verdift for the Appellant; the Court refu'd to accept that Verdift, and fent them out again: They repeated the fame Verdift fix Times successively, and were as often repulfed by the Court: But the Jurors continuing obdurate in their Opinion, the Verdift was at length recorded; but the Court at the fame Time directed the Officers to empanell another Jury for the next Trial. They alfo fent an Officer to Prison for procuring the Jury a Copy of the King's Proclamation, at their Request. But though the Verdift had been recorded, yet afterward the Justices knowing one of the Jury to be of a timorous Disposition, prevailed on him to fay, he had not confented to it, and on that Pretence fent out the Jury again with fuch Threats as produced a contrary Verdift, the Men being overawed by the Court to act againft their Confciencces. Thus the Verdift fix Times given for the Quakers was annulled, and he obliged to acquiffe under the Charges of the Appeal added to the Injuftice of his firft Suffering. In like Manner at the fame Sessions, the Appeal of William Owen was also frustrated, the Justices telling the Jury, that the Cafe was like Smith's, peremptorily directed them to find for the King, which was done accordingly, one of the Jury being heard to fay, The Court is Lord of our Confciencces. So exceffing weak and ignorant were fome Jurymen, and fome of more Judgment were often perverted by the false Evidence of Informers, who would lightly Swear to what they did not know, for some of them seeing certain Perfons walking in the Garden of Morgan Watkins, and fome others fitting in his Arbour, made Oath that there was a Meeting at his Houfe, and upon their Evidence of what they faw not, he was convicted and fined 26l.

ANNO 1674. Roger Pritchard, William Collier, and Thomas Penbridge, all of Amely, were prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, and imprisoned about two Months, at the Suit of Samuel Matthews Vicar: Alfo Thomas Holt of Wickton, was prosecuted in the Ecclefaical Court, at the Suit of Thomas Woolton Prieff of Leominifter, and committed to Prison for a Demand of about eight Groats for Tithes of Milk, and for Exigencies. Likewife James Merrick was prosecuted in the Town-Court of Rojs for 36s. demanded for Tithes, at the Suit of John Newton Prieff, and had a Mare taken from him worth 5l.

ANNO
CHAP. 18. of the People called QUAKERS.

ANNO 1676. On the 20th of the Month called August this Year, Henry Caldicott Mayor of Hereford, with his Officers, came to the Meeting there, and warned the Assembly not to meet any more, telling them, If they did, let it be at their Peril. This Threat of the Mayor was followed for many Weeks after, with outrageous Insults and Abuses from the Populace, for

On the 27th many Boys of the City threw Stones and Dirt into the Meeting.

On the 3d of September, a rude Rabble, with confused Noise and Shouting, befet the Meeting-house; some broke the Glas Windows; others with Staves beat the Hats off the Men's Heads, threw Stones among them, and thrust Burs in their Hair; and one of them, laid to be the Mayor's Son, broke the Head of John Rea with a Stone.

On the 10th they fired Squibs, and threw them into the Meeting; they also cast Stones through the Glas Windows, and struck a Woman on the Head with a Stone. When Complaint of this was made to the Magistrates, the Complaintants were disfrift with Threats.

On the 17th the outrageous Mob, Part of which were Choristers, or singing Boys of the Cathedral, encouraged by their Superiors, broke in pieces the Remainder of the Glas Windows with the Window Frames, and some of the Walls of the House: After Meeting they pursued the Country Friends, pelting them with Stones about a Quarter of a Mile.

On the next Day a Meeting was held in their shattered House for Church-Affairs, such as relieving the Poor, helping the Widows and Fatherless, and other Acts of pure and undefiled Religion: Hither also came the Rabble, founding an Horn, and throwing in Dirt and Stones, which hurt several. Some of them threw filthy Excrement upon the Clothes of such as were met, others got upon the Houfe and until'd Part of it, tumbling down Stones on the Head of one that was going in. In the Midst of these Disorders Edward King and Robert Simonds, Justices, and Abraham Scoward Mayor elect, came, not to quell the Fury of the Rabble, but to fend the Abused to Prifon: To effect which, after they had threatened the Women and Children, they tended the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to Roger Pritchard, Henry Price, William Owen, Morgan Watkins, Charles Barnet, Constantine Young, James Eaton, and Robert Woodliff, and for refusing to Swear sent them to Goal.

A Day or two after this, Walter Rogers, a Prebend, paffing by the Meeting-house, and oberving the Ruins of it, said, that they who did it were very good Boys, and had done their Work better than he thought for. This may serve to fhew under what kind of Influence the Mob acted.

On the 24th the Rabble repeated the like Abuses, with many reproachful and wicked Speeches.

On the 11th of October, many rude People cast Stones through the Windows broken before, one of which struck a Woman on the Head; others threw Urine on the Heads of thoje that were met; another filled a Man's Hat with Excrements, and threw it in amongt them, with an hideous Noise and Shouting.

On the 22d the Conftables and other Officers took the Friends out of their Meeting by force, and confined them till the Time of their publick Worhip was over.

On the 29th they took James Eaton and John Carver out of the Meeting, and carried them before the Mayor and other Justices, who, for refuting the Oaths, fent them to Prifon, telling them they fhou'd lie on Straw, and commanding the Goaler to keep them afunder.

On the 12th of November, the Meeting-houfe being by that Time repaired, and inhabited, a rude Company befet the Houfe, and threw Stones againft it: And it was faid that the Mayor's Officers had directed the Rabble, to knock out the Quakers Brains if they did not depart. They also threatened the Inhabitant to pull the Houfe down over his Head.
On the 3d of December, the Officers took John Barber out of the Meeting, and carried him before the Mayor and other Justices, who, for refusing to Swear, sent him to Prison: Four Days after, his Goods were seized to the Value of 26l. for a Fine of 10l. imposed on him for the House where the Meeting was.

On the 20th of the Month called January, the Mayor's Officers forced out those that were met, and would not suffer them to abide near the Place in the Street: And one of them threatened, that they would fire the Meeting-house, and bring them in it.

In this Year John Haines and Thomas Robins, both of Bedenham, were committed to the County Goal by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo. Also Nathaniel Smith of Leominster, who, refusing at the Quarter Sessions to take the Oath of a Contable, had the Oath of Allegiance tendered him by the Justices.

ANNO 1677. Several of the People called Quakers in this County, being prosecuted in the Exchequer on old Statutes made against Popish Recusants, suffered much by Distresses made for pretended Forfeitures of two Thirds of the Yearly Value of their Estates, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seizures for two Thirds of Estates</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taken from Richard Dolphin of Erdifland, Cattle worth</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Haines of Bedenham, two Oxen worth</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Young of Laxton, eight Oxen worth</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Pritchard and William Collier, both of Anley, an Horse, two Oxen, and other Cattle, worth</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Eccles of Mansel-Lacey, two Cows worth</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Fisher, James Merrick, John Cater, Thomas Merrick, William Sparry, and Henry Powel, all of Refs, Goods to the Value of</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNO 1678. Taken by Distresses for Meetings,
From James Exton, John Barber, John Vivers, John Carver, and Robert Woodiff, Goods worth £11 9 6

ANNO 1679. In this Year also were taken by Exchequer Processe,
From Richard Dolphin aforesaid, Oxen worth £54 0 0
The aforesaid William Fisher, John Cater, Thomas Merrick, William Sparry, and Henry Powel, of Refs, Goods to the Value of £14 15 6
From Philip Osborne of the same, Plate worth £1 15 0
Thomas Turner of Linton, Goods worth £0 17 6
Thomas Merrick of Weston, to the Value of £1 10 0
| **Total** | 72 | 14 | 0 |

John Barber, fined 28s. for Absence from the National Worship, had Goods taken from him worth £1 19s. And John Carver, for a Fine of 4s. for the same Caufe, suffered Distresses of his Goods worth 7s.

ANNO 1682. J. Valton of Leominster, having been prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes of Hops, at the Suit of Michael Stevens Vicar, was on a Certificate of Contumacy committed to Prison by Warrant from two Justices of the Peace.

Edward Pritchard, by Exchequer Processe, for Absence from the National Worship, had a Yoke of Oxen and a Mare taken away, to the Value of £15 7s 7d.
CHAP. 19. of the People called QUAKERS.

Taken also from several Persons, for 6s. 11 d. demanded of them for Steepelhouse Rates, Goods to the Value of 2l. 10s. 5d.

ANNO 1685. On or about the 6th of the Month called July this Year, John Neuer, and two other Justices of the Peace came to the Meeting at Rose, turned out the Perons, lockt up the Houfe, and took away the Key, so that they were obliged afterwards to meet in the Street: They also fined many of them, for which Fines were taken

From Henry Powel, Thomas Merrick, William Grindall, John Cotter, and William Sparry, Goods worth 5 6 9 8

12 7 10

C H A P. XIX.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

ANNO 1655.

The earlier Sufferers in this County were John Cranwell and Thomas Purcas, who, for their conscientious Refusal to pay Tithes, were committed to Prison: And while there, the former for a Demand of 12l. for Tithes, suffered Diffret of his Goods to the Value of 24l. and the latter for a Claim of 1l. 7s. sustained a Loss of 4l. Besides which, the Priests who profecuted them, or their Agents, took out of their Fields in Harvest, what Quantities of Corn they pleased. In like Manner the Claimers of Tithes entred into the Grounds of Ephany Taylor Widow, Thomas Golding, and William Nixon, and took, under Pretence of Tithes, what they thought fit, without rendering any Account of their Doings.

ANNO 1657. On the 10th of the Month called January this Year, Simon Sanford was profecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes under 5s. Value, and committed to Huntington Goal, where he lay seventeen Months, till discharged by Order of a Committee of Parliament. In this and the preceding Year, several Perons for Demands of 2l. 10s. 6d. on Steepel-house Rates, suffered by Diffret of their Goods to the Value of 9l. 9s.

ANNO 1658. John Apthorp was imprisoned at Huntington for Tithe, and thence removed to the Fleet in London, where having some Liberty to walk abroad, a malicious Informer represented him as a dangerous Peron, and caused him to be taken by a Party of Soldiers and committed to Newgate. As soon as he was discharged thence, he returned again to the Fleet, where he continued Prisoner about a Year. Thomas Parnell also suffered many Months Imprisonment for Tithes under 20s. in Value, for which he had been profecuted in the Exchequer.

ANNO 1659. Daniel Maddy was by some Justices of the Peace committed to Prison for refusing to Swear, but at the next Affizes was released by Judge Hales. About the same Time Richard Jobson and Thomas Jobson were taken out of their Beds, and kept under Guard at the Crown Inn at Huntington twenty four Hours: After which, though they refused to Swear, they were diffmiff, but their Houses, as also that of Robert Raby, were searched for

U u u

Arms,
A Collection of the Sufferings

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, 1659.

Arms, on a groundless Suspicion of their Disaffection to the Government. In this Year also Leonard Ellington was committed to Huntington Goal, for coming in with his Hat on into the Court of the Mannour of Warbois, of which he was a customary Tenant. About this Time also, Richard Purrpont and Richard Chatteris, of Erith, for appearing before a Justice of the Peace with their Hats on, were sent to Prifon: At the next Sessions they were fined 10s. each, and for Non-payment continued in Prifon seventeen Weeks. Thomas Scowen was also committed to Prifon on the 26th of September this Year for Tithes, and continued there above two Years. In this Year for Demands of 15s. for Tithes, were taken from several Persons in this County, Goods to the Value of 3l.

ANNO 1660. On the 12th of the Month called January this Year, Robert Ingram and John Parnel were taken by a Party of Horfe from their own Houfes, and carried before the Commissioners at Huntington, who fent them to the Common Goal there for refufing the Oath of Allegiance. Next Day some of their Friends visited them in Prifon; of which, Notice being given, a Party of Horfe surrounded the Goal, crying out, A Meeting, a Meeting, and tho' who came to visit the Prisoners were imprifoned with them: But the Day following were difcharged by the Magiftrates, faying, We fhall foon have them again, for they had heard of a Meeting appointed at Sudbo on the Morrow. Accordingly fome armed Men on Horfeback were fent thither, who apprehended John Croft, Benjamin Thorous, Thomas Bunby, Richard Jobfon, John Dear, Anthony Chaudler, Daniel Maddy, Thomas Marshall, Giles Fisher, William Kings, Henry Maddy, and Richard Hertz, who being carried before the Juflices, and refufing to take the Oaths, were fent Prisoners to Huntington, where they found others of their Friends imprifoned for the fame Caufe, two of whom, Simon Sanford and Francis Lumfield, died Prisoners shortly after, the Former on the 18th of the Month called February this Year, and the Latter on the 7th of the next Month: In which Month alfo, William Martin, Samuel Nottingham, and Robert Gray, were fent to Prifon for the like Tithings againft Swearing. At the Affizes in the fame Month, called March, moft of the aforefaid Prisoners, for refufing the Oath, were let at Liberty by Judge Hales; but John Croft, Benjamin Thorous, and Robert Ingram, were ordered to continue till another Affize, they being caufefully reprefented as Ringleaders and more dangerous than the rest: John Parnel, though difcharged as to the Oath, was by an Action laid againft him for fmall Tithes, detained above five Years longer in Prifon, at the Suit of John Heath, Prieft of Hemingford-Abbot.

ANNO 1661. Thomas Gilding, of Colne, was committed to Huntington Goal for Tithes, at the Suit of Dr. Gunning, (afterward Bishop of Ely), and continued Prisoner more than three Years. He had alfo taken from him a Mare worth 40s. for pretended Dues for Tithes of Wool and Lamb. About the fame Time Ellen Ingram, a poor Widow of Colne, had an Horfe taken away worth 40s. for a Demand of 3s. 4d. for Tithes of one Rood of Corn.

John Ayliffe, Philip Taylor, Thomas Jobfon, and Thomas Rivers, as they were going to a Meeting, were apprehended at Godmancheffer, and by an offiциal Justice lent to Prifon: As were alfo in the Month of October this Year, John Samms, Richard Jobfon, William Sterling, Robert Smith, and Robert Raby, who had been taken in a Meeting at the faid Raby's Houfe in Huntington. In this Year alfo Robert Raby, Richard Jobfon, and Katharine Lanford, suffered many Abufes for having opened their Shops on the 30th of the Month called January. Richard Jobfon was alfo prosecuted in the Ecclefsiallitical Court for Marriage-Fees, by a Prieft who had not been concerned in Marrying him, he having taken his Wife in a publick Assembly before many Wifhcles, without employing any Perfon of that Function.

ANNO
CHAP. 19. of the People called QUAKERS.

ANNO 1663. John Parnel, for refusing to pay Tithes, had seven Loads of Hay taken from him worth 7l.

In this Year Anne White, and William White her Son, were taken from their own House at Eltin by Constables, who conveyed them to a Justice of the Peace, and by him they were sent to Huntington Goal for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

ANNO 1664. On the 28th of the Month called August, of twenty Persons who were taken out of a Meeting at John Cranwell's of Erith, eighteen were committed to Prison. In this Year also Thomas Parcs of Bluntsham, and William Sterling of Godmanchester, for Abstinence from the National Worship, suffered Distresses of Goods to the Vaule of 11l. 3s. 8d.

In this or the preceding Year, Robert Falkner and Thomas Bell were met on the Highway by Nicholas Johnson a Justice of the Peace, who forced them to his House, and thence sent them to Prison till next Sessions, when appearing before the Justices with their Hats on, they were sent back to Prison, where they lay till the Aflizes, at which Judge Twfelen seemed inclinable to discharge them, but laid, he could not, because they were not legally before him. At an ensuing Sessions they were released by a private Order from the Justices, after twenty Weeks Imprisonment without any legal Cause. And in this Year John Peacock was excommunicated for not paying pretended Dues to the Priest.

ANNO 1667. John Parnel, at the Suit of Griffith Lloyd an Impropritor, was imprisoned in Huntington Goal, and thence removed to London. On Trial a Verdict was given against him for 9l. 12s. Tithes upon the Statute for treble Damages, for which his Goods were taken by Diftrefls to the Value of 30l.

ANNO 1668. In this Year Roger Chamberlain, of Offord Cluny, suffered Diftrefls of his Goods to the Value of 4l. for refusing to pay Tithe.

ANNO 1669. The said Roger Chamberlain had taken from him for Tithe, Corn to the Value of 30d.

In this Year Leonard Barringer, William Lamb, Thomas Cooke, Christopher Lindsay, and Robert Ingram, were taken from a Meeting at Somersham, and sent to Prison, where they lay five Weeks. On the 10th of the Month called August, John Cooke, Thomas Parnel, and John Peacock, taken at a Meeting in the House of Leonard Ellington at Warboys, were committed to Prison till the Aflizes, where an Indictment was preferred against them on the Statute of 35 Eliz. but Judge Hales declaring the Indictment to be invalid, they were let at Liberty. In the same Year Samuel Nottingham, Richard Snazdale, Edward Lambert, Richard Proud, Richard Taylor, Thomas Lorimer, William Mull, Henry Avelyn, and William Mitchell, were taken from a Meeting at the said Samuel Nottingham's House in Ramsey, and being carried before Henry Williams Justice, he tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing it lent them to Prison till next Sessions, when they were ordered to appear at the following Aflizes, where they were indicted, and fined 5l. each, for which Fines Edward Lambert and Richard Taylor suffered Diftrefls of their Goods; and Thomas Lorimer, William Mull, and Henry Avelyn, were continued Prisoners three Months longer.

ANNO 1670. John Parnel was again cast into Prison for Tithes, at the Suit of Griffith Lloyd Impropritor. He had also taken from him Corn, for Tithes, to the Value of 46l.

On the 15th of the Month called July, the following Persons, taken at a Meeting in the House of Thomas Abbott of Ives, suffered Diftrefls of their Goods by Warrants from the Justices, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobias Hardman</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Martin</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Tidale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Rabby</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Apthorp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Johnstone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Nottingham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Parnel</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Abbott</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Gray</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep Ben Eldred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow Abbott</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Field</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Parnel</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISTRESSES for MEETING.

Excommunicati- 
Peculation for Tithe.

DISTRESSES.

TITHES.

IMPRISONMENTS.
In the next Month William Starling of Godmanchetfer, for a Meeting at his Houfe, had his Goods taken away worth 24l. 12s. 6d. And for the same Meeting were taken from Thomas Lifter, an Horfe and a Cow worth 8l. which Horfe; valued at 6l. was fold to justice Williams, one of those who issued the Warrant, for 45s. And the Cow, worth 40s. was fold to his Clerk for 16s. 6d. From John Vincent, for the fame Meeting, they took a Cart and Wheels worth 3l. 10s.

For another Meeting at William Starling's, the Informers went to the Inns, and feized several of the Friends Horses before Conviction.

For other Meetings in this County were taken

| Diftrigges for | From | l. s. d. |
| Meetings. | Robert Lifter, John Lifter, Tobias Hardmeat, John Parnell, Robert Stew, and John Whitehead, Goods worth | 25 10 8 |
| | Tobias Hardmeat at another Time, a Cow and an Horfe worth | 6 0 0 |
| | which were fold to the Brother of Justice Heron for 45s. | |
| | From Tobias Hardmeat at a third Time, Goods worth which were fold by Inch of Candle for 2l. 5s. | |
| | From Christopher Maidstone, for himfelf and his Wife, though she was not at the Meeting, Goods worth | 12 0 0 |
| | Thomas Parnell, for a Meeting at his Houfe in King-Rippon, were taken Goods to the Value of which were fold to Justice Johnfon's Servant, for his Mafter, for 9l. 7s. | 19 0 0 |
| | From Robert Falkner, for a Meeting at his Houfe in Semerbyham, Goods worth | 29 10 0 |
| | Rohe Pont Widow, Richard Snazdale, Thomas Golding, Jasper Robins, John Offy, Samuel Nottingham, and John Blake, Goods to the Value of | 19 12 0 |
| | Richard Johnfon, for a Meeting at his Houfe John Crawwell of Erith, for a Meeting at his Houfe | 8 10 0 |
| | Thomas Peel, Robert Raby, Jasper Lifter, John Crawwell, William Triftram, Richard Laxton, and William Field, Goods to the Value of | 19 19 0 |
| | | 172 1 8 |

Many of the fame Perfons being pretent at the Meetings in feveral Places, had repeated Informations againft them, and were often diftrained on, fo that before the Seizures already mentioned, there were also taken this Year

| l. s. d. |
| 44 11 8 |
| 33 5 2 |
| 77 16 10 |

Taken

* Wife of John Pearson who was then in Prifon.
Chap. 19. Of the People called Quakers.

Taken also for a Meeting at Blystone,


For a Meeting at William Starling's in Godmanchester, were Goods taken

From the said William Starling, Samuel Nottingham, Richard Snazdale, Rafe Pont, and William Wright, to the Value of 26 0 0

Many of these Distresses were very rigorous and severe: When Jasper Lister had all the Goods in his House taken away, he being very poor, and lame, going on Crutches, and having three small Children, desired of Justice He- ton that a Blanket might be returned him to cover his Children, but that Favour was denied him. Also when William Fowler and Leonard Baker had all their Goods seized, except a few old Forms and Stools of little Value, the Justices ordered the Officers to take all worth carrying away, and to burn the rest. And when John Tomson, a very poor Man, was returned by the Officers as insolvent, the Justices ordered, that if he bad two Coats, they should take one of them. Also when Robert Stone, of Ellington, had his Houfhold Goods all taken from him, the Officers said they must detain bis Bees. These Influences shewed how unmercifully the Warrants on these Occasions were executed, and how void the Breaths of Persecutors were of common Charity and Compassion.

Anno 1671. In this Year several of this County suffered Imprisonment for not paying Tithes, viz. Thomas Ashton, who continued in Prison eighteen Months: William Newton for nine Months: Jasper Lister and Robert Lister thirty four Weeks, for a Demand of 2s. 6d. each: Tobias Hardman thirty Weeks: Reuben Eldredg twenty Weeks: And William Starling seventeen Weeks. And in this Year Roger Chamberlain had taken from him for Tithes, Corn worth 4l. 5s.

Anno 1672. Richard Johnson and Robert Raby, being elected Aldermen of Huntington, for refusing to take the Oath required on their Admittance into that Office, were fined twenty Marks each, and committed to Prison, where they continued fifteen Weeks, and were afterward freed to an Outlawy.

John Tomson and John Peacock were excommunicated for Absence from the National Worship: And for the same Caufe Samuel Nottingham, William Hammond and Edward Lambert, suffered Distreffes of Goods to the Value of £13. 9d. In this Year John Peacock, Robert Ingram, Francis Penn, Robert Whitehead, Elizabeth Throftle, and John King, were disfranchised from their Imprisonment in the Common Goal at Huntington by the King's Letters Patent, generally extended to the People called Quakers then under Confinement.

Anno 1674. Taken by Distresses for religious Meetings,

From Tobias Hardman, William Gray, Roger Chamberlairn, and Robert Alspg, Goods to the Value of 2 6 8

For Fines imposed for Absence from the National Worship, Goods were taken by Distresses,

From Thomas Cook, Edward Chriftentwais, William Bevin, Thomas Bundy, William Gill, William Hawkins, John Seaborn, James Penn, and John Purcas, to the Value of 3 14 0

Before these Distresses were made, severall of them had suffered thirteen Days Imprisonment for refusing to pay these Fines. For the like Cause William Vol. I. X x x Wright,
Wright, Edward Abbott, Robert Alsp; and John Stevenson, were also imprisoned.

Anno 1675. On the 28th of the Month called March, John Parnell, John Peacock, Richard Taylor, Thomas Peele, Richard Jennings, John Fells, William Gills, William Hawkins, Thomas Cooke, Edward Christenbrwaite, John Barringer, and Leonard Barringer, were fined for being at a Meeting at Erith, and several of them suffered Distresses of Goods to the Value of 2 l. 14 s.

On the 14th of the Month called June, several Persons, who attended the Interment of Robert Falkiner in the Burying-ground at Somersham, were fined on the Evidence of two Informers who swore to it being a Conventicle: The Amount of the Sums taken by Distresses on that Occasion was 87 l. 7 s.

On the 19th of October, for a Meeting at the House of Thomas Blundy of Bluntsham, were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And for a Meeting held in the Barn of Amy Peacock of Erith, were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And for being at several other Meetings, Edward Christenbrwaite, Richard Triple, Thomas Peele, Thomas Burgess, Richard Taylor, and Leonard Barringer, suffered Distresses of Goods to the Value of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anno 1676. On the 23d of the Month called April, for a Meeting at Amy Peacock’s in Erith, where George Whitehead preached, Tobias Hardmead and Thomas Parnell were fined 10 l. each: And Richard Baffe, Benjamin Thornly, Edward Christenbrwaite and William Baswin, had Goods taken from them worth 2 l. 8 s. William Pryor, a young Man of Somersham was fined 5 s. The Officers came when he was in Bed, and took away all his Clothes except one Stocking. He, being poor, was obliged to borrow Clothes to wear, till by his Industry he could repair the Loss.

On the 7th of the Month called February, George Clapham was committed to Prison by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, having been prosecuted by Dr. Packington in the Ecclesiastical Court for not going to his Parish-Church, and for not receiving the Sacrament. For the same Causes also, William Poole, James Paris, Richard Chamberlain, Benjamin Bennett, and Nathaniel Cawthorne, were severally imprisoned on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Promotion of Duellin Salton, a Registrar of the Commissary Court of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Anno 1678. John Purcas was imprisoned by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of William Durny, for a Claim of Tithes of but 16 d. Value.

On the 6th of the Month called March this Year, Thomas Afton and William Neeshbery, were remaining Prisoners in Huntington Goal, where the Former of them had been three Years and ten Months, and the Latter three Years and five Months, both of them for Tithes, at the Suit of William Swepson, the Proprietor.

In this Year also, the following Distresses were made by Warrants issued out of the Exchequer, for Seizure of two Thirds of the Yearly Value of their Estates, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From Samuel Nottingham, Cattle worth
John Ellis, Kine and Bedding worth
Richard Taylor, Corn worth
Thomas Golding, a Gelding worth
And three Cows from one of his Tenants, worth
Richard Proud, Goods worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Nottingham</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ellis</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Taylor</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Golding</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Proud</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>88</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNO 1679. Taken by Exchequer Process for Absence from the National Worship,

From Nathaniel Nurse, John Offy, Samuel Nottingham, Richard Proud, and Thomas Golding, Goods worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Nurse</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNO 1680. James Fenn, chosen Constable, and refusing to take the usual Oath to qualify him for that Office, was committed to Prison.

At the Assizes at Huntingdon on the 12th of the Month called August this Year, eleven Persons were prosecuted as Popish Recusants, and the Grand Jury found Bills of Indictment against them, viz. William Starling, Jasper Robin, William Wright, Robert Lifter, John Lifter, Thomas Lifter, Thomas Robins, Richard Laxon, William Martin, John Apilborp, and William Nokes.

The Accounts of Corn taken out of the Field for Tithe from Persons of this Parish in this County, from the Year 1673 to the Year 1680 inclusive, amounted to 436 l. 14 s. 8 d.

ANNO 1681. In this Year on Proceeds out of the Exchequer, and on Preemptions at the Assizes and Sessions, Goods were taken by Diffrets to the Value of 58 l. 10 s. 10 d. And for Fines upon the Convict Act, to the Value of 5 l. 1 s.

ANNO 1682. For Absence from the National Worship several Persons had their Goods taken by Diffrets to the Amount of 28 l. 14 s. 6 d.

ANNO 1683. Reuben Eldred, a Miller in Fen-Stanton, had been prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes of a Windmill, at the Suit of Robert Blennell Priest of that Parish. During the Prosecution Eldred died, leaving Tobias Hardman his Executor. A few Weeks after his Death, the Person cited Tobias for the same Tithes, which he, refusing to pay, was about two Years after, on a Certificate of Contumacy, committed by two Justices to Prison without Bail or Mainprize, till he should comply with the Ecclesiastical Injunctions. His Commitment was in December 1682, a Winter remarkable for Extremity of Cold. The same Priest also prosecuted Elizabeth Gray in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes: She was a poor Widow of about Eighty Years of Age, and to inform that she could scarce go out of her House: Yet the Prosecutor was so hard-hearted, as to apply to the Justices to send her to Prison, the Ecclesiastical Court having certified her to be contumacious. But the Justices relented in regard of her Age, saying, What do you bring this Woman to us for? she is fitter for her Grave than to be brought hither. So they would not send her to Prison. Thus the Compunction of the Justices frustrated the cruel Intent of the Person. But he, disappointed of his Design against the ancient Woman, cited her Son William Gray into the Court for the same Claim of Tithes, and procured a Certificate of Contumacy against him; but upon Examination before the Justices, he appearing to be only as a Servant to his Mother, they discharged him, though the Priest’s Advocates, viz. Salmon a Registrar, and Newman a Proctor of the Ecclesiastical Court, strenuously urged the Justices to send him to Prison. Thus both Mother and Son were preferred by the Moderation of the Civil Magistrate, from being sacrificed to the arbitrary Proceedings of Ecclesiastical Power.

In
In the Month called June this Year, Nathanael Cawthorne was committed to the Fleet Prison in London, at the Suit of Robert Purchafe Tithe-farmer of the Parish of Witton. In which Prison he died on the 21st of December. During his Sickness, some of his Friends, considering the extreme Rigour of the Season, applied to the Prosecutor to grant the poor Man a little Liberty, but couldn't prevail with him. Thus he laid down his Life in Confirmation of the Testimony he bore against the Antichriftian Yoke and Oppression of Tithes.

ANNO 1684. About the 2d of December, Richard Jobfon and Elijah Lavel of Huntington, were accused before the Mayor and other Justices of the Peace, for being at three several Meetings in the said Richard Jobfon's Houfe: Upon their refusing to find Sureties they were sent to Prison. At another Meeting in the same Place, William Starling, John Stevenson, William Triftram, John Lister, Jasper Robins, Caleb Walker, and Thomas Robins, were likewise taken and committed to Goal. They were confined in an open Chamber, the Windows unglazed, and no Chimney in it, in a cold Winter Season, where they remained Prisoners about Four Months. For the fame Caufe also, Joseph Fowler, Thomas Ashton, and Abigail Looke, were sent to Prison. Several of the Persons so committed, were afterward indicted and fined as Guilty of a Rist; though nothing could be more peacable than their religious Assemblies.

ANNO 1685. In this Year were remaining Prisoners on Writs de Excommunicado capiendo, in the County Goal at Huntington, William Poole, James Paris, Benjamin Bennett, Roger Chamberlain, John Percus, David Tendale, and Daniel Abbott, which two last had lain there about Two Years, having been prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for a small Sum demanded toward repairing the Sreepile-houfe at Tew.

Richard Snazdale, for absenting himself from his Parish-Church, suffered Diffrets of eleven Oxen worth 72 l. though they were sold but for 5 l. For the fame Caufe were taken from John Barnes, Gabriel Hampshire, Richard Taylor, Thomas Smith, Tobias Hardmeat, Samuel Nottingham, and Richard Proud, Goods worth 45 l. 17 s. 6 d.

At the Assizes this Year, George Clapham, James Paris, William Poole, Roger Chamberlain, and Benjamin Bennett, were discharged from their Imprisonment by Virtue of King James the Second's Proclamation for a free and general Pardon.

ANNO 1690. The Accounts of Tithes taken in kind, viz. in Corn and other tithable Matters in this County, from the said People, between the Years 1680 and 1690, amounted to 1006 l. 5 s. 4 d.
CHAP. XX.

ISLE of MAN.

Anno 1656.

THE Magistrates of this Place, being early prepoffsessed with an Averfion to the Quakers and their Doctrine, which the Preachers of thofe Times, whole Intered it thwarted, had indulfriously misreprefented, made Laws againft them at their firft coming thither, one of which was for banifhing all of that Perfwafion, whether Natives or others: Accordingly Katharine Evans was taken out of her Bed by Night, and fent away. James Lancafter was also expelled the Island, for no other Reafon than his being a Quaker. Peter Colhock, his Son, and ferveral others, were clapt up in Prison at Castle-Peel, by Order of William Chriftien a Magiftrate there; from thence they were removed to Douglas and banifhed. They applied to the Lord Fairfax, Governor of the Island, for Leave to return, but he would not grant it, though fome of them were born there. At length, upon Application to the Parliament, fuch as were Inhabitants of the Place were permitted to go Home again.

Anno 1657. William Callow was detained eight Weeks in Prison, for publicly reproving a Priet, whom he heard abufing the Quakers in his Sermon to the People. The fame William Callow and his Wife fuffered a Month's Imprifonment, for admitting a Meeting at their Houfe. Several Perfons were taken out of a Meeting on the Firft-day of the Week, and fet in the Stocks four Hours in the Market-place: Others were fined, of whom were William Callow, John Chriftien, and Evan Keruf; from the two former ten Bushels of Oats were taken by Diftrefs, which were laid in * William Chriftien's Barn: On the next Firft-day, after Sermon, the Priet gave publick Notice for the Poor of the Parish to go to the Barn and take fome Corn which the Governor had ordered to be given them: Some poor People of his own Hearers anfwered, That it had been more Charity to have given his own Goods to the Poor than other Men, and that they would receive none of it. However fome of the Poor went to the Place with the Priet and Soldiers, and William Callow went alfo. The Priet feveral Times called to the Poor to hold their Bags, but none of them would. At this the Priet grew angry, and lookingly fternly on W. Callow, calls to the People, Why don't you take the Corn? Is there any one here that has ought to do with this Corn, or faith, that it may not be given to the Poor? This he did on purpofe to provoke William to fay fomething, but could not. The Poor ftood fill a while, and then withdrew one by one, leaving the Corn with the Priet and Soldiers. On the following Firft-day the Parfon again published the Distribution of the Corn as before; fignifying how much the Governor was difpleafed that they had not taken it; for Fear of the Governor and the Priet, fome poor People went again to the Place, but only one among them (named Cooke) would take any, and he vauntingly faid to the Refr, You are fo proud you will not take it: I have got this, and there will be more of his Goods taken before this be eaten, and then I'll get more. But fo it was.

Y y y

* This W. Chriftien was a Deputy under the Lord Fairfax, but falling afterward under his Difpleaure for some Mifdeemour, was fent to Death on the Island. In his Last Speech he mentioned with much Regret what he had done to the Quakers.
that before he had eaten what he took, he was taken away by Death. His
sudden Exit was interpreted by the other Poor as a Judgment upon him; and
they rejoiced that they had kept themselves clear. The rest of the Corn lay
till it was spoiled, for no Body would take it, and then it was said to be cast
to the Streets to the Horfes and Swine. From this Instance we may justly
observe, that the Innocence and Patience of Sufferers in the Cause of Religion,
carries with it a Force of Conviction on the Conciences of the People, which
the Arts of designing and interested Men cannot easily eradiccate.

ANNO 1669. William Callow and feveral others, for 2d. each, demanded
by the Prieft for Bread and Wine, which it was well known they had not
received, were imprisoned by a Warrant from * James Challoner the Governour;
from whom also in September this Year the Prieft procured another Warrant for
the Imprifonment of William Callow and Evan Chriftian for refusing to pay
Tithes. One Morning early, as soon as they came on Shore, having been all
Night in the Wet and Cold at Sea, (for they were FisherMen) they were
hurried to Prifon in their wet Clothes, and detained feveral Days in the Mift
of their Herring-Fihery, the moft advantageous Season for their Buifiness:
This, however designed by their Adverfary, was not prejudicial to them, for
the next Night after they were releafed, they caught as many Fift as they were
able to bring on Shore; so that they could do no lefs than gratefully acknowledge
a peculiar Providence attending them.

ANNO 1666. William Callow, Evan Chriftian, and others, were again fent
to Prifon by the Prieft's Procurement, some for Tithes of Corn, some for 2d.
Each for Bread and Wine, others for Tithes of Fifh, not worth 1d. for which
trivial Demands they were kept in Prifon sixteen Days.

ANNO 1663. The faid William Callow and Evan Chriftian, for refufing
to pay, the Former 16d. and the Latter 2d. demanded by the Prieft for Bread
and Wine for the Sacrament, were committed to a Prifon called St. Germain's
in Castle-Peel, and were clofe lock'd up in a Dungeon (under a Yard where
dead Corps were buried) without Fire, Candle, or Bedding, having only Straw
to lie on, and a Stone for their Pillow: Here they lay fifteen Days, till some
of their Neighbours, of more Pay, unknown to them, paid the Money, other-
wise they might have perifhed there, their rigid Perfpicators, two Priefts, of
whom one was the Complainant, and the other, being a Judge of the Bifhop's
Court, granted the Warrant for their Commitment, appearing by their Actions
to value the Lives of two honest innocent Men at lefs than 18 d. In the Month
called July, the fame Perfpions, and fome others, were imprisoned ten Days for
Abfcence from the publick Worship: And in September, they two, and fome
others, were taken out of a Meeting and carried to Castle-Ruffen, where they
were confined in an high Tower, without Fire or Candle, in the cold Winter,
fifteen Weeks; only William Callow, after a Month's Imprifonment, appealing
to the Earl of Derby, was permitted to go to London, where he at length ob-
tained the Earl's Warrant for the Discharge of himfelf and the Reft.

ANNO 1663. The faid William Callow and Evan Chriftian, with the faid
Evan's Father, eighty Years of Age, were committed to Peal-Caffle for Ab-
fcence from the Parish-Church, but after about fifteen Days Confinement
were releafed by Order of the Bifhop, who then came to the Island to be fwear.

ANNO 1664. In this Year two Priefts, Judges of the Bifhop's Court,
iffued an Order for imparing the Quakers, viz.

We have received late Orders from our reverend Ordinary to admonifh
the Quakers to conform and come to Church, or be committed un-
til they submit to Law; and forasmuch as they refufe, after feveral Charges

* This Governour Challoner had been one of the Long Parliament, and upon the King's
Return was fent for to London, in order, as it was thought, to be tried among the Regi-
cides: The Day he should have gone, he took something called Phyfic, which killed him in
a little Time. He had been a violent Perfpicator, and was heard to fay a little before his
Death, that he would quickly rid the Island of Quakers.
CHAP. 20. of the People called QUAKERS.

"and Publications in the Parish-Church, but continue their Meetings and Refrac-
tories to all Government of the Church, and are therefore cenured to be
committed into St. Germain's Prifon, and there let them remain till Orders
given to the contrary, and for so doing this shall be your Difcharge.

"Robert Parr."
"John Harrison."

"P. S. If they refuse to be committed by you, call for the Affiftance of a
Soldier from Captain Afcough. Let the Sumner put this in Execution
immediately."

By this Order the faid William Callow, Evan Chriften, and fome others, were
again committed to Prifon on the 22d of the Month called May this Year.
A few Days after their Commitment William Callow's Wife fell fick of a Fever,
and was thought to be at the point of Death. Interceffion was made by fome
Neighbours to the Bishop, that he, then Prifoner sixteen Miles from Home,
might have Leave to go vifit his Wife, which Liberty was with much Di-ficul-
ty granted him for two Days only.

She was fcarce well recovered, when, on the 18th of October, the Apparitor
or Sumner, came to her, and the reft of the Women called Quakers on the
Island, with an Order from the Bishop to carry them all to Prifon, they being,
as he faid, all of them, both Men and Women, eremainuated; of which
Communication they knew nothing till he told them. As he was conveying
them to Prifon, William Callow's Wife was found unable either to walk or ride,
wherefore the Sumner, having repræfented her Cafe to the Bishop, was ordered
to let her be carried Home again. The other five, namely, Jane Chriften,
Jane Kenneell, Anne Chriften, Mary Callow, and Mary Chriften, (one of whom
was feventy four, and another sixty seven years of Age; a third was a poor
ferving Man's Wife, having three Children, one of whom, ftucking at her
Breft, the took with her to Prifon; a fourth was the Wife of one not called a
Quaker, having a large Family and many Children; and the fifth was a Serv-
ant of William Callow, whom they took away from her fick Milfteres) were
carried to Castle-Peck, to the Place called St. Germain's Prifon, and put into the
afefaid diurnal Dungeon under the Burying-Ground, where the Men alfo were:
When the Sumner had brought them to the deepfl Part of the Dungeon, he
took off his Hat, and formally pronounced what he called the Bishop's Curfe,
to this Efffect, viz. "I do here before the Standers by, deliver you up into
St. Germain's Prifon by the Law of my Lord the Bishop and his Clergy,
you being cast out of the Church by Excommunication, and I do take Wit-
ten that I do deliver you over from the Power of the Bishop and his Law,
to be and continue the Earl of Derby's Prifoners." What he meant by this
the Prifoners knew not, there being none prefent but himfelf and them: Hav-
ing fo faid he left them, and they lay there many Months, enduring the Hard-
ships of a clofe and unhealthy Confinement, the cruell Mercies of the Bishop and
his Clergy.

ANNO 1665. On the 15th of the Month called June, Henry Nowell, the
Deputy-Governour, came to the Cafle, and read to the Prifoners an Order from
the Earl of Derby, that they muft be forthwith transported into fome other Land.
On the 29th of the fame Month Thomas Harrifon and John Woods, two Priests,
came to the Prifoners and told them, they were come by the Deputy-Gover-
nour's Order, to admonifh them to conform to the Church, otherwife they muft be
banifhed forthwith.

On the 5th of September the Commander of the Cafle received an Order to
fend all his Quaker Prifoners to Douglas, which was done on the 7th; they
were kept there guarded by Soldiers till the 14th, and then put on board a Ship,
whereof Thomas Brittain was Master. As the Prifoners entered on one Side the
Ship,
Ship, the Seamen went out on the other into the Boat, telling the Master, that
they were not bidd to carry People out of their native Country against their Wills,
neither would they go with him if he carried them, and so went on Shore, leaving
him only a Boy or two. The Master seeing his Men resolute, and himself
unable to proceed on his Voyage without them, conferred with the Soldiers,
and fet the Prisoners on Shore again, which being done, the Seamen returned
to the Ship, and fet Sail.

About three Days after, several Vessels came into the Road, but all refused
to carry the Prisoners. The SOLDiers would have forced them on board the
Ship of Anthony Nicholston, a Whitehaven Man, but he stoutly opposed it, saying,
he would carry no Prisoners, except they should send a Guard of Soldiers,
and Money to maintain both the Prisoners and them, and also signify in Writing
the Crime laid to their Charge; adding, that if they were such dangerous Persons
as were unworthy to live in their own Country, he would not trust them on Board,
left perhaps they should overpower him and take away his Vessel. This he spoke
ironically. However, on the 18th of September about Midnight, four of the
Prisoners, viz. William Callow, Evan Christen, Jane Christen, and Mary Cal-
low, were hurried out of their Beds (not having Time allowed them to put
on their Clothes, some of which were left behind) and by Force two of them
were put on board Nicholson's Ship, and the other two on board William Cross-
thwaite's, another Man of Whitehaven, against the Will of the Masters, from
one of whom the Officer detained his Sails, and would not let him go off
without the Prisoners. So they failed to Dublin in Ireland, where neither Pri-
soners nor Seamen were suffered to land, till one of the Masters, William Cross-
thwaite, was examined by the Mayor, who demanded his Order or Warrant
for bringing the Prisoners without their Consent, to which he answered, that he
had no Warrant, but was compelled to take them on Board by one Quail, an Officer,
who took away his Sails, and would not let him put off without them, and that
his Vessel was in Danger of breaking. Upon which the Mayor gave him the
following Order, viz.

"Sir,

"YOU are hereby required to take back in your own Vessel, the four
Prisoners called Quakers, which you brought against their voluntary
Consent out of the Isle of Man, and them to put on Shore on the said Island,
to there to follow their necessary Occasions, of which you may not fail at
your Peril. Dated the 27th of September 1665.

To William Crosthwaite, Master of the
Ship Elizabeth of Whitehaven.

Pursuant to this Order he brought them back, but either being, or pretend-
ing to be, put by the Island through contrary Winds, he carried them to
Whitehaven in Cumberland, and there put them on Shore with this Certificate, viz.

"THese are to certify whom it may concern, but especially the
Officers of the Isle of Man, that I William Crosthwaite, Master of the
Ship called the Elizabeth, of Whitehaven, was, by Order of the Mayor of
the City of Dublin, ordered to carry back the under-named Persons into
the Isle of Man, at my own proper Costs and Charges, they being sent
out of the said Island against their voluntary Consent, and that the said
Persons were ordered to return into my Vessel, or else to be imprisoned:
Furthermore, my Sails were taken from my Yards, until I would promise
"to

* They purposed all to have sent away another Woman of seventy four Years of Age,
but left her, being too weak to remove, lying, as they thought, at the point of Death, on a
Bed of Straw.
CHAP. 20. of the People called QUAKERS.

To bring them back again, to wit, William Callow, Evan Christen, Jane Christen, and Mary Callow.

Whitehaven, the 7th of October 1665.

"WILLIAM CROSSTHWAITE."

Attested by Robert Greasbon, George Robinson, William Stockdell, John Rodery. 3 Mariners.

The Prisoners having given Information to a Justice of the Peace of their present Condition and Circumstances, he made the following Order, viz.

"Cumberland fs.

"JOHN LAMPLUGH Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Quorum for the said County: To the Constables of Preston, and others of the Officers of Whitehaven, Greeting.

"FORASMUCH as Information is given unto me, that William Crossthwaite of Whitehaven, Master of the Ship called the Elizabeth, hath lately brought over out of the Isle of Man, William Callow, Evan Christen, Jane Christen, and Mary Callow, Inhabitants of the said Island, who are said to be Quakers, without any Order or Legal Proceedings appearing for his so bringing them into this County; and since it may endanger the Peace of the said County, to permit the said Persons to continue here. These are therefore in his Majesty's Name to command you, that you caufe the said William Callow, Evan Christen, Jane Christen, and Mary Callow, to be put on board the said Ship of the said William Crossthwaite, and he to carry them upon the next Opportunity back again to the said Isle of Man. And hereof you are not to fail. Given under my Hand and Seal the 4th Day of November, Anno regni Regis Caroli secundi 17° Annoq; Dom. 1665.

"JOHN LAMPLUGH."

On the 12th of December, Crossthwaite took them on Board again, but instead of carrying them to the Island, carried them again to Dublin; but was not suffer'd to land there, till he had given Security to convey them to the Island on his Return: After which Security given they landed, and on the 25th of the same Month came on Board again: But he, contrary to his Engagement, returned with them to Whitehaven. Thus were these innocent People harraffed and toof'd up and down in the cold Winter Season. Being landed again in England, the two Men went to the Earl of Derby, and while they were employed in fruitless Sollicitations to him and the Bishop, Crossthwaite carried the two Women back to the Island, where they were again shut up in Prison. A few Days after his Vessel was driven on Shore by a violent Storm, and some Passengers, with almost all his Goods, were lost.

ANNO 1666. William Callow and Evan Christen, after long Attendance on the Earl of Derby, were by Meffage from him directed to attend the Bishop, then at Windsor, when he should come down to Knowlesey-Hall in Lancashire: He went thither some Time after, and there they got Admittance both to the Bishop and the Dean of the Island, on the 1st of the Month called June this Year, and had a long Conference with each of them in the Presence of the Countes of Derby and others, which Conferences we here subjoin, viz.

I. A Discourse between the Bishop of the Isle of Man, and William Callow and Evan Christen, two banished Quakers.

Bishop. What have you to say to me?

Vol. I. Z 27. Ans. We
A Collection of the Sufferings

We have to say to thee to let thee know, that we are persecuted and banished from Place to Place for Conscience's sake, and most of it is long of thee.

Bishop. I did not banish you: I left you fast enough when I came out of the land.

Anfw. Yet notwithstanding we know that our Banishment hath been long of thee, or else the Earl would be both to use us there worse than his Tenants in this Country.

Bishop. You are not banished, but you banish your selves.

Anfw. Nay, we do not banish our selves, neither have we done any Thing worthy of Banishment, but are by you contrary to Law persecuted.

Bishop. I have no more to do with you, nor to say to you, but what I told you before, that if I can persuade my Lord to the contrary, you shall not go again to the Island.

Anfw. Indeed we do expect no better from the Spirit of Persecution in any whomsoever: But thou art contrary to the Spirit of Christ, who said, Do unto all Men as you would be done unto, and love thy Enemies, and not to persecute any.

Bishop. You are not at all persecuted, but you persecute your selves, and you are the Causers of the Ruin of your own Families, and their Blood shall be upon your own Heads.

Anfw. We are not guilty of our own Blood, nor yet of the Blood of our Families, but our Blood and theirs too shall be upon your Heads by whom we are persecuted.

Bishop. You are not persecuted, but banished because you do not come to the Church.

Anfw. When did Christ or his Apostles banish any for not coming to hear them, as you do.

Bishop. Yes, many.

Anfw. Prove it, for I cannot remember that I ever read of any.

Bishop. Did not Paul caft them out that were disorderly in the Church?

Anfw. But he did not banish or imprison them that were without, if they did not come in, as thou hast caused to be done to us.

Bishop. I did not banish you neither, but excommunicate you, as he did; and I have no more to say to you.

Anfw. But neither Christ, nor his Apostles, did force them that were without to come in, or else be banished or compelled, as thou hast done to us.

Bishop. Yes, Christ bade his Servants go and compel them to come in.

Anfw. That was a Parable concerning a certain Man that had bidden many to a Feast, who began to make their Excuses, one of his Land, another of his Wife, another of his Oxen: Mark what he said, They shall not taste of my Supper. He did not say, Banish them and persecute them.

Bishop. You are not persecuted, but banished because you do not come to the Church, nor obey the Laws, but are in Rebellion.

Anfw. We are not in Rebellion, but they that act against the Spirit of Christ in their Consciences are in the Rebellion.

Bishop. But why will not you come to the Church?

Anfw. We do not own your Church to be the true Church.

Bishop. Why, what have you to say against it?

Anfw. It is but an House of Lime, Wood, and Stone, and therefore not a true Church, for the Church is in God.

Bishop. We matter not what you call the Place; the Congregation that meet in it is the Church.

Anfw. They that meet in the Name of the Lord, and in his Power to worship him in Spirit and in Truth, we own: But they that meet to worship with the Body, and to make a Confession with their Lips of other Men's Lines made ready to their Hands; and as soon as they have done, they fight and quarrel, cheat and deceive one another, these are not the true Church of Christ.

Bishop. How shall I know that you have the Spirit of God?

Anfw. Thou
Chap. 20. of the People called QUAKERS.

A. Thou mayst try us; for every Tree is known by its Fruit, and an evil Tree cannot bear good Fruits, nor a good Tree evil Fruits.

B. Let me see the Spirit of God.

A. Blessed are the Pure in Heart, they shall see God: But they that are not led by the Spirit of God, they are none of his.

B. All Men have not the Spirit of God.

A. Yes, the Grace of God hath appeared unto all Men to profit withal, by which Salvation is witnessed.

B. Then Thieves may say, they have the Spirit of God, and cry out for Liberty of Conscience, as you do.

A. That which reproves the Thief for stealing other Men’s Goods is of God; but that which leads them to steal other Men’s Goods, (contrary to that of God in their Consciences) is of the Devil, which Spirit we deny, and is in the Persecutor.

B. Had Simon Magus the Spirit of God?

A. What was that in Simon Magus which did let him see his Errors, when he desired the Apostles to pray to the Lord, that what he had said might not be hid to his Charge?

B. Had Judas the Spirit of God?

A. The Measure of God’s Spirit, which was in Judas, condemned him for betraying innocent Blood, or else he had not brought back again the thirty Pieces of Silver.

B. Let me have the Liberty of my Conscience.

A. We do not say any Thing against the Liberty of any Man’s Conscience, while they do not act against that of God in their Consciences, which reproves them for Sin and Evil in them.

B. Then my Conscience tells me, that I must punish you, and that I do well in punishing you.

A. Then the Scripture is fulfilled upon thee, which faith, He that killeth thee shall think he doth God good Service; for that which would pervert Men for Conscience-fake is not of God, but an evil Spirit, which rules in the evil Consciences of the Children of Disobedience. And Christ said, The Devil shall cast some of you into Prison: And therefore the percuting Spirit ought not to have its Liberty, for Christ came not to destroy Men’s Lives, but to save them: And therefore he ought to be set at Liberty in every Man’s Conscience, to lead them from Sin and Transgression into Righteousness, whereby they may be favored.

B. I thought so: You would have the Liberty of your own, but you would not that I should have the Liberty of my Conscience.

A. Yea, we would that all Men might have the Liberty of a tender Conscience, to obey that of God in a pure Conscience, which makes manifest Sin, and reproves Evil, but that which would pervert Men for Conscience-fake towards God, ought not to have its Liberty.

B. But if you might have your Liberty, you would corrupt all your Neighbours about you.

A. Nay, we would not corrupt them, they are corrupted enough: Swearers, Liars, Whoremongers, are all corrupted.

B. But you would be bad Examples to them to follow your Ways.

A. They have seventeen Priests among them to be Examples to them, if they be good and as they ought to be; and what need they fear us, who are but two Men, if we had been as thou hast said. The People are their Hearers, and ought to follow the best Examples, whether it be us or them, or at least that of God in their Consciences, which reproves them for Sin and Evil, which we would have all Men to be guided by.

B. The Devil is cunning: He will not appear in his own Shape to deceive People.

A. He appears in the Sheep’s Clothing, which is the Words of the Prophets, Christ, and the Apostles, to deceive People while they put into
their Mouths; but if any will not put into their Mouths, then the Wolf's
Nature appears in them, and they will bite with their Teeth at them, and
caft them into Prifon, and perfecute or banifh them.

Bifhop. I thought you would have been better for the Punishment, but you
are rather worfe.

Anfw. We did think, that thou mightft have been in a better Mind, to
consider what thou haft done to us, and to our Families and Children, and to
have given us thy Order to return to the Ifland again to them; but it seems
thou art worfe indeed.

Bifhop. This is all your Discourse, both in the Ifland and here, but you will
neither give Reafon nor take Reafon: I have nothing to fay to you, nor to do with
you, neither will I confent that you fhall go to the Ifland again, if I can help it.

Anfw. We know our Duty.

Bifhop. What is that?

Anfw. The Lord God of Heaven and Earth preferve and keep our Fami-
lies in his Fear and Wifdom, and if we fhould not fee their Faces as in the
Outward Appearance, it is for our faithful Testimony to the Lord. There-
fore we can freely give them up into his Hands: And the Lord God of his
Mercy forgive you our Perfeutors.

Bifhop. Pray not for us, pray for your fiecles.

Anfw. We are bound in Confiquence to pray for our Perfeutors, and to
bless them that curfe us, and though thou wouldest have curfed us in thy Ex-
communication, we pray for thee, and deny thy Curfe.

Bifhop. I fee you neither give Reafon, nor take Reafon, I have nothing to fay
to you: Go your Ways to Mr. Fletcher, and see what he will fay to you.

Anfw. Thou art the Man we have waited fo long for, and feeing thou art
resolved to perfaufe the Earl againft us, what fhould we go to him for?

Bifhop. He is the Dean of the Ifland, and it concerns him as well as me, and
if you can fatisfy him, I'll be fatisfied.

Then the Bifhop's Man directed him to the Dean in his Chamber.

2. A Discourse between the Dean of the Ifle of Man, and the
faid banifhed Perfons.

Dean. Come in, Friends, what would you have from me?

Bifhop's Man. They would have their Liberty.

Dean. So I fee they have, and much more they might have if they would be
obedient to the Law.

Anfw. We are obedient to the Law, and for our Obedience to the Law,
we are here perfecute.

Dean. If you are obedient to the Law, what are you here for?

Anfw. We are perfecute for Confcience-fake by the Priests, and now
banifhed (contrary to the Law of the Nation) from our Wives, Children,
Families, and Eftates.

Dean. Why fo ?

Anfw. Because for Confcience-fake we cannot bow to their Way of Worfhip.

Dean. Ob, then you are not perfecute, but punifhed because you are not
obedient to the Law.

Anfw. We are not difobedient to the Law, but are obedient to the Law of
God and Man for the Lord's Sake.

Dean. Then your Peace is made, I'll affure you.

Anfw. Yes, we know that our Peace is made with God in Chrift.

Dean. But you must obey the Law of the Land where you live.

Anfw. Whether we must obey the Law of God, or the Law of the Land,
judge thou.

Dean. Is not our Law the Law of God?

Anfw. I deny that.

Dean. Then go your Ways: If you deny that, I have no more to fay to you.

Anfw. The
A waters. The Law of God is Light, and teaches People to love Enemies, and to do unto all Men as they would be done unto; but your Law is cruel, by which you persecute the innocent People of God, who have not done you, nor any Body else any Harm, quite contrary to the Law of God, which faith, Love Enemies.

Dean. You are not persecuted, but punished because you do not obey the Law.
A. We do obey the Law, and contrary to any just Law are we persecuted by you for Conscience-fake.

Dean. You are not persecuted for Conscience-fake, but punished for your Disobedience to the outward Law.

A. How far hath the outward Law Power over a Man?

Dean. The outward Law hath not Power but over the outward Man.

A. Then you ought not to persecute us by your outward Law, for our Obedience to the Law of the inward Man, the Light of Chrift in a pure Conscience, which the outward Law hath nothing to do with, as thy self haft faid.

Dean. No more it has not.

A. Then we ought to be free; for when we were sent for to Prison, we obeyed and went, and we were banifhed; so we cannot be accused of disobeying the outward Law: Notwithstanding all this we are still Sufferers, and that for our Conscience towards God.

Dean. We meddle not with your Conscience at all; God forbid we should: But you must obey the outward Law, and you may keep your Conscience to your felves.

A. Hafi thou not read, that a Candle is not lighted to be put under a Buckel; and what befel to him that hid his Talent in the Earth.

Dean. We do not defire you to put your felves under any Thing: Keep your Conscience to your felves; but you must obey the higher Power.

A. The higher Power we own, and for our Obedience to the higher Power, who is the Light and Life of Men, we are persecuted.

Dean. I tell you it is not Persecution, therefore call it not so; but you are punished because you will not be obedient to the outward Law, as the Apostle commanded.

A. The Apostle himfelf withftood the Powers that then were in the World, as much as any of the Aposftles did, that is to fay, in what they commanded that was contrary to God's Law.

Dean. The Aposftle did not refift the outward Law.

A. For what then was he persecuted?

Dean. Because he was a Chriftian.

A. So are we persecuted, because we are Chriftians, who witnefs Chrift the Light to be fufficient to be our Teacher now, as he did then, for if he would have denied Chrift to be the Light of the World, he should not have been persecuted, neither should we, if we would deny him to be our Light, which we intend not to do.

Dean. You know not what you fay, nor what Perfeftion is, therefore call it not fo.

A. Then you ought to let us alone, if you think that we know not what we fay, and pray to the Lord for the Conversion of us, for Perfeftion hardeneth the Hearts of fuch People.

Dean. But we would have you submit to the higher Power, as the Apostle commanded.

A. The Aposftle faid, Let every Soul be fubject to the higher Power, for Conience-fake, and that we own, and for our Obedience to the higher Power, which is the Power of God, we are persecuted, as the Aposftle was for his Obedience to the fame Power.

Dean. The Apostle was not perfected for his disobeying the outward Law or Power, neither did he refift the outward Law as you do, but because he was a Chriftian, was he perfected.

Vol. I. 4 A A waters. So
A Collection of the Sufferings  

Vol. I.

Answer. So are we by you persecuted because we are Christians, viz. we confess Christ manifest in us now, as he did confess in him then; and it was because the Apostle would not conform to the Jews Way of Worship, who were his Persecutors, that he was persecuted.

Dean. But they were dark, wicked, and Unbelievers.

Answer. So are all Persecutors in Darkness now, as they were then: We are now persecuted by you who pretend yourselves to be Christians: So both they and you are found in one Spirit, persecuting the Innocent for their good Conscience, and their Obedience to the higher Power.

Dean. You do not obey the higher Power in Church and State; the Laws which we have here in England, and you have in the Isle of Man.

Answer. Yes, we are obedient to the higher Power both of Church and State, for the Church is in God, who is the Power, State, and Stay of all the true Churches built upon Christ, the Corner Stone, whom the wife Builders of the World did reject, who daubed with untempered Mortar, as you do now, who were the Persecutors in all Ages, and upon which Stone the Persecutors in all Ages have been broken to pieces, that ever fought against it.

N. B. Toward the End of the Conference, the Countefs and also the Bishop came into the Donan’s Apartment.

Countefs of Derby. What is it then that you do hold to be the higher Power.


Countefs. It is true.

Bishop. What will you say of St. James, who says, We must obey the King. Will you make the King God.

Answer. We do own the King’s Power, over the outward Man, but I hope you will allow the Power of God, who is King of Kings, to be above the King’s Power.

Countefs. It is true: The Power of God is above the King’s Power.

Answer. We own both, and for our Obedience to the Power of God, the higher Power, we are persecuted, and do stand here this Day under Persecution, desiring an Order for our Return to our native Country.

Thus the Conferences ended, but the Sufferers obtained no Redress, nor could the Bishop be prevailed upon to admit their Return, and through his Influence the Earl also was hardened against them. So they went into Cumberland, and then being determined at any Riske to visit their distressed Families, they took Shipping again for the Island, but before they could get on Shore, the Master of the Vessel, Pickering, was ordered not to suffer them to land, so they were detained on board till the 1st of September, when the Master sent a Petition to the Bishop, requesting that they might go on Shore till he was ready to return, and then, if required, he would carry them back to England, whereunto the Bishop answered thus,

"I AM content that the Quakers mentioned be secured on Shore, till the Return of the Vessel, upon Security given by the Owner of the Vessel, and by the Quakers, for their Return upon his Departure from the Island.

"ISAAC SODER AND MAN."

Upon this they were set on Shore, and continued at Home about a Month, till the Vessel being ready to sail, a Soldier was sent to fetch them to Ramsey, where they were kept till the 1st of October, and then put on Board by two Soldiers, William Callow’s Wife and Relations taking their Leave of him with Tears. The Master of the Vessel also wept, compassionating their Condition, and said to William’s Wife, Dear not, your Husband is an honest Man: We will live and die together, and he shall want for nothing that I have or can do for him: So he put to Sea, but the Wind proving contrary, brought them back to Douglas in the Island, where they lay two or three Days, during which Time one Quaile Morgan an Attorney took Possession of their Estates, and made an Inventory
CHAP. 20. of the People called QUAKERS.

Inventory of all they had, both real and personal, by Virtue of the following Order, viz.

"The 27th of July, 1666.

IN Pursuance of my Honourable Lord's Order, that the Eftates, as well real as personal, of the several Persons within this Ifle, who are convicted for embracing and following the Heretical Doctrine of the Sect commonly called Quakers, are forfeited, and do accrue and belong to his Lordship: You are according to your faid Order to repair to the said respective Persons, now in Possession of any faid Eftate, Goods, or Chattels, and take Security from them for the true Payment of the Yearly Rent reserved upon every faid Eftate, and also to take good Security to render a true and perfect Account to his Lordship, his Heirs and Assigns, of the Yearly Profits of faid Eftate or Eftates, at any Time or Times, when the same shall be required.

To Mr. Qualtrup his Lordship's Attorney.

"ISAAC Soder and Man
"HENRY NOWELL
"RICHARD STEVENSON
"JOHN CHRISTEN
"RICHARD TYLERLY."

On the 5th of October they set sail again, and next Day arrived at Newhaven, from whence W. Callow went into Lanchaftes, and made Application again to the Earl, but found no Relief; wherefore he represented his Cafe to the Duke of York, and to Prince Rupert, and obtained from the Prince his Letter to the Earl of Derby, viz.

Whitehall, the 18th of December, 1666.

"My Lord,
"There is one William Callow, an ancient Tenant of your Lordship, in the Ifle of Man, is now, it seems, turned Quaker, and for that Reason banishes the Country: I am desired by another of that Profession, whom I knew to be a faithful and Loyal Subject to his Majesty in the Time of the late War, to intreat with you for the said Callow; he affuring me, that he is a quiet, inoffensive Person in every Thing, safe in the Matter of his Religion, and though I would not be an Advocate for any dangerous unpeaceable Person, yet in such an Instance I am induced to give your Lordship this Trouble, the Man himself appearing to me not likely to be dangerous, and also expressing with as much Respect and Reverence toward your Lordship, as his Profession will give him leave: If there be no more in it than being a Quaker, I do presume your Lordship may be inclined to restore him and his Family to their ancient Possessions, and that you may please to do so, is the Reason I give your Lordship this Trouble, who am

"Your Lordship's faithful Friend and Servant

"RUPERT."

To this Letter of the Prince the Earl returned this Answer, viz.

"May it please your Highness,

"I HAD the Honour to receive a Letter from your Highness, by the Hands of a Man's Quaker, wherein your Highness is pleased to intimate your Command to me, that he should be permitted to return to the Ifle of Man, from whence he stands banished (with others because they are Quakers) by the Laws of that Place: I make bold to inform your Highness, The Earl's Answer.
A Collection of the Sufferings Vol. I.

I S L E of M A N. 1660.

While William Callow was thus busied at London in soliciting for Liberty to return Home, he received a Letter from his Wife, dated the 19th of the Eleventh Month 1666, relating that the, and her Sister Jane Chriften, Mary Callow, and his Daughter Anne Callow, were Prisoners in Caſtle-Peel, where they had been five or six Weeks, and that all their Eftates, real and personal, were feized; that William's Father said, he would sell the Land, and that the Servants were about to go away and leave the Houfe, and that, the heard, the Attorney would shortly come and take away the Goods; that both she and Jane Chriften were with Child, and that they had writ to the Bishop for Leave to return to their Houfes till the Spring, and then return to Prison, they not having wherewith to subsist there in Winter, nor Necessaries for Persons in their Condition, but that the Bishop had returned a short and rough Answer thus,

The Bishop's rough Answer.

Cafle-Town, the 15th of December 1666.

I F upon Releasement they put in Security to promise to come to the Service, and conform to the Order of the Church, and all such as are excommunicated to acknowledge their Schisms, and receive Abolution, I shall fo far prefume upon my + Lord's Favour as to grant them Liberty, otherwise I have no Power to meddle with them, they being my Lord's Prisoners, and if they mifearry in their Health or Lives, it is wholly impu-utable to their own wilful Diſobedience, and they muft be accounted Mur-derers of themſelves, and this is all I can fay to them.

"ISAAC SODER and MAN."

ANNO 1667. Both the Earl and Bishop continuing thus inflexible, William Callow, moved with the hard Eſtate of his Wife and Family, resolved to go again to the Island. His Motives for so doing, and his Uſage there, are expreſſed in the following Paper of his own writing, directed

"To the Earl of Derby."
William Callow.

The Scotch Vessel in which he was sent away set him on Shore at Liverpool in Lancashire, whence he went to the Earl of Derby's House, and laid his Case before him, but the Earl turned the deaf Ear to his Requests, and told him, if he would not conform, he should not go to poison his Island. He would at the same Time have given to the Earl the aforefaid Paper of his State, but he refused to receive it.

Anno 1668. The cruel Usage and Banishment of the four Women Quakers, who were remaining on the Island, is expressed in the following Letter written by Evan Christopher to William Callow, who was then at London, viz.

My dear Brother,

In the Covenant of Light and Life doth my Soul entirely, salute thee, and there are to inform thee of the sad Passages that our Friends have been put to in the Isle of Man, and what Persecution they have suffered by the Bishop and Soldiers there. First, Thy Wife being sick, and lying in Bed, Hugh Cleven and Mango Hatley, two Soldiers, came with an Order from the Bishop to thy House, to bring thy Wife to Prison; and all the rest of our Friends, and if in Case they would not willingly go at their Demands, to call to Captain Afcoig, being the Captain of the Parish, that he should raise the Parish to affit the Soldiers to bring two sickly Women out of their Beds, with two more, to Prison; and they also fail'd, that their Order was from the Bishop to take them with them to Prison, though they should die by the Way: And coming first to thy House, thy Wife being in Bed, sweating and very weak, Hugh Cleven took hold of her by the Arm, and Mango Hatley took her by the other Arm, and attempted to pull her out of the Bed, whereupon the Children all cried out, and several Parishioners, that came with the Soldiers to assist them, also wept exceedingly to behold their Cruelty towards her, however at that Time they were stopp'd in the Vol. I.
Proceedings, and so went to Ramsey, and the next Day came again to thy Houfe, and took thy Wife inhumanly from thy Houfe to Prison, and my Mother also, who is between seventy and eighty Years of Age, who was not able to go two Miles from her Houfe this two Years or more, and they had taken all the Goods that she had long since. Then the said Soldiers came to Jane Christen’s Houfe, although her Husband be a conformable Man, and did the like to her, and she said to them, What shall I do with my fucking Child? The Soldiers answered, We care not if the Dogs eat him. So they took my Mother and thy Wife, and her youngest Child about ten Months old, and Mary Callow, all these they carried to Ramsey that Day, and the next Day to Kirk-Michael, and the third Day to Peel-Castle Prison, which was, as we account it, sixteen Miles. So being there one Night, the Confable of the Castle came next Day with an Order from the Bishop to send them back again to Ramsey, which accordingly was done by the same Soldiers, who delivered them to Captain AFCough, where they were detained several Weeks, till George Pickering’s Vessel was ready, and Alice Coward being there before them to be banished with them, although her Husband was and is a conformable Man, the said AFCough searched her, and took from her 40s. in Money, and gave her 10s. back: And when the Vessel was ready, Captain AFCough brought them to the Boat, and the Children being with them weeping, thy Wife would have taken her Children with her, but the said Captain took them by Violence from her, and also said, that the Bishop had given Orders to take their Clothes from them if they would not pay their Fees; and so the Boat being abreast, he forced them all on Board, and put to Sea, and so left the four Children weeping and mourning on the Sea-shore, only let thy Wife take her youngest Child with her, and left the other four without Father or Mother; and also banished Jane Christen and her youngest Child, and left her other five Children behind her; also banished my Mother of the Age aforiefaid, and Mary Callow, and on the 15th of the Second Month (called April) 1668, they landed at Whitehaven, and so with the Remembrance of our dear Love to thee in that which changes not, I rest.

"Thy truly loving Brother"

"Evan Christen."

Soon after the Banishment of these Women, the Bishop caused a Publication to be made in every Steeple-houfe in Garstiden, three several Fift-days, that whosoever would come and compound for William Callow’s Eftate, he and his Commissioners would give them an Assurance of it for ever.

The banished Persons having continued a considerable Time in England, the Justices of the Peace in Cumberland issued a Warrant for sending them back to the Isle of Man, a Copy of which is as follows, viz.

"Cumberland is.

Whereas Information is given unto us, that William Callow and Anne his Wife, and Margaret his Daughter, Jane Christen and Evan her Son, Alice Coward and Katherine her Daughter, and Mary Callow, all Inhabitants of the Isle of Man, have been lately brought over into this County, whereby they being brought over from their Eftates, they may be a Charge to the same, and it not appearing, that there hath been any legal Proceeding against them or any of them to prohibit them from their said Habitations: These are in his Majesty’s Name therefore to require you and every of you, that you see the Parties above-named put on Board and shipped, to be reconveyed to the said Island, where their Habitations are as above-said, in some Manks Vessel or other by the first Opportunity, and also that you give Notice to the Masters and Owners of the Vessels belonging
CHAP. 20. of the People called QUAKERS.

"longing to the Port of Newhaven, that they for the future forbear to bring any such Passengers over, for which they cannot give a good Account of their legal Passage into the said County, and hereof you are not to fail, as you and every of you will answer the Contrary at your Peril. Given under our Hands and Seals the 15th of March, in the 21st Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second, &c. 1668.

To all and every the Confidables of the Parishes of St. Bees, and especially the Confidables of Whitehaven. Thebe.

"JOHN LAMPLUGH.
"EDWARD STANDLY.

ANNO 1669. Pursuant to the aforesaid Warrant, on the 15th of the Month called May, William Callow and his Wife, with Jane Christen, and their two young Children returned, and were landed about ten next Morning at Douglas in the Island. Soon after their Landing a Custome-house Officer, with a Soldier, came and searched them for Letters and Books, and then taking the Owner of the Vessel with them, went to the Governor about six Miles distant, and returned in the Night with the following Order, viz.

"FORAS Much as there hath been a legal Proceeding against William Callow and Alice his Wife, and Jane Christen, all of the fictitious Seet called Quakers, for their Continuance beyond the Seas out of this Island, according to my Honourable Lord's Order, which for a Season hath been effect, but lately being given to understand, that one John Chriften of Ramley hath brought the said Persons into this Isle: I do therefore strictly require you that the said Persons be put on Board by you, and the Assistance of Confidable Rynil, in the Boat or Ship of the said John Chriften, and there to continue until he doth again transport the said Persons out of this Isle again to some other Country, according to former Order made to that End. Mr. Water-Bayliff Cannell and his Customers, are to take great Care that they suffer no such Persons to be landed for the future: Also whilst these Persons do reside in the Isle, no Person or Persons is to be admitted to talk with them, or in any wife to come in their Company.

To Water-Bayliff Cannell, and all Officers and Soldiers to give Assistance to see this Order put in Execution.

In Consequence of this Order, they took William Callow, his Wife, and Sitter, out of their Beds, and put them on board the Ship again in such an Hurry, that the Women were obliged to take their Children naked in their Aprons, crying through the Streets in the Night: Being put on Board, a Watch was appointed to keep them there, and when Jane Christen's Husband, and other of their Relations, came next Day to see them, they were driven away and not sufferer to speak to them. About Sun-let the Vessel set sail, and arrived on the 18th of the same Month at Dublin, where they continued till the 24th, when the Lord-Mayor of that City made the following Order, viz.

"WHEREAS Complaint is made before and by some of the Aldermen of this City, and others Inhabitants of this City, that there have been landed here several Persons brought into this City out of the Isle of Man, viz. William Callow and Anne his Wife, and Jane Christen, all Inhabitants of the said Isle, without their own Consent, contrary to the Law and the Privilege of the Subjects, without any legal Proceeding against them, and forasmuch as the said Persons ought rather to live in the said Isle upon their own Estates than to be burden/home to his Majesty's
To all or any of the Constables in the City of Dublin, or the Liberties thereof.

According to this Order, on the 13th of the Month called June, they took Shipping again for the Island on board a Vessel prefent to carry them, whereof John Christian was Master. The Wind being contrary they were five Days at Sea, during which Time the Women suffered much for Want of Provifions and Necelfaries, William Callow's Wife being with Child, and near the Time of her Delivery: At length being come near the Island, the Mafter put the Women on Shore in his Boat, and the Vessel put in the next Day, being the 15th, at Ramfey. The Bifhop and Governour being informed of their Arrival, ordered a Watch to prevent William Callow's landing, and on the 25th lent Soldiers to carry the Women again on Board. Accordingly the Soldiers that Night took June Christian by Violence from her Husband and Children, and put her on Board, and then, taking the Mafter of the Vessel with them, went to the Governour at Castle-Peel. The Mafter represented to the Governour and the Bifhop, the weak Condition of the Women, and what they had suffered at Sea, and the Danger which the Hurrying them on Board again must needs expofe them to; but the Bifhop, unmoved at their diftrefled Cafe, lent by a Meffenger an Order to raife the Parifh People to carry William Callow's Wife to Ramfey, and put her on Shipboard: The Meffenger returning told the Bifhop, that he found her in a weak Condition, and for ought they knew in Labour: The Bifhop nevertheless repeated his Order, and lent Soldiers again to the House with a strict Charge to take and put her on Shipboard: The Soldiers took nine or ten Perfons, Men and Women, with them, left she fould be delivered, or mifcarry by the Way, and coming to the Bedfide, the Soldiers bade her get up and go with them, fwearling that they had Orders from the Bifhop, if she would not go to carry her in a Cart, or cofs an Horfe's Back, adding, that if she would fay her was in Labour, the Bifhop ordered them to leave her at Home a Day or two, and then put her on Board. The Woman anfwered, She was not well, and knew not her Hour. So they took her Children out of Bed from her, and then fcarce giving her Time to put her Clothes on, hurried her away to Ramfey. Three of the Neighbours, who refufed to affift in this Infanity, were by the Bifhop's Order sent to Pofion. The Soldiers having put her on Board, returned to the Houfe (after they had riften her Pocket of four Shillings) where they found a Box of Clothes and Linen, which they took, leaving the poor Woman not one Rag of Linen or any Thing eile but what she had on, faying, they had feized her Goods by the Bifhop's Warrant. They were detained on Board in an open Boat, half-deck, and that fo badly, that when it rained they could not fit dry. On the 6th of the Month called July they put to Sea, and next Day landed at Peel in Lancashire: Upon Notice of their Landing, two Judges of the Peace made an Order to fend them back again in the following Form, viz.

"Lancashire
WHEREAS Complaint is made to us whose Names are subscribed, that there hath lately been landed at Peel within the Parish of Dalton in this County, several Persons late Inhabitants within the Isle of Man, that is to say, William Callow and Anne his Wife, and Jane Chriften, who have all Estates within the said Island whereon to subsist, but have none elsewhere, and are likely to be burdensome to his Majesty's Subjects in thofe Parts, if they fhall be permitted to settle, and have been banifhed out of the said Island, the Place of their Habitations, without any legal Proceedings, as if by them alleged, or doth any Way appear to us, and not flent or confined to any certain Place of Banifhment, by any legal Authority, but turned out as Vagabonds to the wide World, to the Scandal of the Laws and his Majesty's Government. Thofe are therefore in his Majesty's Name to require you and every of you, that you put them on board the Ship called the Trinity of Ramfey, which Veffel brought them hither, and is now at Peel aforefaid, the Master whereof is hereby required to receive them, and to convey them over to the faid Island, which if he refufe to do, then you are to fcy the Ship, and bring the faid Master before us withfworth to anfwer his Contempt, and farther to do and receive as to Justice apportioned. Fail not hereof at your Peril. Given under our Hands and Seals the 10th Day of July, in the 21ft Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second over England, &c. 1669.

To the Constables within the Hundred of Lequifdale, and especially to the Constable of Dalton, and to every of them.

Puruant to this Order, on the 6th of the Month called August, William Callow and Jane Chriften were put on Board: (Anne Callow, then in Childbed, being left behind) At the fame Time Evan Chriften and Alice Coward were put into another Veffel: And on the 8th they all arrived at Ramfey on the Island, but were notuffered to land, but kept Prisoners on Shipboard under a Guard of two Men, Day and Night till the 1ft of September.

While they lay on Board they were informed that George Pickering, who had been active and forward in transporting fome of them, had loft his Lading and Money, and had his Ship much damaged in Ramfey Haven; and that Richard Bell the Owner, who had joined with the Bishop in transporting Alice Coward, had been call away on the Cowft of Wales, and that the Veffel, Men, and Lading, had been all loft. These Diffifters admifftered Occafion to the Sufferers, confious of their own Innocence, to make fuch Observations refpeeting the Divine Justice on Perfectors and their Agents, as probably any other Perfons in their Circumstances would have made.

On the 1ft of September the Governor fent a Letter to Captain Aſcough, to fend William Callow to him by a Soldier. In their Paffage thither they came to Ramfey Way, where Nowel the Deputy-Governor dwelt: There lay a London Ship at Anchor, called the Tangier-Merchant, bound for Virginia; of which Ralph Harwood was Master. This Harwood, meeting Callov, told him, that he bad Orders to transport him to Virginia: William replied, that it was contrary to Law fo to do; and advised him to do as he would be done by, afkimg him, whether he would be willing to be taken from his Wife and Children, and Estates, without Law, and banifhed to another Country. The Captain replied, that he would not meddle with him till he bad been before the Governour. So he was had to the Governour's Houfe, and being brought into his Parlour, the following Conference paft between them, viz.

\[\text{MATTH. RICHARDSON.}\\ \text{WILLIAM KIRBY.}\\\]
The text is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a historical document or book, possibly containing questions and responses. The text is not clearly transcribed and cannot be accurately represented in a readable format.
Two Soldiers took either of them an Arm, and haled him to the Boat, and then lifted him up on Shipboard; when on Board, the Master and several of the Sailors were very kind to him, the Sailors refusing to go the Voyage if they carried him, saying, they never heard of a Ship that carried Quakers against their Will, that ever prospered: Upon which the Master promised them, that he would carry him no farther than Ireland; and accordingly on the 2d of September he set him on Shore about forty Miles North of Dublin. William went directly to Dublin, took Shipping, and was landed next Day at Whitehall. About the same Time Evan Christopher with his aged Mother, and Alice Gower, also arrived in England from the Isle of Whitehorn in Scotland, whether they had been carried in a Fishing-Boat, after long Confinements on board the Vessel which brought them back out of Lancashire to the Island, as is before mentioned, where they were not suffered to land.

Thus have we traversed an almost unparalleled Series of Persecution, carried on many Years together, by the arbitrary Power of an inexorable Prelate, against a Christian and harmless People, for no other Cause than the Exercise of pure Religion, and keeping of a Conscience void of Offence both toward God and Man.

The next Account we find of Sufferings in this Island, bears Date ANNO 1682. In this Year Eleanor Stockdale, being concerned toexclude the Inhabitants of Douglas to repent of the Evil of their Ways, was put into the Stocks, and after many Abuses cast into a Dungeon, and kept Prisoner eight Days: At the End of which, by Order of Thomas Robinson a Magistrate, and Priest of that Town, the, with Jane Hall her Companion, were carried by two Soldiers of the Garrison to a Vessel then lying there, to be transported; but the Master of the Vessel, a Stevedore, refused to receive them. Whereupon the Soldiers arrested the Ship, and the Master and Mariners left it: But the Soldiers after some Time departing, the Seamen returned and let Still, leaving the Women on Shore. The Soldiers took away from the said Eleanor an Apron worth 5s. 6d.

ANNO 1683. Robert Callow, and the said Eleanor, then his Wife, were prosecuted in the Bishop's Court for being married without a Priest, and on the 17th of the Month called July the said Eleanor was committed Prisoner to the Fort of Douglas, and on the 21st of the same, the said Robert was sent to Peel-Castle, where he remained eighteen Days in Time of Harvet, to his great Prejudice, his Cloth and Hay being in Danger of spoiling. His Wife Eleanor remained in the Fort five Weeks, and then by Order of Bishop Leake was removed to Peel-Castle, where she was kept Prisoner eleven Weeks, and on the 9th of November, by Order of Robert Heywood Governor of the Island, was sent to Ramsey to be banished. She was pulled by Force out of her Husband's Arms at the Market-Cross in Ramsey, and thence dragged with Violence to the Boat (the Spectators much commiserating her Case) in order to be put on board a Scotch Vessel then in the Harbour; but the Shipmen hoisted Sail and left her: So she was carried back to Ramsey, and kept Prisoner about fourteen Months longer. On the 3d of the Month called March following, in the Night, she was taken out of her Bed, and carried by Edward Garvey a Captain, and some of his Company, to the Ship of Martin Cohrump then at Anchor in the Bay, and bound-for Warkington in England, but the Owner of the Vessel refused to take her in, so that between the Captain's Men pulling her into the Ship, and the Seamen thrusting her off, she was much hurt: However at length they left her on Board, and the Ship sailed; but a contrary Wind bringing the Ship back to Ramsey, she was again set on Shore. Three Days after she was carried on Board by Night, but the Ship was again driven back to the Harbour: The next Day and Night she was kept on Board with a Guard, and the Day following brought again on Shore; and at Midnight carried on Board again, but the Wind being contrary was again set on Shore: On the 17th she was put on Board again, and carried to England. On her landing there, Richard Lamplugh, a Justice of the Peace in Cumberland, taking Notice
Notice of the Illegality of the Proceeding against her, obliged the said Coltrup, at the next Return of his Vessel, to carry her back to the Island, where she continued at Home with her Husband twelve Weeks: After which

ANNO 1684. By the Procurement of three Priests, who bore great Sway in the Island, she was again committed to Peel-Castle, being then great with Child. She petitioned the Priests for Liberty to stay at Home while in that Condition, but was denied, and continued several Months in Prison till the Time of her Delivery drew nigh, when the Priests were again solicited on her Behalf, but they rigidly answered, that she might take a Bed in the Town for one Night, and return next Day to the Castle. But the Soldiers of the Castle, more merciful than the Priests, representing to the Governor the Weakness of her Condition, and her Petition on that Occasion, he interposed his Authority, over-ruled the Cruelty of those rigorous Ecclesiasticks, and sent her Home to her Husband.

About half a Year after this, the Governor sent both for her and her Husband, and committed her again to Peel-Castle. She had at that Time her Child, about six Months old, sick of the Small-Pox: This was represented by the Constable to the Governor, but he answered, that She and her Friends had procured her Return to the Island contrary to his Order, and therefore he would not spare her, but she should either leave the Isle, or live and die in Prison. Accordingly she was sent sixteen Miles to Prison, and obliged to take her sick Child with her.

About this Time also, Anne Callow was committed to Prison at Ramsey, and continued there about six Weeks for Tithes, and had afterward a Cow taken from her by Distresses worth £5. Likewise Robert Callow and his Mother, for 20s. demanded for Tithes, had Wheat and Hay taken from them to the Value of 2l. os. 9d.

ANNO 1685. Robert Callow and John Callow were imprisoned in Peel-Castle for Tithes, at the Suit of John Allen Priest.

Having gone through the Account of Sufferings in this Island, we return to England, and proceed to relate the Occurrences of like Sort in the County of Kent.

---

CHAP. XXI.

KENT.

ANO 1655.

In the Month called May this Year, John Stubbs and William Caton preached in the Baptist Meeting-house at Dover, and many embraced their Doctrine. The Magistrates sent for them, and though they had transgressed no Law, imposed a Penalty on any Person that should entertain them, upon which they were turned out of their Lodging. Luke Howard received them into his House, and heard them gladly: The Mayor sent four Constables with an Order to take them thence and turn them out of Town: But Luke insisted on it, that the Mayor had no lawful Authority to take them out of his House, who were no Malefactors, nor accused of any Crime: They tarried with him some Days, and so confirmed him in the Belief of their Doctrine, that he publicly declared himself to be of their Perfwasion, and had Meetings afterward frequently at his House. On the 27th of the same Month Stubbs and Caton came to Maidstone; the Former went to the Meeting of
of the Independents there, and the Latter to that of the Presbyterians held in the Steeple-house: After the respective Preachers had done, they attempted to exhert the People; upon which Stubbs was put in the Stocks, and afterward examined by the Recorder, to whom he rendred a good Account of himself, and of his Estate, sufficient to support himself and his Family. Caton was sent for to his Lodging, and the Recorder asked him Whence be came? he answered, From London. The Recorder asking, What be did at London? be replied, That he spent his Time in making known the everlasting Truth, as he was moved of the Lord, turning People from Darkness to Light, that with the Light they might see themselves, and be brought to Repentance. The Recorder seeking Occasion against them, trumped up an old Statute Law, by which he pretended they were obliged to go to Service at Yearly Wages, and said He had provided them Masters: But they insisting on the Inlegality of his Pretextions, and refusing to submit thereto, were shortly after sent to Bridewell, where they were so cruelly whipt with Cords, that the Spectators went to behold their Ulage. After which they had Irons, with great Clogs of Wood, put upon them. At the End of four Days they were sent away with a Pafs by the Officers, from one Parish to another as Vagabonds; their Letters and Papers being first taken from them and burnt.

George Rose, after the Priest had ended his Sermon at Hethe, began to exhert the People to turn their Minds from Darkness to Light, &c. but was hated away by the Mayor's Command, and by the rude Multitude kicked and beaten in the Mayor's Presence, and thrown down an high Place of Stone-stairs so violently, that his Life was endangered, and one of his Legs much bruised.

Henry Clarke suffered three Months Imprisonment in Maidstone Goal, for asking the Priest a Question in the Steeple-house at Cranbrook.

ANNO 1656. Taken from Thomas Howge, John Bennet, and Edward Couchman, for Demands of £1. 6s. 4d. for Steeple-house Rates, Clerk's Wages, &c. Goods to the Value of £1. William Beane also suffered by Distresses for the same Cause.

ANNO 1657. Thomas Crawley of Elingtome, being concerned in Christian Love to speak something by way of Exhortation to the People assembled in a publick Worship-house in the Isle of Thanet, was barbarously abused by strikings, pinching, and kicking; insomuch that through their inhuman Ulage he fell sick and languished four or five Months till he died, leaving a Wife and six Children unprovided for.

John Higgins, after the Priest had ended both his Sermon and Prayer at Dover, spake to the People, directing them to the Witnesses of God in their own Conferences, was violently dragged away to the Mayor's House, and charged with interrupting the Minister, by speaking before he had done: For it seems they had a Child to sprinkle afterward, of which he knew nothing. That Circumstance was improved against him, and the Mayor sent him to Prison, where he continued above thirty Weeks.

ANNO 1658. Henry Rogers of Canterbury, for refusing to pay 6d. toward the Wages of the Parish-Clerk, suffered eleven Weeks Imprisonment. And Thomas Pillard, for exherting the People in the Cathedral there, was imprisoned in that City and at Maidstone nine Months. For Causes of the like Nature, William Watcher and Elizabeth Fowler were imprisoned; and Samuel Fisher was very much abused.

On the 4th of the Month called June this Year, Robert Minter of Elmstone suffered Distresses at his Household Goods, Cattle, Corn, and other Things, to the Value of £3l. 16s. 8d. for Tithes, at the Suit of Alexander Bradley, Priest of that Parish. In this or the preceding Year Bartholomew Boyking, of Wingham, was committed to the Bishop's Prison without Warrant in Canterbury for Tithes, and there detained forty Weeks, though his Prosecutor took the Corn out of his Field in Hawfin, as usual.

ANNO 1659. Edward Noakes of Worthy near Sandwich, after he had suffered Imprisonment at Canterbury, at the Suit of Paul Pettitt an Impropriator,
for Tithes, was removed to the Upper-Bench at London. At the next Assizes a Judgment was obtained against him, and in the Term following an Execution, by which for Tithes valued by the Jury at 20l. he suffered Diffrefs of Horses, Cows, and Cattle, to the Value of 99l. Moreover, this poor Man was kept Prisoner in the Upper-Bench above two Years, in which Time his Wife died, and his Family suffered much by his Absence. He was also tried by the Priest of the Parish in the Exchequer for small Tithes at the same Time. In this Year also, William Beanes, for Tithes valued at 5l. 10s. had taken from him two Oxen and an Horel worth 17l. And James Wickin, for Tithes valued at 20l. suffered the Loss of two Heifers worth 4l.

About this Time Elizabeth Adams, for some religious Admonition given to the Priest and People at Longden near Dover, was committed to Canterbury Goal: One Thomas Marshe, a principal Man of the Parish, and his Son-in-Law, who were her Proectors, and upon whole Evidence the was sent to Prison, were observed not to prosper after it. The Son-in-Law fell into a Consumption, pined away and died: The old Man five Years after came to the Woman, then in Prison for Tithes, and told her he had not slept half an Hour together in all that Time for Vexation of Mind, and in a short Time after he ended his Life by hanging himself with his Jack-Line.

ANNO 1660. The aforesaid Elizabeth Adams, under a great Concern of Mind, went into one of the publick Places for Worship called St. Margarets, and warned the Priest, in the Dread of the Lord, to cease preaching for Money, and deceiving the People's Souls: One William Allen dragged her out of the Place very rudely; but his Countenance, while he was so doing, instantly changed, which a Stander by took Notice of, and he anfwered, If she come there a Thousand Times, I shall not touch her again. Some Time after, having been drinking with his Companions, he role up and took his Staff, intending to go Home, but suddenly fell down dead. Some observing Persons at that Time, who esteemed this Woman as a virtuous and religious Person, thought these Incidents which happened to her Opposers worthy of Remembrance.

L. Howard's Clothes torn.

Luke Howard of Dover went into the Steeple-house there, and sat filent, but the Priest, uneafy at his Presence, ordered him to be taken away, which fome of his Hearers performed fo rudely, that they tore the Clothes off his Back.

In this Year were taken for Tithes,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Goods and Cattle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Philips of Dover</td>
<td>15s. Demand, Goods worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Tedman of Folkstone</td>
<td>20l. Demand, six Cows and four Mares worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Couchman, for 4s. Demand, two Cows worth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cobol, for 15s. Demand, twenty five Sheep worth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Demands of 21l. 14s. were taken to the Value of 87s. 6d.

In the Month called January this Year, John Beaum, John Martin, Peter White, Robert Couchman, George Martin, Edward Couchman, Thomas Naft, William Watcher, Nathanael Row, Thomas Skilton, Alexander Rimington, William Green, William Aclinh, Richard Wood, Thomas Lovcenall, and James Alley, were taken out of a Meeting at Cranbrook, and for refusing to take the Oaths committed to Maidstone Goal; as were in the same Month, Richard Wallis of All, who was apprehended on the Highway returning Home from his Labour; Roger Ellis, Thomas Ever, and Ralph Young, all of Rochester; Robert Day, and Thomas Day of Graveend, William Okeenden, and John Church of Rochester, who were taken from their Houses and Employments; as was George Girdler of Tenterden: Alto John Grinfield, John Aford, Christopher Brungier, Thomas Scound, Thomas Turner, John Grimhaw, Robert Bins, James Spicke, Thomas Watkins.
Watts, and William Shelley, who were taken out of a Meeting at Stapleford; and Thomas Fox, Norman Clements, William Scoble, John Woff, and Thomas Woff, taken out of a Meeting at Deepford by armed Men. These last five suffered much in Prison, being put into a Place exposed to the rude and insolent Rabble, who grievously abused them by frequent throwing in Dirt, Water, and Stones, at the Prison Gates.

At Folkstone, Thomas Nicholas, Mark Tediman, William Hunt, Thomas Hedgecock, Laurence Squire, and Stephen Goden, were taken out of a peaceable Meeting, and by the Mayor sent to Prison for refusing to Swear, where they lay twelve Weeks.

At Hithe, several were taken from their Meetings, and committed to Prison for not taking the Oaths.

At Dover, Luke Howard, John Harrision, Francis Hawks, John Mars, Thomas Holland, Thomas Fintstone, Robert Letch, John Humerdine, William Bently, Thomas Chapin, Edward Warry, John Polley, Nicholas Delamain, John Hubbard, Richard Chandler, Thomas Chiller, Richard Lunn, and Edward Lee, were taken by Violence from a religious Meeting, by Order of the Mayor and other Magistrates, who were met at a publick Collation, and by them committed to Prison, and there detained twelve Weeks.

At Lidd, Thomas Terry, John Edwards, James Hall, Robert Wyatt, Jeremy Everston, Richard Marden, Abel Burroughs, and Edward Humphry, were taken at a Meeting and sent to Goal.

In the Isle of Thanet, Jeremy Bartlett, Thomas Wood, Francis Bradley, John Moulden, James Andrews, Richard Marbrook, Abiezer Boykin, and William Yeomans, being assembled to worship God, were taken by armed Men, and carried to a Justice of the Peace at Canterbury, who sent them to Prison, where they lay several Weeks.

At Deal, several armed Men and others rushed into a religious Meeting, and took thence Joseph Fuce, Edward Salisbury, Thomas Ward, Silvester Gray, Richard Marbrook, Matthew Holly, Richard Every, James Piffey, Abiezer Boykin, William Hopper, William Yeomans, Thomas Putlock, John Morris, Joseph Stonehouse, Thomas Read, John Moulden, James Andrews, Samuel Safforday, Edward Simonds, Thomas Friend, Thomas Philipps, Thomas Kingford, Francis Stiff, and James Crayden: They were all committed to Sandwich Castle, and there kept several Days and Nights, their Friends not being suffered to bring them either Food to eat, or Straw to lie on. At length Joseph Fuce and Edward Salisbury were carried to Dover Castle, and there detained without any legal Examination or Maimimous. At the same Time were Prisoners there, Thomas Tunbridge and Laurence Knott, the Former for not paying Tithes, and the Latter had been taken from his own Town and carried to the Governour, who though he confessed he found nothing against him either in Word or Deed, yet committed him to close Prison. A few Days after, Francis Ray and Henry Thoms of Sandwich, for refusing to bear Arms and to take the Oaths, were brought to the same Prison, and soon after them Joseph Nicholson, who was then just landed at Deal from New-England, was imprisoned there for refusing to Swear. The Ufage of these seven Prisoners was Barbarous: They were kept lockt up within two or three Doors in one Room, and not suffered to come out to eafe Nature, but obliged to do it in the Room, and wash it away through an Hole in the Wall, for which they sometimes wanted Water, being denied the Liberty of fetching it from the Well in the Yard, nor were their Friends suffered to bring them either that or other Neceffaries, for the Marshall had strickly charged his Servant, that he should permit no Bodly to come near them; and because the Man flewed them some little Favour, he was turned out of his Place, and another put in, who was so cruel, that when one of their Wifes came six Miles to bring her Husband some Neceffaries, he would not suffer her to come near him. When Joseph Fuce spoke to the Marshall concerning his Cruelty, the Marshall fell to Curling and Swearing, for which, when Joseph seriously reproved him, he fent for Soldiers and caufed him
KENT.

1660.

to be dragged headlong on the Ground down many Stone-Stairs into a Dungeon-like Hole under the Bell-Tower, a Place very filthy, with much Man's Dung in it, over-run with Maggots and other Insects, having no Windows for Light, only some Holes cut through the Door. There he was kept two Days and two Nights, without Fire, Candle, Straw, or any Thing to lie on, but an old Blanket; nor was the Dung removed in all that Time: Afterward he had some Straw to lodge on, but for want of Air, and through the Dampfews and Stench of the Place he fell sick, and after nine Days was thought to be at the Point of Death; when the Fear of being questioned for murdering him, induced the cruel Marshal to let him out, and suffer him to return to his fellow Prisoners, who with him continued there several Months, till released by the King's Proclamation.

ANNO 1661. Luke Howard, Thomas Cowel, and John Harrison, all of Dover, were committed to the Marshal's Culbody by the Governour, and confined with others in a close Room, where they were obliged to draw up their Necessaries for Subsistence with a Rope.

About this Time John Philly, who had been a Common-Council-Man of Dover, but turned out of that Office for being a Quaker, dwelt at Lidd in the Marsh: He, having heard of the cruel Usage of Thomas Tunbridge in Dover Castle, wrote a Letter to the Governour, desiring him to permit the Prisoner's Wife to bring her Husband Necessaries. The Plainness of Style used in that Letter offended the Governour, and exposed the innocent Man to his Rentment, who sent a Sergeant with a Warrant twenty Miles to apprehend Philly. The Sergeant came to Lidd, and took with him a Captain of the Trained-Bands, with six Mulqueters, to guard the poor Man, whom a Boy might have conducted, and bring him to the Castle to the Deputy-Governour (for the Governour himself was gone to London) when, the Prisoner desired to know what he had against him, frankly answered, I have nothing againſt you, but seeing the Governour has committed others of your Friends, I can do no less than commit you; and so sent him to Prison without any Examination, Charge, or Mitimms. The cruel Marshal put him into the naivy Hole aforesaid under the Bell-Tower, where he was kept above twelve Weeks, lying on Straw, and when being almost suffocated, he interceded for a little Air, it was not granted him: However, at last, when it was thought he must otherwise have died presently, he was let out and discharged. His Usage was barbarous and arbitrary, having no Crime laid to his Charge, nor any Cause assigned for his Imprisonment, only the Sergeant told him, He had written a fatory Letter to the Governour.

At Canterbury, on the 28th of the Month called August, John Perrot, Luke Howard, Robert Letch, Thomas Pollard, Henry Rogers, Thomas Everden, Robert Criton, Thomas Nobbs, and Elizabeth Pollard, where taken by the City-Sheriff out of a Meeting, and by the Recorder sent to Prison (except the Woman) and kept there several Days without any Mitimms.

About this Time Edward Noakes, who had before suffered much at the Suit of Paul Pettit Improprinor, had a Demand made upon him by the same Person of 90l. for two Years Tithe of his Farm, the Yearly Rent of which was but 30l. 2s. And for that exorbitant Claim suffered Distreß for his Horfes, Cattle, Corn, &c. to the Value of 141l. 10s. In this Year also was taken for Tithes,

From James Spire of Sutton, for 2s. Demand, a Cow worth

From Thomas Tunbridge, for 7l. Demand, an Horfe and three Kine worth

For Demands of 7l. 2s. were taken to the Value of

James
James Wicking of Sutton, for a very small Demand of Tithes, had a Cow taken from him worth 5l. and afterwards five Sheep were taken for the Charges of distraining the Cow.

In September this Year Matthew Franklin was a Prisoner for Tithes at Canterbury, and during his Confinement, his Landlord, a rash inconsiderate young Man, to whom he owed no Rent, turned his Cattle and carried his Stock off the Ground, and took Possession of his Farm, and would not suffer him to hold it any longer: For which illegal Procedure the only Cause assigned was, that Franklin was a Quaker, and would not pay Tithes to the Minifter.

In this Year also were Prisoners for Tithes, Elizabeth Adams, Thomas Friend, Robert Minter, Thomas Tunbridge, Bartholomew Boykin, and William Beane.

In October this Year, John Hodgkin was imprisoned several Months for not serving among the Trained-Bands, when summoned. Nathaniel Owen of Seven-Oaks was also fined and sent to Prison for refusing to bear Arms; for which Cause also William Brown, Nicholas Hamwood, and John Sladen were committed to Prison at Canterbury. Soon after this, he, and Mary his Wife, being together at the Burial of a Kinman, while the Priest was reading the usual Form of Prayer on that Occasion, Mary spake these Words, The Blind lead the Blind till they both fall into the Ditch. This incensed the Priest, and he excited the Magistrates to require Sureties both of the Man and his Wife (though the only had offended) for their good Behaviour; for refusing which they were sent to Maidstone Goal, where, after ten Weeks, he died. At the next Affizes his Wife was discharged against the Will of the Priest, who had said, That she should lie there till she died, as her Husband had done. A Speech denoting a Disposition to Revenge, unworthy the Character he pretended to bear, viz. that of a Minister of the Gospel of Peace.

On the 14th of the Month called January, Joseph Templeman, John Adams, and Jane Gore, sitting quietly together to wait on the Lord, were much abused by the rude People, who broke the Glafs Windows, and threw in Stones, Dirt, and Filth upon them, and shot in Arrows with a barbarous Noise and Shouting, so that it was thought a peculiar Providence which preserved them from being killed or wounded.

ANNO 1663. On the 6th of September, seven Persons were taken out of a Meeting at Rochester, and sent to Prison; among whom was Katharine Evans, who, after four or five Days was released, but the Rest continued longer. On the 17th of December, John Magwell, Richard Magwell, Thomas Pollard, John Dunk, William Wood, John Barrington, and Richard Goldsbach, were taken from a Meeting and committed to Prison: After three Weeks they were fined...
fined at the Sessions in Canterbury g. each, and for Non-payment recommitted by the Recorder, who ordered them to be shut up in several Rooms, and threatened some of them, that they should not come out as long as he lived. At the same Sessions Henry Rogers, and Robert Tipton, his Apprentice, were fined for Absence from the National Worship, and the Lad having no Effec-. to make Distresses on, was sent to Prison. For the same Cause Thomas Everson, Ann Young, Elizabeth Cox, and John Dunk, were excommunicated. In this Year also Richard Greenland of the Isle of Oxney, and James Wicking of Sutton, suffered Imprisonment for refusing to pay Tithes.

ANNO 1664. The said James Wicking was afterward committed to Canterbury Goal by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo for not paying Church-Scot, so called, and was thence removed to Maidstone Goal, where he lay nine Years. Allo Henry Wicking his Brother, for the same Cause died in Prison on the 13th of the Month called January this Year.

ANNO 1668. Robert Lateb, of Cherinton, had his Corn seized and taken off his Waggon, as he was bringing it Home, by a Perfon employed by an Impropritor, who had before taken his Tith off the Land. This Proceeding was without any Colour of Law, and was so rudely acted, that the said Robert’s Wife, being with Child, was inhumanly abused, thrown into a Ditch among the Buffes, and stamp’d upon.

John Grinfield of Stapleborough, after Prosecution in the Exchequer for Tithes of about 5l. Value, had his Goods taken from him to the Amount of 40l.

ANNO 1669. Nathanial Owen and John Coift were committed to Maidstone Goal, the one on a Significavit of Contumacy out of the Ecclesiastical Court, and the other by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, in Consequence of a Prosecution for abjuring themselves from the National Way of Worship.

ANNO 1670. On the 15th of the Month called June, the Mayor of Folkstone sent a Serjeant to the Meeting there, who took from thence Thomas Tunbridge, whom he found preaching, Nicholas Lad, Nicholas Howwood, Samuel Handbrook, Henry Smith, and Thomas Nichols at whose Houfe they met. The Mayor tendered to them the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing to Swear sent them to Prison. He then went down to the Meeting, and took the Names of those who remained there; fining them 5s. each; for which Fines he caufed the Horfes of William Virgin, Andrew Hills, Thomas Friend, and Thomas Watson, to be seized as they were going out of Town. The Horfes were kept from thier Owners about a Month, during which Time they were let out to hire in order to raise Money for the Fines, and fo grievously abused, that one of thern died soon after. Thomas Tunbridge was also fined 20l. for Preaching, for which they took away twenty three Quarters of Barley: And for other Meetings at the same Place Goods were taken by Distresses from Henry Smith, Thomas Smith, Thomas Breet, Nicholas Lad, Thomas Haycock, Nicholas Howwood, and Anthony Hobbsy, to the Value of 1l. 13s. 6d.

On the 14th of the Month called July, the Mayor of Canterbury sent his Warrant to fetch all the Men from the Meeting before himself and other Justices, who tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and upon their refusing to take it, committed Andrew Weare, Thomas Pollard, Thomas Adams, Henry Aiton, Richard Magwele, Jasper Smith, Joseph Ongly, John Seafeld, and Richard Nell to Prison; whither also Thomas Everson and John Dunn, taken a few Days after at a Meeting, were sent, and both they and the others kept under close Confinement.

For Meetings held at the Houfes of Samuel Bates at Cranbrook, and Thomas Award at Goodbury, Goods were taken by Distresses from James Henbury of Goodbury, to the Value of 30l., which were sold but for 5l. 15s. And from the said Thomas Award, a very poor Man, Goods worth 2l. 10s. which were sold to Tomkins the Informer for 13s. he himself having fo apprised them. Also from John Howkins, William Trendley, and Richard Bates, they took Goods to the Value of 2l. 10s. Samuel Bates, for suffering the Meeting at his Houfe, was fined 31l. 10s. for which they took away all his Goods, which did not
amount to that sum: A While after, when he had got a few more Hauishold Goods, some of which were lent him in his Distrefs, one Collepr a Justice of the Peace, got in at a Window, and with an Axe broke open the Doors and let in R. Webb a Conftable, whom he charged to clear the Houfe of all that was in it. But the Conftable, pitying the poor Man’s Cafe, did not execute the Justice’s Order, but delayed making any Return of the Warrant, till the Time of his being in Office was expired. The Conftable for this Neglect was afterward fined 5l. and for that Fine had two Oxen taken from him worth 15l.

In this Year John Colvil and Robert Courtbode were committed to Maid- fone Goal by an Attachment out of the Exchequer, at the Suit of Richard Hope and John Hayward Impropriators: Robert Courtbode after twenty Weeks Imprifonment was releas’d, but John Colvil remained Prisoner about two Years and an Half.

About this Time also, Richard Kingsford, Henry Start, and Nicholas Ham- wood, were Prisoners at Maidstone for Tithes; and Thomas Tunbridge, Richard Ruffell, and John Church, in Dover Castle: Whither also John Philly and John Gunian, were committed for teaching School without Licence from the Bifhop. They were afterward brought before the Justices, had the Oath of Allegiance tenderd them, and for refusing to take it, were recommitted.

ANNO 1672. In this Year Richard Perry, James Gimmond, Joseph Wright, George Hammond, James Wicking, William White, Robert Oguesled, Nathaniel Owen, Giles Brown, and William Maddoc, Prisoners in the County Goal, were releas’d by the King’s Letters Patent, granting a general Amenstie to the Quakers then in Prifon.

In October the fame Year, Thomas Friend and Andrew Hill, having been pro- fectuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, at the Suit of Herbert Richards, Priebt of Allington, the said Andrew Hill was committed Prisoner to Canterbury Goal. This Herbert Richards, while Andrew Hill lay in Prifon at his Suit, went into his Fields, demanding 3l. for Charges of cutting him into Goal, and took away about one sixth Part of his Wheat, and what Quantity of other Corn he pleased; saying, If he did not take from the Quakers they would get the biggest Farms in the Parish, but he would do his Endeavour to keep them under. In like Manner he went into the Ground of Thomas Friend, and took thence what he pleased, for 40s. Charge, which he said he was put to in proceeding at Law against him. The same Priebt also took from Thomas Pickle, a poor Man, who held some Common Land which had not before paid any Tithe, near Half his Corn. He also entred the Barn of John Elsks, another Occupier of Common Land, and took away his Corn. All these Proceedings of his were void either of Law or Reafon; but the Sufferers bore all with Christian Patience, not avenging themselves, but committing their Cause to him that judgeth righteoufly.

ANNO 1673. In the Month called May this Year, John Court, of Stone in the Ifle of Oxley, who had been fined for a Demand of 40s. for Tithes, by Richard Shipton Impropriator, had taken from him, by an Execution, four Bullocks and eight Sheep worth 10l.

In the same Year Susanna Friend, of Woodchurch, had her Corn worth 12l. taken by Stephen Munn Priebt.

ANNO 1675. On the 29th of the Month called August this Year, Hook- ham and Kifham, Informers, came with Thomas Lambert, a Justice of the Peace, to a Meeting at Nathanael Owen’s House in Seven-Oaks: The Informers, by the Justice’s Order, pulled down John Abraham then preaching, and took him away with some others to an Inn, and soon after dismissed them; But the said Justice Lambert, in Conjunction with Francis Farnaby another Justice, ordered the Conftable to seize John Abraham’s Horse, with two others belonging to Samuel Green a poor Man, which Horſes worth about 12l. were ordered to be fold. They also fined Nathanael Owen 20l. for his Houfe, and 7l. for the pretended Poverty of John Abraham, though he had told them where he dwelt, and that he had an Eftate of his own at Manchester. For those Fines the

KENT.

1670.

Imprisonment.

Release of Prisoners.

Exchequer Proceedings.

Distrefs.

Proceedings of Justice Lambert and two Informers.
the said Nathanael Owen suffered Distrefis of Linen and Woollen Cloth and other Goods out of his House and Warehouse, to the Value of 77l. 8s. 3d.

In this Year also, John Denn, George White, Thomas Watfon, and John Woodland, were imprisoned for Tithes. And in the same Year for refusing to bear Arms, John Baker, John Harvey, Thomas Elgar, George Girdler, Richard Kiffel, Abel Burroughs, John Matward, and Luke Howard, for Fines amounting to 9l. 7s. 6d. had their Goods taken by Distrefis to the Value of 46l. Also Thomas Clarenbole and Richard Perry were imprisoned on Writs de Excommunicato captiendo for refusing to pay to the Repairs of their Parish-Church, so called.

ANNO 1676. Joseph Ongley was committed to Prison for Tithes, at the Suit of William Jordan Priest. Also Jeremy Warner was imprisoned for refusing to pay Tithes, at the Suit of Richard Aujin Improprimator. His Cafe was somewhat peculiar, he being fined for the Tith of a Crop of Corn, the Whole of which was less than the Seed from which it sprang. The Oppreffion of Tithes is great when it sweeps away, as it very often does, the Farmer's whole Profit: But that Oppreffion is aggravated when added to the Los suf- tained without it. On the 19th of September this Year Nicholas Homwood died in Mafsifone Goal, after eleven Years Imprifonment for Tithes.

ANNO 1678. In this Year Henry Tiddeman had his Corn taken away for Tithes to the Value of 20l. Also Abel Burrows, for a Claim of 16l. for Tithes, suffered Distrefs of his Goods to the Value of 1l. 15s.

Thomas Friend of Allington, for refusing to pay Tithes, was imprisoned, at the Suit of one Sleiton, Priest of Steventon, in the Common Goal in Dunfian's near Canterbury, on the 14th of October this Year, and died there on the 5th of December following. He was cruelly used by the Goaler and his Wife, who put him among Felons and Murderers, would not let him have any Fire, and sometimes refused his Friends Access to him. The Day on which he died the Goaler's Wife would not let him have Fire to warm Something to be given him, though the was told how exceeding weak he was.

Nathanael Owen of Seven-Oaks, having been subpoena'd into Chancery for Tithes by the Prief of that Parish, who soon after died, his Widow in Easter- Term this Year renewed the Prosecution, and Nathanael for not anfwering on Oath was committed to the Fleet Priion in London. In Michaelmas-Term a Sequeftration was iffued for 83l. 3s. though the original Demand for Tithes and Offerings was but 16l. for which he had taken from him in Cloth and other Goods to the Value of 140l.

About this Time Edward Warry, Daniel Lapdall, Valentine Bowles, George Loveley, and Robert Stead, for Fines impofed on them for refusing to bear Arms, amounting to 6l. 5s. suffered by Distrefis of Goods to the Value of 10l. 6s. Also Henry Rogers, for 10s. Fine, had his Goods taken away to the Amount of 2l. 5s.

In this Year also, Abel Burrows, John Gregfon, Henry Roberts, and James Wicking, were imprisoned for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

ANNO 1680. In an Account of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers, printed this Year, and pretended to the King, Lords, and Commons, in Parliament affembled, we find Mention made of Joseph Stonebouge, John Day, Mark Fielder, John Purdy, and Rebecca Elkington, who all died in Prison for their Testimony to the Truth, since the Year 1661, in this County.

ANNO 1681. In this Year Samuel Faith, for praying in a religious Meet- ing at Maidstone, had his Goods taken away to the Value of 20l. And John Gregfon, Benjamin Chambers, Henry Roberts, and Henry Green, for being pre- sent at that and other Meetings, suffered Distrefis of Goods to the Amount of 92l. Thomas Day of Gravestend, convicted at Quarter Sessions for a Month's Abience from his Parish-Church, so called, was committed to Prison. Also Henry Rogers, Thomas Everden the Younger, Isaac Gray, Richard Knell, and Richard Philpot, having been taken at a Meeting at Canterbury, were carried before the Mayor, who tendred them the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing
refusing it committed them to Prison, where they lay nine Weeks. In this Year also Mark Fiddeman, William Marrs, Richard Elgar, and Thomas Elgar, fined 40s. each for refusing to bear Arms, had their Goods taken by Diftresses to the Value of 15l. 13s. 11d. In the same Year John Rogers, of Plunliffed near Woolwick, was imprisoned for Tithes at the Suit of Richard Saunders Vicar.

ANNO 1682. Andrea Hill, of Stelling, had one Fourth of all the Barley growing in his Fields that Year taken away by Thomas Hardres Priest, and his Affiliants, under Pretence of Tithe. On the 16th of the Month called July, the Bef- holder came to the Meeting at Canterbury, put out those that were met, and shut up the Door. Soon after came Captain Roberts and two Constables, and carried several of them before the Recorder, who committed John Sims and William Upton to Prison, because they refused to find Sureties for their good Behaviour till the next Sessions.

At MAIDSTONE, John Gregson, Henry Green, and Henry Roberts, for their religious assemblings together, suffered Diftresses to the Value of 21l. 19s.

On the 13th of the Month called February, Henry Rogers, Thomas Everden, John Sims, Robert Pope, William Upton, Richard Bullock, and Henry Methurst, called to the Meeting in Canterbury, were by the Mayor committed to Prison, where they continued above three Months.

In this Year John Tritton, John Woodland, Joseph Templeman, Thomas Breth, John Cokeill, John Asford, and George Courthope, for Fines for Absence from the National Worship, had their Goods taken away by Diftresses to the Value of 5l. 12s.

ANNO 1683. On the 25th of the Month called April, John Gregory, having been fined 10l. for being at a Meeting in Maidstone, and for Joane Vokin’s preaching there, had all his Household Goods taken away, so that he had neither Bed left to lie on, nor Chair to sit on. Bartholomew Boykin, of Wingham, was committed to Prison upon two Indictments against him at Sessions, one for Absence from Church, and the other for a Conventicle in his House: Also William Matt, for refusing to traverse an Indictment laid against him for Absence from the National Worship, was sent to Prison: As were also Michael Michaelmas and Edward Botter, whose Recorder of Canterbury cauied to be imprisoned on the Statute for 20l. per Month.

On the 10th of the Month called July, John Jenner, of Milton near Gravesend, Inn-keeper, was sent for by Arthur White Mayor, a Man of the same Occupation, and John Heath Deputy-Steward, who tendred him the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing to Swear, committed him to Prison: And at the Time took from him his Licence to keep a Publick-House. At the Affires soon after, the Oath was again tendered him in Court by Judge Atkins, and for refusing it, Sentence of Premunire was passed upon him. Robert Steed, of Ashford, was sent to Prison by Order of the Quarter Sessions, on an Indictment for Absence from the National Worship.

At DOVER, on the 9th of the Month called March, the Constables and Informers came to the Meeting, and sent those whom they found there to Prison: They seized the Meeting-house for the King, and put a Lock on the Door: They also took, by the Conventicle Act, from Luke Howard, Edward Caseer, Edward Warr, John Broomstone, and James Ginnan, Goods worth 5l. 12s. 3d. In this Year also the following Diftresses were made, either for attending religious Meetings, or being absent from the National Worship, viz.

Taken from John Pitcher of Wey, Horset, Cows, and Sheep, worth 3 40 0 0 Diftresses.
Richard Ower, Horset, Cows, and Sheep, 9 0 0 0
Philip Settars, six Sheep, three Cows, 12 3 6 0
a Steer, & c. worth 3 4 6 0
Jeremy Werner of Frittenden, Goods worth

Vol. I. 4 F Carried over 64 8 0
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

KENT.
1683.

Taken from John Whiting, a Cow, an Hog, Household Goods, and other Things, to the Value of Augustine Hobdy of Waltham, all his Goods within Doors and without, redeemed for Samuel Fox and his Son John Moore, Goods worth 29 8 0
Richard Kingsford, seven Horses, a Wagggon, and all his Goods, to the Value of Nicholas Wright of Windhurgo, Goods worth 50 0 0
Thomas Brees of Bunnington, eleven Head of Cattle, a Calf, and a Mare, worth Walter Higgins, a poor Labourer, a Cow worth 4 0 0

Brought over 64 8 0

386 17 10

Andrew Hill was imprisoned six Months, by Order of Sessions, for not coming to Church.

On the 23d of the Month called March, Thomas Bridge, Luke Howard, Edward Casere, Edmund Beane, James Ginnin, Edward Werry jun. John Browncleone, and William Robinson, were taken at a Meeting in Dover, and carried before the Commissioners at the Town-hall, who tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing to Swear sent them to Prison.

Taken this Year by Diftrefs for Abfence from the publick Worship,

From James Hunt, Andrew Hill, John Tritton, Nicholas Lad, and Robert Steed, Cattle and Goods to the Value of 14 9 0

ANNO 1684. On the 1ft of the Month called June, a Meeting was held in the Street at Folsboun, near the Meeting-houfe, which was long lockt up by Order of the Mayor and Jurates. One James Foger, an inflentful Informer, complained to, and even commanded the Mayor to go to the Meeting-place and take the Names of thole that were met. After which he committed feven of them to Prison, where they continued four Months, namely, Thomas Tumbridge, Richard Kimber, Stephen Goden, Thomas Elgar, John Middlemas, Samuel Hambrook, and Jofas Swaffter. The Mayor also granted a Warrant for Diftrefs on others, by which, Goods were taken from them to the Value of 91. 2s. 2d. On the 29th of December, upon Information of two Meetings at Folsboun, the Mayor committed to Prison Stephen Goden, Richard Spaine, Richard Kimber, John Baker, William Hall, Thomas Tumbridge, John Middlemas, William Marsh, John Harvey, and Lawrence Squire, several of whom, having suffered four Months Imprifonment, returned to their Christian Duty of afsembling for the Worship of God, from which nothing could deter them. The Mayor also again iffued his Warrant for Diftrefs, by which were taken

From William Marsh, Thomas Tumbridge, Thomas Hall, Richard Spaine, Jofas Swaffter, Widow Laybiington, Richard Kimber, and John Middlemas, Goods to the Value of 11 5 0

In this Year the Constable of Cranbrough, and others, came to the Houfe of John Aford a Shop-keeper there, demanding Entrance to leavy 10l. 5s. for a Meeting at that Town, and for the Poverty of John Fox, who preached there. John Aford told them, that his Goods were already seiz'd by the Sheriff for the King's Use, and that the Sheriff had told them to Nicholas Bishop, producing both the Inventory and Bill of Sale. Nevertheless the Informers and Officers forced into the Houfe, and carried away forty four Pieces and Remnants of Cloth,
to the Phoenix Inn, where it was measured and found to contain four Hundred and nine Eells, worth 30l. 6s. 3d.

Thomas Lilly, of the same Place, had his Door broke open, when from Home, and a Bed and Bolliter, with its Furniture, taken away, to the Value of 6l. 4s. 4d.

Thomas Hodgecock, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, was committed to Prison by the Mayor of Folkstone: And for the same Cause Valentine Bovets, Daniel Lapdall, John Knot, Henry Meders, and Thomas Pollard, were imprisoned by the Mayor of Sandwich: At the Sessions, near five Months after, they were fined 4l. 10s. each, and discharged; but Distreßes were made for their Fines, for which was taken 1s. 14d.

From Daniel Lapdall, an Hogfhead of Wine worth 5l. 0s. 0d.
Valentine Bovets, Butter and Soap worth 5l. 5s. 0d.
Henry Meders, Stuff worth 5l. 9s. 0d.
Thomas Pollard, five Firkins of Butter worth 6l. 0s. 0d.

Trained-Bands.

John Moore of Rochester, for not sending a Soldier to the Mutter, suffered Distreßes of Goods to the Value of 5l. Also Robert Claringbouf was disatnised on for the same Cause.

In this Year also Abel Burrows, for Non-payment of Tithes, was committed to Dover Cattle: And James Stone and William Rogers were imprisoned at Maidfjone for the same Cause: For which also William Gibbins and Alice Smith were then Prisoners at Canterbury, where the Former of them had been above ten Years, and the Latter about six Years.

ANNO 1685. Nicholas Lad, prosecuted for Tithes at the Suit of Nicholas Marby, Impropriator, for 12l. original Demand, had taken from him by a Sequestration on his Estate, Goods worth 58l. 8s. 10d.

In the Month called July this Year, the Meetings at Cranbrook were several Times disturbed, and those who were met turned out by Henry Courtboupe Lieutenant of the Trained-Bands, and his Soldiers, who threatened to prosecute the Officers of the Town for their Neglect of Duty. About this Time also were taken by Distreßes, on the Conventicle Act,

From Edward Warren, John Broomstone, and George White, Cattle and other Goods to the Value of 6l. 5s. 10d.

Taken also this Year for Absence from the National Worship,

From George Courtboupe and John Woodland, to the Value of 5l. 5s. 0d.

ANNO 1690. In this Year, by Distreßes made for Absence from the National Way of Worship, Goods were taken

From John Sims, Luke Howard, John Tritton, John Woodland, George White, and Thomas Kingham, to the Value of 5l. 0s. 4d.

In the same Year James Stone, having been prosecuted for Tithes of about 15l. Value, at the Suit of Giles Hinton, Rector of Biddenden, had taken from him by a Sequestration, at several Times, six Cows, six Oxen, and four Bullocks, worth 47l.

In
A Collection of the Sufferings

In this and the preceding Year, Tithes were taken in kind out of the Field,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Stone,</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Woodland,</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Abraham</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrow, to the Value of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Wright,</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George White,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Pay,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Settare,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Chapman,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Nicholas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lad jun.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Sharp,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Tritton,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Thomas Settaree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We shall close our Account of this County with the following Passage, to which no Date is affixed, viz.

William Roberts, Thomas Kimber, and Robert Poolin, all poor Men of Aldford, were fined for opening their Shops on a Fall-day, and at two several Sessions committed to Prison, upon the Presentment of Henry Lounds a Bayliff. And shall next proceed to Lancashire.

CHAP. XXII.

Lancashire.

Anno 1652.

GEORGE FOX, preaching in this County, met with a Multitude of Abuses from the ignorant People, animated by designing Priests, whose Intercet his Doctrine opposed. He endured the Inults, Beatings, Stonings, Kickings, Railings, Revilings, and Contradictions of Sinners with Christian Patience and Magnanimity. The Tendency of his Preaching was to direct Men to the Guidance of the Light of Christ in themselves, the universal Teacher, which would prevent their being misled by those who then assumed the Office of Ministers, and whom he boldly testified against as Hirelings and Deceivers. The Priests, alarmed at so daring an Attempt against their Power and Profit, cried out with one Voice, like the Jews against Paul, Away with such a Fellow from the Earth, for it is not fit that he should live; and, as if they had imitated the Persecutors of the Protomartyr Stephen, when they were not able to reft the Wisdom and the Spirit by which he spake, then they forbore Men which said, We have heard him speak blasphemies Words. To answer this Charge, George Fox appeared at Lancaster Sessions, and forty Priests all combined against him. The Witneffes were a young Priest, and two Priests Sons; these agreed in the general Accusation of Blasphemy, but in their Evidence of the special Matter, and of the Words spoken, they were confused, and fo palpably contradicted by the Testimony of many serious and substantial Persons who were present at the Meeting, where they pretended the Blasphemy was uttered, that his Oppofers were utterly foiled and went away ashamed: While George Fox, having Liberty given him by the Justices, declared the Testimony of Truth with such Power and Efficacy, that many present were convinced, among whom were Justice Benfon and the Mayor of Lancaster; also Thomas Briggs, who became a faithful and zealous Minifter and Preacher of the Doctrine of Truth all his Life after.

The Priests, thus disappointed, were very uneasy, and used their Endeavours to have persuaded some of the Justices, and other Gentlemen of the County, to sign the following Petition, viz.

"
CHAP. 22. of the People called QUAKERS.

"To the Right Honble the Council of State.

"The humble Petition of several Gentlemen, Justices of the Peace,
"Ministers of the Gospel, and People, within the County of Lancaster,
"whose Names are subscirbed,

"SHEWETH,

"THAT George Fox and James Naylor are Persons disaffected to Religion,
"and the wholesome Laws of this Nation, and that, since their coming
"into this Country, they have broached Opinions tending to the Destruction of
"the Relation of Subjects to their Magistrates, Wives to their Husbands,
"Children to their Parents, Servants to their Masters, Congregations to their
"Ministers, and of a People to their God, and have drawn much People after
"them; many whereof (Men, Women, and little Children) at their Meetings
"are strangely wrought upon in their Bodies, and brought to fall, foam at the
"Mouth, roar, and swell in their Bellies; And that some of them affirmed
"themselves to be equal with God, contrary to the late Act, as hath been
"attested at a large Quarter Sessions holden at Lancaster in October last past,
"and since that Time acknowledged before many Witnefles; besides many
"other dangerous Opinions, and damnable Herefies, as appears by a Schedule
"hereunto annexed, with the Names of the Witnefles subcribed.

"May it therefore please your Honours, upon the Consideration of the
"Premises, to provide, (as your Wisdom shall think fit) that some speedy
"Course may be taken for the speedy suppressing of these Evils.

"And your Petitioners shall ever pray, as in Duty bound."

To this Petition an Answer was written by George Fox, intituled, Sam's
Errand to Damascus, to which is a Preface, wherein the Case of this People at
that Time seems impartially related, viz.

"To the Christian Reader.

"THESEx are to let thee know, that the only wife God at this Time
"had so by his Providence ordered it, in the North Parts of Lancas-
"shire, that many precious Christians (and so for many Years accounted before
"the Nick-Name Quaker was heard of) have for some Time past forbear to
"concorporate in parochial Affembles, wherein they profefs themselves to
"have gained little of the Knowledge of Jehovah; And it is, and hath
"been upon their Hearts to meet often (and on the Lord's Day continually) at
"convenient Places, to seek the Lord their Redeemer, and to worship him in
"Spirit and in Truth, and to speak of such Things tending to mutal Edifi-
cation, as the good Spirit of the Lord shall teach them, deeming them-
"selves without any Offence given to any that truly fear the Lord.

"But true it is, that some Men, and Interests, of those Parts, do take great
"Offence at them, and their Christian peaceable Exercises; for, because they
"have wittowed against Pride and luxuriant Fulnes, have therefore come
"armed with Swords and Pistols (Men that never drew a Sword for the Interf
"of the Commonwealth of England, perhaps against it) into their Affembles
"in Time of their Christian Performances, and have taken him whom the
"Lord at that Instant had moved to speak to the Reft, and others of their
"Assembly, after they had hated and beaten them, and carried them bound
"Hand and Feet into the open Fields, in the Cold of the Night, and there
"left them to the Hazard of their Lives, had not the Lord of Life owned
"them, which he did in much Mercy. Others have had their Houses broken
"in the Night, and entred by Men armed as aforefaid, and disguised, when
"they
they have been peaceably waiting upon God with their own and Neighbours Families; and yet these humble persecuted Christians would not (even in these Cates of grofs and intolerable Affronts, acted equally against the Peace of the Nation as against them) complain, but expresseth how much, in Meafure, of their Master's Patience was given them, in breathing out their Master's gentle Words, Father, forgive them, they know not what they do. Who have at any Time born fuch an unheard of Persecution with fo mild Spirits? Only they in whom perfecuted Christ dwells: These poor Creatures know how their Master fared, and rejoice to fuffer with him, by whom alone they hope to be glorified, and are as well content to fuffer, as to reign with Christ; and yet a Neceffity lies upon us (if we will be the Lord's Disciples) to take up our Cross daily, and follow him: How is it then, that the Crown of Pride is fo long upon the Head of Perfeifors? How is it that fuch Men should dare to divide the People of England, to trouble the Council of State, (in the Throng of Bufines concerning the Management and Improvement of the mighty Series of glorious Providence made out to this Infant Common-wealth) with fuch abominable Mi-repreffations of honeft, piouf, peaceable Men, who defire nothing more than to glorify their God in their Generation, and are and have been more faithful to the Intered of God's People in the Nation, than any of the Conrivers of the Petition, as will easily be made appearch, if we may take for Evidence what they themfelves have often faid of the Parliament and Army, and their Friends and Servants, publickly and privately; and it is well known their Judgments are the fame, but that the Publication thereof will not fafely confift with the Enjoyment of their large Vicaifes, Parifhons, and Augmentation, whereby they are lifted up above their Brethren, and exalt themfelves above all that are called God's People in these Parts.

However, Reader, we need not fear, we hope the Lord will never fuffer that Monfter Perfeifion again to enter within the Gates of England's Whitedhall. They that fit in Council there know well enough, who it was that fo often asfembled to confult how they might take Jesus by Subtity and kill him. They were Men of no lower Condition than Chief Priefts, Scribes, and Elders of the People, and if ever thefe Petitioners fhould but appear before them to whom they have directed their Petition, my Heart deceives me if they be not accounted fuch.

"Reader, I would not Prefate thee into a good Opinion of thefe Suffering Objects of fuch Men's Wrath; but read their Paper here put into thy Hand, by them written upon the Occafion of this Petition, and feveral Snares and Temptations laid before them on purpofe to entrap them:
And if by them thou canft find Caufe to pity thefe oppreffed little Ones, have them in thy Remembrance when thou goeft to the Throne of Grace, where my Prayers fhall meet thine for them."

The fervent Zeal and earnest Concern many called Quakers in thofe Times were under to declare the Truth they had received, condemned them to feek Opportunities for that Purpofe, either at the Clofe of the publick Worship, before the People were disperfed, or at their coming out from thence: This greatly offended the eftabli{hed Teachers, who excited the wrath of their Hearers, on whom they have often the greatest Influence, to receive thefe Meffengers with all Manner of delipitulat Utage, as by the following Inftances appears.

ANNIS 1654, 1655, 1656. John Lawfon of Lancifor, for preaching to the People in the Steeple-houfe Yard at Malpas was fet in the Stocks four Hours, and afterward sent to the County Goal, where he was imprisoned twenty three Weeks. At another Time for exhorting the People in the Steeple-houfe at Lancifor, he was fent to Prison till the Affizes, where he was fined 20l. and for Non-payment of that Fine was continued in Prison above a Year after.

Edward
Edward Hulley, attempting to exhort the People assembled in the publick Meeting-house at Patley-Briggs, was dragged out of the Place, and to cruelly kick on the Head and Belly, that it was thought they had killed him.

Henry Wood, for asking a Priest, Whether he did witness the Truth of what he taught? was beaten backward by the rude People, one of whom struck him such a Blow on the Face, that the Blood came out at his Eye: After which he was sent to Prifon and lay there thirteen Weeks.

Anne Kemesby, for speaking a few Words to the People in their publick Assembly at Liverpool, was sent to Prifon. The Priest of that Place went to the Prifon to see and deride her, while others with him beat and abused her.

William Sinfin and Leonard Addison, speaking to the Priest at Blackburne after Sermon, the People fell upon them, pluckt them by the Hair, and beat them cruelly.

For the like Causes, Jeremiaih Tomlinson, George Cowdon, John Moore, Edward Moone, Richard Cubban, Thomas Hill, Benjamin Bodd, Agnes Mackreath, Simon Whitehead, Peter Leatherhead, James Fletcher, William Gibson, William Dewberry, Thomas Hutton, Thomas Curwen, Walter Myers, Mary Clayton, Anne Clayton, Mary Howell, Jane Alburn, John Driver, James Simonson, Thomas Relkinson, Richard Berper, Richard Waller, Thomas Saltben, and Leonard Fell, were at several Times committed to Prifon in this County; for as they esteemed it their Christian Duty to exhort both Priests and People to Repentance and Amendment of Life, they discharged that Duty through many Afflictions, knowing that as the Sufferings of Christ abounded in them, so their Convolusion also abounded in him. 2 Cor. i. 5.

The Supplication of those Times made it Penal to travel but a few Miles on the First-day of the Week, though to a religious Meeting, for which Cause John Tompon, William Tompon, Eleanor Parkin, John Lacyon, and Thomas Bond, had their Horles seiz'd and taken from them to the Value of 20l. Also Peter Leasford, for permitting a Meeting at his House, was committed to Prifon. Richard Weaver, riding to a Meeting, had his Mare taken from him, and for complaining of the Injury done him to the Mayor of Preston, was by him sent to Prifon.

Richard Hubbertborn and others were taken out of a Meeting, bound Hand and Foot, and so carried and laid in the open Field in a cold Winter Night, to the Hazard of their Lives. Ralph Barnes and John Barnes were taken from a Meeting at Warrington Heath, and committed to Lancaster Goal.

The distinguihing Plainnes of this People in Habit and Deportment exposed them to many Abuses from the Malice of the Priests, the Ignorance of the People, and the Pride of some in Authority, of which the following Inftances are observable:

James Smithson, going to a Meeting, met his Landlord, formerly High-Sheriff, who, because James did not pay him the usual Homage of the Hat, rode curiously to him, struck him till his Staff broke, and afterwards beat him with his Hands. At another Time as they occasionally met, he asked James, Whether no Honour was due to a Landlord? He replied, I do honour thee with my Rout when due. Upon which he pluckt off his Hat, and struck him about the Head and Face till the Blood ran.

Edward Hulley, and others, putting from a Meeting, the usual Footway through the Grounds of Henry Magrudyke, he stopp'd them, and when they alleg'd, that It was an High-way, he answer'd, 'Tis so to others, but shall not be so to you, and forced them to go back. He also knocked down the said Edward, and gave him many Blows over his Head and Face.

Anne Beck was struck to the Ground by the said Henry Magrudyke and his Son; and at another Time, as she pass'd the Streets exhorting the People, she was laid violent Hands on, put into the Stocks, let in the Dirt, and there left.

As several of this People were returning from the interring of a Child of John Sagar of Maryton, they were assaulted and beaten with a Hedgeshafe by one Edward Ripper, who in his Fury threatened to kill the first...
of them be met. In like Manner John Liddell, palling on the Highway, was
knocked down by a barbarous Ruffian who met him. Also Oliver Alberton was
used with like Barbarity as he was quietly travelling on the Road.

At a Meeting near Zancy, where Elizabeth Leavens was preaching, a rude
Company, headed by an Elder of their Church, pulled her down and abused
her much. As she and others were going Home the People fell upon them,
and grievously beat William Birchall, James Chaloner, Laurence Johnson, and
James Laffal.

These Injuries and Abuses were the Effect of a false and ignorant Zeal for
Religion, which when it enters into Men of ill Morals, instead of mending,
makes them worse, and increases their Prejudice and Malice against those who
sincerely worship God in Spirit and in Truth. Another Instance of the la-
mentable Consequences of such a blind Zeal next follows, viz.

ANNO 1658. Rebecca Barnes, Elizabeth Holme, and others, coming from
a Meeting near Ormskirk, met with David Ellison a Priest, to whom Rebecca
spake some displeasing Words. The Persons, who accompanied the Priest,
fell to abusing her, while he animated them, crying out, Down with her, down
with her, which his cruel Comrades effectually performed, for they beat, bruised,
and struck her on the Breast so cruelly, that within seven Days after she died.
The Men and Women, who were in her Company, endeavouring what they
could to keep the Blows off her, were forely bruised with Hedgesticks, and
had much of their Blood shed, they making no Resistance, and one of them,
John Barnes, was forced to keep his Bed, through Weakness, some Time after.

In the Month called August this Year, John Lawton, with about nineteen others,
going to a Meeting, were apprehended by a Watch purposely appointed by the
Mayor of Preston, and detained Prisoners twenty Four Hours without any
Caufe affigned.

ANNO 1659. In this and the preceding Years were taken by Distrefs for Tithes,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
<th>4.</th>
<th>6 17</th>
<th>6 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Abernurn, for</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Alberton</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Barrow</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Barrow</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Briton</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 11 8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Chambers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmund Clayton</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Curwen</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Earle</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>0  5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Fell</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Greenbank</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>22 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Hargreaves</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Harrison</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurence Hay</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>0  3 6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Leaper</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>23 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Leatherbarrow</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Miers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Minshull</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0  12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Moon</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>1  3 4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Moon</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>3  9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Pye</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Pierfon</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Pierfon</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0  9 2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Simpson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Townend</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1  10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Walker</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 18</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Woolsead</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>5  0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 41 18 6 demanded, Taken 172 15 10 Several
Several of the Persons last named also suffered Imprisonment for Tithes, namely, Richard Atkinson, Richard Miers, Thomas Leaper, Oliver Atherton, and Thomas Gwren; beside whom, Robert Stout for the same Cause suffered eighteen Months Confinement, Thomas Atkinson five Months, and Richard Cubbin a considerable Time. Robert Willers was fined to an Outlawry for Tithes, and was imprisoned in Lancaster Castle two Years and an Half. Richard Apener, for the same Christian Testimony against the Payment of Tithes, also suffered Imprisonment till Death.

From John Barrow, Thomas Atkinson, James Taylor, and Richard Fell, Goods were taken by Distraints for Tithes to the Value of 27l. 13s. 2d. Thomas Hill also endured the spoiling of his Goods for the same Cause.

For refusing to take an Oath on several Occasions, the following Persons were fined and suffered Distraints, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Fine</th>
<th>Distraint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Barrow</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Cummin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hargreaves</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Green</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Walkor</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Stype</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taken also from several Persons for refusing Payments imposed for repairing the Steeple-houses, Wages of the Parish-Clerks, and the like Claims, for 1l. 6s. demanded, Goods worth 4l. 16s.

ANNO 1660. In the Month called June this Year, four Constables came with a Warrant to the House of Margaret Fell at Swarthmore, where they apprehended George Fox, and carried him before Henry Porter, Mayor of Lancaster, who examined him as follows, viz.

Mayor. Why came you into the Country this troublesome Time?

G. F. To visit my Brethren.

Mayor. But you have great Meetings up and down.

G. F. Though we have so, our Meetings are known throughout the Nation to be peaceable, and we are a peaceable People.

Mayor. You see the Devil in People's Faces.

G. F. If I see a Drunkard, a Swearer, or a peevish heady Man, I cannot say, I see the Spirit of God in him.

Mayor. You cry against our Ministers.

G. F. Whilst we were as Saul fitting under the Priests, and running up and down with their Packets of Letters, we were never called pestilent Fellows, nor Makers of Sects; but when we came to exercise our Consciences towards God and Man, we were called pestilent Fellows, as Paul was.

Mayor. You can express your selves well enough: I won't dispute with you, but I will refresh you.

G. F. By whole Order didst thou send a Warrant for me?

Mayor. I have an Order, but will not reveal the King's Secrets: A Prisoner is not to see for what he is committed.

G. F. That is not Reason; how then shall he make his Defence? I ought to have a Copy of it.

Mayor. There was a Judge that fined one for letting a Prisoner have a Copy of his Mitimus. I have an old Clerk, though I am a young Justice.

Then he called to the Clerk, Is it not ready yet? meaning the Mitimus.

Mayor. You are a Disturber of the Nation.

G. F. I have been a Blessing to the Nation in and through the Lord's Power and Truth, and the Spirit of God in all Consciences will answer it.
By virtue of his Majesty's Writ to me directed, and hereunto annexed, I certify, that before the Receipt of the said Writ, George Fox, in the said Writ mentioned, was committed to his Majesty's Goal at the Castle of Lancaster, in my Custody, by a Warrant from Henry Porter Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the County Palatine aforesaid, bearing Date the 5th Day of June last past, for that he said George Fox was generally suspected to be a common Disturber of the Peace of this Nation, an Enemy to our Sovereign Lord the King, and a chief Upholder of the Quakers' Sect, and that he, together with others of his faction, have of late endeavoured to make Inquisitions in these Parts of the Country, and to embroil the whole Kingdom in Blood: And this is the Cause of his Taking and Detaining. Nevertheless, the Body of the said George Fox I have ready before Francis Mallet Knight, one of his Majesty's Justices assigned to hold Pleas before his said Majesty, at his Chamber, in Serjeant's Inn in Fleet-street, to do and receive those Things which his Majesty's said Justice shall determine concerning him in this Behalf, as by the aforesaid Writ is required.

GEORGE CHERTHAM ESQ; SHERIFF.

Upon Consideration of the whole Matter and Circumstances, the King being satisfied of George's Innocence, gave Direction for his Release, which was done by the following Warrant from a Secretary of State, viz.

TO Sir Francis Mallet Knight, one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

Upon which Judge Mallett issued the following Order, viz.

By virtue of a Warrant which this Morning I have received from the Right Honourable Sir Edward Nicholas Knight, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries, for the releasing and setting at Liberty George Fox, late a Prisoner in Lancaster Goal, and from thence brought hither by Habeas Corpus, and committed unto your Custody. I do hereby require you accordingly
Puruant to this Order George Fox was set at Liberty after twenty Weeks Imprisonment: Some of his Friends would have persuaded George to have taken the Advantage of the Law against the Justice and others who had proceeded to illegally against him, and been the Authors of his unjust Confinement; but he, like a meek and patient Christian replied, I shall leave them to the Lord: If the Lord forgive them, I shall not trouble my self about them.

About the Month called January this Year, a general Prosecution of this People, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, was set on foot: On the 4th of that Month, Robert Ashton and Thomas Bond were taken from their own Houses at Chipping by Soldiers, and without any Warrant or Mitishments carried to Prison at Lancaster; On the 5th a Constable with armed Soldiers took twenty six Persons from a Meeting at Felland, kept them under a Guard till next Day, and then carried them unexamined to Lancaster Castle. On the 20th they took from the same Place all that were met, and carried them to a neighbouring Justice, who sent one Man, twelve Women, and a Boy to Prison: The Names of those who were apprehended at these two Meetings, with two others, were as follows, viz.: John Backhouse, Richard Barrow, Thomas Barrow, Christopher Bifbrown, Christopher Bifbrown jun. John Bifbrown, John Bifbrown jun. John Backbean, Thomas Camm, Thomas Chorley, Edward Cumming, Thomas Dewesworth, Robert Hadwen, William Hugginjon, Robert Hubberly, James Huton, William Johnfon, Thomas Leaper, Thomas Prefton, William Slith, William Weston, James Wrightman, William Weathman, William Weathman jun. Robert Widder, Thomas Widder, Alice Barrow, Anne Backbean, Mary Albvewebat, Mary Bifbrown, Anne Cumming, Martha Croft, Elizabeth Fell, Frances Fleming, Margaret Hadwon, Jane Hubberthorn, Margaret Lucas, Frances Prefton, Anne Stind, Anne Weathman, and Jane Widdar. To these add Robert Drinkwell, who was taken shortly after by Soldiers; also the following sixteen, taken out of their own Houses at Wray and Places adjacent, viz.: Robert Batfon, John Crofer, Richard Fletcher, Christopher Glover, Robert Glover, William Edmonjon, William Lamb, John Myers, Christopher Neljon, John Priestly, Christopher Skirr, Giles Skirr, Thomas Skirr, Thomas Skirr jun. Marmaduke Taibam, and Thomas Wilfon. Also on the 20th Thomas Crofe, Jeremia Lion, Pasco Astlon, Henry Fifer, Henry Marsland, John Bifphon, John Wilerby, John Aftlon, Richard Johnfon, Godfrey Aberton, Peter Wibhead, George Pye, Peter Leadbeater, Roger Leatherbarrow, John Underwood, and John Snallhowe, were forcibly taken out of a religious Meeting at Biccurweth by Soldiers (who said they had Orders from the Earl of Derby) and sent to the Sessions at Wigan, where the Justices tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and committed them to Lancaster Goal for refusing it. On the same Day, at Knowlesby, Peter Lawfo, Peter Leithwaite, Henry Hudgereave, William Bootle, Richard Beafly, Thomas Tarbock, Robert Heyes, William Harrijon, and Thomas Rofe, being met together to worship God, were apprehended by a Confable, and by Warrant from a Justice of the Peace, before whom they had refused to take the Oaths, were sent to the same Goal. Also on the same Day, at Lancaster, a Party of Soldiers, some with Swords drawn and Pistols cocked, others with Muskets and lighted Matches, came to the Meeting and took away all the Men they found, and carried them to the Castle. On the 27th, the Meeting consisting of Women, only one Man, they took them also, and sent them to the same Prison with some others whom they had taken from their own Houses. The Names of the Men so committed were, John Lawson, Peter Catbry, Thomas Hinde, Robert Mayor, Matthew Jefon.
A Collection of the Sufferings


On the same Day John Anravam, Isaac Mofe, Abraham Garfide, Jonathan Bradfaw, John Burgelf, Mary Ridgeway, Mary Poole, Elizabeth Owen, and Elizabeth Fletcher, were taken out of their Meeting at Manchester, and by Order of one Justice detained till the next Day, when, upon refusing to Swear, they were committed to Prison.


On the 27th twenty Perfons, viz. four of them for refuing the Oaths, and the Ref for not giving Sureties for their good Behaviour, were committed to the fame Prison, namely, Ralph Barnes, Samuel Barnes, Thomas Barnes, John Barrow, Samuel Barrow, James Barton, Thomas Earle, Samuel Dunibab, Richard Goffe, Gilbert Hault, Richard Houlden, Henry Holbrook, John Minshall, Samuel Minshall, Savage Mafon, John Mercer, John Johnfon, John Seddon, Richard Tarbuck, and Thomas Taylor.

On the fame Day, at Downham, James Whip, Thomas Tatham, Elizabeth Eafon, Mary Tatham, Elizabeth Lorrimer, Anne Driver, and Edward Hulley, at whole Houfe they were met, were apprehended by a Confable, kept all Night, and next Day by a Justice of Peace committed to Prison for refuing the Oaths. The Confable also took by Diffrefs from Edward Hulley an Heifer worth 2l. 12s. for pretended Charges of carrying them to Goal, he also extorted by Arrefts and other vexatious Methods from the said Edward's Relations 3l. 15s. 6d. on the fame Pretence, although all the Prisoners did bear their own Expenes.

On the 10th of the Month called February, Richard Madder, Edward Davifon, Nebennah Poole, Arthur Walker, Hannah Taylor, Mary Mofe, and Ellen Ared, were taken out of a religious Meeting, and for refuing to Swear, committed to Lancaffier Goal. And on the 17th of the fame Month, at Holfenden, Abraham Hayworth, Henry Birtwifife, Richard Ratcliff, John Grim, Lawrence Taylor, James Ratcliff, Henry Wood, John Couch, Isabel Wood, Mary Royferton, Alice Royferton, Agnes Robinson, Katharine Dee, Isabel Ratcliff, Elizabeth Birtwifife, Margaret Birtwifife, Mary Hayworth, and Elizabeth Hayworth, being met together, were taken by a Confable, and kept with a Guard all Night: Among them was the Wife of Henry Wood, who coming to fee her, was also detained, and committed to Prison with the Ref for refuing the Oaths.

On the fame Day the following Perfons were taken out of the Houfe of John Hartley at Trauden, where they were assemblied to worship God, by the High Confable and Soldiers, and, for refuing to take the Oaths, committed to Lancaffier Goal, where they lay above five Weeks, namely, John Hartley, Peter Shackleton, James Smithfon, Robert Atkinson, William Whaley, Nicholas Whitacre, John Smith, Samuel Driver, John Hargraves, Joseph Cathery, William
of the People called QUAKERS.


On the 13th of the Month called March, John Welf, Christopher Welf, William Hanf, Thomas Ackinghy, Robert Ardington, Elizabeth Driver, and Anne Driver, with Thomas Patefield, a poor labouring Man, at whose Houfe they were met, were taken thence by Constables, and by two Justices, for refulting the Oaths, committed to Lancaster Caflle. About this Time also, Margaret Akinfon was fent to Prifon for reproving a Prieft, Alice Ambrage and Mary Tomkins for declaring Truth in the Market-place, and John Lawfon was committed, by an Order of Seffions, for refulting the Oath when tendered him in Court.

Befide the great Numbers already mentioned, we find that John White was taken from his own Houfe, and fent to Prifon, as were William Tempfon, John Tempfon, John Moore, Henry Eccet, and Christopher Parkinfon, who had been taken at a Meeting, and William Gibfon, who was committed for refulting the Oath of Allegiance. Also James Smith of Position, who after five Months Imprifonment, by means of an envious Prieft, who had sworn the Peace againft him, was brought to the Seffions, where the Prieft, being called upon to fhow the Caufe of his pretended Fear, had nothing to fay, but inſtead of affigning a Reafon for what he had done, after some Paufe moved the Court, that James might have the Oath of Allegiance tendered him, which the Justices complied with, and to inſtead of releafing the injured Man from his unjust Imprifonment, fent him back to Goal for refulting to Swear. About this Time also William Brewer and John Thorne were imprisoned, also Henry Hales of Infkip, and Robert Biggs of Hollosmire.

So that about the End of this Year, two Hundred and feventy Perions of this People were Prifoners together at Lancaster, mostly for refulting to take the Oaths, a Snare which few of them efcape, becaufe by their conftant and publick Manner of asfembling for Worship, they foond always exfposed to the Malice of thofe who fought Occafion againft them.

ANNO 1661. On the 16th of the Month called June, Edward Lord, Ralph Ridgeway, Nebennab Poole, Edward Dawfon, Richard Madder, James Bold, John Aired, John Blinkborne, Henry Wood, John Wood, John Abrabam, Ifaac Mofe, and Abraham Garfide, as they were coming out of a Meeting found the Paffages befted with armed Men, who would not fuffer them to depart till foome Justices of the Peace came, who tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, faying, that the Law had appointed that as a Means to difcover Papifts, and upon their Refufal to take it fent them to Lancaster Goal.

At the Seffions and Affizes held this Summer, many of thofe who had been committed to Prifon in the foregoing Year were fet at Liberty, yet there remained about fifty Prifoners, which Number was foon after increafed; for on the 1ft of September a Warrant was iffued from three of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the County and other Magiftrates, directed to the Mayor of Lancaster, for apprehending all Quakers that fhould be found met together, by which Means the following Perions were fent to Prifon, viz. Thomas Cumming, Robert Wilfon, Henry Croiffield, Thomas Harrison, William Mafter, Robert Taylor, George Efridge, Robert Walker, Thomas Hodgfon, William Ginfon, John Fowler, Timothy Taylor, Robert Bruce, William Taylor, Matthew Jepfon, Robert Thornton, Bryan Hodgfon, William Weaver, George Cawfon, William Harrison, Robert Mayor, William Caward, and Richard Hinde. Several others also, of thofe lately difcharged, being taken again at a Meeting at Cardmell, were recommitted, and with them William Pull, Philip Braithwaite, and Richard Simfon.

At the Quarter Seffions held in the Month called January this Year, the following Remonftrance from the Prifoners in Lancaster Caflle was prefented, and read by the Clerk in open Court, viz.

Vol. I. 4
A Collection of the Sufferings Vol. I.

To the Judges in the Commission for the Peace in this County, and now in the Town of Lancaster, or to any others whom this may concern, to read and consider in the Spirit of Meekness.

Sheweth,

That we the Subscribers, with others our fellow Prisoners, were by Order from some of you, or your fellow Judges of the Peace, apprehended and sent to Prison, where we have innocently and patiently suffered Bonds for the Space of fourteen Weeks (and some more) this Winter Season, although nothing can be unjustly laid to our Charge, as Matter of Fact, deserving such an Imprisonment, both to the Prejudice of our Health, the Ruin of our Estates, and the Expence of our Time, in our Separation from our Wives, Children, and Families, and from our Labour in our lawful Callings in the Creation, whereby we might be in a Capacity to help others, and not to be burdensome to any, being, as you well know, Husbandmen and Tradesmen, upon whose Diligence and daily Labour, the Subsistence of our Families, as to the outward, confines, the Neglect whereof may in all likelihood impoverish them and us, and so bring an unnecessary Charge and Burden upon others, which if it should be incurred upon this Account, and by this Imprisonment, could not be laid to the Charge of the Oppressed, whose Suffering is but upon Sulpicion, and not for any actual Transgression, but only for Conscience' sake, not for any Wrong, Injury, or Offence, either intended or acted against any Person or Power appointed of God for the punnishing of evil Doers, and for the Praise of them that do well, for unto such our Souls are subject for Conscience' sake, and we desire nothing from you but that we may live quietly and peaceably in our own Houses, eat our own Bread, and follow our own Callings in the Fear of God, for the Good of all, and to meet to serve and worship our God, according as he requires of us: And if you will not grant these Things unto us, then shall we lie down in the Peace of our God, and patiently suffer under you, as we have done under those Powers whom the Lord God hath overturned by his Power; and remember you are in his Hand, and if you trouble and affliet us for so doing, then will the Lord our God trouble and affliet you, (mind that) they are the Words of Truth to you. 2 Thess. i. 6, 7. Now you knowing that our Commitment was only upon Sulpicion, and nothing can justly be laid to our Charge worthy of these our Bonds: We therefore put you in Mind hereby, to consider of our present Condition, and compare it with the Cause, and do unto us as you would be dealt with in Cale of Conscience, and as you are Ministers of the Law, look into the perfect Law of Liberty, which faith, Whatsoever ye would that Men should do unto you, do ye even so to them, undo the heavy Burdens, and let the Oppressed go free, for the Lord requires it of you, to do justly, and to love Mercy; and we do expect from you Justice and Equity, our Right and Privilege to labour in our Callings, that as becometh Saints we may serve our God, and as Subjects we may serve our King and Country in all just Requirings; and this we leave to your Consideration, expecting to receive some Answer from you, tending to the Enlargement of us who are Prisoners.

Subscribed in the Behalf of our selves, and the rest of our fellow Prisoners, who are in Number about fifty, which suffer upon this Account.

Lancaster Castle, the 14th of the Eleventh Month 1661.
The Justices at that Sessions took their Cause into Consideration, and having their Minds disposed to Compassion and Mercy, ordered all the Prisoners to be indicted, fined such as were convicted in very small Sums, and then cau’d them to be let at Liberty.

ANNO 1662. In this Year Thomas Moon, William Brewer, John White, John Greenland, and John Moon, for Demands of 21. 14s. 5d. for Tithes, had Cattle and Goods taken from them by Distress to the Value of 15l. 19s. 11d. Also Gilbert Whitefield for a Claim of 1l. 10s. for Tithes, was committed to Lancaster Castle, where he suffered twenty three Months Imprisonment. Taken also from George Lydiatt, Roger Leatherharrow, and Richard Johnson, for 19s. 3d. demanded for Steeple-houfe Rates. Goods to the Value of 3l. 8s. 2d.

In this Year George Braithwaite and George Holme were imprisoned, and John Sands died a Prisoner for refusing to Swear.

ANNO 1663. Taken from Roger Hayler, Stephen Sagar, John Sagar, and Richard Hargreaves, for Demands of 3l. 5s. for Tithes, Goods worth 11l. 10s. 6d. There were also Prisoners this Year in Lancaster Castle for Tithes, Thomas Curwen, Richard Cubbin, Isaac Ashton, Thomas Chaddeock, Henry Waddington, John Small哗k, and Henry Hargreave.

In this Year Oliver Aberton, who had been in Prison about two Years and an Half at the Suit of the Countefs of Derby for Tithes, being a Man of a weekly Confinement, through Long Imprisonment in a cold damp unwholesome Place, was brought so low and weak in Body, that there appeared no Hope of his Life, unless he might be removed from thence: His weak Condition was represented to the Countefs in a Letter sent her by his Son: The young Man returned to his Father on his dying Bed, and told him that the Countefs denied him any Liberty, to which the dying Man faintly replied. She had been the Cause of shedding much Blood, but this will be the bloody Blood that ever she spilt: And soon after died. His Body was delivered to his Friends to be interred at Ormskirk, where he had dwelt. In their Way thither they fixed on the publick Places at Garthage, Preston, and other Towns, a Paper with this Inscription, "This is Oliver Aberton of Ormskirk Parish, percutted to Death by the Countefs of Derby for good Confidence toward God and Christ, because he could not give her Tithes, &c." At the same Time three others of these People were confin’d in the same Prison at the Suit of the said Countefs, one of whom writ a Letter on Behalf of himself and his fellow Prisoners, shewing that it was not of William, Stubbornness, or Covetousness, that they refused to pay her Tithes, but purely in good Confidence toward God and Christ; and letting her know, that if she should be suffer’d to keep them there alo’ till Death, yet they could not yield to pay her: And therefore desired her to consider their Case in a Christian Spirit, and not bring their Blood upon her also: But she continued inexorable toward them, who had already suffered thirty Months Imprisonment at her Suit: She also threatened to complain to the King and Council against the Town of Garthage, for suffering the Paper concerning Oliver Aberton’s Death to be put upon their Carts. Her Anger on that Occasion cau’d the People there to be more obviats of what followed, and to make such Reflections as to them occurred, when they took Notice that, On that Day three Weeks when Oliver Atherton’s Body was carri’d through Ormskirk to be buried, the Countefs died, and her dead Body was carri’d that Day seven Weeks through the same Town to her Burying-place.

In the same Year alo, John Satterthwaite and Samuel Sanders died Prisoners for their Testimony against Tithes. And Thomas Chorley, Thomas Waters, William Greave, John Stubs, Thomas Daverport, James Broon, William Wilfon, Edward Satterthwaite, and George Holme, were committed to Prison for refusing the Oath of Allegiance when tender’d by the Magistrates.

In this Year George Fox was again imprisoned in Lancaster Castle, and Margaret Fell soon after, of which take her own Account as published in the Collection of her Works, pag. 7. 8. viz. "George Fox went into Wesmorsland and
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

and Cumberland, and had some Meetings among Friends, and came to
Swarthmore, and they (the Justices) sent out Warrants for him and took
him, and lent him to Lancaster Castle. About a Month after, the same
Justices sent for me to Ulverstone, where they were sitting, and when I came
there they asked me several Questions, and seemed to be offended at me for
keeping a Meeting at my House, and said, They would tender me the Oath of
Allegiance. I answered, They knew I could not ‘Swear,’ and why should they
find for me from my own House, when I was about my lawful Occasions, to
enforce me, what had I done? They said, If I would not keep Meetings at my
House, they would not tender me the Oath. I told them, I should not deny my
Faith and Principles for any Thing they could do against me, and while it
pleased the Lord to let me have an House, I would endeavour to worship him in
it. So they caused the Oath to be read, and tendered it to me, and when I
refused it, telling them, I could not ‘Swear for Conscience-sake,’ Christ Jesus
having forbid it, they made a Mitimus, and committed me Prisoner to Lan-
caster Castle, and there George Fox and I remained Prisoners until next
Affizes, and they indicted us upon the Statute for denying the Oath of
Allegiance, for they tendered it both of us again at the Affizes, and the
Indictments were found against us.” But their Trial was put off till another
Affizes, and they continued Prisoners.

ANO 1664. An Abstract of the Trial of Margaret Fell at the Affizes
holden at Lancaster the 29th Day of the Month called August 1664.

Margaret Fell was brought to the Bar, and her Indictment read.

Judge. Come, will you take the Oath?

M. F. There is a Cause in the Indictment, that the Churchwardens in-
formed of something, which is not that should be the Ground or Cause of this
Indictment: I desire to know what that Information was, and what the Trans-
greession was, by which I came under the Law.

Judge. Mistresses, we are not to dispute that: You are here indicted, and you
are here to answer; and to plead to your Indictment.

M. F. I am first to seek the Ground and Cause wherefore I am indicted,
for being that the Churchwardens did inform, my Question is, What Matter
of Fact they did inform of, for I was sent for from my own House, from
amongst my Children and Family, when I was about my outward Occasions,
when I was in no Meeting, neither was it a Meeting-day; therefore I desire to
know what this Foundation or Matter of Fact was, for there is no Law
against the Innocent and Righteous, and if I be a Transgressor, let me know
wherein.

Judge. You say well; the Law is made for Transgressors: But Mistresses, do
you go to Church?

M. F. I do go to Church.

Judge. What Church?

M. F. The Church of Christ.

Judge. But do you go to Church among other People? You know what I
mean.

M. F. What doth thou call a Church, the House or the People? The House
you all know is Wood and Stone, but if thou callest the People a Church, to that
I answer. As for the Church of England that now is, I was gathered unto the
Lord’s Truth, unto which I now stand a Witness, before this Church was a
Church. I was separated from the general Worship of the Nation, when there was
another set up than that which is now, and was perverted by that Power that
then was, and suffered much Hardship; and would you now have us deny our
Faith and our Principles, which we have suffered for so many Years, and turn
to your Church contrary to our Conscience.

Judge. We spend Time about these Things; come to the Matter in Hand:
What say you to the Oath, and to the Indictment?

M. F. I say to the Oath, as I have said in this Place before now: Christ
Jesus hath commanded me not to ‘Swear at all,’ and that is the only Cause, and
no other, the righteous Judge of Heaven and Earth knoweth, before whose Throne and Justice we shall all appear one Day, and his Eye sees and beholds us all at this Present, and he sees and hears all our Actions, for the Place of Judgment is weighty: And this I do testify unto you here, where the Lord’s Eye beholds us all, that for the Matter or Substance of the Oath, and for the End for which it is intended, I do own one Part, and deny the other, that is to say, I do own Truth, Faithfulness, and Obedience to the King, and all his just and lawful Commands and Demands. And I also deny all Plottings, Contrivings against the King, and all Popish Supremacy and Conspiracy, and I can no more transgress against King Charles in these Things, than I can disobey Christ Jesus’s Commands: And by the fame Power and Virtue of the same Word which hath commanded me Not to Swear at all, the same doth bind me in my Conscience, that I can neither plot nor contrive against the King, nor do him nor any Man upon Earth any Wrong. And I do not deny this Oath, because it is the Oath of Allegiance, but I deny it because it is an Oath, because Christ Jesus hath said I shall not Swear at all, neither by Heaven, nor by Earth, nor any other Oath. If I might gain the whole World for swearing an Oath, I could not, and whatever I have to lose this Day for not swearing of an Oath, I am willing to offer it up.

Judge. What say you to the Indictment?

M. F. What should I say? I am clear and innocent of wronging any Man upon the Earth, as my little Child that stands by me; and if any here have any Thing to lay to my Charge, let them come down and testify it before you all, and if I be clear and innocent, you have no Law against me.

Then Colonel Kirby and the Sheriff whispered to the Judge, whereupon he thus spake to the Colonel:

M. F. Let us have no Whispering: If thou hast any Thing to lay to my Charge, or to speak against me, come down here, and testify against me.

Judge. Jury, take Notice the doth not take the Oath.

M. F. This Matter is weighty to me, whatever it be to you, on many Accounts, and I would have the Jury take Notice of it, and to consider seriously what they are going to do: I stand here before you upon Account of the Loss of my Liberty and my Estate: Secondly, I stand here in obeying Christ’s Commands, and in keeping my Conscience clear, which if I obey this Law, and King Charles’s Commands, I defile my Conscience, and transgress against Jesus Christ, who is the King of my Conscience; and the Cause and Controversy in this Matter, that you are all here to judge of this Day is betwixt Christ Jesus and King Charles, and I am his Servant and Witness this Day, and this is his Cause, and whatsoever I suffer it is for him, and so let him plead my Cause when he pleaseth.

Judge to the Jury. Are you agreed? Have you found it?

Jury. For the King.

M. F. I have Council to plead to my Indictment.

The Court adjourned till after Dinner, when being met again, they proceeded.

M. F. I desire we may have Time till to Morrow Morning to bring in our Arrest of Judgment.

Judge. You shall have it.—Mrs. Fell, you wrote to me concerning the Badness of your Prison, that it rains in, and that they are not fit for People to lie in.

M. F. The Sheriff knows, and has been told of it several Times, and now it is raining, if you will lend, you may see whether they be fit for People to lie in or not.

Then Colonel Kirby standing up to excuse the Sheriff, and to extenuate the Badness of the Place.

M. F. said, If you were to be in it your selves, you would think it hard, but your Mind is only in Cruelty to commit others, as William Kirby here has done, who hath committed ten of our Friends, and put them into a cold Room,
A Collection of the Sufferings

LANCASTER.
1664.

Room], where there was nothing but bare Boards to lie on, where they have lain several Nights, some of them above three-score Years of Age, and known to be honest Men in the Country where they live; and when William Kirby was asked, Why they might not have Liberty to shift for themselves for Beds? He answered, They were to commit them to Prison, but not to provide Prisons for them. And being asked, Who should do it then? He answered, The King.

Judge. You should not do so; they ought to have Prisons fit for Men.

Next Morning her Council pleaded in Arrest of Judgment, and found several Errors in the Indictment, which yet the Judge would not admit of; but passed Sentence of Premunire upon her.

M. F. The Lord forgive thee for what thou hast done. This Law was made for Papists Recusants, but you pass Sentence but on few of them.

In her own Account of the Sentence passed upon her, which, the says, was,

That she should be out of the King's Protection, and forfeit all her Estate, real and personal, to the King, and suffer Imprisonment during Life. She adds,

"But the great God of Heaven and Earth supported my Spirit under this severe Sentence, that I was not terrified, but gave this Answer to Judge Turner, who gave the Sentence, Although I am out of the King's Protection, yet I am not out of the Protection of Almighty God. So then I remained in Prison twenty Months before I could get so much Favour of the Sheriff, as to go to my own House, which then I had for a little Time, and returned to Prison again." Where she continued about four Years, till released by an Order of the King and Council.

G. Fox's Indictment quashed.

At the same Assizes George Fox was also called, and his Indictment read, but he strenuously insisting upon many material Errors in the Indictment, and making the same plainly appear to the Judge and Court, they acknowledged the fame to be sufficient to quash the Indictment, which accordingly was let aside: And he thereupon demanding his Liberty, and asking Whether he was free from the Matter of that Indictment? The Judge answered Yes: But at the same Time tendred him the Oath again, and recommitted him to Prison till the next Assizes, which were held on the 16th of the Month called March 1664-5, when he was tried on another Indictment. An Abstract of his Trial was as follows,

The Indictment was read, and the Jury called over,

Clerk. Mr. Fox, Have you any Thing against any of the Jury.

G. F. I know none of them.

Then three Witnesses were sworn, who testified, that the Oath was tendred him last Assizes.

Judge. Come, come, this Thing was not done in a Corner, did you take the Oath the last Assizes?

G. F. They gave me the Book to swear on, and the Book, faith, Swear not at all. But I told them, if they could prove that after Christ Jesus and his Apostles had forbidden Men to swear, they had allowed it, I would swear: Thus I said, and my Allegiance lies in Truth and Faithfulness, not in Swearing, and so should all your Allegiance lie, if you did well. I do not deny Swearing upon some Account, and own it upon others, but I deny it, because Christ and the Apostle have said, I should not Swear at all.

Judge. I shall not dispute with you, but in point of Law.

G. F. I have something to speak to the Jury concerning the Indictment, but the Judge would not admit it.

G. F. Is the Oath only to be tendred to the King's Subjects?

Judge. Yes.

G. F. Then look, and you will see the Word Subject is left out of the Indictment.

Judge. Take him away, take him away.

So the Goaler took him away, and when he was gone, the Jury brought in a Verdict for the King, and George was called no more, but Sentence of Premunire was passed upon him in his Absence.

Thus
CHAP. 22. of the People called QUAKERS.

Thus was he returned to his Place of close Confinement, where he had lain all the Winter before, viz. a smoky Tower, sometimes so thick with Smoke that he could scarce see the Candle, when burning, where he was at Times almost smothered: Besides, it rained upon his Bed, and his Shirt was sometimes wet as Dung in attempting to stop out the Rain. In short, he was so starved with Cold and Wet, that his Body was much swelled and benumbed.

In this Year George Pye of Lydiard, for a Demand of 3l. suffered Distresses of six Cows worth 20l. Also Robert Bruce of Hailme, for a Claim of 40l. had his Goods taken away to the Value of 8l. And John Minshull of Sankley, for 30s. claimed for Tithe, had a Steer, a Cow, and other Things taken from him worth 9l. and for the same Claim also suffered eight Months Imprisonment.

Of those, who this Year had their Goods distrained for Steeple-house Rates, were William Wireside, Mary Boldt, and Gilbert Whiteside.

In this Year also, or the next preceding, Goods were taken by Distresses for meeting together to worship God,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Wales,</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Briggs,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Crossfield,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Lancaster,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Clinton,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Richard Fell,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Walker,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giles Walker,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Chorley,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Wilders,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Thomas Leaper,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the Value of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alexander Rigby had taken from him two Horses worth 51. and James Gregory a Cow worth 3l. These two last named, as also Jonathan Rigby, George Bradshaw, Ralph Wood, Alice Pemberton, and Margaret Bradly, were committed to the House of Correction for three Months. There were also imprisoned for their religious Meetings, Thomas Warriner, James Hadwen, Robert Clark, Richard Borough, and William Jackson.

ANNO 1665. Taken by Distresses for Tithes,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Moone,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Minshull,</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Demands of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taken</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* On the 20th Day of the sixt Month 1665, there having been a Meeting at the House of Thomas Sale near Bury, which Meeting being ended, and some Friends walking not far from the House, there came two Constables of Bury, and two Churchwardens, so called, of the same, with a Company of Men with them, who without any Warrant, violently took seven of us to Bury, before one called a Justicce, who demanded on what Account we were at Thomas Sale's. We said, In the Fear of God, to worship him in Spirit and in Truth: And the next Day two Justices, so called, examined us apart, labouring to ensnare us, yet nevertheless, being guided by one Spirit, we answered one and the same Thing in Effect; and although they could prove nothing against us, but only being met together in the Name and Fear of God, they sent seven of us to Lancaster Goal, viz. Thomas Sale, James Sikes, John Ashton, Arthur Walker, Thomas Yates, Richard Mather, and John Wood, who left behind us thirty five Children, besides our Wives and the rest of our Families, all which we have given up into the Hands of God, having Hope in him, who in his tender Love and fatherly Pity hath called us, and made known unto us the Riches of his Goodness.

* This Article is inserted in the very Words of one of the Sufferers.
Good news through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour, for whose sake we are freely given up to bear our testimony amongst this ungodly generation, rejoicing greatly that we are thought worthy to suffer for his Name's sake, whose Name we blest, and to whom be sung Praises, over the Heads of our Persecutors, for ever and ever.

John Berley of Lancaster for 11 s. and 8 d. Fine, for refusing to swear when summoned on a Jury, had fifteen Sheep taken away which cost him 3 l. 5 s. 4 d. John Townson, chosen Captain, and refusing to take the usual Oath for that Office, had a Cow taken from him worth 4 l.

William Satterlee and Robert Pennington, Thomas Pennington, John Benfon, Thomas Dascow, and Michael Wilson, were taken from a Meeting at Hawkeshead, and by the Justices sent to Prison for refusing the Oaths: And for the same Cause James Hartley and John Brewser also suffered Imprisonments; and William Hutton and John Greenwood had their Goods taken by Diffusers.

Francis Benfon, for being at a Meeting, had his Coat and Hat taken from him, and his Daughter her Petticoat. There were also imprisoned this Year for Meetings, James Fell, Leonard Fell, Christopher Milner, William Holme, Bernard Benfon, William Rigge, Thomas Sale, James Sites, and Thomas Yates.

Reginald Walker, Elizabeth Wilson, and Michael Wilson, for Demands of 2 d. each for Easter Offerings, suffered Diffusers of their Clothes and other Things to more than twenty Times that Value.

As William Clayton was preaching in a Meeting at Padbyham, the Priest of that Parish, attended by a Constable with a Warrant, came into the Meeting, pulled William out into the Street, and tore his Coat. The Constable then carried him before the Justices, who tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and upon his Refusal to take it, committed him to Prison till the next Sessions, when the Justices fined him 5 l. for being at an unlawful Assembly, and committed him to the House of Correction for three Months. The Officers, for pretended Fees and Charges of carrying him thither, took his Coat off his Back. The Keeper put him into the Dungeon five Days and Nights, till some moderate People of the Town procured him the common Liberty of the House for the rest of the Time.

James Sites, of Hexford, for abjuring himself, from the National Worship, had a Cow and a Calf taken from him worth 4 l.

We return to George Fox, whom we left last Year under Sentence of Premuah in Lancaster Castle. About the Month called May this Year, he was removed to Scarborough Castle, and there confined in a Room next the Sea-side, so open that the Wind and Rain came in, without Chimney or Fire-place, so that his Clothes were wet, and his Fingers swelled as big again as usual, nor could he, though he was at home, Expend about it, keep out the Weather: They suffered few or no Friends to come at him, so that he was, as to them, like a Man buried alive. The Deputy-Governor told him, that the King, knowing he had a great Interest in the People, had sent him thither, that if there should be any Stirring in the Nation, they should bring him over the Wall, to keep the People down. To which he answered, If that be desired and permitted you, I am ready, for I never feared Death nor Sufferings, but am known to be an innocent, peaceable Man, free from all Stirrings and Plottings, and am one that seeks the Good of all Men. At length, his Patience having fummoned their Cruelty, and his Innocence pleading for him, the Keepers became more favourable and respectful to him, so that he wanted not the common Accommodations of a Prisoner, and when the Officers and Soldiers had Occasion to speak of him, they would say, He was as still as a Tree, and as pure as a Bell, for we could never bow him. He remained a Prisoner seventeen Months.

ANNO 1666. In this Year George Fox was released from his Imprisonment by Order of the King and Council. And the Governor of the Castle gave him the following Passport.
"PERMIT the Bearer hereof, George Fox, late a Prisoner here, and now discharged by his Majesty's Order, quietly to pass about his lawful Occasions without any molestation. Given under my Hand at Scarborough Castle the 1st Day of September 1666.

"JORDAN CROSSLANDS,
"Governor of Scarborough Castle."

In this Year George Benson, Richard Walker, and William Satterthwaite, were committed to Prison for refusing to pay Tithes; as were Richard Johnson and John Smallbone, the Former for 2s. and the Other for 1s. 10s. demanded by Edward Morton Priest, at whose Suit they remained Prisoners near two Years. Six others for Demands of 4l. 16s. 4d. for Tithes, suffered Diffrets of Cattle and other Goods to the Value of 15l. 12s. 8d.

James Fell, Christopher Milner, William Holme, William Salthouse, and Thomas Fisher, were taken from a Meeting at Swarthmore, and sent to Prison; as were George Benson, Reginald Holme, John Dixon, Michael Wilton, Edward Hird, and Reginald Walker, who had been taken at a Meeting in the House of Giles Walker of Walker-Ground.

ANNO 1667. Thomas Keckwick, of Bold, was sued to an Outlawry at the Suit of Orlando Bridge man, Impropritor, for Tithes, and after eleven Weeks Imprisonment had four Horses and Cows taken from him to the Value of 26l. 8s. 8d. And at another Time for a Demand of 8s. suffered Diffrets of Goods worth 1l. 6s. Taken also from several others for 1l. 8s. 6d. demanded, Goods to the Value of 4l. 19s. 4d.

On the 6th of October this Year, Leonard Fell was cast into Prison for Tithes, at the Suit of the Priest of Aldingham, but was discharged about a Fortnight after by the Death of his Procurator.

John Townson and John White were imprisoned in Lancaster Castle on Writs de Excommunicatio capiendo for a Demand of 6d. from the Former, and 8d. from the Latter, toward the Repairs of the Steeple-houfe.

ANNO 1668. John Sagar, prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes, was excommunicated for not appearing there at a Time when he was close shut up in Goal, and in Consequence of that Excommunication was detained in Prison four Years and an Half. His Wife, afflicted at the Los of her Husband, and the Difficulty of supporting four Children in his Absence, became distracted: The Procurator would not permit him the Liberty of so much as once visiting his Wife in that doleful Condition. James Whip, of Twidens, was also excommunicated and sent to Goal.

In this Year James Taylor, Thomas Barrow, Thomas Atkinson, and Laurence Newton, had Cattle and Sheep taken from them by Diffrets for Tithes, to the Value of 28l. 5s. Several others also for Demands of 4l. 14s. 2d. for Tithes, suffered Diffrets of Goods to the Amount of 17l. 16s. 10d.

On the 8th of the Month called April 1668, John Abston, John Haydock, Thomas Larimer, Hugh Taylor, Henry Wood, and Thomas Sale, were committed to Lancaster Goal from a Meeting at the said John Abston's House. One of them, Hugh Taylor, died in Prison, and the Rest continued there fifteen Weeks. On the 9th of the next Month, those who would have met again at the same Place were kept out by Force, and when met in the Street, were beaten, dragged away on the Ground, pushed into the Mire and Hedges, and used inhumanly. On the 18th of September, a Lieutenant with Soldiers and others came to a Meeting at Henry Robinson's House in Padigboam, and furiously dragged away William Clayton then preaching; whom, with the said Henry Robinson, Francis Dunn, and James Whip, they carried before a Justice of the Peace, who sent them to Prison till next Sessions, where Dunn and Clayton were fined 5l. each, and the other two 3l. 6s. 8d. each, and for Non-payment were committed to the House of Correction, where they lay ten Weeks.
the 22d of November twenty two Persons, taken at a Meeting in the same Place, were sent to the House of Correction, and detained there seven Weeks. Leonard Fell and Thomas Briggs, after a Meeting at Swarthmore, were taken, by an Officer with Soldiers, from their own Dwellings, and sent to Prison. At the next Sessions they were fined and recommitted.

ANNO 1669. Taken by Distreets for Tithes, by Abraham Hayworth for 10s. demanded, Goods worth 2. 10. 0.

From Abraham Hayworth, for the like Demand, an Heifer worth 1. 13. 4.

Abraham Hayworth, for 15s. demanded, a Cow worth 2. 10. 0.

Thomas and Alice Beakbain, for 3l. 14s. 5d. demanded, a Cow and Horse worth 5. 15. 0.

12 8 4.

Sufferings for Tithes.

In this Year Reginald Walker, for 16s. demanded for Tithe of Wool, was imprisoned in Dalton Cattle eighteen Weeks. Roger Langworth, Anthony Shaw, Alexander Hatton, and Heiskin Fell, were sent to Prison for meeting together to worship God, and Heiskin Fell, while in Prison, was fined 20l. for suffering a Meeting at his Houle. Others also suffered by Distreets for Meetings to the Value of 45l. 9s. 6d.

ANNO 1670. Taken by Distreets for Tithes from several Persons, for 2l. 5s. 8d. demanded, Goods worth 13l. 9s. 4d.

In this Year Reginald Walker was again imprisoned seven Weeks at Kendal, at the Suit of John Ambrose, Priest of Grassmore.

On the 31st of the Month called July this Year, the Friends assembled at John Ashton's Houle were taken without Warrant, and put into a Court-houle all Night, and next Day carried before Laurence Rawsthorn of Newhall, a Jutice of the Peace, who sent Thomas Lorimer, Roger Langworth, James Tonson, Heiskin Fell, James Radcliff, Abraham Crosby, Anthony Shaw, Charles Davison, and Alexander Hatton, to the Houle of Correction in Manchester.

About the same Time certain Informers meeting some Friends going homeward fromRFendale, took their Names, and gave Information upon Oath that those Persons were met at a Meeting at Henry Birtwistle's Houle, of which the Informers, who had not been there, could not be legal Evidences. Nevertheless, upon that Information their Goods to the Value of above 35l. were taken away. They appealed to the Quarter Sessions, but were for some Time denied a Copy of the Information, so that two Sessions past before they could obtain an Hearing: At the third Sessions, though it was fully proved that the Witnefles had sworn against three Persons, as being at the Meeting, when they had only seen them, one at two Miles, another at Half a Mile, and the third at a Quarter of a Mile, Distance from thence, yet they found no Redress, one of the Justices declaring, that seeing the Quakers had Meetings at certain Houles, if Witnefles saw them coming from any of those Houles it should be sufficient to convict them. This Injustice may serve to show the Prejudice and Partiality of some Magistrates, and what flight Prejudgments would pass for Proofs with those whose Minds were inclinable to Severity and Rigour against the Prosecuted on these Occasions.

Distreets for Marriage.

Thomas Beakbain, for a pretended Marriage Fee, had Goods taken from him worth 7s. though the Priest who claimed it had no Concern in marrying him: But he and his Wife took each other in Marriage before Witnefles in a publick Assembly of the Quakers.

ANNO 1671. Taken from Mary Hargreaves and John Hardiman, for Demands of 1l. 17s. for Tithes, Goods worth 5l. 7s. And from Edward Davison, to the Value of 45s.

Many
Many Diftresses were made for Meetings in this and the next preceding Year, by which Goods and Chattels were taken away to the Amount of 274 l. 1 s. 3 d. 1/2 d. Beside which, when one of the Informers made Complaint to the Quarter Sessions of 3 l. Charges he had been put to, they granted him a Warrant by which they took from several Perfons Goods worth 16 l. 8 s. 8 d.

John Minghall, Samuel Barrow, George Birch, Thomas Barnes, Thomas Taylor, and Robert Barton, were committed to Prison for refusing to pay toward the Repairing of Fareworth Chapel. Three of them lay in Prison above eighteen Months, though the Demand on some of them was but 3 d. and on none of them above 18 d.

ANNO 1672. John Smallhow, for small Tithes of but 6 s. Value, was sent to Prison, where he lay near two Years, and for the same Tithe had a Mare taken from him worth 40 s.

Robert Atkinson, Elizabeth Barrow, Richard Brittain, Lawrence Newton, and Thomas Atkinson, suflered by Diftress of Cattle and Goods to the Value of 11 l. 13 s. 6 d. And from several others for Claims of 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. for Tithes, Goods were taken away to the Value of 49 l. 16 s. 6 d.

John Curwen, imprisoned on a Significant, at the Suit of Theophilus Ames Priest of Beestiff, was detained seven Weeks, and had his Cattle and Goods taken away to the Value of 30 l. Leonard Fell was also imprisoned at the Suit of the same Priest for a frivolous Demand of Tithe-hay; but was observed that within about three Weeks after his Commitment his Protector died.

In this Year Susanna Rea, Widow, was prosecuted by Thomas Marsden, Vicar of Walton, for a Demand of 13 s. 4 d. for a Marriage-Fee, the having been married after the Quakers Method, to her deceased Husband. For refusing to comply with this unrighteous Demand they suffered seventeen Weeks Imprisonment in Lancaster Cattle.

Elizabeth Hirt, of Wyl-Houghton, was committed to the House of Correction at Manchester by the Procurement of John Anger a Priest, who dwelt at Deane near Bolton, upon a Charge of having two Children unlawfully begotten. She was detained there about ten Weeks, till the Quarter Sessions, and then released upon producing a Certificate signed by several Witnesses present at her Marriage.

In this Year Richard Clayson and Francis Dunn were discharged out of Prison by the King's Letters Patent.

ANNO 1674. Roger Haydock was prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court at Chester for Tithes of about 50 l. Value, and was committed to Lancaster Goal on the 3d of the Month called May this Year, where he continued Prisoner about eight Months. But on an Appeal, appearing to have been only a Servant to his Brother, he was discharged at that Time: But was soon after, together with Hefkin Fell, recommitted by two Juftices: The Form of their Mittimus was as follows,

"Lancaster 1st.

Forasmuch as Roger Haydock, Heskin Fell of Coppall, and

Thomas Catterill of Sherington Gent. within the Parish of Standish,

within the County aforesaid and Diocese of Chester, have disobeyed and contemned the Process of the Ecclesiastical Court, for not appearing at Days and Times appointed, to answer in a Cause depending in the said Court.

Thefe are therefore in his Majefly’s Name strictly to charge and command you forthwith upon Receipt hereof to apprehend the Bodies of them the faid Roger Haydock, Heskin Fell, and Thomas Catterill, and bring them forthwith before us or one of us, or any other of his Majefly’s Juftices of the Peace within this County, to find sufficient Sureties for their and every of their due Obedience to the Process, Proceedings, Decrees or Sentences of the Eccle-

"Lancaster 2nd.

Thefis Catterill was not a Quaker, and was not sent to Prison; 'Tis probable he complied with the Protector.
The Cause for which Heskin Fell was prosecuted, was a Claim of 1 s. 8 d. for Tithe of Hens, Hay, &c. for three Years.

Richard Cuddham, Edward Lion, and George Shovel, all of Bickerstaffe, were prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, at the Suit of the Lady Katharine Pye, and were committed to Prison at Lancaster in the Month called March 1674. During their Imprisonment the Professor's Agents broke their Gates and Hedges, entered their Lands, and carried away their Corn at Pleasure. In this Year also Roger Harripen, George Pye, and Roger Leatherbarrow, were prosecuted for Tithes, the First at the Suit of Alexander Baggarly, Priest of Aughton, and the two last at the Suit of Dr. Smallwood.

Isaac Alston and Hannah Kennedy, for refusing to pay 5s. 5 d. each, and Anne Aberton, for refusing to pay 6s. 3 d. toward the Repairing the Steeple-houfe at Ormskirk, were prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court and excommunicated.

Richard Johnson was also prosecuted in that Court, excommunicated, and imprisoned, for not paying 12s. 6 d. toward the Repairs of the Steeple-houfe at Sephton. But after a few Weeks was released by the Judge of Affize. Some Time before this, John Fowler and George Caÿnon had suffered four Months Imprisonment at Lancaster for a small Demand for Steeple-houfe Repairs.

Robert Saltbouse and James Harrison suffered Distresses of Goods for Meetings held at their Houfes, the Former to the Value of 6l. and the Latter of 1l. 6s.

For a Meeting at James Smithson's in Marston, on the 30th of the Month called August 1674, Goods were taken from several Perfons by Distresses to the Amount of 45l. 18s. Also Richard Calburne of Clitheroe, for being at a Religious Meeting, suffered Distresses of a Cow worth 4l. 5s.

ANNO 1675. Thomas Bond, John Walker, and William Baines, were Prisoners for Tithes in Lancaster Cattle in the Month called March, and continued there about nine Weeks, one of them for a Demand of 3s. and another but of 9d.

In September, Roger Harripen, after a Prosecution in the Bishop's Court for Tithes, at the Suit of Alexander Baggarly, Priest of Aughton, was committed to Lancaster Goal, where he lay about sixteen Months. In the same Month Roger Haydock was committed to the same Prison, at the Suit of Ralph Bridgden, Bishop of Chester, by Warrant from two Judges grounded on a Significavit out of the Ecclesiastical Court. The Bishop writ a Letter to the Gaoler, charging him not to let the said Roger have any Liberty: The Judge of Affize also, at the Bishop's Importunity, gave the Gaoler the like Charge concerning him.

In the Month called January, Robert Hubberly, Francis Flemming, William Waithman, and James Waithman, were committed to Lancaster Goal on an Exchequer Prosecution, at the Suit of Hugh Phillips, Tith-farmer under the Dean of Wrecfeft. In this Year also, John Grime had an Horse-load of Meat worth about 20s. taken from him without any Warrant or legal Proceeding, by Laurence Ormand Tith-farmer. And in the same Year, the Distresses made for Fines upon the Act against Conventicles amounted to 34l. 1s. 1d.

Heskin Fell, for refusing to take an Oath in the Bishop's Court at Chester, when cited thither for Eagler-Offerings, was pronounced Contumacious, and by Warrant from two Judges committed to the Common Goal at Lancaster.

ANNO
ANNO 1676. Alice Haydock, Widow, was prosecuted for Tithes by Ralph Bridgwood, Bishop of Chester, and was imprisoned at Lancaster in the Month called July. On the 3d of the Month called April, Elizabeth Wildman of Tatbam, Widow, about sixty Years of Age, was committed to Lancaster Gaol by a Writ de excommuniacione causante, at the Suit of Thomas Sharp, Priest of Tatbam. After about nine Months Confinement she died there on the 3d of the Month called January following. Robert Walker, after three Years and an Half Imprisonment for Tithes, being kept very close by his Proctor's Order, in the Winter Season, contrived much Cold, and being of a tender Body, fell sick and died. He was imprisoned on a Significance from the Ecclesiastical Court, at the Suit of Edward Girtby, Priest of Lancaster, for a Demand of 10s. for small Tithes. Henry Birtwistle, for a Claim of 10s. for Tithes, had an Heifer taken from him worth 3l. 6s. 8d. John Moore, of the Parish of Garstang, was imprisoned in Lancaster Gaol an whole Winter, at the Suit of Thomas Buller, for a Demand of 6l. 8s. 4d. for Tithes, for which he had also his Goods taken from him to the Value of 20l. and upwards. The said John Moore, in his own Account of his Imprisonment, expresseth himself thus: "The Lord was with me in the Prison, and made me more to rejoice than those that have Abundance ofRiches, of Corn, of Wine, and Oil." In this Year, for Claims of 9l. 11s. 3d. 4d. for Tithes, were Cattle, Sheep, and other Things taken by Distresses to the Value of 30l. 19s. 8d. From John Vipon was taken a Piece of Kersey worth 1l. 10s. And from several others Corn out of the Field worth 5l. 6s. 10d. Mary Walker, for a Meeting at her House, was fined 20l. and William Wilson was fined the like Sum for preaching there, also several others present had their Goods taken away to the Value of 3l. On the 13th of December, James Dilworth of Thorpe, for a Meeting at his House, had two Oxen taken from him worth 9l. Leonard Fell, for preaching in a Meeting at Windermere, suffered Distresses of Malt to the Value of 20l. And William Riggs, John Bownas, and Thomas Pennington, for being there, had Goods taken from them worth 1l. 10s. 8d. William Heape, for a Meeting held at his House in Marfield, had five Beasts taken from him worth 14d. And several others, for being at the same Meeting, Goods to the Value of 2l. 6s. 6d. For a Meeting at Freckleton, Thomas Tomlinson, Henry Tomlinson, and John Townson, suffered Distresses of Cattle and Goods to the Value of 22l. 10s. These Distresses were taken by Warrant granted by Edward Rigby of Preston, a perfecuting Justice, who in the Excels of a misguided Zeal, threatened, that he would root the Quakers out of the Hundred where he dwelt: And farther said, that all the Laws yet made against the Quakers were too short, and that he would be of the first that should move for a Law to have them tied to, and dragged at either an Horse's or Cart's Tail. Such a virulent Temper, added to the Rigour of the Laws, made the Sufferers Cate sometimes very grievous. In October this Year, Charles Lee of Citherne, a labouring Man, for a Meeting at his House, had taken from him four Horses with their Accoutrements, one Heifer, a Cow, and four Calves, worth 26l. 11s. 8d. And in the next Month Alexander Saltburn, for preaching at a Meeting in the House of Thomas Garner, was fined 20l. and had his Cattle taken away at several Times to the Value of 60l.

ANNO 1677. For a Meeting at Frankley on the 24th of the Month called June, were taken from Thomas Cropley, Joseph Coppock, and John John- son, Goods worth 8l. 5s. John Veebey, William Whaley, Richard Hargreaves, John Boardman, and John Grime, after a Prosecution in the Wapentake Court for 5s. 6d. demanded for Tithes,
Tithes, had taken from them Cattle, and other Goods, to the Value of 13l. 7s. 4d.

George Pye, for 2l. 13s. 4d. demanded for Tithes, had Judgment given against him on the Statute for treble Damages, upon which he had taken from him four Cows and other Goods worth 2l.

Robert Withers, of Overkettle, was sued by James Greenwood Tithe-farmer, for five Years Tithe of Hay, for which he obtained a Judgment for treble Damages 6l. 15s. and for five Years Tithe of Corn, for which Judgment was given for 63l. 15s. being treble the Demand and Costs: For all which Diffrets was made, and his Cattle, Sheep, and Corn taken away to the Value of 98l. 2s. 10d.

In October, George Rigg and Edward Stone, Informers, gave Intelligence of a Meeting at Height to Miles Dolding Justice, who upon their Oaths convicted thirty five Persons, and granted his Warrant for Diffrets, by which Goods were taken from ten of them to the Value of 35l. 17s. 10d. Of the Persons at that Time convicted, two were at a great Distance in another County, a third was two Miles from the Place, and a fourth was at Home with her Child, having lately lain in: But it was common with the Informers to Swear at all Adventures, against those who usually were at the Meetings, whether present at that Time or not. And such Mistakes as these were easily overlookt by the Justices, who screened the Offenders under the plausible Character of useful Men, and the King's Witnesses. In this Year also several were prosecuted in the Exchequer on old Statutes made against Papists Recusants, to the Forfeiture of two Thirds of their real Estates, the Rent of which was seized by the Sheriff for the King's Ule. The Sums so taken amounted to 60l. 4s. 5d.

ANNO 1678. Roger Longworth, of Bolton, occasionally travelling into Cheshire, was by two officious Justices sent to Prison. A Copy of his Mittimus follows, viz.

"Com. Chester fs."

"Forasmuch as by Reason of several Expressions which we have this Day, at Holme in the County of Cheshire, heard from a strange Person, who calls himself Roger Longworth, of Bolton in the County of Lancaster, we do suspect that the said Roger Longworth is a Papist, and thereupon according to his Majesty's Commission, under the great Seal of England, to us and others directed, we have this Day tendered unto him the said Roger Longworth the Oath of Obedience, and the Oath of Supremacy, both which Oaths the said Roger Longworth, being above the Age of eighteen Years, hath this Day refused to take. These are therefore in his Majesty's Name to require and command you forthwith upon Sight hereof to receive into your Custody the Person of the said Roger Longworth, whom we have herewith sent you, and him there safely keep until the next general Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held in and for this County of Cheshire, without Bail or Mainprize. For so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given under our Hands and Seals at Holme this 28th Day of February, Anno 1678."

"To the Keeper of Cheshire Castle."

"Tho. Manwaring Bart."

"Jeffery Shackerly Knr."

After he had been detained in Prison above two Months, he was set at Liberty by a private Order from the said Justice Manwaring.

In this Year Andrew Lund, Henry Townson, and John Townson, for trivial Demands of Tithes, were imprisoned in the Fleet at London, where they had been above two Years, and continued about two Years after, till the Death of their Protector.

Thomas
Chap. 22. of the People called Quakers.

Thomas Skerray, of Wrea, Husbandman, and Agnes Skerray of the same Widow, were imprisoned on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo at the Suit of Lord Morley, of Horbury, for Tithes. Alto Charles Lee, of Cilintree, Husbandman, for 3s. 4d. Tithe, at the Suit of Sir Ralph Ashton, of Whaley. They both remained Prisoners about two Years.

In or about this Year also, Seizures were made on Exchequer Process for two Thirds of the real Estates of many Persons in this County, to the Amount of 74l. 17s. 4d. Some of those Seizures were very exorbitant, amounting to five or six Times the Sums demanded.

At a Wapentake Court, held for the Hundred of Langdale, several Judgments were obtained, and Distresses thereupon made next Day, by which were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Thomas Akinfon, for 1l. 13s. 4d. Cattle and other Goods worth</th>
<th>Taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Britton, for 11. 9s. 3d. a Gelding worth</td>
<td>4 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Barrow, for 5s. 1d. an Heifer worth</td>
<td>3 6 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Barrow, for 11. 18s. 6d. two Cows worth</td>
<td>1 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen Brainseul, for 6s. 7d. a Cow and Calf worth</td>
<td>5 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Barrow, Widow, for 18s. a Cow worth</td>
<td>1 15 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Demands of 6l. 10s. 9d.

All these Goods and Cattle were taken and sold by the Bailiffs, without producing any Warrant or Writ authorizing them either to levy or sell the same.

ANNO 1679. Taken by Distresses for Tithes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From William Whaley, for 2l. 21. a Cow worth</th>
<th>Taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Sagar, for 10s. Flannel worth</td>
<td>4 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Shackleton, for 11. 1s. 4d. a Heifer worth</td>
<td>0 18 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hatton, for 1s. 8d. a Stack of Hay worth</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Fletcher, for 6s. 3d. Goods worth</td>
<td>1 10 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Demands of 4l. 19s. 11d.

Thomas Leapar, of Copenwray, was prosecuted by James Greenwood Tithe-farmer, for eight Years Tithe, on the Statute for Treble Damages, and had Cattle and Corn taken from him to the Value of 4l. 16s. 4d.

James Smith, of Coulton, was committed to Lancaster Cattle by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, for a Demand of 1l. 10s. for Tithe, at the Suit of Henry Rowe, of Wigan, Tithe-farmer.

Richard Yearwood, Gilbert Holt, and Thomas Barnfall, were committed to Lancaster Cattle by Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of Edward Goodall, Vicar of Preston, whole Demand upon all the three did not amount to 20s. After their Commitment the Priest several Times directed the Goaler, both by Word of Mouth and Writing, to keep them under a close Confine-ment. The said Gilbert Holt died a Prisoner there about four Years after.

On the 11th of the Month called March this Year was a Meeting at Macclesfield in Cheshire, to which the Mayor and two other Justices came, and took what Names they pleased. After a short Time, the Meeting still continuing, they came again. At their first Coming they found James Harrison, of Bolton in Lancashire, preaching, for which they fined him 20l. and at their coming again, he still preaching, they called that a second Offence, and fined him 40l. which Convictions and Fines they certified to John Hartley. a Justice near Macclesfield in Lancashire, who issued his Warrant to the Constables of Bolton to levy the Fines. They made Distresses of the said Harrison’s Household Goods of about 40l. Value, taking all they could find, not leaving so much as a Skillet to boil the Children’s Milk in; but before they proceeded to any further Seizure, an Appeal was entered on his Behalf to the Quarter Sessions, where
where the Conviction was adjudged illegal, for that they had made two
offences of once Preaching. But though the Conviction was fin birth, yet he
could not obtain the Restitution of his Goods.

In the Month called May, Richard Cubban, for a Meeting at his Houle in
Bickerstaff, was fined 20l. and John Hippmam was also fined 20l. for preaching
there. Roger Harrop and Richard Beffy, for being at the same Meeting, were
fined 8s. each. On the 9th of November, as James Harrison was preaching at
a Meeting in his own Houle, the Constables came and pluckt him away.
They caule him to be fined, and by a Warrant from Thomas Laver and John
Kenny Justices, made a Seizure of Leather and other Goods to the Value of
10l. 19s. Primnes Pemberton, for himself and Wife being at the said Meet-
ing, had Goods taken from him to the Value of 4l. 15s. 4d. In order to
convict the Perions met at Bolton, the Justices, Informers, and Witneffes, with
other Attendants, ate and drank in one Afternoon as much as coft 50s. which
the Constable engaged to pay for. Thomas Ruffell, an Under-Bayliff, was to
drink, that he was found in the Street wallowing in his Vomit about three
in the Morning, and some Time after died suddenly.

Many Perions in this County were fined this Year for Abfence from the
National Worfhip, and had their Goods taken by Diffref to the Value of
9l. 12s. 1d.

ANNO 1680. Taken this Year for Tithes from several Perfons, Corn and other
Things to the Value of 15l. 16s. 2d.

Thomas Grifby and Johnna Grifby were taken by an Apparitor and a Bayliff,
and committed to Lancagter Prifon on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo.

Matthew Read, of Heigbyond, for a Meeting at his Houle, had taken from him
two Oxen, an Heifer, and fifteen Loads of Corn, worth 20l. 10s. And
William White, of Marfden, for Preaching, suffered Diffrefs of his Cattle to
the Value of 49l. 1s.

ANNO 1681. Henry Birtwistle and George Hayworth, were imprisoned by a
Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of John Duckworth, Priet of
Haffington, for small Tithes.

Allo Henry Woold was sent to Prifon, and detained about two Years, at the
Suit of the Priet of Bramble, for a pretended Claim of ten Years Tithes, seven
of which the Priet’s Servants had long before taken for his Use.

We shall now infert the Copies of two Warrants, by the Former of which
Goods were taken to the Value of 15l. 11s. 7d. and by the Latter to the
Amount of 25l. 13s. 6d.

1. A Copy of the Warrant for diftraining the Goods of George Hargreaves.

“Com. Lancaster.

W H E R E A S it appeareth unto us, as well by Witneffes upon
Oath, as by notorious Evidence and Circumstance of the Fact,
that upon the 16th Day of October last past, being Sunday, there was a
numerous Meeting or Conventicle, under Colour or Pretence of religious
Worfhip, in other Manner than according to the Liturgy or Practice of the
Church of England, at the Houle of George Hargreaves, in Pendle within
this County, Clothier, and by and with his Content, at which said Meeting
or Conventicle were many more than five Perions above the Age of sixteen
Years, Subjects of this Realm, besides thole of the Family, when and where
George Hargreaves aforesaid did wittingly and wilfully suffer Isaac Ashton, of
Cleobury, to pray, preach or teach within his Houle, but did not read the
Book of Common-prayer, contrary to a late Act of Parliament intituled,
An Act for preventing and suppressing feditious Meetings and Conventicles, for
which Offence George Hargreaves aforesaid hath forfeited the Sum of 20l.
according to the Act aforesaid. These are therefore, in the Name of our
Sovereign Lord the King, firly to charge and command you forthwith after
your
CHAP. 22. of the People called QUAKERS.

"your Receipt hereof to demand of the said George Hargreaves the Sum of 20l. forfeited by him as aforesaid, and if he shall refuse to pay the same, you are forthwith to levy it upon his Goods and Chattels by Distrefs and Sale thereof, rendering to him the Overplus, if any be; and the Money so levied you are to pay unto us, or one of us, as the Act aforesaid doth direct: And you are not to fail of the Execution and Return hereof within ten Days, as you will answer the Contrary at your Perils. Dated the 15th Day of November, Anno Dom. 1680."

"Nicho. Townly."

"Tho. Braddyile."

2. A Copy of a Warrant for Distress on Isaac Ashton and others.


"Forasmuch as we have this Day received a Certificate under the Hands and Seals of Nicholas Townly and Thomas Braddyle Esquires, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster, That whereas Isaac Ashtoun, of Clitheroe aforesaid, Distiller of Strong Waters, Hands convicted before them the said Justices, for that he, upon Sunday the 16th Day of October now last past, did take upon him to teach and preach in a Conventicle holden at the House of George Hargreaves, in the Forest or Chase of Pendle and County aforesaid, Clothier, contrary to the late Act of Parliament intituled, An Act to prevent felonious Conventicles, for which he hath forfeited the Sum of 20l. it being the first Offence of this Nature by him committed, for what appears before the said Justices. And whereas John Fife, of the name Town and County, Glazier, Hands convicted before the said Justices for being present at the said Conventicle, whereby he hath forfeited the Sum of 10l. it being the second Time of his Conviction for an Offence of this Nature. And whereas also John Spencer of the same Town and County, Labourer, Hands convicted before the said Justices only 5s. it being the first Offence of that Nature that hath appeared before the said Justices. And therefore they do impole the several Fines abovesaid, viz. upon Isaac Ashton 20l. upon John Fife 10l. and upon John Spencer 5s. according to the said Act of Parliament. These are therefore in his Majesty's Name to will and require you, and every of you, immediately upon Receipt hereof to demand of them the said Isaac Ashton, John Fife, and John Spencer, these several Sums imposed upon them: And if they or any of them shall refuse to pay the same, that then you levy the said several Sums by Distress and Sale of the Goods of him or them so refusing, returning the Overplus if any shall remain, and you are to give an Account of your Proceedings herein to us, whereof fail not at your Peril.

Given under our Hands and Seal of the Borough this 21st Day of November, Anno Dom. 1681."

"William Appleton,"

"Edward Robinson,"

"Bayliffs of the said Borough."

ANNO 1682. John Aspinall, of Caffell, was committed to Lancaster Castle on the 5th of the Month called April, by Justices Warrant, grounded on a Signification out of the Ecclesiastical Court, at the Suit of the aforesaid John Duckworth, Priest of Haughton, for Tithes. John Pell, John Curzon, John Covel, William Saltframe, James Geldart, Thomas Fisher, and William Towers, after a Prosecution in the Exchequer for Tithes, at the Suit of Mary Woodburn Tithe-farmer, had Corn, Cattle, and other Goods taken from them by Sequestration, to the Value of 64l. 16s. 3d.

Vol. I.

4 N Also

Prefections for Tithes.
All John Walker, Alice Bakebean, Christopher Widow, and John Lees, for
Demands of 101. 17s. 6d. for Tithes, suffered by Distress to the Amount
of 27l. 7s.

Thomas Turbuck, of Sutton, for being at a religious Meeting, had his Bedding
taken away to the Value of 1l. 13s. 4d. Allo William Holgate, for a Meeting
at his Houfe, suffered the Loss of his Houfhold Goods worth 91. 8s. 6d. And
for a Meeting held in November this Year, at the Houfe of James Sterrett in
Manchester, Goods were taken from several Persons to the Amount of 29l. 18s.
ANNO 1683. On the 12th of the Month called January, Robert Barrow
was taken preaching in a Meeting at Lancaster, and by the Mayor committed
to Prison.

Margaret Fox, for suffering Meetings at her Houfe in Swarthmore, was fined
by the Name of Margaret Pell, Widow, and had taken from her, at one
Time, Cattle worth
And at another Time, to the Value of

When Thomas Lower, on her Behalf, demanded a Copy of the Warrant
in order to an Appeal, the Officers said, They durst not give it, the Judges
having charged them to the contrary. So they sold her Cattle, and renderd no
Account thereof. Taken also this Year from Robert Salthouse and others, for
Fines for Meeting, Goods worth 7l. 9s. 6d.

John Legg and William Wilde were prosecuted at the Suit of William Richard-
for Tithe-farmer, and committed to Prison by Judges Warrant, grounded on a
Significance from the Ecclesiastical Court. The Prosecutor was so rigid, that
he got the Gaoler bound in 40l. Penalty not to suffer them to come down to
the Gate of the Cattle. He also got a Warrant and took Goods worth
22s. for his Charges of carrying them to Prison.

John Moon, of Carbynew near Garstang, Husbandman, was prosecuted at the
Suit of Thomas Butler of Kirklands, for Tithes, and on the 21ft of the Month
called August, at Lancaster Assizes had a Verdict given against him for 4l. 7s.
on the Statute for treble Damages amounting to 13l. 1s. for which the Bay-
liff took, by an Execution, his Corn in the Barn and on his Ground, with all his
Houfhold Goods, not leaving him a Bed to lie on, the Whole amounting to
35l.

In November, Alice Bakebean was prosecuted in Hornby Court, at the Suit of
Anthony Proctor, Priest of Arch-bald, and, for 25s. demanded for Tithes, had
her Goods disfrained to the Value of 5l.

ANNO 1684. Alice Bakebean was prosecuted by John Collins Parish-Clerk,
for 4d. per Annum, for his Wages for five Years, and had her Goods taken away
to the Value of 10s.

Robert Withers was prosecuted on the Statute of treble Damages for Tithes,
at the Suit of James Greenwood, of Bolton, Tithe-farmer; the Tithe proved
was 7l. 11s. 6d. for the treble of which, being 22l. 14s. 6d. he had taken
from him five Beasts worth 27l. 15s. He had also taken from him on another
Proceeding for 4l. 18l. Tithe, Goods worth 20l. Also Christopher Duck-
worth, for Tithe of 4l. Value, had his Goods taken away to the Value of
18l. 3s. 4d. And Michael Crabtree and William Crabtree, for a Demand of
1s. 3d. for Tithe, had Pewter and wearing Apparel taken away to the Value
of 2l. 2s. 6d.

John Kippen, John Ecroyd, Roger Hartly, John Hardman, Stephen Sagar, Wil-
liam Kirkby, Edmund Pilking, Peter Slackleton, Anne Whaley, James Ruslen,
John Hargreaves, and James Whitaker, were committed to Prison on Writs de
Excommunicato capiendo for refusing to answer upon Oath, when prosecuted in
the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes, at the Suit of Edmund Ashton, of Whaley,
Impropriator.

In this Year Corn was taken out of the Field for Tithes from several Per-
sons, to the Amount of 22l. 17s. 5d.
In this and the preceding Year, the Distresses made on the Conventicle Act, and otherwise, for religious Meetings, amounted to 304l. 7s. 10d. before the several particular Cases herein after mentioned, viz. On the 9th of October, at the Interment of the Wife of Henry Tomlinson, John Hayton spoke a few Words by Way of Exhortation to the People; certain Informers, appointed by Justice Langworth to be there, brought him to the Justice, who sent him to the House of Correction; and also fined him 20l. for Preaching, and the Owners of the Baring-ground 26l. for the Place; for which, and other Fines imposed for being at the said Burial, Goods were taken by Distresses to the Amount of 60l. 7s. 1d. One of the Persons disfrain'd on at that Time was Henry Tomlinson, who, when his Cattle were exposed to Sale in the Market, publicly acknowledged them to be his, and was thought thereby to hinder their Sale. For this the aforementioned Justice committed the said Henry to Prifon. On the 9th of the same Month John Townsend, for a Meeting at his House, suffered Distresses of his Cattle to the Value of 36l. 10s. And Henry Houlden, Thomas Tomlinson, and Henry Tomlinson, for a Meeting at his House, suffered Distresses of Goods to the Value of 9l. 12s.

At the Summer Assizes this Year, Richard Cubban, Godfrey Alberton, John Minshull, William Croxton, John Bifpham, Daniel Bifpham, Richard Bussy, Alexander Kaylanse, James Froomham, Thomas Hicock, William Griffih, Gilbert Potter, Eleanor Billings, Henry Foster, Joseph Coppack, Joanna Crooke, and Henry Walton, then Prisoners for being at a Meeting, having been indicted at the Quarter Sessions for a Riot, were brought to Trial before Judge Jefferies, who fined them 20l. a piece; they were recommitted to Prifon, where the said Henry foster ended his Days on the 18th of November.

In September, Daniel Abramson, James Goddard, and Leonard Fell, were sent to Goal for Absence from the National Worship. The two Former continued there about a Month, and the Other longer. In the same Month William Rawlinson, Abraham Rawlinson, Elizabeth Saunders, Mary Benyon, Henry Stone, and Edward Robinson, were committed to Prifon, and in the next Month Barbara Satterthwaite, and Isabella Forrest. In this Year also, Nathanael Dibroow, John Barnes, Gilbert Potter, Matthias Foster, John Dunbabin, John Gibson, John Chorley, Samuel Dunbabin, Susan Wright, Mary Cocke, Mary Southworth, Patience Sproxell, Hugh Crorey, Richard Hockeif, Esther Hicock, Elizabeth Gibson, Elizabeth Barnes, Martha Coombs, Robert Burton, Thomas Keckwiek, Daniel Keckwiek, George Birch, John Barrow, Savage Mason, and Matthew Mason, having been taken in religious Meetings at the House of James Wright in Warrington, were committed to Prifon; where some of them were detained ten Months.

The pious Disposition, and sweet Frame of Mind wherein these Christian Sufferers endured their Confinement, is excellently express'd by one of them, viz. Mary Southworth, a religious Maiden, afterward married to Henry Molineus, in the following Poem, which we recommend to our Readers Perusal, viz.

Meditations concerning our Imprisonment, only for Conscience sake, 1684, in Lancaster Castle.

THO' the Eternal Wisdom, Sion's King,
Be pleas'd to try his Babes by Suffering;
Tho' some departing from the Sinners Way,
And walking Sion-ward become a Prey;
Yea, though through Tribulation Israel must
Enter the promised Land, yet Heaven is just,
And tenderly supports his patient Ones,
Altho' he chastens his beloved Sons:

And
And tho' in Prisons outwardly they be
Confin'd, the Son of Love doth set them free,
And leads in verdant Plains of Liberty;
The refulent Vallys where sweet Si'dob flows,
Upon whose fertile Banks the Lilly grows;
Where though he by some Exercises prove,
He solaceth with Flags of his Love.
Then why should any murmur? Jesu thus
Extended signal Favours unto us.
Here are we with the hidden Mama fed,
Tho' with Transgressors we be numbered:
Here can we Prospects from our Tow'r survey
With much more innocent Delight than they
That range at large; yea here we may defcry
The pleasant Path hid from the Vulturous Eye.
Wherein the Righteous follow Christ their King
And tender Shepherd, to the living Spring
Of Joy, and to his Name high Praifles sing.
Nor can the proudeft Walls (tho' ne'er fo high
The Monuments of grave Antiquity)
Be terrible to spotlefs Innocence,
That knows the Rock of Ages a Depence.
Tho' some be from their Families remov'd,
Here Mary's Choice may better be improv'd.
And Christ takes Care of his, altho' they fit
As unconcern'd, weeping at Jesu's Feet.
He'll be a Father to the Family
Of such as for his Name in Prison lie,
And fill their Hearts with everlasting Joy.
Thefe rugged Walls less grievous are to me,
Than those bedecked with curious Arras be;
Th' a guilty Confcience, to a wounded Heart,
A Palace cannot palliate that Smart:
Tho' drunk with Pleasure, dull with Opiates,
Some feem as fenfeless of their sad Estates,
Till on their dying Beds Confcience awakes.
But tho' the Righteous be in Bonds confin'd,
They inwardly sweet Satisfaction find,
Neither can stately Roofs, Gates, Bars, nor all
The Art of Man suppress the Cries and Call,
Or Supplication, or the poorest Sigh,
Of Israel's Seed, for his Redeemer's night.
Who will regard the Cries, and hear the Groans
Of his afflicted tribulatcd Ones;
And will in his appointed Time arise
Utterly to confound his Enemies:
Altho' by them he for a Seafon prove
His Children dear, he'll yet in Time remove
The Scourge, and cast the chaffing Rod aside,
When Isra'el's Faith and Patience he hath try'd.
Now, though some rage because we cannot bow
Unto their vain Traditions, since we know
The bleffed Truth, which hath engag'd to give,
Our Hearts to him, in whom alone we live.
Yea, tho' for this some fret, and form and rage,
And study to afflict God's Heritage:
Their Wrath's refrain'd by one, that if he please
Can curb the furious, rolling, raging Seas,
As in a Moment, and upon the Wave
Teach his to walk, and by his Presence save
From sinking, as of old, his Arm's the same,
Eternal Praises to his holy Name.
He is our Shield, our Sun that penetrates
Our cloistered Rooms, and sweetly confromates
Our waiting Souls, and with his quickening Ray
Changes black Nights of Sorrow into joyful Day.
So that 'tis not the Terrors of the Night,
Nor Darts that fly by Day, that can affright
The righteous Souls, who walk in holy Fear;
They know their Captain of Salvation's near,
The blest Prince of Peace, their Joy, their King,
The only Fountain whence true saving Comforts spring.

Sixth Month 1684.

Such pious Meditations as these indicated a Freedom of Spirit, not to be restrained by outward Bondage, and Bodily Confinement.

On the 19th of the Month called January, James Ratcliff, Nicholas Rawthorne, John Rawthorne, John Hargreaves, Alice Hargreaves, Abraham Hayworth, Richard Mathew, William Jackson, Henry Crook, and Henry Hargreaves, were in Prison for meeting together. A few Days after, they were indicted at Manchester Sessions, and recommitted to Prison. About the same Time Francis Fleming was sent to Prison for Absence from his Parish Church, so called.

In this Year also William Satterthwait and Edward Satterthwait were sent to Prison by a Commission of Rebellion, for refusing to answer upon Oath in the Trial of a Title to an Estate. And Thomas Skirrow was imprisoned for refusing to answer upon Oath in the Court of Exchequer. Some Time before this, two bold Informers came to the House of Abraham Hayworth of Refindale, when the Meeting there was breaking up: They went and made Information that James Ratcliff preached there, who was not at that Meeting; however the Justices upon this Evidence fined him 20l. for which the Officers broke open five Doors, and took away twelve Kine and an Horfe worth 39l. Jonathan Rigby, of Blackrod, for a Fine of 20l. had taken from him four Cows, an Horfe, Hay, and Houshold Goods, worth 27l. John Ratcliff a Cow worth 2l. 15s. and Alice Ratcliff, her Bedding, Pewter, &c. worth 15s. Great Numbers were fined for abfenting themselves from the National Worship, so that the Sums taken by Diffrets to for that Caufe amounted to 118l. 5s. 11d. And for the fame Caufe Daniel Abraham and his Wife, and Margaret Fox, were Prisoners at Lancaster about sixteen Days, and Leonard Fell about two Months.

ANNO 1685. Richard Britton, George Barrow, John Gurnall, Miles Bickett, and Jennet Dixon, were profecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, at the Suit of Thomas Preston, of Holcar, Esq; and a false Return of Non est Inventus (though they were so far from abfconding, that they offered themselves to the Bayliffs) a Sequestration was obtained againft them, by which their Cattle and Goods were carried away to the Value of 82l. 1s. 8d.

Henry Mitchel was lent to Prison by Justice's Warrant, on a Signifiance from the Ecclefdial Court; and George Hayworth and Henry Birtwistle were profecuted by Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of Sir Edmund Abbot Impropritor. John Backhouse was profecuted on the Statute for treble Damages, and for 5l. 7s. 4d. Tithes, had Cattle taken from him worth 21l. And Richard Lancaster, for 6l. 2s. 2d. demanded, suffered by Diffrets the Loss of Castle to the Value of 25l. Several others had Corn and Cattle taken away, for Tithes, to the Amount of 9l. 3s. 10d.

William Akinson and Nathan Kenardy, for nine Weeks Absence from the National Worship, had Goods taken away from them to the Value of 3l. 5s. 6d. And Richard Johnson, Richard Proplet, and John Fletcher, were vol. i. 4 o

fent
A Collection of the Sufferings

LEICESTERSHIRE, and RUTLAND.

Anno 1652.

One of the first Sufferers in this County was Edward Muggleton, an ancient Man of Swanington, who was twice obliged to appear at London, ninety Miles from his Dwelling, before a Committee of Parliament appointed to enquire into the State of such Preachers as had been plundered during the Civil Wars: While he was attending on them, at that Distance, a Seizure was made of his Goods at Home to the Value of 8l. 10s. for a Claim of 2l. 15s. 6d. for Tithes. In the same Year Christopher Lewis, of Harby, was cited before a Justice by the Priest of that Parish (who had before taken out of his Fields what Corn he pleaded) for 18s. 2d. pretended to be yet due for Tithe: The Justice granted a Warrant, by which the Officers took from him a Cow worth 3l. 10s.

Anno 1653. Richard Farmer, of Tuxbury, after the Parish Priest had ended his Sermon there, attempted to read a Paper of Christian Exhortation to the People; for which Office of Love he was committed to Prison, and lay there till the next Assizes, where several of the principal Inhabitants certifying that he had not disturbed them in their Worship, he was set at Liberty, without any Notice taken of the Injustice done him. In the same Year William Simpson, for proposing a Question to the Priest of Brampton, after his Sermon, was sent to the House of Correction at Leics, and detained there five Weeks. About the same Time Grace Swan and Anne Fison, after the publick Worship was ended at Leics, where the said Anne would have read a Paper of Christian Advice to the People, were both confined in the Town-hall some Hours, and then Anne was sent to Leics Goal, where she lay about five Weeks in a very cold Winter.
ANNO 1654. In the Month of September, William Dewberry was imprisoned at Leicester, but released again the next Day. On the 24th of December, John Whitehead was also put into Prison there, but discharged two Days after. On the 25th of the same, John Carr was committed to the Dungeon there, but set at Liberty again at the next Sessions. The Imprisonment of these Men was merely arbitrary, no Breach of any Law being charged against them; but their preaching to the People was very displeasing to the established Teachers of those Times, who monopolized that Office, purely for the Sake of the Profits annexed to it by Law. About this Time also, John Boyer and Thomas Carr, having spread some religious Books at Leicester, were imprisoned by the Mayor’s Order: At the next Sessions they were discharged: But though it appeared that the Mayor had taken away from them and others of their Friends about 500 Sheets of printed Books, they could not obtain the Reitution of them, nor any Recompence for that illegal Seizure of their Property.

ANNO 1656. Edward Muggleston, after a Prosecution in the *Exchequer for Tithes, was committed to Prison at Leicester. While he lay there his Son was prosecuted for the same Tithe, though known to be but a Servant to his Father.

ANNO 1658. Zachary Gibby, of Thibleton, was imprisoned in Oakham Goal by an Attachment out of the Exchequer: He was confined there about sixteen Weeks amongst Felons in a cold nasty Place. John Ridolph was also imprisoned there, on an Attachment, about the same Time, for Tithe of ten Greats Value, he being a poor labouring Man, and having a Wife and five small Children: The Woman in her Distresses applied to the Priest his Professor to intercede for his Liberty, and took one of her little Children with her, judging that might be a Means to move his Compassion: But the Priest, void of Pity, thrust them out of Doors, and churlishly told her, she might get her Husband out again how she could.

ANNO 1659. For refusing to pay the usual Rates made for the Repairing of the Steeple-houses, Edward Muggleston, for a Demand of 6s. 8d. had Goods taken from him worth 1l. 3s. And Thomas Orton and his Son, for a Claim of 1l. 0s. 4d. suffered Distresses of Goods to the Value of 2l. 13s. 4d.

Matthew Rudkin, because his Conscience restrained him from taking an Oath, was fined, and had his Goods taken away to the Value of 1l. 3s. 6d.

ANNO 1660. The Sufferings of this People in the present Year are well expressed in

A Copy of a Letter written from Leicester, dated, the 20th of the Twelfth Month 1660.

Friends,

I trust upon us to give an Account of our Sufferings, being in Number twenty five, which are imprisoned because we cannot Swear, we expecting that more will be brought to Prison. We be under the Oppression of a cruel Governor, who relucily let us have necessary Provision brought to us, and one who is a Friend, which we have employed for that Purpose, when she hath made Provision ready for us, and brought it to the Door, the Governor hath several Times turned it back with cruel threatening Words, saying, He would break her Neck if he took her coming in at the Door. And many of us, being very poor Men in the Outward, scarce able to provide for our Families, when at Liberty, and some of us being fifteen or sixteen Miles from our outward Being, and so unable to buy ourselves Provisions at the Governor’s excessive Rates. Some of us have been imprisoned five Weeks: One, his Wife being near the Time of her Delivery of Child, his

Friends

* The Priest, who prosecuted Edward Muggleston, among other extravagant Charges, swore that Edward struck him, and that he durst not go to gather his Dues for fear of him. In which he exposed his Malice, and was believed by no Body.
Friends desiring but a short Time for him to go and speak to his Wife, his Brother offering to stay in his Room the Time, was denied: Another was brought to Prison from his Wife, she being delivered of a Child but two Days before. And some of our Friends, being brought to Prison, had their Coats taken off their Backs by the Soldiers, and not restored again: Another Friend's Wife being very weak, and not likely to continue long, the desiring much to see her Husband, who desired upon Security, so much Liberty of the Goaler to go and see her, but he denied it; It lying much upon the Friend to go and see his Wife in that Condition, he acquainted one of the Commissioners with it, who sent his Warrant to the Goaler to let the Friend at Liberty, and that should be his Discharge, but the Goaler kept the Warrant and refused to let him go, except he would pay him a Mark Fees.

We are forced to hire Rooms at excessive Rates, by reason that we cannot have a free Prison to hold us, so as that we might lie down, there being so many Debtors and Felons in it. Three of the Friends who are imprisoned are Northamptonshire Men: One, whose Name is William Vincent, who had been imprisoned at Northampton near fourteen Months, it being but two Weeks after he was put out, but he was brought to Prison here, he being a Man in much bodily Weakness, with many running Sores upon him, and by outward Appearance is not likely to continue long, his Wife also being in the Town, and bringing him some warm Food, which the had provided for him, was turned back, and not suffered to bring it him. Likewise the Goaler denies to let him have a Candle at his own Charge, whereby he might dress his Sores, it being a dark Place, where he is locked up by Daylight; likewise not suffering a few Boards, which were their own, to hold the Straw up, but did take them from them.

Subscribed by

Edward Muggleston  Robert Bakewell  Robert Day
John Esate  William Perkins  Richard Farmer
John Elliott  Peter Hinde  Roger Sturgis
Richard Read  Samuel Ward  Thomas Felker
George Pope  Robert Cliffe  William Gregory
Thomas Orton  John Swann  William Harton
William Smith  William Vincent  William Tomton
Thomas Marshall  William Line  George Almon

ANNO 1661. Richard Poole was taken at a religious Meeting, and sent to Prison, where he lay several Months. On the 23d of September this Year, Thomas Taylor, going towards Swannington, was met by a Company of Soldiers, who pulling him by them, without pulling off his Hat, some of them cried out, A Fanatick, and rode after him, brought him back, kept him Prisoner that Night, and next Day hurried him to and fro, till at length two Country Justices committed him to Leicester Goal for refusing the Oath of Allegiance: For which Cause also William Dracutt, Daniel Smith, Robert Day, Robert Cliffe, John Doubleday, Nicholas Juxon, Humphrey Woolwich, George Brown, Thomas Palmer, Thomas Goodman, and James Smith, were this Year committed to Prison. On the 4th of November, Edward Muggleston the Elder, after two or three Weeks Sickness, died a Prisoner, having been under close Confine ment about five Years. He laid down his Life in sweet Peace with the Lord, to the Testimony of whose Truth he had been faithful and obedient.

On the 30th of December, Roger Sturgis and Alice his Wife, with four other Friends, went to visit William Fellowes; they fell in Bed, and as they sat by him, a Constable, with Soldiers and others armed with Swords and Staves, came in, dragged them out of the House, kept them Prisoners all Night at an
an Alchouse, and next Day carried them seven Miles to a Justice’s Houfe, who, hearing the Cafe, that they were only visiting the Sick, let them at Liberty, except one Woman, whom he ordered the Officers to carry to the High Conftable: Three of her Friends went with her, and the High Conftable, whole Name was James Oliver, lent them all to Leicifter Goal by a Mittimus, fo apparently illegal, and out of Form, that the Goaler refused to receive them. Thus after much ill Ufage, and hurrying to and fro severall Days, they were fet at Liberty.

About this Time John Boyer, of Leicifter, for no other Caufe that he knew of, but that he did not pull off his Hat to the Earl of Grays, was beaten by one of his Servants with a great Cudgeł about the Head, till he was very bloody, and then ftruck down among the Willows into the Water, and there left for dead. After fome Time, recovering a little, he got Home with much Difficulty, but from that Time quite loft his Eyesight, and shortly died of the Bruifes he had received.

ANNO 1662. In this Year John Swann, William Smith the Elder, William Smith the Younger, and William Perkins, were imprifoned in the County Gaol at Leicifter for Tithes. In the fame Year John Edinborough and Robert Day, for 14d. demanded for Steele-house-Rates, had Goods taken from them worth 12s. Edward Marriott, for the fame Caufe, alfo fuffered Diffrefs of his Goods.

William Brampton was imprifoned five Weeks for refufing to Swear, and for the fame Caufe was fined 5l.

In the Month called Auguft, at Leicifter Affizes, Richard Church, George Barford, William Count, Richard Read, and others, were fet to Prifon for refufing to Swear.

On the 24th of September, the Lord Belnne, alias Swords, having received Information of an intended Meeting at Swannington, came thither with armed Men, before the Meeting was begun, and caufed nine Perfons there to be apprehended and feured that Night, and next Day fet them to Gaol by the following Mittimus, viz.

“To the Keeper of his Majefty’s Gaol for the County of Leicifter.

WHEREAS upon Complaint made, that several Quakers and difaffected Perfons were to meet at Swannington, at an unfeafonable Time, to the Disturbance of his Majefty’s good Subjects, and contrary to an Act in that Cafe provided: These are therefore to command you in his Majefty’s Name to receive into your faid Gaol, and there fave to keep the Bodies of the Perfons underwritten, until fuch Time as they be thence delivered by due Courfe of Law. Hereof fail not at your utmost Peril.

Given under my Hand and Seal the 3d of September 1662.”

T. Swords.

George Fox Susanna Frith Edward Muggleton
William Smith Joane Brockley Thomas Pownes
Margaret Bayly Henry Walker Joane Roe.

Upon this Mittimus they were kept in Prifon about a Month till the Sessions, when no fufficient Caufe appearing to juftify their Confinement, they were fet at Liberry.

At the fame Time alo Leonard Fell, Samuel Hooton, and William Sly, were Prifoners in the fame Gaol: Many others were taken out of their religious Meetings and committed to Prifon, viz. Thomas Allen, John Allen, William Timfon, John Carter, John Warren, John Trefler, William Line, William Green, Samuel Wilton, Obadias Wiliams, Nicolas Pownes, Thomas Palmer, Joane Wilkins, Anne Line, Mary Wood, Anne Cane, Anne Smith, and Sarah Leo: Some of these were

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Prisoners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

4 P.
were detained in Prison seven Weeks, and others three Months. Several others, for their Confinement in assembling together, were fined, and for Non-payment, both suffered Imprisonment and Distress of Goods, of which Number were,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fines</th>
<th>Sums levied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Hooton, who suffered Distress of Goods worth</td>
<td>11 o o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Marshall</td>
<td>6 o o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Leake</td>
<td>6 10 o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Riddin</td>
<td>8 o o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Juxon</td>
<td>4 o o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Muggleston</td>
<td>5 o o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 19 o o Taken 40 o o

John Siscock, for Meeting, had a Cow taken from him worth 4l.

ANNO 1662. Richard Jarvis, a poor labouring Man, suffered twelve Weeks Imprisonment for Tithes of small Value. And Robert Day of Clawson, who had been in Prison a considerable Time, was this Year discharged.

Elizabeth Dambleday, taken at a Meeting at Silby, was sent to Prison at Leicester, where she was confined among Felons in a very unhealthy Manner, seventeen Women being shut up in one Room but four Yards long, and two Yards broad.

Thomas Saunders was fined for refusing to Swear, and had his Goods taken away to the Value of 11. 10s. Also Richard Church, after five Weeks Imprisonment for a Fine of five Marks for refusing to take an Oath, had two Cows taken from him worth 5l. 10s.

ANNO 1664. In this Year Nathanael Newton, Henry Sidron, William Medcalf, Francis Allen, John Palmer, William Bodycoat, and William Silby, having been taken at a Meeting, were committed to Prison. John Evans, of Wigston, was also imprisoned for refusing to pay Tithes: He was cruelly used, being sometimes close shut up in a filthy flinking Dungeon, and at other Times in a Room over a Common Jakes or House of Office. He continued in Prison about eighteen Months.

ANNO 1666. Taken this Year by Distress for Tithes, Demand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>Sums taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distress for Tithes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Thomas Fellows</td>
<td>12 o o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Sturgis</td>
<td>5 o o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Church</td>
<td>3 o o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 3 10 o Taken 20 o o

The said Thomas Fellows and Roger Sturgis, had also an Extent taken out to seize their Land, and were committed to Prison, Robert being an infirm old Man, and almost blind.

Francis Child, of Harborough, for being present at religious Meetings, was fined 20l. and sent to Prison for Non-payment.

William Sly, William Hooton, William Wells, Thomas Herrick, John Evans, Francis Brawston, and Samuel Pacesly, being taken at a Meeting and carried before a Justice of the Peace, he tended them the Oaths, and committed them to Prison.

ANNO 1667. From Edward Hallum, of the Vale of Bevoir, the Claimers of Tithe took one Fifth of his Barley, and one Sixth of his Beans: From John Dambleday they took whole Fields of his Corn: And from John Evans twice as much as the Tithe came to.

William Smith, of Croxton, being subpoena'd into the Exchequer for Tithes of 6s. Value, appeared there in Person, but not answering in Form by an Attorney, nor upon Oath, the Process went on, and at his Return Home he
was taken from his Wife and seven Children, and committed to Prison, where he lay above six Years, to the exceeding great Oppression of himself and Family, he being poor. Robert Day was also imprisoned on an Exchequer Process for Tithes. William Wilcock and Thomas Walker, of Redly, the Former for a Demand of 30l. and the Latter for 4d. for Tithes, were subpena'd into the Exchequer, where they personally appeared, but not answering upon Oath, were sent to Prison for Contempt, as if they had not appeared. Richard Gibbon was also committed to Prison, and detained there several Years, at the Suit of Matthew Honeywood, Dean of Lincoln.

On the 22d of the Month called March, a religious Meeting was held at Syfon, to which an Officer with Soldiers, and many rude People, came, and without any Warrant dragged the Assembly out of their Meeting-place. They took William Horton and let him in the Stocks: After which they drew him, with his Head on the Ground, over a Stone Bridge, and then threw him into a Wheelbarrow, to the bruising of his Body: Two Shepherds, whom they charged to affit them, refused, saying, They knew not but the Man might die by the Aiufes given him, and that they might come into Trouble as necessary to his Death. After this they tied him on Horseback, some crying, threw him into the Mill-pond, and others, Stick a Knife in him. As they were carrying him to Justice Babington's, they were informed that he was not at Home, wherefore they brought their Prisoner tied on the Horfe to Syfon again, to an Alcove, where they laid him on the Floor, and made their Sport of him. At length they took him before Justice Patchin, a Magistrate of Clemency and Moderation, who ordered him, and the rest of his Friends informed against, to appear at the next Monthly Meeting of the Justices; if they accordingly appeared at the Time and Place appointed, but the Justices were not there, only their Clerks, so that no Process was made against them. Nevertheless Justice Babington afterward sent for several of them, and fined some of them 30l. and others 40l. for refusing to Swear.

ANNO 1668. On the 19th of the Month called April, Matthew Whatoff, Thomas Burbidge, Richard Frank, William Pollard, John Whatoff, and William Fawkes, taken at a Meeting, were fined five Marks each. In this Year also, Patrick Livingston, a Scotchman, taken out of a Meeting at Syfon, was committed to the County Bridewell at Leicester for six Months. John Wilford, Thomas Hanlon, Constance Blanchly, and Anne Ford, were taken at a Meeting in Harby, and committed to Prison. John Wilford was again imprisoned fourteen Days for a Meeting at his House: This was done by the Procurement of the Priest of Nether-Broughton, who was heard to say, that Wilford would soon be imprisoned the third Time, and then banished. And to a Person who asked him, What must become of the poor Man's Wife and Children? the hard-hearted Priest replied, Let them all perish together.

Michael Woodcock, of Gilmore, was taken from his Wife and Children, and imprisoned upwards of three Years, though while he was in Prison the Thieves-mongers took away his Corn off the Land in what Quantities they pleased, from some Fields half the Crop, and from others the Whole.

ANNO 1670. On the 25th of the Month called January, a Meeting was held for Church Affairs, and to relieve the Necessities of the Poor, at the Houfe of John Penford of Kirby-Macklow. Thither came the Informers, and found them consulting together about Works of Charity. John Penford desired them to look into the Books of Account, then lying open, that so they might not misrepresented the Caufe of their Meeting. The Informers went and got a Warrant to bring John Penford, William Wells, John Carr, and Richard Woodland, before the Justices at Market-Bosworth. They appeared accordingly, and were charged with being at a lewdish Conventicle; they desired that the Informers might give in their Depositions in their Hearing, but the Justices would not grant it; for indeed they were so partially disposed, that one of them, the Lord Beaumont, told John Penford, whom he knew to have a considerable Estate, that he would bring him to Poverty. They fined John Penford 20l. for
Leicestershire, &c. 1670.

Arbitrary Proceedings.

A moving Cae of J. Wilford, a poor Man.

Dittresses for Meetings.

Release of Prisoners.

J. Penford imprisoned by a Writ de Excommunicato, committed to Prison, where he continued two Years.

Many imprisonments.

for his House, and 10l. for a Preacher though no Preacher was there; they also fined several others 3l. 6s. 8d. each, so that the whole amounted to 50l. Penford and Woodland appealed to the Quarter Sessions, and retained Council to plead their Cause there: But fo arbitrary were the Justices, that they refused to try the Appeal, unless the Appellants would first take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, which they refusing to do, the Court awarded treble Damages against the Plaintiffs, as if they had been cast upon Trial, though it was apparent, that they had both Law and Equity on their Side.

In this Year many were fined for their religious Meetings by the Convention Act, and had their Goods taken away by Distrefs to the Amount of 10l. 19s. 4d. Among there was John Wilford, who was fined 20l. for Preaching. When the Officers came to seize what he had, for he was very poor, they heard his Children crying, Father, will they take the Loaf? This moved them to Compasion, inform that they trembled and wept, and departed for that Time: But shortly after returned and took away his Cow, the only One he had, by which the poor Children were deprived of Milk, though not of Bread: In short, all the Goods he had being insufficient to satisfy the Fine, the Officers made Return of the Warrant, declaring upon Oath, that they had not left him worth any Thing.

ANNS 1671 and 1672. In these Years the Sufferings of this People, for their religious Assemblies, were general: And the Goods and Chattles which were taken from them by Distresses, in this County, for their Confinancy in this particular Point, amounted to 333l. 13s. 8d.

In the Year 1672, Laurence Farmer and William Christison, then Prisoners in Leicesters Goal, were set at Liberty by the King's Letters Patent. In the same Year John Penford, of Kirby, for refusing to pay toward the Repairs of the Steeple-house, was excommunicated, and by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo committed to Prison, where he continued two Years.

ANNO 1674. On the 9th of the Month called April, Samuel Wilfon was sent to Prison on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of John Bond, Vicar of Mary's Parish in Leicesters, for 40s. demanded for nine Years Tithe, though he occupied nothing titheable, but the Vicar pretended a customary Claim upon the House he dwelt in. In the latter Part of the same Month, Sarah Litherland, a Widow, having six small Children, was committed to Prison on a Prosecution in the Bishop's Court, for 7s. claimed for Tithes, at the Suit of Robert Hill, Vicar of Whetstone. In this Year also, Thomas Daye, of Hinckley, Labourer, for refusing to pay small Tithes, was imprisoned on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of George Naylor Priest. Likewise Thomas Followe, of Whetstone, Husbandman, was committed to Prison by the following Mitisinus, viz.:

"To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Leicesters in the said County.

T. Follow's Mitisinus.

We send you herewithal the Body of Thomas Followe, of Whetstone in the said County, Husbandman, for refusing to become bound with sufficient Suresties before us in Recognizance, to the Use of our Sovereigne Lord the King, to give due Obedience to the Proces of the Judge of his Majesty's Ecclesiastical Court of the Arch-Dioconey of Leicesters, in a Cause of Substraction of Tithes there commenced against him by Mr. Thomas Robinson, Clerk of Enderby and Whetstone aforesaid, requiring you to keep him in your Said Goal, without Bail or Main.prize, until he shall become bound with sufficient Suresties to give due Obedience to the said Process, according to the Statute in that Case made in the 27th Year of King Henry the Eighth, Cap. 20. And hereof you are not to fail. Given under our Hands and Seals the 27th of February 1674.

CHAP. 23. of the People called QUAKERS.

By like Warrants, granted by the Justices upon Significavits out of the Ecclesiastical Court, John Marriott and William Parker were imprisoned at the Suit of John Ray of Long-Clawson, the Former of them for a Demand of £6, and the Latter of £3s. for one Year's Tithe. In this Year also, Thomas Poole, of Eventon, was sent to Prison for Tithes.

ANNO 1675. In this Year a Book was published, and presented to the King and Parliament, intitled, The continued Cry of the Oppressed for Justice, from which we have taken the following Certificate, viz.

"FOR a Meeting at Long-Clawson or Clawson, four Persons were sent to Prison, and so much Goods at divers Times taken from some of the said Meeting, that they had not a Cow left to give the young Children Milk: Their very Bedclothes, working Tools, and wearing Clothes, escaped not the Violence or Avarice of the Persecutors; the total Sum amounted to above £36l. Nor did this satisy our Persecutors, for they cruelly dragged some Women in the Streets by the Necks, till they were near stifled, tearing the Clothes off their Heads and Backs. One Woman that gave fuck was so beaten and bruised on her Breast, that it festered and bled, with which the hath endured many Weeks Mifery and Torture: Another Woman of seventy Years of Age was violently thrown down upon the Ground by one W. Guy Confable; the Men were sorely beaten, drawn and dragged out of the Meeting, some by the Heels, some by the Hair of the Head, and some so bruised, that they were not able to follow their Day-Labour. Others they whipt in the Face till the Blood ran down. There was one they furiously trod upon, till the Blood gushed out of his Mouth and Nose. To complete the Matter, the Informers took away from one of the Prisoners his Purse and Money, as if he had not been a quiet Neighbour, but a Prisoner of War: Nor was this accidental, but Design: No short Fit of Cruelty upon an extraordinary Provocation, for at this bitter Rate have they treated them for several Months.

"EDWARD HALLUM "
"WILLIAM MARriott "
"JOHN WILFORD "
"WILLIAM SMITH "
"RICHARD PARKER."

Hence the Reader may form a just Idea of the violent Manner in which the Informers usually proceeded in breaking up and dispersing those Meetings, the Particulars of which Abuses it would be scarce possible to enumerate.

ANNO 1676. In this Year George Power, of Swanington, was committed to Prison for small Tithes, at the Suit of John Brinsdall Priest: Also William Timings, of Sileby, Shepherd, was subpena'd into the Exchequer, and afterward imprisoned, at the Suit of Richard Saunders Improprimator.

ANNO 1679. In this Year, John Smith, a notorious Informer, who had long followed that scandalous Employment in Nottinghamshire, to the Ruin of many honest Families there, removed into this County. His first Attempt was on the 22d of the Month called June, at a Meeting in the House of Edward Erbery of Broughton, where he found about sixteen Persons sitting in Silence: He uttered several provoking Expressions on purpose to induce one or other of them to say something, that he might have a Pretence to Swear there was a Speaker; but this false Policy of his failed him, for they all continued silent. Upon this he, with his Companion, a Fellow who had been in Goal for Felony, took the Names of such Persons as the Confable, who was with them, knew; and carried the Reft before Justice Cole, who fined Edward Erbery for his House 20l. The Informer with Officers, having got the Justice's Warrant, broke open Edward's House, and took away his House-

Vol. I. 4 Q held
hold Goods, above the Value of the Fine, not leaving his Wife, an ancient sickly Woman, so much as a Bed to lie on. The said Edward Erbery was then in Prison; for he, with Thomas Pitlow of Southwark, and John Swan of Little-Pealting, had been taken some Time before a Meeting at Brighth-
ton, where William Cotton, Prior of that Place, apprehended Thomas Pitlow under Prentence of his being a Trifler, and carried him before his Brother Cotton, a Justice of the Peace, who tendered the Oath of Allegiance to all three of them, and upon their Refusal to take it, sent them to Prison, where they lay near two Years after. It happened while the Informer and Officers were feizing Edward's Goods, one James Parker, of Dinton, riding that Way, was by them charged to affi ult them, which he refused to do, wherefore upon their Complaint to the Justices he was fined 5l.

On the 29th of the same Month, for a Meeting held at the Widow Townsend's, in Brighthon, upon the Information of the said John Smith, by Warrant from Justice Cole, were taken

Details for Meeting.

From the said Widow, Household Goods, and her Daughter's wearing Apparel, to the Value of

William Brooks, Goods worth
Richard Bailey, seven Heifers worth
Sarah Hilton, Goods worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nicholas Pavley, of Wheelton, by the said Smith's Information, was fined 10l. 5s. for being at a Meeting on the 6th of the Month called July. Next Morning the said Informer, with a Constable, took from him a Cow which they sold for 20s. they also employed Men to thresh out all the Corn and Pease the poor Man had, which they sold for 10l.

William Allen, of Wheelton, was also fined 10l. 5s. through Smith's Information, a Kinman, not of his Persuasion, paid.

Thomas Shenton, of Cesty, was fined for himself and his Wife 5l. 10s. for being at Brighthouse Meeting, and, by Warrant from the aforesaid Justice Cole, the Officers took two Cows, and five Ewes and Lambs, which the Constable could not presently sell, wherefore the Justice fined him 5l. for Neglect of his Office, which he was obliged to pay; and then the Justice granted his Warrant to other Officers, who broke open Shenton's Doors, and took all the Goods in his House, and upon his Grounds: But some of his Neighbours, to prevent his Ruin, laid down the Money, and took Part of the Goods for their Satisfaction.

John Ecatt, a very poor Man, for a Meeting at his House, was fined 10l. 5s. for which the Officers seized his Goods of little Worth: But the Lord Beaumont, one of the Justices, commanded the Officers to sell them if it were but for the thirtieth Part of their Value: whereupon they sold all they had taken for 7s. William Howett was fined 5s. for being at the same Meeting, and 10l. for the Poverty of Ecatt, for which his Goods were disfrained, and some of them sold: But the Informer complaining against the Parish Officers, viz. John Bradshaw Churchwarden, Henry Pine Overlee, John Giffly Thirdburrow, and Michael Pine, Constable, the Justice fined them 5l. each for Neglect of their Office: But they afterward proving the Informer's Complaint to be false, after much Trouble and Cost, had their Fines remitted.

William Marshall, of Winfowold, for two Meetings at his House, was fined 20l. and had a Cow taken from him worth 2l. 15s. 4d. which was sold to Smith the Informer for 1l. 6s. 8d. At the same Meeting, John Fox had Goods taken from him to the Value of 23l. 15s. his House being broke open to come at them. Most of these Goods were bought by Smith the Informer for 7l. Wherefore, under a Prentence of a Deficiency, they returned and took away more to the Value of 20s. From Elizabeth Shepherd they took an Hog
worth 10s. Some of the Officers being unwilling to make these Distresses, the Informers got Warrants against them, directed to the High Constables, who made Distresses of the Officers Goods, so that they were forced to pay above 20l. to have their Goods again: After which the Informer, Smith, caused them to be bent to Goal, and to be bound over to the next Sessions to execute their Warrants: By such Means this impudent Informer, supported by the Authority of the Justices, kept the Parish-Officers in Fear of him, against whose Oath it was difficult to defend themselves.

ANNO 1680. On the 28th of the Month called March, Smith the Informer came to the House of John Evans, at Wighton, when the Meeting was dispersing, and several of the People gone, and no Preaching had been there: Nevertheless Justice Cole fined John Evans 20l. for which the Officers dis trained his Cows, and sold three of them. On the 4th of the next Month the said John Evans was fined by the same Justice 30l. for being at a Meeting at Knighton. And for a Meeting at his own House on the 11th of the same Month, Justice Beaumont fined him 5l. For these Fines the Officers made several Distresses, taking at one Time five Beasts and two Swine, and they were sold at Leices; and another Time they took twenty five Sheep out of his Field, and sold them; and at a third Time they carried away two of his belt Horses and some Hay out of his Yard. Besides all which, for a Meeting at Knighton on the 13th of the Month called June, for Fines for himself and Family, and the Poverty of others, they took away two Cows worth 3l.

Taken also for Meetings,

From Francis Broughton and Samuel Pasley, Goods worth 1 8 0
Richard Chamberlain, seven Beasts worth 12 0 0
John Vital, five Beasts and a three Years old Colt worth 14 0 0
Samuel Wilson, of Leices, a Mare, two Cows, and a Heifer, worth 11 0 0
John Penford, of Branston-Gate, three Cows worth 14 0 0
Godfrey Smith, of Burton, seven Beasts worth 20 0 0
Elizabeth Wade, John Evans, Margaret Townend, and others, Goods worth 8 10 0
John Ward the Younger, of Knighton, a Copper and his working Tools to the Value of 20 0 0
Anne Wells Widow, four Mares, three Heifers, eight Cows, a Calf, seven Swine, seven Quarters of Malt, and six Strikes of Wheat, valued at 49 10 0
Richard Read, of Syleby, Bedding, Looms, and other Goods, worth 10 0 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Thomas Poole, a poor Man, they took his Bed and other Goods worth about 7l. In making which Distresses they took even the Cradles his Children lay in; they also took a Child out of the Bed and laid it on the Floor, and made the Bed a Part of their Spoil.

In this Year John Penford was again fined 20l. for a Meeting held at his House in Kirby-Muxloe, for supplying the Necessities of the Poor, and other Works of Charity. John Dixon, Priest of the Parish, hearing of the Meeting, informed Wenlock Stanley, of Branston, thereof by Letter, who sent three of his Servants to be at the Meeting; and though they heard neither Praying nor Preaching there, yet the Lord Beaumont and Justice Roberts fined John Penford not only for the House, but also 10l. for a Preacher, though no Preacher was there. He appealed again to the Quarter Sessions, but the Justices there refuted to hear his lawful Plea, and gave treble Damages against him.

There
A Collection of the Sufferings

There lay at this Time closely imprisoned in Leicesters Goal, Samuel Harper of Harborough, Daniel Fox of Trehington, John Wilsford of Fenny-Stanton in Huntingdonshire, Samuel Brown of Leicesters Apothecary, John Elliott of Nortwicke's Husbandman, and John Johnson of the same Place Shepherd: The five last mentioned had been Prisoners about four Years in November 1680, on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, having been prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Courts for not going to the publick Worship. For which Cause also Michael Woodcock, Elizabeth Hill, William Bromfion, John Stevenfon, Henry Brown, John Brooks, and William Webfter, suffered Imprisonment.

Richard Chamberlain, for frequenting religious Assemblies, had three Cows taken from him worth 10l. And Richard Bayley suffered about three Years and an Half Imprisonment for refusing to Swear.

ANNO 1681. On the 15th of the Month called May, the Informer John Smith, and his Servant, came to Thorp in the Parish of Broughton, where a Meeting had been, but was over, and the Friends gone homework before he came: He rode after them, and by Violence forced some of them back again to an Alehouse, and took their Names. Then he went to Justice Cole, and informed of a Meeting which he had not seen; whereupon the Justice fined Thomas Follosos 10l. 5s. William Brooks 6l. 10s. and Edward Erbery 3l. for which Distresses were forthwith made, by which they took from W. Brooks upwards of 15l. They had a little before taken all Edward Erbery's Goods, but he having bought some Necessary since that Seizure, they took them away to the Value of 3l. 10s.

In November, Endeavours were used by personal Cruelties, and barbarous Treatment, to dissolve the Meeting at Broughton. The principal Agents therein were William Cotton Priest of that Parish, William Read Churchwarden, Robert Bent Overfeer, and Richard Moore Confable: Those Parish-Officers first declared, That they had a Warrant empowering them to break up the Meeting after what Manner they pleased. The Method they chose, was to animate certain rude young Fellows to insult and abuse the Persons assembled: Those Youngsters being aft for their Warrant, answered that they were set on by the Parish. They rushed into the Meeting, laid violent Hands on the Persons assembled, pluckt them out of the Meeting, and dragg'd them to and fro in the Dirt, the Officers standing by and reproaching the Sufferers, telling them, they might base faild at Home. On the 4th of December, these young Ruffians came early to the Meeting, pull'd down the Fire and threw it about the House: Then they dragged out Elizabeth Hill through the Dirt, till the was almost dead. Some of the Neighbours asking, Whether they meant to kill the Woman? They answered, What care we, Mr. Cotton bid us. When the seemed near expiring, one of them said, Let us see if her Teeth be set: Another putting his Finger into her Mouth, and perceiving her to breathe, said, Let us at her again; the Devil is in her, and we will squeeze him out. Then one of them went to the Confable, and returned, saying, The Confable bid them proceed, and if any took her Part, to serve them in like Manner. At length, leaving her for dead, they assaulted the Relf, flinging Dirt upon them, and tearing their Clothes: They fell violently upon John Brooks, dragg'd him backwards over an high Door-Cell, and tore his Clothes: They also dragg'd out William Brooks and others, throwing them one upon another, so that the Spectators thought they would have murdered them. But all their horrid Abuses could not deter this People from the Performance of their Christian Duty. On the 11th of the same Month they came again at their usual Hour, but found the Door of the Meeting-house lockt, and the Gate nail'd up: Wherefore they met in the Yard, whither the Officers came, and took the Men into Custody, and furiously dragg'd away the Women. Next Day John Brooks and William Webfter were carried before Justice Cotton, the Priest's Brother, and another Magistrate, who tendered them the Oaths, and sent them to Prison. By this Time most of the Men belonging to the Meeting being shut up in Goal, the Women yet continued redfult, and
Chap. 23. of the People called QUAKERS.

and being deprived of their Meeting-house, provided another to assemble in, being in the same Parish.

On the 18th of the same Month the Women met, viz. Elizabeth Hilton, Jane Hilton, Anna Griffith, Alice Griffith, Elizabeth Hill, and others, who were Sufferings at that Time are related by themselves in the following Words, viz.

"Friends being come to the other Meeting-house, where they were permitted to go, and quickly these rude Youths came in again, and fell to drawing us and throwing us on Heaps on the Floor, then dragged out some by the Head and Heels, and went and fetched Dirt and rubbed on our Faces; and the Priest's Man, whose Name is Thomas Ambofe, came into the House, and said to the Youths, Daub it on their faces, for it is no Matter if they were all put into the Mill-Dam. So the Youths going on with their cruel pulling and haling, while the Priest's Man was there, pulling of us by the Heads, as if they would have strangled us, and by our Arms, as if they would have pulled our Joints asunder. And thus they continued, (as Friends supposed) about half an Hour: And the Priest's Man said, His Master was one of the best Men in England, for if every one would serve them so, this Hereby would be rooted out. So when we were off from the Meeting-Ground, and in the Street coming homeward, one of the Youths fell to gathering up Dirt, and threw in the Face of Elizabeth Hilton, and took an Handful of Dirt, and following of her, caught her by the Hood, and holding her behind the Head with one Hand, crammed the Dirt in her Mouth with the other. So Elizabeth being near spent, and leaning on a Gate, he caught her by the Head and daubed her so, that her Life being in Danger, two Friends (as soon as they could get to her) came and led her towards an House; but before the could get to the House, the Youths came on again, and threw Elizabeth Hilton and Elizabeth Hill down in the Street, and said, That before they should go into the House they would spread their Blood. And with much thriving Elizabeth Hilton got near the Door to go to an House, but one of the Youths caught her by the Hood, and held her by the Hood till she was near strangled, and when his Hands were loosed, Elizabeth Hilton had a fore Fall over the Door-Cell to her great Hurt. So the Neighbours came in, and they being affrighted, and Friends much spent by their barbarous Cruelties, the Constable was sent for, but he came not; but one of the Youths came in, and seeing how it was, said, I think she is dying indeed, but if she do, she is fitter for the Devil. Nevertheless all necessary Means for her Recovery were used, yet she lay at Brington where she had the Hurt, near three Weeks, before she got Home, being near two Miles from the Place of her outward Abode, and then they brought her Home, though weak. There was but one young Man, a Friend, at this last Meeting, they having (before these Cruelties were acted) been by a wicked Informer, John Smith, very much ruined by spoiling of their Goods, and since, (by the Instigation of this vile and wicked Priest Cotton) most of our Men Friends to Prison, and have now strick at the Lives of those that are left, by his wicked Agents.

Before these Transactions were thus acted, Thomas Ambofe, the Priest's Man, said, That nothing would drive them away, but either Fire or Water, and if the House was his he would burn it on their Heads: And said to the Officers, that Elizabeth Hilton should be put into the Well: And they asked, Who should do it? And he said, He should.

As the Sufferings inflicted on these innocent and religious Women were remarkably cruel and unjust, so their Christian Patience under such barbarous Usage was the more conspicuous, by which they were supported and enabled to abide steadfast through to great a Torrent of Opposition.

Anno 1682. On the 10th of the Month called May, for a Meeting at the House of John Adams in Great-Bowden, were taken,
A Collection of the Sufferings

From the said John Adams, two Cows, two Heifers, and some Household Goods, to the Value of Hannah F红楼, twenty nine Lambs, Hogs, a Waggon, two Calves, a Sow and Pigs, worth Francis Braghten, a poor Weaver, his Loom, and Household Goods, worth William Smith, Household Goods to the Value of

In the same Year, for Meetings at Leicester, were taken, From Samuel Wilson, Goods worth above Elizabeth Wall, almost all she had, valued at Samuel Brown, Goods worth Richard Smith, his own and his Wife's Apparel, their Children's Bedding, and other Things, to the Value of Thomas Pook, Goods worth Thomas Hall, Money and Goods to the Value of Sarah Dowis, Goods worth

For being present at the Burial of the Wife of one Edward Easterton, the said Edward himself was fined 5l. 5s. and, had his Goods taken away to the Value of Thomas Pook, for preaching there, was convicted by the Oaths of two Informers, who neither saw nor heard him, and had his Doors broke open, and his Goods taken away to the Value of Richard Crowley, for being at the same Burial, had Timber taken from him worth Thomas Marshall, for being at the same Burial, John Webster, three Cows valued at

ANNO 1683. On the 15th of the Month called July was a Meeting at the House of John Fox, of Winfowld, to which Smith the Informer came with a Constable and Headborough. The Informer coming in lockt the Door, and took out the Key. Then they took down the Names of those that were met. On the 23d, Smith brought a Warrant signed by Richard Lister, of Thorp-Arnold, a Justice of the Peace, directed to the Constable, Headborough, Churchwardens, and Overseers of Winfowld, of the Execution of which they gave the following Certificate:

W H E R E A S we the Officers of Winfowld in the County of Leicester, with John Smith of Haton in the same County, whose Names are under-written, by Virtue of a Warrant to us directed from Justice Lister of Thorp-Arnold in the said County, to levy 21 l. on the Goods and Chattels of John Fox of Winfowld in the County aforesaid, we the said Officers, with John Smith abovesaid, upon the 23d Day of July 1683, by Virtue of the said Warrant did enter into the said House of John Fox, and
"Thomas Warner, Constable."

"Thomas Constable, Overseer."

The Justice and the Informer in this Case, having received two Thirds of the Money, would not trust the Overseer with the Poor's Part, but ordered it to be paid to the Constable, with a Charge for him to distribute it among such Poor as were of the National Church only, and that no Dissenters should partake of it: A Caution as to the Quakers unnecessary, for the poorest of them would not have accepted any Part of the Gain of such Oppression.

On the 26th of the Month called January, William Purdy, of Daley, for being at two Meetings, was fined 11l. 10s. by the said Justice Lister upon Smith's Information, and had taken from him Goods to the Value of 50l. but sold to a Neighbour upon Payment of the Fine for 11l. 10s. Also Valentine Gregory of Statforne, for being at a Meeting, had Goods taken from him worth 9l. 18s.

About the same Time the said John Smith came to a Meeting at Claxton, and having charged the Constables to keep the Doors, he took the Names of the Friends asstembled, and about two Weeks after, by Warrants from Justice Lister, made a Seizure of the Goods of William Hawley, Thomas Doubleday, John Webster, John Merriatt jun. Richard Jarvis, and Henry Brown, to the Value of 15l. which the Officers paid into the Hands of Justice Lister. At another Meeting at Claxton, about a Fortnight after the Former, Smith came again and took Names, and procured a Warrant, by which Distraints were made on the Goods of Edward Merriatt, William Doubleday, John Webster, and William Parker, to the Value of 4l.

The Informers, Smith, and another whole Name was Warner, were exceeding bold, and would sometimes make Informations upon mere Conjectures, which being given in upon Oath, were esteemed by the Justices a sufficient Ground for Conviction. A remarkable Instance of this Kind happened in the Case of Joseph Holt and Augustin Allen, both of Rutlandshire, who, on the 13th of the Month called February 1683, being seen by the Informers in a Yard near the House of William Chapman in Somersby, where a Meeting was sometimes held, they at all Adventures made Information to Justice Lister of the said Persons being at a Meeting there. The Justice, as forward to convict as the others to inform, accepted their Evidence, and laid a Fine of 6l. on Joseph Holt, and 5l. 10s. on Augustin Allen, and because they dwelt in another County, the Justice sent a Certificate of their Conviction to Sir Edward Noel of Wistow in that County; and the said Augustin Allen had four Cows taken by Diftraints worth 9l. which his Wife, not of his Persuasion, redeemed by paying his Fine; though indeed the Persons had not been at the Meeting for which they were convicted.

About the same Time, Smith meeting John Richards on the Highway, supped him to be coming from a Meeting; and went to Justice Lister and positively swore what he only imagined. The Justice presently granted his Warrant against Richards as lawfully convicted before him of being that Day at a Conventicle at William Chapman's House; which, though true, Smith, who swore it, did not know. Upon this Conviction Richards had four Cows taken from him worth 14l.

ANNO 1684. On the 22d of the Month called June, John Fox was again fined 20l. 10s. for suffering a Meeting at his House, upon Smith's Information, who on the 24th at four in the Morning, while the said John Fox was in Bed, came with Officers and searched the Yard and Outhouses, but finding
little there, urged the Officers to break open the House, which they were unwilling to do, but to pacify the Informer promised to pay the Fine. On the last Day of the same Month the Officers came again and entered the House, and carried away in two Carts, Goods to the Value of 20l. but sold them for 10l. Edward Belton, William White, Elizabeth Shepherd, and Mary Marshall, were convicted, and fined for being at the same Meeting.

On the 8th of the Month called July, the Mayor of Leicester, and two other Justices, came to the Meeting there, which was held in Silence: They caused the Perons assembled to be taken out of the Place, and fined Mary Wood 20l. for the House, Elizabeth Wall 10l. Richard Smith for his Wife 10l. and Thomas Aflin for his Wife 5l.

On the 28th of September, Smith came to a Quarterly Meeting, and took Names, and made Information, upon which Mary Wood, Elizabeth Wall, and John Penford, were fined; and in consideration of the former Fines, the Officers shortly after took all the Forms and a Bedhead out of the Meeting-house, and from the said Mary Wood her Bedding, Bedled, and other Things, leaving her nothing to lie on, nor scarce to fit on. From Elizabeth Wall, Richard Smith, Thomas Aflin, John Penford, and Richard Crowdy, they took Goods and Apparel worth 11l. 1s. And from Samuel Brown, for himself and his Wife being at Meetings, Goods to the Value of upwards of 15l. Thomas Marshall was also fined 4l. for being at the same Meetings.

On the 16th of November, Information was again made of a Meeting at John Fox's House, and Justice Lifter again fined him 20l. And on the 2d of December, the Informers, Smith and Warner, came to Fox's House. Smith tarried there till Warner fetched the Officers: John Fox defiring to see the Warrant, Smith let him read it, which he did, till he came to a Clause mentioning more than five Perons beside the Family, which Fox said was not true. Then Smith fetched the Warrant out of his Hand, kicking him, and calling him Son of a Whore: Such rugged Behaviour was usual with that Kind of Men. Warner soon returned with the Officers, and a Cart and Horse, and Thomas Stubbs, a Carpenter, whom they employed to take down the Bedfeds, while the Informers and Officers loaded away the other Goods. So they left very little of any Value, except the Bed which his Wife lay sick on. They took away even their Meat and Drink, and the Cafes their Beer was in. They also took the Matting that was nailed to the Floor, and a Bench that was fastened to the House: They pick'd up a Copper which was fastened in a Furnace, and carried it away. They also took away a Cow and Hay out of his Yard. The Value of the Goods taken at this Time was about 14l. 3s.

On the 29th of the same Month, Smith and Warner having heard that the poor Man had in the mean Time got some Beddng again, and other Neces-
saries into his Houfe, some of whom, for want of Beds, had been obliged to lodge elsewhere; they came again with Officers, and Smith, to hew his Authority, threatened the Officers, that if they left any Thing in the House worth a Penny, he would make it cost them 5l. a Man; upon which they swept away all they could find. They continued rantaking the Houfe till about eight in the Evening, when, the Weather being very cold, the said John Fox and his whole Family, viz. his Wife, four small Children, the eldest not four Years old, and two Maid-Servants, were constrained to lodge at other Housés, having neither Bed nor Bedclothes left, by which they and the Children contracted much Cold. The Goods taken at that Time were valued at 8l. 11s. 3d. but sold to Warner the Informer for 2l. 2s. 6d.

Mary Marshall, a poor ancient Woman, for being at a Meeting in the said John Fox's House, had fourteen Pounds of Linen Yarn and her Bedclothes taken from her, to the Value of 1l. 12s.

On the 23d of December, Smith and Warner gave Information to Thomas Ludlam, Mayor of Leicester, against Thomas Penford, whom the Mayor fined 10l. for the Poverty of the Owner of the Meeting-house, and 10s. for his own being there, for which the Officers seized seven Quarters of Wheat worth about
The said Isaac was fined 15l. upon a false Information, for Preaching, but not having Goods enough to satisfy that Fine, the Officers gave the Informers Money out of their Pockets.

William Leander, of Long-Hoton, had Goods taken away, and among other Things his Loom, wherewith he, being a Weaver, wrought for the Support of himself, and his aged Mother, to the Value of 5l. George Berisford, of Lockington, had working Tools and other Goods taken from him to the Value of 10s. 6d. William Hewett also had his Goods sold for a Fine of 3l. 10s. but they proving too little, the Officers agreed with the Informers as well as they could. Edward Hallum, of Hope, had Goods taken from him to the Value of 20l. 10s.

ANNO 1685. In this Year our Accounts make mention of thirty three Perions remaining Prisoners at Leicester, viz.

1. On Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, thirteen, namely, Thomas Daft, who had been Prisoner above eleven Years; Richard Bayley, about six Years; William Brandon and John Stevenson, about three Years; John Johnson, John Elliot, and Daniel Fox, about eight Years. Elizabeth Hill, about five Years. Also Benjamin Smart, Richard Chamberlain, John Vital, William Smith, and Michael Woodcock.

2. For Abseance from the National Worship, two, namely, Richard Sharp and John Webster.

3. For Refusing to Swear, eighteen, namely, Thomas Pitts, Edward Erbery, and John Scamm, who had continued Prisoners about six Years. Also Thomas Corby, Margaret Burton, Jane Ireland, Anne Clark, Hannah Smith, William Smith, Francis Child, Samuel Heyrick, William Sibley; Judah Carter, Thomas Mackersey, Mary Ward, Mary Webb, Thomas Underwood, and John Warren; who had been sent to Prision by an Order of Seffions.

ANNO 1686. The before-mentioned Prisoners were generally set at Liberty upon the Proclamation iffued by King James the Second for a free Pardon. Their religious Assemblies were held with less Interruption, and Informations against them discouraged. Smith, the old Informer, was curb’d in his Attempts by the King’s Direction, as appears by the following Letter, directed

“To the Right Honourable the Earl of Huntington, one of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, Chief Recorder of Leicester, Cutfos Rotulorum of the County of Leicester.

“MY LORD,

Whitehall, Dec. 7. 1686.

“THE King being informed that John Smith, a common Informer, doth very vexatiously prosecute the Quakers in the County of Leicester, and in the Town and County of Nottingham, and his Majestie being pleased...
A Collection of the Sufferings

LEICESTERSHIRE, &c. 1666.

"pleased to extend his Favour to those of that Perdition, his Majesty would have your Grace direct the Justices of Peace to give no Sort of Countenance to the said John Smith, and his Prosecution against the Quakers. My Lord, "I am for his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, &c.

"Your Grace's most faithful humb' Servant,

SUNDERLAND, P."

Upon this Discouragement which the Justices were directed to give the Informers, and such as made a Trade of Preying on conscientious Subjects, the Persecution in this County abated: Wherefore we take our Leave of Leicestershire, and proceed to Lincolnshire.

CHAP. XXIV.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

ANNO 1654.

THE first Sufferer among this People in this County was Elizabeth Hooton, who for bearing her Testimony to the Truth in the Place of publick Worship at Beckingham was imprisoned five Months.

ANNO 1655. The said Elizabeth Hooton was again imprisoned twelve Weeks for exhorting the People to Repentance: Which William Teff also attempting to do in the Steepel-house at Raifon, was dragged out thence by the Head and Feet. In this Year also, Edmund Woolfe, being chosen Contable, and refusing to take the usual Oath to qualify for that Office, was fined 5L. And in the same Year, John Pidd, of Beckingham, for refusing to pay Tithe, suffered ten Weeks Imprisonment.

ANNO 1657. Thomas Bromley, summoned to serve on a Jury, and refusing to Swear, was fined 4s. and suffered Diffrels of his Goods to the Value of 8s. He was afterward imprisoned in Lincoln Caflle, at the Suit of the Priest of Fillingham, where, after four Months, he died, being old and infirm, and sometimes wanting Necessaries. The Woman, who kept the Goal, pitying his Age and Poverty, gave him Leave now and then to go into the Town to earn something toward his Support; but for her Lenity, Ralph Hallingworth, his Procurator, petitioned the Judge to have his fined. He laid down his Head in Peace, as a faithful Witness against the Antichristian Oppression of Tithes. John Harvey, of Spalding, fined 10s. for refusing to Swear, had his Goods taken away to the Value of 21s.

William Willows and Thomas Edwards, because they could not take an Oath, were refus'd their Freedom of Boston Corporation, to which they had a Right, and William Willows was so excessively fined by the Mayor for opening his Shop, that he was obliged to remove his Habitation.

William Wallace, a Scotchman, standing to sell Cloth in Boston Market, had some of his Goods taken away by the Mayor's Order, under Pretence that he had no Right to sell any there, but in Reality for being a Quaker, since that Privilege was not denied to other Foreigners.

George Reeve, of Spalding, being summoned to the Quarter Sessions, appeared there with his Hat on, for which he was sent to the House of Correction as a Disturber of the Peace.

Edmund
Chap. 24. of the People called QUAKERS.

Edmund Woolsey, riding through Boston to a Meeting, was fined for travelling on the Sabbath, and had his Mare taken from him by the Mayor's Order. He was shortly after committed to Lincoln Goal, at the Suit of Francis Bull, an Impropritor, or Farmer of Tithes: After about a Year's Imprisonment he died: A faithful and conscientious Man, and acknowledged to be so even by his Proctor, who said, He believed Edmund would have paid him his Tithe, had he thought them his Right.

ANNO 1658. Arnold Trueblood was committed to Lincoln Goal for Tithes, and after many Weeks Confinement died there.

In the same Year John Piddd, of Buckingham, was again imprisoned six Months: Also John Seelie, of Lorton, a poor Labourer, was committed to Prifon for a small Demand for Tithes: And Robert Angleyburn, for a Claim of 4l. was imprisoned till an Acquittance of his paid the Proctor 9l. 16s. Also Richard Pidd and Joseph Stokes were detained several Weeks in Lincoln Castle for Tithes, till discharged by Order of a Committee of Parliament.

Hezekiah Craft, of Egle, for a Demand of 6l. 15s. 4d. for Tithes, was imprisoned seventeen Weeks, and after his Release thence, had his Cattle taken away to the Value of 40l. Also John Wrehfc, James Hutchinson, and John Johnfion, were kept in Prifon till some of their Relations, for Demands of 1l. 15s. 10d. for Tithes, paid their Proctors 6l. 10s.

Edward Edwards, of Auncets on the Isle of Axholme, was prosecuted for Tithes to an Execution, when, to prevent the Seizure of his Bed and Goods, his Mother paid the Proctor 20l.

John Whitehead, Robert Fowler, and George Reeve, for uttering some Christian Exhortation to the People assembled in their Place of Worshipp at Boston, were clapt up in Prifon, and the said George Reeve had Irons put upon him as if he were a Felon, and was kept in that Manner in a Cold Place in Winter. William Jeff, for reproving some People in the Street at Market-Rafon for their Swearing and Prophanences, was barbarously used, and both he and his Wife were beaten and flomed out of the Town. Also Edmund Woolfey, for publicly telling againft their Use of vain Sports and Gaming, was by the rude People at Heapham forely beaten and abused, and had much of his Blood spilt.

ANNO 1659. Robert Whitman, of Dunnington, and Vincent Fretheringham, and his Son, were imprisoned for Tithes in the Castle at Lincoln. Richard Parnefl, of Epworth, for 3d. ²½d. demanded by the Priest for Smoke-penny, had taken from him about Midsummer this Year, Goods worth 13s. Several others in this and the two preceding Years, for Demands of 1l. 17s. 2d. for Steepf-houfe Rates, had Goods taken from them to the Value of 7l. 0s. 4d.

ANNO 1660. In the Month called April, William Jeff, Edward Willey, and John Coper, were committed to Prifon for Tithes. And Thomas Hampfled, of Wightstone, for a Demand of 1l. 19s. for Tithes, had his Goods taken away to the Value of 10l. Robert Parker, for a Claim of 2l. 15s. Goods worth 10l. 3s. 4d. and James Watfon, for 7l. Goods to the Value of 21l. In the same Year Alexander Cheefman, Robert Peekefer, Thomas Groves, William Berrier, and George Reeve, for Demands of 4l. 13s. 6d. for Tithes, had Goods taken from them to the Amount of 9l. ³½s. Also William Phillips, for the fame Caufe suffered Distrefs of Goods to the Value of 5l. 5s. And Richard Robinson had three Sheep and two Lambs taken away for a Claim of 11s. for Tithes.

On the 8th of the Month called May, John Smith and Robert Harrison, both of Sixhill, being cited to appear before the Justices for not paying toward the Repairs of the Steeple-houfe, and appearing with their Hats on, the Caufe for which they were summoned was lett drop, and the Justices sent them to Goal for a pretended Contempt of Authority in standing covered before them.

ANNO 1661. Thomas Richardson was committed to the County Goal on an Attachment out of the Exchequer for Tithes.
On the 13th of November this Year, John Whitehead, taken at the House of Humphry Cod at Binborough, was by the Justices tent Prisoner to Lincoln Castle, where he lay three Months.

ANNO 1662. John Whitehead was again committed to Prison by the following Mitimus, viz.,

"To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at the Castle of Lincoln,

"or to his Deputy or Deputies there.

"Lincoln-Lindsey.

FORASMUCH as John Whitehead, of Ouxwicke in the County of York, was, upon Complaint brought before us this Day, by Warrant, for upholding private Meetings, contrary to an Act of Parliament made and provided; and being tendered the Oath of Allegiance by us, being two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Parts and County, according to the Statute in that Case made and provided, did refuse to take the said Oath. These are therefore in the King's Majesty's Name to charge and command you, immediately upon Receipt hereof, to receive him the said John Whitehead into your said Goal, and him there safely keep without Bail or Main-prize until the next general Goal-Delivery, to be held at the said Castle of Lincoln, for the said County: And hereof you are not to fail, as you will answer the Contrary at your Perils. Given under our Hands and Seals this 9th Day of July, in the fourteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, Annoq.

"Dom. 1662.

"MARTIN LISTER,

"JOHN BOSWELL."

About the same Time William Morris, William Bancroft, and John Cleasby, were committed to the said Prison for refusing to Swear. At the Assizes on the 19th of the Month called July, they were ordered to remain in Prison till the next Quarter Sessions; but the Justices related William Bancroft sooner, in Compassion to his old Age and Infirmities; William Morris was also discharged at a petty Sessions intervening. At the Quarter Sessions on the 7th of October, John Whitehead and John Cleasby were indicted for refusing the Oath of Allegiance, fined £1 each, and recommitted till Payment. On the 14th of December, Vincent Barrow, John Tidding, Thomas Torksey, Robert Kelsey, Peter Moody, Thomas Barrow, Charles Tate, John Clark, William Clark, Richard Parnell, John Spicer, and Thomas Halifax, were taken at a Meeting, and for refusing to Swear, committed to Prison. At a general Sessions on the 13th of the next Month they were fined 30s. each, and set at Liberty.

On the 5th of October, Samuel Davy, Henry Wilton, Gregory Sherwin, William Garnall, John Thompson, Stephen Willlongby, George Reeve, John May, Susan Thomas, Margaret Smith, Rebecca Preston, and Ellen Wilton, were committed to Spalding Prison, but after five Days were all set at Liberty, except Samuel Davy, to whom the Justices tendered the Oath of Allegiance, and upon his Refusal to take it sent him to Lincoln Castle, where he continued Prisoner about twenty two Weeks. On the 12th of the same Month, Thomas Summers, Christopher Clark, John Snell, Edward Fisher, John Sandby, and Thomas Mathers, were apprehended at a religious Meeting, and committed to Spalding Prison, where they continued about a Quarter of a Year.

At a Sessions held at Cowper on the 14th of the Month called January, Thomas Markham, Robert Rockhill, William Williamson, John Rockhill, and Thomas Benyon, were fined 20s. each, having been taken at a Meeting, and detained in the Custody of the Constable till that Sessions. About the 5th of the next Month, James Taylor, Thomas Norton, and Robert Walker, three poor Men,
Men, were committed to Lincoln Castle for Tithes. And at the Assizes on the 19th of the Month called March, John Glentoff, after eight Months Imprisonment, for refusing to Swear, was let at Liberty.

ANNO 1663. At a Quarter Sessions on the 28th of the Month called April, John Whitehead, after more than nine Months Imprisonment for refusing to take an Oath, was discharged by the Justices, upon the Intercession of Captain Fosler, a compassionate Man, and one who bore some Authority under the Earl of Lindsey. During his Imprisonment, John Timms, Edward Tishton, and George Biller, were committed to the same Goal, and lay there three Months, for abstaining themselves from the publick Worship.

On the 22d of December, Charles Hewett, of Grantham, Baker, after a Prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court for not coming to his Parish Church, and not hearing Divine Service there, was Excommunicated, and by a Writ de Excommunicato capitando committed to Lincoln Castle.

ANNO 1664. Robert Bagby, of Croyland, professed for Absence from the publick Worship, was committed to Prison by a Writ de Excommunicato capitando on the 30th of the Month called May. And by a like Writ, for the same Cause, William Hayworthingham, of Somercotes, was also sent to Goal on the 25th of the Month called August in the same Year; and about the same Time William Brown, of Croyland, and William Parnell, of Epworth.

ANNO 1665. On the 28th of the Month called March, Roger Williams, of Lincoln, Sattler, and on the 10th of September, William Bernier, Robert Scott, John Afton, and William Pevston; and on the 27th of December, William Anthony, of Weston, Husbandman, were committed to Prison on Writs de Excommunicato capitando, in Consequence of Prosecutions in the Spiritual Courts for Non-Attendance at the publick Worship.

ANNO 1666. In the Month called July, Robert Richardson was imprisoned in Lincoln Goal by the Sheriff's Warrant, upon an Attachment out of the Exchequer on a Prosecution there for Tithes.

ANNO 1667. In September, William Clark and Robert Freeman, and in the Month called January, William Garland, of Gainsborough, having been prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, were committed to Prison by Attachments out of that Court.

In this Year, for refusing to take an Oath when tendered them at a Court-Leet,

- Thomas Parnell suffered Distress of Goods worth 11 s. 6d.
- William Maffey of Sutton, to the Value of 8 l. 0 s. 0 d.
- John Morley of Adlin-Fleet, to the Value of 2 l. 3 s. 0 d.

Also Christopher Wilson, of Adlin-Fleet, had six Bushels of Barley taken from him for the same Cause.

ANNO 1668. Vincent Fratheringham, of Hykeham, was committed to Prison in the Month called January, on an Attachment out of the Exchequer for Tithes. And about this Time Joseph Pope, at Irby, after he had suffered Distresses of Corn, Wool, Sheep, Hogs, Hay, and other Things, to the Value of 18 l. 12 s. 10 d. for Tithes claimed by John Harnes, Priest of that Parish, was by the Priest's Influence on the Bailiffs of the Town, and his Application to the Steward of the Lady Hallis, and their Misrepresentations to her, turned out of his Farm.

ANNO 1669. On the 19th of the Month called August, George Craggs, Priest of Anderby, with three Servants, came to William Cliff, of that Town, as he was lading his Corn, and demanded Tithes, which, because William refused to give him, the Priest ordered his Servants to strike the said William and Katharine his Wife, saying, They are excommunicated Persons, and if you knock them on the Head, there is no Law against you: I will be your Warrant. The Way is clear. This Priest called himself a Protestant, but was eager to put
A Collection of the Sufferings  

Vol. I.

LINCOLN-SHIRE, 1669.

put in Practise the worst Part of Popery: His Servants not anwering his Purpose, he himself struck the said Katharine with a Fork, and her Husband deiring him to forbear and not abuse his Wife, who was then with Child, the Priest enraged took up another Fork, and puth her violently on the Body several Times, and threw her down; he also said to his Servants in his Fury, Fieb thy Sword, I will be revenged of them. In short, the poor Woman was sorely afflicted, much hurt and bruised, so that the soon after miscarried of two Children, one of which had plain Marks of the Blows received, and the her self was in great Danger of her Life. Within a few Days after this Barbarity to the Woman and her unborn Babes, the Priest also cast her Husband into Prison by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, by that Means burying the Man alive, whom he could not excite his Servants to kill. It happened within a few Weeks after that the Priest himself also died: Upon whose Death, observing People made such Reflections as naturally did rise from the recent Notice they had taken of the Man’s Imprisonment, the Injury done to his Wife, and the Death of her two Children, as aforesaid.

In this Year also, Samuel Fronting, Robert Smith, John Potter, and Robert Aikinjon, were imprisoned by Attachments on Proceedings in the Court of Exchequer for Tithes.

ANNO 1670. On the 5th of the Month called June, Thomas Richardson, of Monkys-Chapel, for a Meeting at his House, suffered Diffires of Goods to the Value of 29l. 6s. 8d. Also William Pidd, John Betts, George Waters, John Waters, Thomas Aikin, and Thomas Swolfg, for being at the same Meeting, had Goods taken from them worth 3l. 18s. 10d. In the same Year the said John Waters, for a Meeting held at his House, had Goods taken from him worth 29l. And from Thomas Richardson and William Cliff, for being at that Meeting, Goods were taken worth 18s.

For Meetings at Gedney in Holland, Goods were taken

From Robert Binks, for a Meeting at his House, to the Value of

Nathanael Gregg, for a Meeting at his House 20 o 0
Richard Kitson, for his Wife 1 4 0
Nathanael Gregg, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Sowerter, Richard Wilton, George Reeve, and Henry Wilson 5 11 1
Edward Tijdell, for a Meeting at his House 13 10 0
Alice Proctor, James Field, and Stephen Willoughby 2 14 0
George Sberwine and William Clark 1 18 0
Ralph Anthony, of Westwor, for a Meeting at his House 12 0 0
John Scoote, for being at that Meeting 2 9 0
John Titumes, of Morden, for a Meeting at his House 5 14 0
Samuel Waters, Thomas Matters, and John Speck 2 7 0

Sudden Death of a persecuting Priest, and of an Informer.

A busy Informer at this Time, named John Hunley, was warned by one Lancelot Marshall of the Judgments of God upon Persecutors, and put in Mind of the sudden Death of one William Carter, Priest of Honington, a Promoter of Persecution there, and very active in causing Diffires to be made, who, as he was coming from the High Constable’s House, was struck with Sickness, and soon after found dead in his Bed, unknown to the People where he lodged. Hunley took this Friendly Monition amiss, and was very angry, and threatened the Friends at the Meeting where it was given, warning them to appear before the Justice next Morning. But so it happened that Hunley was suddenly

* The Informers swore she was at a Meeting when she was ten Miles distant.
of the People called QUAKERS.

Death; and his own Sifter reported, that she never saw any Perfon die so strangely.

* Thomas Everett, of Honington, for Meetings at his Houfe, Goods worth
  1. s. d.
  40 0 0
  John Peachell, of Carlton, to the Value of
  14 18 0
Charles Hewett, Henry Hewett, Christopher
  2 11 4
Smith, John Killingley, and John Richardjon
  10 0
Joseph and Benjamin Roper, Goods worth
  3 11 0

† Thomas Summers and John Wilkinson
  62 0 4

Richard Pidd, of Beckettingham, for Meetings at his Houfe, Goods worth
  17 3 6
Richard Burdett, William Burdett, and Mary
  2 12 4
Parker
John Green, George Lucas, and John Trueblood
  2 17 0

22 12 10

For Meetings in the Ife of Asbole, and at Gainfborough, and Places ad- 

From John Urry, Goods to the Value of
  Christopher Edwards
  18 0 0
John Pitwoorib and Richard Parnel
  33 10 0
William Edington, Alice Tate, and John Clark
  1 16 9
Robert Everett, Peter Naylor, and Thomas Taylor
  9 1 0
Adam Fosser, George Boulder, and Thomas Tee
  4 16 4
Thomas Peee and Henry Simpson
  14 10 0
Henry Garland
  37 3 0

125 5 1

Taken also for other Meetings,
From John Walcott, of Helperingham, Goods worth
  2 0 0
  2 10 0
John Pidd, Henry Carlton, Mary Sharp, John
  4 10 0
Moore, and Marjery Carnell

There had been taken, some Time before, for abfenting themselves from the National Worship,

From Henry Wilson, of Gedney, for himself and Wife
  Robert Ajbten, Richard Pitman, and Thomas Birs
  2 13 4
  3 18 0

6 11 4

ANNO 1671. On the 25th of the Month called July, for a Meeting at
the Houfe of John Willoughby, of Wigoto, on a pretended Information of a
Preacher's

* Several Perfons, who had purchafed some of Thomas Everett's Goods, were fo troubled
in Mind that they could not reft till they had refored them to the Owner.
† The faid Thomas Summers, for telling the Perfons who made the Diftrefls, that they did
not at all according to Law when they took Goods, which he told them were not his, was
prosecuted at the Quarter Scions, and committed to Prifon.
Preacher's being there, of which the only Evidence was, that one of the Informers heard a Man say, 'Lord: Goods were taken by Distrefs.'

From William Dixon and William Barrows, to the Value of
Robert Witheman, John Fatherby, and William Sawyer
Judith Birks, John Willoughby, and Richard Pattman
Mary Mitchell, William Bladsmith, and William Birks
Taken also from Robert Grimball, Goods worth

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l.</td>
<td>s.</td>
<td>d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \text{Total: 48} \text{ l. 8 s. 6 d.} \]

ANNO 1672. In September, Robert Reader, of Garthorp, was committed to Prison for Tithes, at the Suit of Robert Barnard Impropriator: In the Month called January, William Bladsmith, of Swinehead, was also imprisoned for Tithes at the Suit of John Newton: And in the same Year Henry Wilton, of Gedney, was committed on a Common-Plais Writ, at the Suit of Peregrine Moore Priest: Also John Potter and William Garland were shut up in Lincoln Castle by an Exchequer Process for Tithes, at the Suit of John Coop a Priest.

Thomas Scott, and Robert Aldton, of Crowle, for refusing to take an Oath, when summoned on a Jury, were fined, the Former 40 s. and the Latter 5 l. and had taken from them, the Former an Horfe worth 6 l. and the Latter Goods to the Value of 7 l. 10 s.

In this Year King Charles the Second issued his Letters Patent for discharging out of Prifon the Quakers then confined at the King's Suit, by which Ralph Harbottle, John Williamfon, Charles Hewett, Richard Parrel, William Hogwoodingham, Roger Williams, William Cliff, William Phillips, and John Bayley, were released from their Imprisonment in Lincoln Castle.

ANNO 1673. In the Month called May, Christopher Edwards, Thomas Halifax, and John Robinson, all of Epworth, and Richard Parrel, of Haxey, for refusing to pay Easter-Offertours, were sent to Prifon at the Suit of James Gardiner a Priest. Thomas Parrel had taken from him, for Tithes, an Horfe, a Colt, four Cows, and two Steers worth 20 l. at the Prosecution of William Doncar, Priest of Willingham. Also Robert Grimball, for the fame Caufe, had four Steers taken away worth 10 l.

Thomas Scott was this Year again summoned on a Jury, and for refusing to Swear, again fined 5 l. for which Goods were taken from him to the Value of 10 l. Thomas Pickance and Thomas Humphry had also their Goods taken by Distrefs for refusing to Swear; and Thomas Waddington, because he would not take the Oath of a Churchwarden, was excommunicated.

ANNO 1673. On the 15th of the Month called May, Robert Reader was imprisoned for Tithes, at the Suit of Robert Barnard. In the fame Month William Edlington, of Grofeand in the Ille of Haxey, and in the Month called July following, Robert Berriee, of Crowle, were committed to Lincoln Castle, by Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of Edward Coggins and Thomas Powler Impropriators.

On the 15th of the Month called June, Christopher Edwadrs, John Robinson, and Thomas Halifax, after above a Year's Confinement at Lincoln, were carried up to London, and there committed to the Fleet Prifon, at the Suit of James Gardiner Priest of Epworth, whose Demand on all three of them did not amount to more than four Shillings. On the 3d of the Month called August, Thomas Wrisle was sent to Prifon by an Attachment out of the Exchequer, and in September, James Dixon, of Crowle, was brought Prifoner to Lincoln Castle by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of Solomon Abburn Priest; as was also Thomas Everett by the fame Writ. On the 8th of October, John Clark, of Garthorp, Matthew Gammore, and Joane Marjorib, of Ludington, Willow, were imprisoned for not paying Easter-Offertours, at the Suit of Thomas Farmer Priest. Taken also about this Time from Edward Ceebyam, for Tithes, Goods worth 10 l. 19 s. 6 d. at the Suit of Robert Barnard.
Chap. 24. of the People called Quakers.

Barraud Impropriator: And from Thomas Everett, by John Towne Impropriator of Sudbrook, Goods to the Value of 10l.

Taken also this Year, for refusing to pay Steeple-house Rates, from William Molls, Samuel Tranting, and Herbert Ingram, for 15s. demanded, Goods worth 1l. 9s. And from Christopher Bavin Goods worth 2s. 8d.

Taken likewise for Absence from the National Worship,

From Richard Burdet, James Roper, and John Killingley, Goods worth
John Richardson, William Maffey, and Daniel Brittain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Burdet, James Roper,</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Killingley</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Richardson, William</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maffey, Daniel Brittain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

George Waters, for attending religious Meetings, suffered Diffreys of Goods to the Value of 23l. And Thomas Richard son and William Pidd to the Value of 1l. 4s.

ANNO 1675. For a Meeting at the House of Alice Bunbee, of Peter-Hamworth, Widow, were taken by Diffreys,

From the said Widow Bunbee, Cattle worth
Peter Bunbee and Nicholas Johnson, to the Value of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter Bunbee and Nicholas</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abraham Morris, of Lincoln, Mercer, for being at the same Meeting, was fined 10l. for a Preacher, and 5l. for himself, for which they took Stuff out of his Shop which cost him 19l. 7s. 8d. He appealed to the Quarter Sessions, but got no Relief.

In this Year Thomas Everett, for not paying Tithes, had four Draught-Bullocks taken from him worth 20l. And John Batlcock, of Wainsfleett, for refusing to pay toward the Repairing of the Steeple-house, was committed to Prison on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo.

ANNO 1676. On the 26th of the Month called March, Katherine Cliff was committed to Prison for Tithes, at the Suit of John Ossberry, Priest of Anderby. On the 8th of the Month called June, Thomas Brown was sent to Prison for Tithes, at the Suit of John Hackley, Priest of Partney, and on the 5th of the Month called July, James Watkins and John Watkin, of Waddington, were imprisoned at Lincoln on a Writ of Rebellion for not paying Tithes; at the Suit of John Barraud their Parish Priest.

In this and the preceding Year, several Persons in this County had Corn taken out of their Fields to the Value of 17l. 7s. 6d.

ANNO 1677. About this Time William Brown and Robert Man, both of Belton, were committed to Lincoln Caflle, at the Suit of the Churchwardens, so called, on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo. Thomas Everett had his Hay taken by one Wharton, Priest of Carlton, to the Value of 3l. and from several others was Corn taken to the Amount of 13l. Os. 8d.

ANNO 1678. On the 10th of the Month called Angriff, Alice Belloces, of Lincoln, was committed to the Caflle there, at the Suit of John Thomas, Priest of Waxhead. And on the 22d of November, Thomas Robinson, of Brant-Broughten, and Samuel Hall, were sent to the same Prison at the Suit of John Chapple Priest. The said Thomas Robinson had also his Cattle taken by Execution to the Value of 15l. 15s.

In this and the preceding Year, Corn was taken from Thomas Everett to the Value of 17l. 10s. And in this Year several other Persons had also their Corn taken away to the Amount of 117l. 3s. 1d. Taken also for Demands of 1l. 15s. 5d. 4d. for Steeple-house Rates, from several Persons, Sheep, Hogs, and other Things, worth 8l. Also Thomas Parrel, for refusing to pay the Parish Clerk’s Wages, had an Horse taken from him worth 2l. 19s.
From Thomas Robinson, of Brant-Broughton, for being at a Meeting at Beckingham on the 24th of the First Month 1677-8, were taken four fat Bullocks worth 34l. 10s. by Warrant from Christopher Nevil, of Harmston, a Justice of the Peace. And by another Warrant from the same Justice, for a Fine of 40l. for another Meeting at the same Place, on the 31st of the First Month 1678, he had taken from him eighteen of his best young Sheep, one Pair of Steers, four Draught-Bullocks, and four fat Bullocks, worth 44l. 11s. The four fat Bullocks were fold by Thomas Kelsey the Conifiable to John Capp a Butcher, who hearing on what Account they were taken, declined his Bargain. Then all the ten Steers and Bullocks were drove to Grantham Market, but no Body would buy them; thence they were driven to Sleaford, where one Parker bought the four fat Bullocks for 27l. but when he underfooted that they had been taken by the Act, he also threw up his Bargain. Then they drove the Beefst to Lincoln, but could find no Chapman, for the People looking on them as the Spoile of Conscience, would not buy them. At length the Conifiable drove them all to Sir Christopher Nevil the Justice, by whose Warrant they had been taken, but he, after keeping them fourteen Days, and finding no Purchaser, and being unwilling to take them himself, restored them to the right Owner, on Consideration that the same or others of like Value would probably be upon the Land at any Time: For he, though willing to execute the Law according to his Office, was of a more generous Disposition than to seek Advantage to himself by the Loss of his Neighbours. The eighteen Sheep worth about 14l. were sold privately out of the Market to a poor Man of Grantham for 10l. 7s. The chief Promoter of this Prosecution was John Chapple, Priest of Brant-Broughton, who perceiving the Conifiable not forward in making Differties, and breaking up Meetings, lent him a menacing Letter, viz.

"Brant-Broughton, April 9th, 1678.

THOMAS KELSEY,

I CANNOT but wonder that any King's Officer should be so backward in executing the King's Laws, as I find you to be: Methinks you should have gone to Sir Christopher Nevil, had you had no other Inducement thereto save only Civility to Sir Francis Fane, who desired you so to do: You cannot now, as you did then, pretend the Want of an Horfe. I have lent my Man on purpose to join with you in giving Information to the Justices concerning the late Conventicle held at Broughton, and if you refuse to act, I have ordered my Man to make his Complaint to the Bench. If your Landlord, Mr. Pierpoint, be informed how you and others have behaved your selves in this Business, I know that he will not thank you for your Reminifces; for whatever his Tenants at Broughton may be, I am he is a Perfon more zealous for the Church. No more at present, from

"Your Friend,

"JOHN CHAPPLE."

By such Means as this the Parish Officers were sometimes prompted to act against their own Inclinations, the Priests exciting the Justices to punish by Fines and Imprisonment for Neglect of Duty such of them whose Christian Moderation made them unwilling to prosecute their conscientious Neighbours.

ANNO 1679. In this Year sundry Percéfes had Corn taken out of their Grounds for Tith to the Value of 169l. 13s. 5d.

On the 13th of the Month called August, William Brown, of the Isle of Haxey, was carried Prisoner to the Cattle at Lincoln, at the Suit of Robert Bernard Tithe-farmer. On the 16th of September, Thomas Gifford, of Esgord, was committed to the fame Prison, at the Suit of Richard Horan, Priest of Haxey. On the 19th of November, William Smith, of Haxey, was also sent to the fame Goal, at the Suit of Joseph Tridell Tithe-farmer, and on the 27th of
of the Month called January, Robert Kilglingly was committed thither at the Suit of Michael Mitchel, Priest of Pucherbeck.

Taken this Year, for not paying Steep-houfe Rates, from Eubace Morecraft, and others at Suffolk, Goods worth 4l. 16s. 2d.

At the Affizes at Lincoln, in the Month called April this Year, Thomas Swain was convicted on the Statute of 20l. per Month for one Month’s Abfence from the National Worship. And Thomas Billing was prosecuted on the same Statute, and committed to Lincoln Caflle.

ANNO 1680. In the Month called May, John Hopkins, of Welfton, and Jonab Titians, of Marton, for not paying toward the Repairs of the Steep-houfe there, were imprisoned by Writs de Excommunicato caipiendo. And on the 18th of the next Month, Robert Alfton, Robert Berrier, James Dixon, and Francis Brown, all of the Parifh of Crewle in the Isle of Axfe, were committed to Lincoln Caflle for refusing to pay several Sums demanded of them for Wages of the Parifh-Clerk, and were continued Prisoners there till the next Affizes. In this Year also John Ayftrope was Prisoner in this County on a Writ de Excommunicato caipiendo.

ANNO 1681. Taken, for Tithe of Corn and Pulfe, out of their Fields from several Perifons in this County, to the Value of 88l. 4s.

ANNO 1682. In November was a Meeting at a Place called St. Martin’s belonging to the Town of Stamford; to which came an Informer, named Hanks, of Market-Deeping, and another Perfon whom he had hired to affift him. These brought with them some Parifh-Officers, and without producing any Warrant carried thofe that were met before a Juflice, and made Oath, that William Collington, of Stamford, preached in that Meeting, when indeed he had not, but the Meeting was held throughout in Silence: However the Juflice certified the Mayor of Stamford according to the Information fawn before him, whereupon the Goods of the said William Collington were feized to the Value of 20l.

John Whitehead was committed to Prifon at Lincoln on the 22d of the third Month 1682, for preaching at an Assembly at the Houfe of Thomas Sprotts in Sutton: At the Affizes on the 31ft of the Fifth Month then next following, the Oath of Allegiance was tendered him by the Judge, and he recommitted till the next Affizes, which was on the 5th of the Month called March 1682-3, at which he was indicted, and committed to Prifon again under Sentence of Premunire.

Taken this Year from unfrivy Perifons, for Tithe of Corn and other Things, out of the Fields, to the Value of 76l. 12s.

ANNO 1683. In this Year the Amount of Corn, Pulfe, &c. taken out of the Field from several Perifons in this County, was 42l. 17s. 4d.

Taken from William Homan, of Pofyerton, for 7s. 4d. demanded for repairing the Steep-houfe there, Goods worth 2l. 1s. 6d.

Jane Rednings, a poor Widow, for a Meeting at her Houfe in Stamford, had all her Goods taken from her to the Value of 10l. 0s. 0d.

Taken also from William Collington and Elizabeth Mol, for being at the fame Meeting, Goods worth 16 15 2

Taken by Diftreff, for a Meeting at the Houfe of Francis Brown, of Crewle, a Mare, two Cows with Calves, ten Quarters of Malt, and other Corn, to the Value of 27 19 2

Taken also for Abfence from the National Worship, from William Brown, Jane Davis, Edward Cheefman, and John Pifworth, Goods worth 2l. 0s. 6d. And from Joseph Medly, William Abby, William Tates, and John Eldridge, to the Value of 1l. 13s. 6d.

Thomas Heads, of Thurby, had his Goods feized several Times for frequenting religious Meetings: At length for a Meeting at his Houfe on the 24th of the suffering of others.
Lincolnshire 1684.

The month called June, the Officers took all the Household Goods he had left, worth about 30l. and so exceedingly rigid were they in the Seizure, that they pulled the Bedclothes away from under his Wife then lying in with Child. They came several times after to search for more Goods, but finding none, went their Way dissatisfied, muttering to themselves the old Proverb, Where nothing is to be had, the king must lose his Right. Taken also for Meetings at several Times, from Joseph Lee, of Brown, Goods worth 1l. 18s. 6d. From John Milner, of South-Witham, a Cow, Sheep, and other Things, to the Value of 7l. 10s. And from William Rant, of Swinehead, seven Beasts worth 14l.

Anno 1684. Taken this Year, for Tithe, out of the Fields from several Persons, Corn, Pullet, &c. to the Value of 51l. 0s. 6d.

On the 15th of the Month called April, Samuel Everett, William Brown, Robert Killingley, Thomas Wrefle, and Thomas Robinson, were Prisoners in Lincoln Castle for not paying Tithes; also John Baldock, James Dixon, Edward Cheesman, John Asprope, Robert Everett, and William Turner, imprisoned on Writs de Excommunicato capendo, for refusing to pay Tithes and Steeple-house Rates: And Thomas Atkins, Polyxena Hicks, Thomas Stubbs, Edward Hairly, Richard Page, and Daniel Page, who having been taken at their religious Meetings, were sent to Prison by an Order of Session. John Tread was at the same Time a Prisoner on the Statute of 20l. per Month for 100l. for five Months Abstinence from the National Worship.

In this Year also, for Weekly Fines of 1s. called Sunday Shillings, imposed for Absence from the Parish-Church, were taken from Thomas Heads, John Milner, John Sinjon, Robert Parkinson, and Elizabeth Sugden, Goods and Apparel worth 4l. 9s. 6d. This Elizabeth Sugden was a poor Servant, from whom they took her best Clothes worth 16s.

On the 15th of the Month called June, Richard Dearing, Thomas Clifton, and Richard Grantham, all of Gedney, were cited into the Ecclesiastical Court, at the Suit of Auguyfin Finch, Priest of Gedney, and they not appearing, the Court certified Sir John Oldfield and Walter Johnson Justices, of their Contempt, who thereupon committed them to the House of Correction at Spalding.

On the 3d of the Month called July was a Meeting for Church-Affairs, such as providing for the Poor, and the like good Offices, at the House of Joane Wray, of Fulbeck, Widow: Intelligence was given of this Meeting to Justice Thoral, of Grantham, by a rambling Woman, who used to stroll about the Country begging, and blowing an Horn. Upon this Beldam's Information the said Justice Thoral and Christopher Berisford, of Leadenham, another Justice, came to the Meeting and found John Whitehead exhorting his Friends to Charity and Liberality, suitable to the Occasion of their Meeting. The Justices took the Names of most that were present, and fined them, for which Fines Justice Thoral granted Warrants of Diftrefs, by which the Officers took

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Petitioner</th>
<th>Tithes</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Other Goods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joane Wray, ten Beasts and thirty eight Sheep worth</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Robinson, of Brant-Broughton, two Steers</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Richardton, of Hough, Corn worth</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Walsey, of Normington, a Pair of Oxen</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Pickworth, of Skefford, Goods worth</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Everett, of Havercle, Pewter</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Everett, Anne Frateringham, Joseph Frateringham,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bundy, and William Holman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 72 | 13 | 2 |

The Beasts and Sheep taken from Joane Wray were driven from Market to Market, but no Body would buy them: At length one Edward Wright redeemed them by paying the Fine of 20l, without her Knowledge.

John
CHAP. 24. of the People called QUAKERS.

John Frothingham was committed to Prison by a Sessions Process against him, for Absence from the National Worship.

On the 19th of the Month called April this Year, John Whitehead was imprisoned under Sentence of Premunire for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, and Thomas Hooton was for the fame Cause sent to Prison by an Order of Sessions.

Thomas Heads, for refusing to Swear that his Mother was buried in Woolen, though he offered to have affirmed the same, was fined, and had taken from him a Cow and other Things to the Value of 31. 10s.

On the 19th of the Month called July, Mary Waterman, of Stepneys, Widow, was taken Prisoner by an Attachment for Tithes, at the Suit of Thomas Tansun Priest, and on the 17th of October following was removed to Lincoln Castle.

On the 4th of the Month called January, John Ingram, of Cubet in Holland, was taken by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, and committed to Lincoln Castle for refusing to pay 9d. toward the Repairs of the Steeple-houfe at Wobn: And Thomas Orson was also committed at the same Time for 4s. demanded for the fame Use. Likewise William Turner, who was then in Prison, had four Beasts taken from him by the Wardens of Andely, valued at 7l.

ANNO 1685. About the 12th of the Month called April, Thomas Tainby and Joseph Frothingham, with William Hobman, were taken at a religious Meeting, and sent to Prison by the Mayor and Recorder of Waddington. Also Richard Stanley, Robert Stanley, James Watkins, and Thomas Arber, for being at the same Meeting, had their Names given in to the Mayor, who sent Soldiers for them, and committed them to Prison. At the Sessions not long after they were indicted for a Riot, fined and sent back to Prison. But William Hobman and Thomas Tainby were let at Liberty upon some of their Relations paying their Fines.

On the 20th of September, Henry Clipson, a Justice's Clerk, came to the Meeting-houfe at Tainby-woodside, when the Meeting was ended, some of the Assembly being on the Road homeward, and others with their Horses in their Hands ready to depart; Clipson finding no Body in the Houfe was in a Rage, calling them Rogues and Thieves, and desperately swore that there had been a Conventicle, and that he would make Oath of it before his Matter, and accordingly did so: His Matter, John Bond, a Justice, lately put into Commissiôn, took his Clerk's Oath of what he had not seen, and thereupon convicted several Persons, and granted Warrants for Distreffs, which he charged the Officers to return in three or four Days at farthest: By those Warrants were taken,

From Thomas Brown, of Partney, thirty one Sheep worth l. s. d. Distrefls
John Burton, an Ewe worth 17 0 0
George Ballington, of Spilby, Wool worth 0 15 0
Thomas Stubbs, Household Goods, &c. worth 3 1 4
Abraham Scorn, two Horses, a Swine, and Pewter 6 5 0
Robert Brown, for 5l. Fine, an Horse worth 5 0 0

38 1 4

Upon the Information of the aforesaid Clipson, and one Joseph Harrison his Associate, of another Meeting at the same Place, whether they came curving and swearing, the said Justice granted another Warrant on the 18th of October, by which were taken,

From Thomas Stubbs, a Cow, an Hog, Glaziers Tools, 19 3 8 Distrefls
and other Things, to the Value of
William Stanley, a Mare worth 8 0 0
Thomas Brown, a Mare worth 5 0 0

Vol. I. Car. over 32 3 8
A Neighbour of Thomas Stubbs, seeing him deprived of his working Tools, to prevent his total Ruin, after the Officer had sold many of his Goods, purchased the Remainder for 2 l. 10 s. and returned to Stubbs his working Tools, bidding him make Use of them. For such was the Inhumanity of his Prosecutors, that they would have bereft him of the Means of getting his Bread.

About this Time also, the Parish-Officers, of Tansby, came to the Burying-ground adjoining to the Meeting-house there, and, by an Order from the said Justice Bond, sold the Pales and Pots, which fenced in the Ground, to one Ambrose Etherington, who, with his Servant and a Carpenter, carried them away, to the Loss of 12 l. which they cost: So they left the Burying-ground open and exposed to the Beasts, or to the Rudeness of Persons more inhuman, unival attending on such mischiefful Occasions. They also took from a poor Woman, who dwelt in the Meeting-house, and was maintained by Charity, all the Goods she had, worth about 15 s. So that upon the Oaths of those two wicked Informers, Clifton and Harrison, swearing there were Meetings where they saw none, and that there was Preaching where they did not hear any, Justice Bond caused to be taken away as many Cattle and Goods as were computed to be worth 11 l. 14 s.

In this Year also, Benjamin Coggon, of Epworth, was committed to Lincoln Castle, being arrested by a Quitem Writ, at the King’s Suit, for 200 l. for ten Months Abence from the Parish-Church. Also Thomas Richardjbn, John Richardjbn, Edward Wilsy, Ralph Buckell, and John Leeman, were imprisoned by Order of Sessions, for Abence from the publick Worship, but at a subsequent Sessions that Order was annulled. In this Year Edward Cheesman died a Prisoner, having been long confined by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo.

ANNO 1686. In this and the next preceding Year, were taken, for Tithes, out of the Fields from several Persons, Corn, Pulp, &c. to the Value of 120 l. 19 s.

At a Quarter Sessions at Spalding, on the 14th of the Month called January, Stephen Willingbly, John Winkley, John Ingram, Thomas Orfin, Thomas Summers, Robert Kilingley, and Isaac Langillard, were committed to Prison upon Premises, for Abence from their Parish-Church.

ANNO 1687. Taken in this Year, for Tithes of Corn, Hay, &c. out of the Fields of several Persons, to the Value of 55 l. 4 s.

On the 26th of the Month called April this Year, Thomas Brown, of Hartney, was committed to Lincoln Castle by the following Warrant, viz.

"To the Constables of Hartney, &c.

Lincoln-Lindsey.

His Warrant.

W W E. Samuel Fuller Dr. of Divinity, and Nicholas Smith Esq, two of his Majesty’s Justices of the Peace for the said Parts and County, whereof one is of the Quorum, having received Information from the Worshipful William Foley Dr. of Laws, and Vicar-general, and Official Principal of the Right Reverend Father in God Thomas, by divine Permission Lord Bishop of Lincoln, a competent Judge in that Behalf lawfully constituted, by a certain Instrument or Writing under the Seal of his Office, That Thomas Brown, of Hartney aforefaid, in the said Parts and County, Miller, hath been duly summoned to appear before him the said William Foley, or his lawful
of the People called QUAKERS.

Chap. 24. of the People called QUAKERS.

Lincoln, upon a certain Day to the said Thomas Brown, and the Lawful Surrogate, in the Consiistory Court of the Blefled Virgin Mary, of Lincoln, upon a certain Day to the said Thomas Brown, and to answer Francis Garrish, Clerk, Rector of the Rectory and Parish-Church of Hartney aforesaid, in a certain Cause of Subfraction of Tithes and Offerings, and other Duties of Holy-Church, which Summons he out of Contumacy and Obliquitv hath not obeyed; but in such his Disobedience and Contumacy both bitherto perpft, in manifest Contempt of his Majesty's Ecclesiastical Laws: And Request being made to us to assist and aid the Vice-General, and Official Principal, and his Surrogate, to order and reform the said Thomas Brown in the Cause before rehearsed, according to the Power and Authority to us given by Vtue of an Act of Parliament in that Behalf; We his Majesty's Justices, whereof one is of the Quorum as aforesaid, do hereby charge and command you, and every of you, to attach, or caufe to be attached the said Thomas Brown, against whom such Information hath been given and Request made: And that you convey the said Thomas Brown to his Majesty's Goal at the Castle of Lincoln, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, until he the said Thomas Brown shall have found sufficient Sureties to be bound before some of the King's most honourable Privy-Council, or some Justice of the Peace for the said Parts and County, to the Use of our Sovereign Lord the King, to give due Obedience to the Process, Proceedings, and Sentences of the said Ecclesiastical Court, wherein the said Suit or Matter for the Premises doth depend and is. And the Goaler of his Majesty's said Goal at the Castle of Lincoln is hereby required to receive the said Thomas Brown into his said Prison, and him there safely to keep accordingly. Given under our Hands and Seals at Lincoln the first Day of April, in the third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord James the Second, King over England, &c. 1687.

"Samuel Fuller,
Nicholas Smith."

This was Thomas Brown become a Prisoner without any Prospect of being discharged, the original Cause of his Prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court being for Tithes, with the Payment of which he could not in Conscience comply. About the same Time William Blade and William Birks were committed to the same Prison by Attachments out of the Exchequer for Tithes, at the Suit of John Fife, Bayliff, to Sir John Newton: And in the same Year Samuel Everest was also imprisoned there for the same Cause, at the Suit of John Towne, of Sudbrooke, Impriprorator. We mentioned before, in the Year 1684, the Imprisonment of Mary Waterman, and her Removal afterward to Lincoln Castle: We shall next infer a Paper written this Year, being as follows, viz.

"A True Relation of the Sufferings and Death of Mary Waterman, of Stegnses in the County of Lincoln, Widow, who died in Prison at Lincoln the 19th Day of the Second Month called April 1687, for her Testimony against Tithes.

AFTER some vexatious Proceedings in the County Court, by Thomas Tomfon, Priest of Stegnses, against the said Mary Waterman, and Peter Waterman her eldest Son, who was joined Executor to her Husband's Last Will, because for Conscience-like they could not give him Tithes: The said Priest caufed to be taken away from them Goods to the Value of about 20 l. by a Diffringe, but this Proceeding being contrary to Law, they got those Goods again with much Charge: After which, Peter her eldest Son died,
Therefore died, whilst the above said Priest prosecuted the said Peter and Mary Waterman in the Exchequer for the same cause, and after his Death, the said Mary, by an Attachment, was taken Prisoner, at the said Priests Suit, the 19th Day of the Fifth Month 1684, by John Chambers and William Richardson Bayliffs, and by them kept Prisoner at Orby and at Alford till the 17th Day of the eighth Month in the same Year, and then brought to Lincoln Castle by the same Warrant, by the Procurement of the said Priest, where she was detained till the Goaler was encouraged to give her some Liberty by the Kings Proclamation. But the Priest by his Attorney threatening the Sheriff and Goaler, she was remanded to Prifon again, and then by a second Attachment, bearing Date the 19th Day of the Fifth Month 1686, which was delivered to the Goaler by John Chambers Bayliff, she being in Custody upon the Former, which it seems they found was weakened by Contempts being pardoned, and from that Time she was kept more close by the Procurement of the said Priest: So being in a smoky Room she grew weaker and weaker, till she died the 19th of the Second Month 1687, often in her Sicknes thanking God, who strengthened her to give up her Life for her Testimony against Tithes.

And that the aforesaid Priest might totally ruin her and her Family, he also prosecuted Robert Waterman, her second Son, who was with her as a Servant, and managed her Business, and by an Attachment out of the Exchequer upon the 16th of the Sixth Month 1686, the said Robert was arrested, and brought Prisoner to his Mother in Lincoln Castle the 17th of the same Month, though he was not joint Executor with her, and therefore not concerned to pay the Priest Tithes. But through the Mercy of the Sheriff and the Goaler he had some Liberty to go Home and order his Business.

The hard Usage and Death of the said Mary Waterman induced John Whitehead, some Time her Fellow-prisoner, to write to her Prosecutor, the Priest of Stegnefs, as follows, viz.

"Friend Thomas Tomson,

I THOUGHT good hereby to let thee know that Mary Waterman, that defolate Widow, whom thou hast been long pursuing with one vexations Suit after another, died the 19th Day of this Month, being kept close at thy Suit. Therefore search and see, whether in thy Skirts will not be found her Blood, when the Lord shall make Inquisition, and give that heavy Doom mentioned in Mat. xxv. 41. to the End of the Chapter, on those that have not visited his Servants in Prifon. O! where wilt thou appear in that Day, who didst keep that innocent Woman in Prifon for Tithes, or to which of the Saints wilt thou turn, to find an Example for thy horrid Actions. None of the Priests under the Law, except those two wicked Sons of Eli, Hophni and Phineas, which both fell in one Day, did ever force their Maintenance. And among the Ministers of the Gospel, which Christ sent forth, and said, Freely you have received, freely give, Tithes nor forced Maintenance was not so much as mentioned to be received for several Ages. Therefore be ashamed of thy Wickednes and Hardnes of Heart, and repent whilst the Lord gives thee Time and Space, that this thine Iniquity may be blotted out, which is the Desire of "Thy Soul's Friend,

"JOHN WHITEHEAD.

Written the 26th Day of the Second Month 1687.

"P. S. And let thy Repentance be manifest
"by discharging her Son Robert, who hath been wrongfully detained by thee, though not joined Executor with his Mother."
Our Records do not mention how long the said Robert Waterman continued in Prison after his Mother's Decease.

In this Year were taken, for not paying Steepole-houfe Rates, from Thomas Brecn, Thomas Richardson, and John Richardson his Son, Goods to the Value of 4 l. 18 s.

ANNO 1688. Taken this Year out of the Fields for Tithes of Grain, Hay, and other Things, from laundry Persons, to the Value of 8 l. 2 s. 11 d.

ANNO 1689. On the 16th of the Month called July, John Milner, of South-Wilham, as he was fetching Home his Hay, was met by Francis Whiting, Priest of that Place, who, not having got so much for his Tithe as he intended, did beat the said John Milner with a Stick very cruelly: On the 31st of the same Month, as he was binding his Hay, the Priest came to him again, and beat him unmercifully: He did also beat the said John Milner at several other Times with much Cruelty, so that he was disabled to go about his Business, and obliged to lie by it a Quarter of a Year together, by which he sustained great Loss and Damage: After all these Abuses, which the innocent Man bore with Patience, and avenged not himself, but committed his Cause to him who judges righteously, the Priest cited him into the Ecclesiastical Court, where he appeared several Times, and as often complained to them of the Abuses he had suffered, but to no Purpose.

We find that in this Year the Corn taken from several Persons in this Country Tithes, amounted to 100 l. 5 s. 8 d.

ANNO 1690. In the Month called May, John Clark was committed to Lincoln Castle by a Common-Plats Writ for Tithes of Hemp, Flux, Pigs, Hens, Apples, &c. at the Suit of Thomas Pinder, Merchant in London, Son and Executor to a Priest of the same Name.

In this Year also, the Tithes of Grain, taken from this People in this County, amounted to the Sum of 103 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Having thus described the Sufferings in this Country within the Years proposed; we proceed to the City of London and County of Middlesex.

Chap. XXV.

London and Middlesex.

Anno 1655.

One of the earliest Sufferers in the City of London was Anne Downer, a Maiden about thirty Years of Age, the first Person of that Sex who preached publicly in that City: She, for some Expressions against the Preacher who officiated at the Steepole-houfe in Stepney, was committed to the House of Correction, and detained there ten Weeks, and because she refused to work, was beaten with a Rope's End. She was a Woman of excellent Endowments, and became exceeding serviceable in religious Society, a Mother in the Church, fitly qualified to exhort others, and remarkably exemplary in her Christian Care over Persons in Sickness and Poverty.

In the same Year George Bayly, for speaking to the People in the Steepole-houfe of the Parish called St. Giles's in the Fields, after the Priest had ended
his Sermon and Prayer, was sent to New-Prison, and three Days after removed to Newgate, where he lay three Weeks till the Seffions, when no Accusation appeared against him, and the Court seemed willing to discharge him, but demanded of him a Submission and Acknowledgement of his Offence. He answered, that he could not do so without Hypocrisy, because his Conscience did not accuse him of any Offence. This innocent Boldness they called Obliquity, and thereupon required Sureties of his good Behaviour, for refusing which, they sent him to Bridewell, where he was above ten Weeks. About the same Time Ruth Hill, William Markewell, and William Robinson, were also committed to the Houle of Correction, for their Christian Concern to exhort the People when assembled in the Places of publick Worship.

ANNO 1656. In this Year a most rigorous Sentence was pronounced against James Naylor by Authority of Parliament, and most severely executed, the Particulars of which we forbear to mention, in regard that Naylor was, in respect to the Caufe of those Sufferings, cenfur'd by the Generality of those of his own Perfidion, and it is credibly reported, was warned by George Fox himself of the Danger of his Condition: Howbeit, it was very observable, that Naylor endured his extreme Punishment with a Patience afftonishing to the Beholders: And many were of Opinion, that had not the Blindness of their Zeal who condemned him, been at least equal to the Blackness of his Guilt, a Punishment much more moderate might have sufficed. In Justice to that unhappy Sufferer, and to shew the Motives upon which he was, as a sincere Penitent, afterward reconcil'd again to his Friends, we insert the Copy of

"A Paper of James Naylor, written by Way of Recantation after his Fall and Sufferings."

GLORY to God Almighty who ruleth in the Heavens, and in whose Hands are all the Kingdoms of the Earth, who raiseth up and calleth down at his Will, who hath Ways to confound the Exaltation of Man, and to chastise his Children, and to make Man know himself to be as Gras before him, whose Judgments are above the heightest of Men, and his Pity reaches the deepest Misery: And the Arm of his Mercy is underneath, to lift up the Prisoner out of the Pit, and to save such as trust in him from the great Destruction, which vain Man through his Folly brings on himself, who hath delivered my Soul out of Darks, and made Way for my Freedom out of the Prison-house, and ransomed me from the great Captivity; who divides the Sea before him, and removes the Mountains out of his Way, in the Day when he takes upon him to deliver the Oppressed out of the Hand of him that is too mighty for him in the Earth: Let his Name be exalted for ever, and let all Flesh fear before him, whose Breath is Life to his own, but a consuming Fire to the Adversary. And to the Lord Jesu Christ was everlastingl Dominon upon Earth, and his Kingdom above all the Powers of Darks, even that Christ of whom the Scriptures declare, which was, and is, and is to come, the Light of the World to all Generations, of whose Coming I telleth, with the rest of the Children of Light, begotten of the immortal Seed, whose Truth and Virtue now shine in the World, unto the Righteousness of eternal Life, and is the Saviour of all that believe therein, who hath been the Rock of my Salvation, and his Spirit hath given Quietness and Patience to my Soul in deep Affliction, even for his Name's Sake. Praises for ever. But condemned for ever be all those false Worships with which any have idolized my Person in the Night of my Temptation, when the Power of Darks was above; all their cutting off their Clothes in the Way, their Bowings, and Singings, and all the rest of those wild Actions, which did any Way tend to dishonour the Lord, or draw the Mind of any from the Measure of Christ Jesus in themselves, to look at Flesh, which is Gras, or
or to acribe that to the Visible which belongs to Christ Jesus. All that I condemn, by which the pure Name of the Lord hath been any Way blanched through me in that Time of Temptation, or the Spirits of any People grieved that truly love the Lord Jesus throughout the whole World, of what Sort soever.

This Offence I confess, which hath been Sorrow of Heart, that the Enemy of Man's Peace in Christ should get this Advantage in the Night of my Trial, to stir up Wrath and Offences in the Creation of God, a Thing the Simplicity of my Heart did not intend, the Lord knows, who in his endless Love hath given me Power over it to condemn it: And also that Letter lent me to Exeter, by John Stranger, when I was in Prison, with these Words, Thy Name shall be no more James Nayler, but Jesus. This I judge to be written from the Imaginations, and a Fear struck me when I first saw it; and so I put it into my Pocket, close, and not intending any should see it; which they finding on me, spread it abroad, which the Simplicity of my Heart never owned: So this I deny also, that the Name of Christ Jesus is received instead of the Name James Nayler, or be acribed to him; for the Name is to the promised Seed to all Generations, and he that hath the Son, hath the Name, which is Life and Power, the Salvation and the Unction, into which Name all the Children of the Light are baptized: So the Name of Christ I confess before Men, but not according to Men; which Name to me hath been a strong Tower in the Night and in the Day.

And this is the Name of Jesus Christ, which I confess, the Son and the Lamb, the promised Seed, where he speaks, in Male or Female; but who hath not this in himself hath not Life, neither can have by idolizing any Person, or the Person of any Flesh; but in whom the Heir is born, and hath spoken or doth speak, there he must not be denied the Mouth to speak by, who is Head over all, and in all his own, God blest him for ever. And all those ranting wild Spirits, which then gathered about me in the Time of Darkness, and all their wild Actions and wicked Words against the Honour of God, and his pure Spirit and People, I deny the Spirit, the Power, the Works thereof, and as far as I gave Advantage through want of Judgment, for that evil Spirit in any to arise, I take Shame to my felt guiltly, having formerly had Power over that Spirit in Judgment and Discerning where ever it was; which Darkness came over me through want of Watchfulness and Obedience to the pure Eye of God, and diligent minding the Reproof of Life, which condemns the adulterous Spirit: So the Adversary get Advantage, who ceases not to seek to devour, and being taken captive from the true Light, I was walking in the Night where none can work, as a wandering Bird fit for the Prey. And if the Lord of all my Mercies had not relieved me, I had perished; for I was as one appointed to Death and Destruction, and there was none could deliver me.

And this I confess, that God may be justified in his Judgment, and magnified in his Mercies without End, who did not forsake his Captive in the Night, even when his Spirit was daily provoked and grieved, but hath brought me forth to give Glory to his Name for ever. And it is in my Heart to confess to God, and before Men, my Folly and Offence in that Day. Yet was there many Things formed against me at that Day, to take away my Life, of which I am not guilty at all, as if I had committed Adultery with some of those Women who came with me from Exeter Prison, and also those who were with me at Bristol the Night before I suffered there: Of both which Accusations I am clear before God, who kept me in that Day, both in Thought and Deed, clear as to all Women as a little Child, God is my Record. And this I mention in particular, (hearing of some who still ceased not to reproach therewith God's Truth and People) that the Mouth of Enmity may be shut from evil Speaking, though this touch not my Confidence.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

LONDON,
&c.
1656.

Also that Report, as though I had raised Dorcas Erbury from Death:
This I deny also, and condemn that Testimony to be out of the Truth,
though that Power that quickens the Dead I deny not, which is the Word
of Eternal Life.

And this I give forth, that it may go as far as the Offence against the
Spirit of Truth hath gone abroad, that all Burdens may be taken off with
the Truth, and the Truth cleared thereby, and the true Light and all that
walk therein, and the Deeds of Darkness condemned, and that all that are
in Darkness may not act in the Night, but stay upon God who dwells in
the Light, who with the Workers of Inquiry hath no Fellowship, which had
I done, when first Darkness came upon me, and not been led by others,
I had not run against that Rock to be broken, which so long had borne me,
and of whom I had so largely drunken, and of which I now drink in
Measure, to whom be the Glory of all, and to him mult every Tongue
confess, as Judge and Saviour, God over all, blessed for ever.

And this further is given me to say to every particular Person, to whom
this Writing shall come: Whatever is thy Condition, wait in the Light
which lets thee see it, there is thy Counsel, and thy Strength to be received,
to stay thee, and to recover thee. Art thou tempted to sin? Abide in that
which lets thee see it, that there thou mayst come to feed on the right Body,
and not on the Temptation; for if thou mindest the Temptation, it will
overcome thee, but in the Light is Salvation. Or having sinned, art thou
tempted to despair, or to destroy thyself? Mind not the Temptation, for
its Death that Sin hath brought forth; feed not on it nor mind it, lest thou
catest Condemnation, for that's the wrong Body.

The Body of Christ is felt in the Light, in which is Life from Death,
Grace and Truth to feed on, which will overcome for thee, being followed;
but if thou followest the Temptation, Fear and Condemnation will swallow
thee up. If there appear unto thee Voices, Visions, and Revelations, feed
not thereon, but abide in the Light, and feel the Body of Christ, and there
wilt thou receive Faith and Power to judge of every Appearance and
Spirits, the Good to hold fast and obey, and the Bad to reftill. Art thou
in Darkness? Mind it not, for if thou doft, it will fill thee more; but
stand still and act not, and wait in Patience till Light arise out of Darkness
to lead thee. Art thou wounded in Confidence? Feed not there, but abide
in the Light, which leads to the Grace and Truth, which teaches to deny
and put off the Weight, and removes the Caufe, and brings saving Health
to Light: Yea, this I lay to thee in the Name of Jesus Christ, that though
thou halt made thy Grave as deep as the Nethermoft Hell, or were thy
Afflictions as great as Job's, and thy Darkness as the Depth of the Sea, yet if
thou wilt not run to vain Helps as I have done, but stay upon the Lord,
till he give thee Light by his Word (who commanded Light to shine out
of Darkness) from thence will he bring thee forth, and his Eye shall
guide thee, and thou shalt praise his Name, as I do this Day: Glory for
evermore. And this Word is nigh thee, which must give thee Light,
though Darkness comprehends it not. And hadst thou Gifts, Revelations,
Knowledge, Wifdoms, or whatever thou canst read of in the Scriptures of
Truth, and dost not abide in the Light, and feed on the Body of Christ,
whence the Gifts spring, but feed on the Gift, thou mayft be up for a
while in thy own Sight, but certainly thou wilt wither and die to God, and
Darkness will come upon thee, and thy Food will turn to thy Condemnation
in the Sight of God.

And this I have learned in the Deeps and in Secret, when I was alone,
and now declare openly in the Day of my Mercy, Glory to the Highest for
evermore, who hath thus far let me free to praise his Righteousness and
his Mercy: And to the Eternal, Invisible, Pure God, over all, be Fear,
Obedience and Glory, evermore. Amen.

JAMES NAYLOR.
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

Thus Naylor, after his lamentable Fall, whence his Adversaries took Advantage against him, was by the Mercy of God preferred through terrible Afflictions, and restored to a true Sense of Religion, wherein he continued the Remainder of his Days.

ANNO 1658. In this Year the following Persons, for refusing to pay Tithes, were Prisoners in the Fleet at London, viz.
Alexander Hobbs, James Cornay, and Richard Robinon, who had then continued there two Years: Gerard Roberts four Months: David Hall twenty one Months: William Clater twenty three Months: Henry Gill six Months: William Glidwell and Andrew Smith seven Months: John Adams four Months: Alfo Giles Shurnier and Stephen Hart.

John Aker was prosecuted in Chancery for not paying Tithes, and because he offered to employ an Attorney in his Cause, was committed to Prison.

Elizabeth Peacock, being under a religious Concern of Mind, went into the Savoy Steeple-houfe in the Strand, and there began to tellify to the People, that their Prayers and religious Assemblies were displeasing to God; but a broken and contrite Spirit he would not despise: She was presently interrupted, and not suffer'd to proceed, for they drew her out, and had her before a Justice, who committed her to the Gate-bouf: After ten Days she was indicted at the Seiffons, found guilty, and sentenced to Bridewell for two Months. That Time being expired, she went again to the same Place, and tellified as before, and was again sent by the fame Justice to the Gate-boufes, where she lay seven Weeks till the Seiffons, when no Evidence appearing against her, she was discharg'd. Not long after this she went to Whitehall Chappel, where Richard Cromwell then was, but attempting to speak, she was carried to the Guard, and from thence to the Gate-boufes, where she continued a Prisoner six Weeks.

ANNO 1659. On the 8th of the Month called May, John Tyson, being at a Meeting in Brentford, fell under a great Concern of Mind to go to the Steeple-houfe there, where he began to exhort the People to Repentance, and the Fear of the Lord, but met with underveted Returns for his Christian Counsel, they falling furiously upon him, pulled him about, thrust him, and rent his Clothes, hopping his Mouth with their Hands, and dragging him by the Hair of his Head, cried kill him, kill him: After which they put his Legs into the Stocks, and left him lying there with his Head and Shoulders on the Ground; and at last had him before a Justice, who committed him to Newgate.

Daniel Baker, for speaking some of the Prophets Words, and reproving the Pride and Vanity of the People on the Day of the Lord Mayor's Show, at the Mayor's Gate, was sent Prisoner to the Poultry-Courter.

About this Time also, John Good, Matthew Thomas, Luke Howard, Richard Greenway, Humphry Woolrich, Luke Herbert, Benjamin Wallis, Thomas Murfird, John Birdow, Hefter Biddle, Anne Austin, Elizabeth Baker, Sufan Kendall, Agnes Poole, Mary Trifis, Mary Erbury, Isabell Battey, Dorece Erbury, and Margaret Freebody, suffered Imprisonment for preaching and declaring the Truth to the People in the publck Places of Retort and Concourse, a Duty which they esteemed themselves under an indispenfible Necessity of performing.

On the 14th of the fame Month, John Woolrich, going toward his Houfe at Brentford, where he had hired for a Meeting-houfe, and many Friends with him, was ftopp'd at the End of the Town by Wardens with Halberdes, who detained him four Hours, and those who were with him six Hours: He was shortly after taken out of his own Houfe by Conftables, without producing any Warrant, and by a Justice of the Peace there was fent to New-Prizon.

On the 7th of the Month called June was a Meeting at the Houfe of William Millins in Vine-street, Holborn, when one Atkins, Baylfiff to the Earl of Southampton, came to the Window, fearing desperately that he would Quake them; and gathered a Mob, whom he heated with Strong-drink, till they threw Dirt and Stones in at the Window, and shamefuilly abused many there assembled, he pulling his Sword in at the Window, and threatening to strike his Dagger into the Preacher's Face, calling him reproachful Names, and

LONDON, &c. 1658.

Vol. I.

becluding
belching out all Manner of Evil-speaking, till the Meeting was ended. When
the Man of the Houfe reproved him, and warned him of his Insolence, he
replied, Take Notice I will rob thee: This he fpake in the Hearing of many
Witnesses, and upon Evidence given thereof, a Justice granted his Warrant to
apprehend him. A short Time after, there being another Meeting at the same
Place, Atkins repeated his former Wickednefs, and Mullins gave the Warran
t against him to an Officer, which when Atkins perceived, before the Warrant
was ferved, he got the said William Mullins, and one Edward Brook, a Friend
of his, arrested in a Sham Action of Debt, (for neither of them ow'd him
any Thing) by two Bayliffs, who violently feized and threw them headlong
into a Coach, and hurried them away to Newgate: Thus the innocent Men
were trepann'd, and the wicked Rioter escaped the jufh Execution of the
Warrant againft him.

On the 7th of the Month called February, about ferventy Perfons were pulled
by force out of a Meeting at Westminster, were beaten, bruifed, and had their
Clothes torn by Soldiers and others, dragged by the Hair of the Head, and
fome of them knockt down, among whom were Rebecca Pool, Stephen Hart,
Samuel Fisher, and Ellis Hooke. It was customary with the Soldiers to break
up the Meetings there after this Manner, and none of them faid, they had
Orders from General Monk fo to do.

--John Elion was fined 4l. for refufing to take an Oath, and for Non-payment
fuffered five Weeks Imprifonnement.

ANNO 1660. The Meetings of this People in the City of London were
generally undisturbed during the firft fix Months after the Reftoration of
King Charles the Second, who in his Declaration from Breda had thus expreffed
himself, "We declare a Liberty to tender Confidences, and that no Man
shall be difquieted or called in Queftion for Diffeences of Opinion in
"Matters of Religion, which do not disturb the Peace of the Kingdom."
Purpofe to which he feem'd at firft inclinable to act; for upon the Interruption
of Margaret Fell and others, about fervent Hundred of that People, who had
been imprifonned under the Government of Oliver and Richard Cromwell, were
fet at Liberty. But this Calm was fecceeded by a violent Storm, occafioned
by an Insurrection of thofe called Fifth-Monarchy-Men, upon which a Procla-
mation was issued againft the Meetings of all DiftifTERS, infuding alfo thofe of
the Quakers, though they were entirely peaceable, and had not the leaf
Hand in any Commination. Richard Brown, then Lord-Mayor, a fierce and
vulnif Man, purfied this innocent People with the utmost Violence and
Rigour. Many of them were taken from their own Houfes and Employments,
others pluckt out of their Beds, and many taken from their religious Meetings,
where their Enemies were fure to find them, and committ'd to Newgate in
fuch Numbers, that they had not Room to fit or lie down, nor fcare to f tand,
one by another. There were at one Time in that Goal, of the Mayor's own
Committing, three Hundred and forty fix Perfons, of whom about an Hundred
were crouded together in one Room, and divers of them fell fick through the
Stench and Clofines of the Place. Within the Space of three Months, viz.
In the Months called December, January, and February, he fent thither two
Hundred and eighty Perfons, whose Names are diftinguifh'd in the Index
hereto annexed; befide many others whom the Officers and Soldiers carried to
Prifon without any legal or regular Warrant for that Purpofe. This Mayor alfo
fent John Lawrence, Richard Crane, and Richard Davis to Newgate, for opening
their Shops on the Day called Christmas-day.

ANNO 1661. The Lord-Mayor continued his Severity, and fent fifty
seven more to Prifon; for fuch was his Pride and Paffion, that he could not
endure the Sight of a Quaker without Wrath and Refentment. It happened
on the 31ft of the Month called March this Year, he cipied Edward Gollin,
a pretty Way from him, in the Guild-ball, with his Hat on, offeflensrly dif-
courting with fome Perfons met there about Bufines, whereupon the Mayor
ordered him to be fent to Newgate: Another Time, as he was going to the

[Page 366]
fame Place, he saw two Men in the Yard near Blackwell-ball with their Caps on, whereupon he sent for them, and committed them to the Counter by the following Mitiimus,

" London is, "

" THESE are to require you to receive into your Cuflodly the Bodies of Walter Hewlings and John Cripps, herewith sent you, who this present Day standing in the Way, as I was passing to the Guild-ball, with their Hats on their Heads in a bold and irreverent Manner, and being asked why they did so, and were required to take off their Hats, yet they would not, and afterward being brought into Guild-ball, were commanded again to put off their Hats, yet they did in a contemptuous Manner keep on their Hats, which being by my Command taken off, they put them on their Heads again before me and the Court of Aldermen, and for other Misdemeanours, and them safely keep till they shall find sufficient Sureties to appear at next Sessions of the Peace, to answer the same, and in the mean Time to be of good Behaviour, or otherwife be discharged by the Course of Law, and this shall be your Warrant. Dated the 17th of October 1661.

" To the Keeper of the Poultry-Counter. "

" RICHARD BROWN, Mayor." "

Upon this Commitment they were detained in the Counter till the Expiration of his Mayoralty about twelve Days after: On the 31st of October they sent a Representation of their Case to the succeeding Lord-Mayor, John Frederick, in a Letter as follows,

" Friend, "

" We thought good to lay the Cause of our Suffering before thee, that we may not suffer, and thou be ignorant of it. We being in the Yard near Blackwell-ball the 17th of this Instant Month, about our lawful Occasions in the open Market, we having received some Goods, and standing by them, the Mayor riding by towards Guild-ball, and we having our Caps on our Heads, and because our Heads were not bare, we were sent to the Poultry-Counter, and our Mitiimus chargeth us with standing in the Mayor's Way, with our Hats on our Heads, which are both false, we being neither in his Way, nor having our Hats on our Heads, we having but only two Caps. And so we remain Prisoners, contrary to all Law and Equity, we being Country-men, and are about threee and ten Miles from our Habitations.

From the Poultry-Counter the 31st of the Eighth Month 1661. "

" WALTER HEWLINGS, "

" JOHN CRIPPS."

After this Representation of their Case they were soon set at Liberty.

Another Instance of the said Richard Brown's Pride occurred during his Mayoralty. As one Philip Harwood was coming up Foster-Lane, the Mayor riding by topt his Horfe, and asked Philip, whether he was not a Quaker. He answered, I am so called: Upon which the Mayor, without any more Words, ordered him to Newgate, where he lay about three Months. He also gave many Proofs of the Cruelty of his Disposition, one of which was, that when the Wife of Nicholas Ridley had been sent by him to Bridewell, and fell sick there, her Husband came to the Mayor, interceding for her Liberty; to whom he gave this churlifh Anfwer, Let her die there and rot, thee mayst get another Wife the sooner; and instead of fowing Mercy to the fick Woman, sent her Husband to Newgate for afking it.

ANNO
LONDON, 1662.  

First Act against Quakers.  

Commitment of 5 to Newgate.  

9 Sent to Newgate.  

21 Sent to Newgate by a verbal Order.  

Several taken in private Houses.  

Death of W. Ames.  

5 Sent from Bull and Mouth to Newgate.  

More Commitments.  

Remarkable Confiny of two Lads.  

ANNO 1662. In the Beginning of this Year the first Act against Conventicles came into force, by which it was enacted, that if any Perfon should refuse to take an Oath, when by Law required, or should maintain the taking any Oath unlawful, or if the Perfons called Quakers should meet for religious Exercise after the 24th of March 1661, being thereof convicted, should forfeit for the first Offence 5l. for the second Offence 10l. to be levied by Diffrels; and for want of such Diffrels to be imprisoned for the first Offence three Months, and for the second six Months: And upon Conviction for the third Offence, he or she should abjure the Realm, or otherwise the King and Council might cause him or them to be transported to any of the King’s Plantations beyond the Seas. In Consequence of this Act, on the 11th of the Month called May, five Perfons were taken from a Meeting in John’s Street by one Philip Miller, and a Rabble attending him, without any Warrant, and by a Justice of the Peace committed to Newgate. On the 13th the said Miller, with a Contable, entered the Meeting, and because the Perfons assembled would not depart at his Command, he beat them with a Cane, and carried some of them before a Justice, who took their Words to come again next Morning, which they did, when he ordered them to go to the Justices then met at Hick’s-bull, who committed nine of them to Newgate. On the 25th a Captain with Soldiers dragged thirty nine Perfons by force out of the Bull and Mouth Meeting to Paul’s Church-yard, so called, where they were kept some Time with a Guard, and then carried them to Alderman Richard Brown, who laid violent Hands on an aged Man, and pulled him down, and without any Examination sent him and three others to Newgate, where they were kept several Days so close, that their Friends and Relations were not suffered to speak with them. On the same Day twenty one Perfons, taken by Soldiers from a Meeting at the Snail in Tower-street, were by the said Richard Brown’s verbal Order sent to Newgate, whither also were committed the same Day by Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, six others taken from a Meeting in Wheeler-street. On the 21st of this Month several Musketeers with drawn Swords came into some private Houses, and took Samuel Fisher, Samuel Goodacre, Henry Green, and John Grimshar, without shewing any Warrant but their Swords, and carried them to Paul’s Yard, where they were derided and abused by the Soldiers; from thence they took them through Cheapside to the Old-Exchange, and thence back through Newgate-street to Richard Brown’s Houfe in Iey-lane, who sent them with a Mittimus to Bridewell, to be kept to hard Labour; but that Muttimus was next Morning changed for another, wherein they were charged with an unlawful Meeting, and ordered to be detained till Sessions. With them William Amer was also sent to Bridewell, where he was taken sick, and some Time after discharged. He returned to Amsterdam, where he dwelt, in a weak and unhealthy Condition, and never recovered, but died that Year. 

On the 11th of the Month called June, a Company of Soldiers, with Swords drawn and Matches lighted, rushed into the Bull and Mouth Meeting, seized the Preacher, and carried him to the Guard at Paul’s; then returning, they fetched two others, and carried them all three to Newgate; whence after some Hours they were brought before the Mayor, who recomminated them. On the same Day twelve Perfons, taken out of a Meeting at Mile-End-Green, were committed to Newgate by the Lieutenant of the Tower. On the 8th, five Perfons from the Bull and Mouth Meeting, and six from that in Alderigate-street, were carried to Newgate by Soldiers without any Mittimus in Writing. On the same Day the Lieutenant of the Tower committed five Perfons from Mile-End Meeting, he also at the same Time sent two Boys, one of thirteen, the other about sixteen Years of Age, to Bridewell: The Confinacy of those young Lads was remarkable, who having their Arms put into the Stock, and therefo pinched for the Space of two Hours, that their Wrists were very much swelled, yet continued undaunted, nor could the Keepers force them to work, they affuring their Innocence, and refusing to eat but at their own Charge. They writ also during their Imprisonment an Epistle of Exhortation to Friends Children
Children to stand faithful in their Testimony against all Unrighteousness. On the 22d, at the Bowl and Mouth, a Party of Soldiers came and pulled down him that was speaking, and carried him to Prison, beating and abusing many others in a most violent Manner. We shall next present the Reader with An Account of the Trial of John Crook, of London, Gentleman, John Bolton, Goldsmith, and Jabez Grey, a Physician, at the Sessions begun at the Old-Bailie, in London, on the 25th of the Month called June 1662, before the Lord-Mayor of the City of London, and the Recorder of the fame, Chief Justice Fysher, and divers other Judges and Justices of the Peace.

SILENCE being made, the chief Judge commanded the Crier of the Court to call one of the Prisoners to the Bar, who was brought thither accordingly out of the Baledock from amongst the Felons and Murderers.

Chief Judge. What Meeting was that you were at?

Prisoner. I desire to be heard: Where is mine Accuser? For I expect the Issue will be brought forth, having been thus long in Prison.

Judge. Your Tongue is your own: And you must not have Liberty to speak what you list.

Prisoner. I speak in the Presence and Fear of the Everlasting God, that my Tongue is not my own, for it is the Lord’s, and to be disposed of according to his Pleasure, and not to speak my own Words, and therefore I desire to be heard. I have been too long in Prison—Then he was interrupted by the Judge.

Judge. Leave your Canting. Then he commanded the Gaoler to take away the Prisoner, which he did accordingly.

This was the Substance of what the Prisoner aforefaid spake at that Time. Judge. Call John Crook to the Bar: Which the Crier did, he also being among the Felons.

Judge. When did you take the Oath of Allegiance?

J. Crook. I desire to be heard.

Judge. Answer to the Question, and you shall be heard.

J. Crook. I have been about six Weeks in Prison, and am I now called to accuse my self, which you ought not to put upon me, for Nemo debet se ipsum prodere. I am an Englishman, and by the Law of England, I ought not to be taken, nor imprisoned, nor disfitted of my Freehold, nor called in Question, nor put to answer, but according to the Law of the Land, which I challenge as my Birthright on my own Behalf, and all that hear me this Day (or Words to this purpose.) I stand here at this Bar as a Delinquent, and do desire that my Accuser may be brought forth to accuse me for my Delinquency; and then I shall answer to my Charge, if any I be guilty of.

Judge. You are here demanded to take the Oath of Allegiance, and when you have done that, then you shall be heard about the other, for we have Power to tender it to any Man.

J. Crook. Not to me upon this Occasion in this Place; for I am brought hither as an Offender already, and not to be made an Offender here, or to accuse my self; for I am an Englishman, as I have said to you, and challenge the Benefit of the Laws of England, for by them is a better Inheritance derived to me as an Englishman, than what I receive from my Parents, for by the latter he is preferred: and this the 29th Chapter of Magna Charta, and the Petition of Right, mentioned in the 4d of Charles the Fifth, and in other good Laws of England confirm, and therefore I desire the Benefit and Obsvrance of them. And you that are Judges on the Bench ought to be my Council, and not my Accusers, but to inform me of the Benefit of the Laws, and wherein I am ignorant you ought to inform me, that I may not suffer through my own Ignorance of these Advantages which the Laws of England afford me as an Englishman.

Judge. We sit here to do Justice, and are upon our Oaths, and we are to tell you what is Law, and not you us: Therefore, Sirrah, you are too bold.
J. Crook. Sirrah is not a Word becoming a Judge. I am no Felon, neither ought you to menace the Prisoner at the Bar: For I stand here arraigned as for my Life and Liberty, and the Preservation of my Wife, and Children, and outward Estate (they being now at the Stake.) Therefore you ought to hear me what I can say to the full in my own Defence, according to Law, and that in its Season, as it is given me to speak: Therefore I hope the Court will bear with me, if I am bold to assert my Liberty as an Englishman, and as a Christian: And if I speak loud, it is my Zeal for the Truth, and for the Name of the Lord, and my Innocence makes me bold.

Judge. It is an evil Zeal.

J. Crook. No: I am bold in the Name of the Lord God Almighty, the Everlasting Jehovah, to assert the Truth, and stand as a Witness for it: Let my Accuser be brought forth, and I am ready to answer any Court of Justice.

Then the Judge interrupted him, saying Sirrah, and some other Words not remembered.

J. Crook. You are not to threaten me, neither are those Menaces fit for the Mouth of a Judge, for the Safety of the Prisoners stands in the Indifference of the Court; and you ought not to behave your selves as Parties, seeking all Advantages against the Prisoner, but not heeding any Thing that may make for his Clearing or Advantage.

The Judge again interrupted him.

Judge. Sirrah, you are to take the Oath, and we are to tender it you, bidding Read it.

J. Crook. Let me see mine Accuser, that I may know for what Cause I have been six Weeks imprison'd, and do not put me to accuse my self by asking me Questions, but either let my Accuser come forth, or otherwise let me be discharg'd by Proclamation, as you ought to do.

Here he was interrupted again.

Judge Twifden. We take no Notice of your being here, otherwise than of a Straggler, or as of any other Person, or of the People that are here this Day; for we may tender the Oath to any Man. And another Judge spake to the like Purpose.

J. Crook. I am here at your Bar, restrained of my Liberty, and do question whether you ought in Justice to tender me the Oath on the Account I am now brought before you, because I am supposed to be an Offender, or else why have I been six Weeks in Prison already: Let me be cleared of my Imprisonment, and then I shall answer to what is charged against me, and to the Question now propounded; for I am a Lover of Justice with all my Soul, and am well known by my Neighbours where I have lived, to keep a Conscience void of Offence both towards God and towards Man.

Judge. Sirrah, Leave your Canting.

J. Crook. Is this Canting to speak the Words of the Scripture?

Judge. It's Canting in your Mouth, though they are Paul's Words.

J. Crook. I speak but the Words of Scripture, and it is not Canting, though I speak them, but they are Words of Truth and Soberness in my Mouth, they being witnessed by me, and fulfilled in me.

Judge. We do ask you again, whether you will take the Oath of Allegiance? It is but a short Question, you may answer if you will.

J. Crook. By what Law have you power to tender it?

Then after some Consultation together by Whispering, they called for the Statute Book, and turned over the Leaves.

Judge. By the 3d of King James.

J. Crook. I desire that Statute may be read, for I have consulted it, and do not understand that you have Power by that Statute to tender me the Oath, being before you in this Place upon this Occasion as a Delinquent already: And therefore I desire the Judgment of the Court in this Case, and that the Statute may be read.

Then they took the Statute Book, and consulted together upon it.
Judge. We are Judges of this Land, and do better understand our Power than you do, and we do judge we may lawfully do it.

J. Crook. Is this the Judgment of the Court?

Judge. Yes.

J. Crook. I define the Statute may be read that empowers you to tender me the Oath upon this Occasion in this Place; for Vox audita perit, sed littera scripta manebit. Therefore let me hear it read.

Judge. Hear me.

J. Crook. I am as willing to hear as to speak.

Judge. Then hear me. You are here required to take the Oath by the Court, and I will inform you what the Penalty will be in case you refuse: For your first Denial shall be recorded, and then it shall be tendered you again at the End of the Session, and upon the second Refusal you run a Premunire, which is the Forfeiture of all your Estate, if you have any, and Imprisonment during Life.

J. Crook. It is Justice I stand for, let me have Justice in bringing my Accuser Face to Face, as by Law you ought to do, I standing at your Bar as a Delinquent, and when that is done, I will answer to what can be charged against me, as also to the Question: Until then I shall give no other Answer than that I have already done.

Then there was a great Cry in the Court, Take him away, which occasioned a great Interruption.

J. Crook. Mind the Fear of the Lord God, that you may come to the Knowledge of his Will, and do Justice, and take heed of oppressing the Innocent, for the Lord God of Heaven and Earth will assuredly plead their Cause, and for my Part I desire not the Hurt of one of the Hairs of your Heads; but let God's Wisdom guide you. These Words be spake at the Bar, and as he was carrying away the next Day in the Forenoon, the Court being fat, he was called again to the Bar.

Judge. Friend Crook, we have given you Time to consider of what was said yesterday to you by the Court, hoping you may have better considered of it by this Time, therefore without any more Words, will you take the Oath?

J. Crook. I did not, neither do I deny Allegiance, but do desire to know the Cause of my so long Imprisonment, for, as I said, I stand at your Bar as a Delinquent, and am brought hither by Force contrary to the Law; therefore let me see my Accuser, or else free me by Proclamation, as I ought to be, if none can accuse me. For the Law is grounded upon right Reason, and whatsoever is contrary to right Reason is contrary to Law; and therefore if no Accuser appear, you ought to acquit me first, and then I shall answer, as I have said: If any new Matter appear otherwise, it is of Force, and that our Law abhors, and you ought not to take Notice of my so being before you, for what is not legally so, is not so; and therefore I am in the Condition as if I was not before you. And therefore it cannot be supposed in right Reason, that you have now Power at this Time, and in this Place, legally to tender me the Oath.

Judge. Read the Oath to him. And so the Clerk began to read.

J. Crook. I define Justice according to the Laws of England, for you ought first to convict me concerning the Cause of my so long Imprisonment: For you are to proceed according to Laws already made, and not to make Laws; for you ought to be Ministers of the Law.

Judge. You are a fancy and an impudent Fellow: Will you tell us what is Law, or our Duties. Then said he to the Clerk, Read on. And when the Clerk had done reading,

J. Crook said, Read the Preface to the Act; I say again, Read the Title and Preamble to the Act; for Titles to Laws, are Claves Legum, as Keys to open the Laws; for by their Titles Laws are understood and known, as Men by their Faces.

Then the Judge interrupted him, but he said as follows,
A Collection of the Sufferings

LONDON, 1662.

J. Crook. If you will not hear me nor do me Justice, I must appeal to
the Lord of Heaven and Earth, who is Judge of Quick and Dead, before
whom we shall all appear to give an Account for the Deeds done in the
Body; for he will judge between you and me this Day, whether you have
done me Justice or not. And as he was going from the Bar he also said, Mind
the Fear of the Lord God, that you may do Justice, left you perish in his
Wrath.

Sometimes the Court cried, Pull him away, and then, Bring him again:
And thus they did several Times, like Men in Disorder and Con-
fusion.

The same Day in the Afternoon Silence being made, John Crook was called to
the Bar before the Judges and Justices aforesaid. The Indictment being
read, was as follows, viz.

"FURATORES pro Domino Rege super Sacramentum fum presentantium
"quod apud Generalen Quarteridem Signorum paxis Domini Regis tenorum
"pro Civitate London apud Guild-hall acestim Civitatis, die Mercurii,
"sefiet, vicefimo quinto die Junii, Anno regni Domini septimi Caroli secundi
"Dei Gratia Anglia, Scotia, Franchi, & Hiberniae, Regis, Fidei Defensoris,
"&c. quarto Decimo, ceram Johanne Frederick Milite Majore Civitatis Lon-
don, Thomæ Adams Milite & Baronet, Richardo Brown Milite & Baronet,
"& Thomæ Aley Milite & Baronet, Aldermanicus diisse Civitatis, ac alitis
"facitis suis Justiciarissis diisse Domini Regis ad pacem in Civitate predictæ cons-
"servanda; Nunc non ad diversa feliuncta, transferre & alia maleficia infect

eandem Civitate perpetra audieniam & terminandum assignati, Sefio ilia
"paxis adjurnata sui per praestat Justiciarissis diisse Domini Regis ibidem, utque
"diem Jovis, sefiet, vicefimus sextum diem ejusdem Mensis Junii Anno super-
"diendi ad horam Septimam ante Meridiam ejusdem diie apud Justice-hall in le
"Okley Baileys in Parochid Sancti Sepulchri in Ward de Farringdon extra London
"praestation tenenda coram praestatis Justiciarissis & alius faciis suis ad faciendum
"ulteriori praet curia considerarit, &c. Ac ad cunctum diem Jovis vicefimus
"sextum diem Junii Asco quarto Decimo supradie, Generalis Quarterialis Sefio
"illa paxis tenenda fuit pro Civitate London praestat ad adjournamentum apud
"Justice-hall praestat in parochid & Ward praestat coram praestatis Johanne
"Fredericke Milite Majore Civitatis London, Thomæ Adams Milite & Baronet,
"Richardo Brown Milite & Baronet, & Thomæ Aley Milite & Baronet,
"Aldermanicus diisse Civitatis, ac Willielmo Wylike Milite & Baronet, uno Servi-
"vientium diisse Domini Regis ad Legem, ac Recordator Civitatis praestat, ac
"alii faciis suis Justiciarissis diisse Domini Regis ad pacem in Civitate predictæ
"conferuandum, nec non ad diversa Felonia, Tranferre & alia Maleficia
"infra eandem Civitatem perpetra audieniam & terminandum assignati. Ac
"ad tunc & ibidem praestut Generalis Quarterialis Sefio pacis praestat ulterius
"adjurnata fuit per praestat Justiciarissis utque diem Veneris, sefiet, Vicefimus
"sestom diem ejusdem Mensis Junii Anno quarto decimo supradie ad horam Septi-
"mam ante Meridiam ejusdem Diie apud Justice-hall praestat in Parochid
"& Ward praestat tenenda coram praestatis Justiciarissis & alius faciis suis ad
"faciendum ulterius præ curia considerarit. Ac supertinde ad eam eandem
"Generalem Quarteridem Signorum pacis tenorum pro Civitate London per Ad-
"journamentum praestat apud Justice-hall praestat in Parochid & Ward
"praestat diisse die Veneris vicefimo Septimo die Junii Anno quarto decimo supra-
"dite, coram praestatis Johanne Frederick Milite Majore Civitatis London,
"Thomæ Adams Milite & Baronet, Richardo Brown Milite & Baronet,
"* Richardo Chiverton Armigero, & Thomæ Aley Milite & Baronet, Alder-
"mannicus diisse Civitatis, ac Willielmo Wylike Milite & Baronet, uno Servi-
"vientium diisse Domini Regis ad Legem, & Recordator ejusdem Civitatis ac alitis
"faciis

* This is Error, for Richard Chiverton was not named before.
of the People called QUAKERS.

Chap. 25.


I do truly & sincerely acknowledge, protests, testify, and declare, in my Conscience before God and the World, that our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second is lawful and rightful King of this Realm, and of all other his Majesty's Dominions and Countries. And that the Pope, neither of himself, nor by any Authority of the Church or See of Rome, or by any other Means with any other, hath any Power or Authority to depose the King, or to dispose of any of his Majesty's Kingdoms or Dominions, or to authorize any foreign Prince, to invade or annoy him or his Countries, or to discharge any of his Subjects of their Allegiance or Obedience to his Majesty, or to give Licence or Leave to any of them to bear Arms, raise Tumults, or to offer any Violence or Hurt to his Majesty's royal Person, State, or Government, or to any of his Majesty's Subjects within his Dominions. Alfo I do swear from my Heart, that notwithstanding any Declaration or Sentence of Excommunication or Deprivation made or granted, or to be made or granted by the Pope or his Successors, or by any Authority derived or pretended to be derived from him or his See, against the said King, his Heirs, or Successors, or any Abolition of the said Subjects from their Obedience, I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and him and them will defend to the utmost of my Power against all Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his or their Persons, their Crown and Dignity, by Realon or Colour of any such Sentence or Declaration, or otherwise, and will do my best Endeavours to divulge and make known unto his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, all Treasons and traiterous Conspiracies which I shall know or hear of to be against him or any of them. And I do further Swear that I do from my Heart abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and Heretical, this damnable Doctrine and Position, that Princes which be excommunicated and deprived by the Pope, may be deposed or murdered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I do believe, and in my Conscience am resolved, that neither the Pope, nor any Person whatsoever, hath Power to abolve me of this Oath or any Part thereof, which I acknowledge by good and full Authority to be lawfully ministered unto me, and do renounce all Pardons and Indulgences to the contrary. And all these Things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and Swear according to these express Words

* This is Error, because it is not said, Et subsidiis Domini Regis. ++ This should be Prorogation, for there was more than one Prorogation. || It ought to be with some Expression of Mazacites excedit of the Name of King Charles the Second instead of King James, who is only named in the Act. This is Error, it is not agreeable to the Act, for that faith only King James, and certainly the Statute is intended no otherwise, for it is said, for the Trial of his Majesty's Subjects how they stand affected, &c. and not the Subjects of his Majesty's Heirs and Successors.
Words by me spoken, and according to the plain and common Sense and understanding of the same Words without any Equivocation, Evason or secret Refervation whatsoever. And I do make this Recognition and Acknowledgement heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true Faith of a Christian, So help me God. Ac quod prefati iufliciarui paxis ultimo nominati ad tunc + feliciter, dixi vixi fermo Septimo die Auno quarto decimo fupradito apud Parochiam & Wardam praeclis in diui Quarterly Soffian praefidier, ejufdem Johanner Crook, Johannem Bolton, & & Itacuum Grey, & corum quaelibet separatif per fe requifiverunt ad juramentum illud fuper Sacrofania Dei Evangelii capiendum. Quodque idem Johanner Crook, Johannes Bolton, & Itacac Grey, furramentum praeda fom per prias nominatas iufliciaros pacis ejufdem Johanner Crook, Johannem Bolton, & & Itacuum Grey, ut praefidier, oblatum & requifitum, ad tune & ibidem obfignatu & pertinaciter capere requifiverunt & quaelibet corum requifitor $. In malum exemplum omnium aliorum diui regis nunc fidelium fubditorum, & in contemptum diui Domini Regis nunc legeique fiamum, contra formam Statuti praeda, ac contra pacem diui Domini Regis nunc, Coronam & Dignitatem fui.

Judge. Mr. Crook, you have heard your Indinlement, what fay you; are you Guilty or Not guilty?

J. Crook. I desire to speak a few Words in Humility and Sobremef, in regard my Efate and Liberty lies at stake: And I am like to be a Precedent for more many, therefore I hope the Court will not deny me the Right and Benefit of the Law, as being an Engliifman: I have some Reafon, before I speak any Thing to the Indinlement, to demand and tell you, that I defire to know mine Accufers: I have been kept these flie Weeks in Prifon, and know not, nor have feen, the Faces of them.

Judge. We shall afford you the Right of the Law as an Engliifman, God forbid you should be denied; but you must answer firft Guilty or Not guilty, that is in your Trial you may have a fair Hearing and Pleading; but if you go on as you do, (and will not answer Guilty or Not guilty) you will run your felf into a Premunire, and then yon lose the Benefit of the Law, and expose your felf, Body and Efate, to great Hazzards, and whatfwer Violence is offered to your Person or Eftate, you are out of the King's Protection, and lose the Benefit of the Law, and all this by your not answering Guilty or Not guilty. If you plead Not guilty you may be heard.

J. Crook. I do defire in Humility and Meekness to fay, Ihall not, I dare not betray the Honesty of my Caufe, and the honest Ones of this Nation, whose Liberty I fland for as well as my own, as I have Caufe to think I shall, if I plead to the prefent Indinlement before I fee the Face of mine Accufers: for truly I am not fatisfied in my Judgment and Confidence that I ought to plead to a created Offence before you, before I be first acquitted of the Caufe of my being brought Prifoner to your Bar, and therefore it ficks with me to urge this farther, viz. That I may fee mine Accufers.—Interrupted.

Judge. The erranteft Thief may fay, he is not fatisfied in his Confidence.

J. Crook. My Caufe is not theirs, yet they have their Accufers, and may not I call for mine?

Judge. Your Indinlement is your Accufers, and the Grand Jury hath found you Guilty because you did not Swear. What fay you Mr. Crook, are you Guilty or are you Not guilty? If you will not answer, or what you have faid be taken for
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

for your Answer, as I have told you before, you lose the Benefit of the Law, and what I tell you is for your Good.

J. Crook. What is for Good, I hope I shall take it so.

Judge. If you will not answer you run your self into a Praemunire, and you will lose the Benefit of the Law, and of the King's Protection, unless you plead Guilty or Not guilty.

J. Crook. I stand as brought forcibly and violently hither, neither had I been here but by a violent Action, and that you should take no Notice of it, seems strange to me, and not only so, but that you should haunt me so full into a Court that I should not be able any Ways to help my self, by Reason of your so utterly, and full Proceedings against me to put me out of the King's Protection, and the Benefit of all Law: Was ever the like known or heard of in a Court of Justice?

Judge. This is not here the Question, Whether you are unjustly brought here or not: Do you question that by Law, but not disjible your self to take Advantage by the Law? If brought by a wrong Hand you have a Plea against them, but you must first answer Guilty or Not guilty.

J. Crook. How can I help my self when you have outlaw'd me? Therefore let Proclamation be made in the Court, that I was brought by Force hither, and let me stand cleared by Proclamation, as you ought to do, for you are dijcernere per legem quid fit justum, and not to do what seems good in your own Eyes.

Judge. What if no Man tender'd the Oath to you when you were committed, as you say, yet it now being tender'd to you, from the Time you refuse it being tender'd by lawful Authority, you refusing are indicted. We look not upon you what you are here for, but here finding you, we tender you the Oath, and you refusing it, your Imprisonment is now just, and according to Law.

J. Crook. How came I here, if you know not I have told you, it is by Force and Violence, which our Law altogether condemns, and therefore I being not legally before, am not before you; for what is not legally so, is not so: And I not being legally brought to your Bar, you ought not to take Notice of my being here.

Judge. No, no, you are mistaken: So you may say of all the People gazing here, they not being legally here, are not here. I tell you a Man being brought by Force hither, we may tender him the Oath, and if he take it not, he may be committed to Prison. Authority has given us the Power, and the Statute Law has given us Authority to tender the Oath to any Person, and so have we tendered it to you, and for your not taking it you are indicted by the Grand Jury: Answer the Accusation, or confute the Indictment. You must do the One or the Other.

Answer Guilty or Not guilty.

J. Crook. The Law is built upon right Reason, or right Reason is the Law, and whatever is contrary to right Reason, is contrary to Law, the Reason of the Law being the Law it self. I am no Lawyer, and my Knowledge of it is but little, yet I have had a Love to it, for that Reason I have spent some Indefinable Hours in the Hearing thereof: And the Law is that which I honour, and is good in its Place, many Laws being just and good (not all) but I say, a great Part of it, or much of it, and it is not my Intention in the least to disparage or derogate from it.

Judge. Mr. Crook, you have been told you must plead, Guilty or Not guilty, or else you will run your self into a Praemunire: Be not your own Enemy; nor be not so obstinate.

J. Crook. I would not stand obstinately before you, neither am I so. If you understand it otherwise, it is a Mistake indeed.

Judge. Will you speak to the Indictment? And then you may plead. If you will not answer Guilty or Not guilty, we will record it, and Judgment shall go against you. Clerk, enter him.

Recorder. Mr. Crook, if you will answer, you may plead for your self. Will you take the Oath? The Court takes no Notice bow you came hither. What say
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

LONDON, 1662.

for you? Will you answer? For a Man may be brought out of Smithfield by Head and Shoulders, and the Oath tendered to him, and may be committed without taking any Notice how he came here.

J. Crook. That kind of Proceeding is not only unjust, but unreasonable also, and against the Laws aforesaid, which say, No Man shall be taken or imprisoned but by Warrant or due Process of Law. This kind of Practice to take Men by Force, and imprison them, and then ask them Questions, the answering of which makes them Guilty, is not only unrighteous in itself, but also against Law, and makes one evil Act, the Ground of another, and one Injury offered, to be the Foundation of another. And this is my Cafe this Day.

Judge. Mr. Crook, you must not be your own Judge: We are your Judges, but for our Parts we will not wrong you. Will you answer Guilty or Not guilty? If not, you will run your self into a Premunire immediately, and then you know what I told you will follow: For we take no Notice how you came hither, but finding you here, we tender you the Oath.

J. Crook. Then it seems you make the Law a Trepan to ensnare me, or as a Neat of Wax, or what you please. Well, I shall leave my Cause with the Lord, who will plead for me in Righteousness. But suppose I do take the Oath now at this Time, you may call me again To-morrow and make a new Tender, or others may call me before them.

Judge. Yes, if there be new Matter, or if there fall out an emergent Occasion, whereby you minifier on your Part new Occasion. Mr. Crook, will you Swear?

J. Crook. If I do take it To-day, it may be tender'd to me again To-morrow, and to next Day ad infinitum, whereby a great Part of my Time may be spent in taking the Oath and Swearing.

Judge. When you have once sworn, you may not be put upon it again, except you minifier Occasion on your Part.

J. Crook. Is this the Judgment of the Court, that the Oath once taken by me is sufficient, and ought not to be tendered a second Time, without new Matter minifiered on my Part?

Judge. Yes, you making it appear that you have once taken it.

J. Crook. Is this the Judgment of the whole Court, for I would not do any Thing rashly?

Judge. Yes, it is the Judgment of the Court. To which they all standing up, said Yes.

J. Crook. Then it seems there must be some new Occasion minifiered by me after I have once taken it, or it ought not to be tender'd to me a second Time.

Judge. Yes.

J. Crook. Then by the Judgment of this Court, if I make it appear that I have taken the Oath once, and I have minifiered no new Matter on my Part, whereby I can justly be charged with the Breach of it, then it ought not to be tendered me the second Time: But I am the Man that have taken it once, being a Freeman of the City of London, when I was made free, witnes the Records in Guild-hall, which I may produce, and no new Matter appearing to you on my Part, if there do let me know it, if not, you ought not by your own Judgment to tender it me the second Time, for de von apparentibus & non exspectabimus cadem ejus ratio.

Judge. Mr. Crook, you are mistaken, you must not think to surprize the Court with Cricijms, nor draw false Conclusions from our Judgments.

J. Crook. If this be not a natural Conclusion from the Judgment of the Court, let right Reason judge; and if you recede from your own Judgment in the same Breath given, as it were, even now, what Justice can I expect from you? For if you will not be just to your selves and your own Judgments, how can I expect you should be just to me.

Judge. Mr. Crook, If you have taken it, if there be a new Emergency, you are to take it again, as for Instance, The King hath been out of England, and
and now both come in again. There be many that have taken it twenty, thirty, or forty Years since, yet this new Emergency requires it again; and although you have taken it, yet you must not make it appear before you answer Guilty or Not guilty. Therefore do not wrong your Self, and prejudice your Self and Family. Do you think that every Fellow that comes hither shall argue as you do? We have no more to do but to know of you whether you will answer Guilty or Not guilty. Take the Oath, and then you shall be freed from the Indictment. If you will not plead, Clerk record it. What say you, Are you Guilty, or Not guilty?

J. Crook. Will you not stand to your own Judgments? Did you not say even now, that if I had but once taken the Oath, it ought not to be tender’d to me the second Time, except I administered new Matter on my Part that I have not kept it, &c. But no such Matter appearing, you ought not to tender it to me the second Time by your own Confeffion, much less to indict me for a Refufal.

Judge. If you will not plead, we will record it, and Judgment shall be given against you. Therefore say, Guilty or Not guilty; or else we will record it.

The Clerk begins to record it.

J. Crook. Before I anfwer, I demand a Copy of mine Indictment; for I have heard it affirmed by Council, that if I plead before I have a Copy, or have made my Exceptions, my Exceptions afterwards against the Indictment will be made void. Therefore I defire a Copy of the Indictment.

Judge. He that said fo deferved not the Name of a Council; for the Law is, You must firft anfwer, and then you shall have a Copy; will you plead Guilty or Not guilty.

J. Crook. If my pleading Guilty or Not guilty will not deprive me of the Benefit of quaffing the Indictment for Inftufficiency, or the Exceptions that I may make against it, I shall speak to it.

Judge. No, it will not: Will you anfwer Guilty or Not guilty? If you plead not, the Indictment will be found againft you. Will you anfwer? We will lay no longer.

J. Crook. I am upon the Point. Will not my Pleading deprive me of the Benefit of the Law? For I am tender in that Reffept, because it is not my own Cafe only, but may be the Cafe of Thousands more; therefore I would do nothing that might prejudice others, or my felf, as a Christian, or as an Englishman.

Judge. Underftand your felf (but we will not make a Bargain with you, said another Judge) you fhall have Right done you as an Englishman, the Way is to anfwer Guilty or Not guilty. If you plead and find the Indictment not good, you may have your Remedy. Anfwer Guilty or Not guilty.

J. Crook. As to the Indictment it is very large, and seems to be confused, and made up of Some Things true, and Some Things falfé: My Anfwer therefore is, What is true in the Indictment I will not deny, because I make a Confeffion of what I fay; and therefore of what is true I confefs my felf Guilty, but what is falfé, I am Not guilty of that.

Judge. That is not fufficient: Either anfwer Guilty or Not guilty, or Judgment will be given againft you.

J. Crook. I will speak the Truth as before the Lord, as all along I have endeavoured to do: I am Not guilty of that which is falfé contained in the Indictment, which is the Substance thereof.

Judge. No more ado: The Form is nothing: Guilty or Not.

J. Crook. I must not wrong my Confeffion, I am Not guilty of what is falfé, as I faid before. What is true I am Guilty of. What is not true I am Not guilty of that, which is the Substance thereof, as I faid before.

Recorder. It is enough, and fhall ferve Turn: Enter that, Clerk.

On the 28th, being the Day called Saturday.
Silence being made, John Crook was called to the Bar. The Clerk of the Sessions read something concerning the Jury, which was empanelled, as was
J. Crook. I desire to be heard a few Words, which are these, That we may have Liberty till the next Quarter Sessions to traverse the Indictment. It being long and in Latin, and like to be a Precedent. And I hope I need not press it; because I understand that you promised (and especially the Recorder, who answered when it was desired, Thou shalt) that we should have Council also, the which we cannot be expected to have had the Benefit of, as yet, the Time being so short, and we kept Prisoners, that we could not go forth to advise with Council, neither could we tell how to get them to us: We having no Copy of the Indictment before this Morning; and because so suddenly hurried down to the Sessions, we cannot reasonably be supposed to be provided, as to Matter of Law, to make our Defence.

Judge. We have given you Time enough, and you shall have no more; for we will try you at this Time, therefore Swear the Jury.

J. Crook. I desire we may have Justice, and that we may not be surprized in our Trial, but that we may have Time till the next Quarter Sessions, our Indictment being in Latin, and so large as it is: And this is but that which is reasonable, and is the Practice of other Courts: If it be but an Action above 40s. it is not ordinarily ended under two or three Terms. And in the Quarter Sessions, if one be indicted for a Trespass, if it be but to the Value of 5s. he shall have Liberty to enter his Traverie, and upon Security given to prosecute, he shall have Liberty till the next Sessions, which is the ordinary Practice; which Liberty we desire, and we hope it is so reasonable it will not be denied, especially upon this Occasion, we being like to be made a Precedent; and Courts of Justice have used to be especially careful in making of Precedents: We are not provided, according to Law, to make our Defence at this Time, and therefore if we be put upon it, it will be a Surprize.

Judge. There is no great Matter of Law in the Case: It is only Matter of Fact: Whether you have refused to take the Oath or not? That is the Point in Issue, and what Law can arise here?

Recorder. Mr. Crook, the Keeper of the Prison said spoke to to tell you, that we intended to try you this Day, and therefore ordered him that Council might come to you, if you would, and also that the Clerk should give you a Copy of the Indictment. This is fair, therefore we will go on to swear the Jury: For the Matter is, Whether you refuse the Oath or not? And that is the jingle Point, and there needs neither Law nor Council in the Case, and therefore we considered of it last Night, when we sent you Word, and did determine to try you, and therefore it is in vain to say any Thing, for the Court is resolved to try you now.

J. Crook. I hope you will not surprize us?

Here several others of the Prisoners called out for Justice, and desired to be heard, before the Jury was sworn; and one of them speaking pretty earnestly, the Executioner was ordered to stop his Muzzle, which he did accordingly. A Proceeding the Court thought expedient, the chief Judge having laid, that if the Quakers had Liberty to speak, they would make themselves famous, and the Judges odious.

J. Crook. Will you condemn us without Hearing? This is to deal worse with us than Pilate dealt with Christ, who though he condemned him without a Cause, yet not without hearing him speak for himself; but you deny us that.

Judge. Let Mr. Grey come to the Bar.

Room being made, he was conveyed to the inner Bar, where he spake,

Grey. I desire to know, whether according to Law, and the Practice of this Court, my self and my fellow Prisoners may have Liberty to put in Bail to prosecute, or traverse, at the next Sessions?
Chapter 25. Of the People called Quakers.

Court. No, we will try you presently.

Judge. Stop their Mouths, Executioner. And this was the Cry of many upon the Bench.

J. Crook. You might as well have ordered us to be murder'd before we came hither, as to bring us hither under Pretence to try us, and not give us Leave to make our Defence. You had as good take away our Lives at the Bar, as to command us thus to be abjured, and to have our Mouths stop'd. Was ever the like known? Let the Righteous God judge between us. Will you hear me? You have often promis'd that you would.

Judge. Hear me, and we will hear you. We may give you Liberty till the next Sessions; but we may choose, and therefore we will try you now. The Law of England is not only just but merciful, and therefore you shall not be surpriz'd, but shall have the Justice the Law allows.

J. Crook. I remember what the Judge said even now, that the Law of England was a merciful Law, and that the Court had said before, they might if they would, give us Liberty till the next Sessions, but they would not. And the Maxim of the Law is, Summum jus ejus Summa injuria, therefore I hope your Practice will make it good, that it is a merciful Law, and not to exercise Summum jus, &c. upon us, and thereby condemn your selves out of your own Mouths.

Judge. Jury, give in your Verdict. For the Jury had been directed not to sit from the Bar, but told by the Judge that they had nothing to find, but whether the Prisoners had taken the Oath or not, and that having been sworn to, they had no more to do but to bring them in Guilty.

J. Crook. Let me have Liberty first to speak: It is but a few Words, and I hope I shall do it with that Brevity and Perniceny my Understanding will give me leave, and the Occasion requires. It is to the Point, on their two Heads, viz. Matter of Law, and Matter of Conscience. To Matter of Law, I have this to say, First, as to the Statute it tells, it was made against the Papists, occasioned by the Gunpowder-plot, and is intituled, For better Discovery and Suppression of Popish Recusants. But they have Liberty, and we are destroy'd what in you lies. As to Conscience, I have something to say, and that is, it is a tender Thing, and we have known what it is to offend it, and therefore we dare not break Christ's Commands, who hath said, Swear not at all. And the Apostle James said, Above all Things, my brethren, Swear not.

Here he was interrupted again by the Court, calling to the Executioner to stop his Mouth, which he did with a dirty Cloth, and a Gag in his Hand.

Judge. Hear the Jury: Who said something to him, which was supposed to give in their Verdict according to his Order.

Judge. Crier, make Silence in the Court.

Then the Recorder, taking a Paper in his Hand, read to this Purpoe, viz.

The Jury for the King do say, that John Crook, John Bolton, and Isaac Grey, are guilty of refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, for which you do incur a Premunire, which is the Forfeiture of all your Real Estates during Life, and your Personal Estates for ever, and you to be out of the King's Protection, and to be imprisoned during his Pleasure. And this is your Sentence.

J. Crook. But we are still under God's Protection.

Recorder. Adjourn the Court. Which was done accordingly. And the Prisoners remand'd back to Newgate.

By the foregoing Trial it is apparent, how strenuous the Endeavours of Men in Authority at that Time were to extirpate the Quakers, not giving them any Opportunity of defending themselves after the Indictment was read, but running them instantly on a Trial whom they were predetermin'd to convict.

During the Trial of the aforesaid Persons, about fifty others were brought from Newgate to the Sessions-houfe by the Keepers, but the Bench in a passionat Manner ordered them back again. About an Hour after, the Keepers hurried
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

London, 1662.

Indictments against near an Hundred.

The Jurors for our Lord the King do present upon their Oath, that
A.B. late of London, &c. together with divers other Persons to the
end Jurors unknown, to the Number of an Hundred Persons, Day
of June, in the fourteenth Year of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the
Second, of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. with
Force of Arms, &c. in London, &c. to wit, in the Parish of St. Anne and
Agnes in the Ward of Alderigate, London, aforefaid, under Pretence of performing
religious Worship, otherwise than by the Laws of this Kingdom
of England in this Kingdom is establisht, unlawfully and tumultuously did
gather and assemble themselves, to the great Terror of his Majesty's People,
and to the Disturbance of the Peace of our now Lord the King, in Con-
tempt of our said Lord the King and his Laws, to the evil Example of all
others in the like Cafes offending, and against the Peace of our said Lord
the King, his Crown and Dignity.

Most of the Prisoners pleaded Not guilty, and desired a present Trial, but
were told by the Court, that they should not be tried till next Sessions. Those
who pleaded not in Form, had their Indictments taken pro confeso, and were
fined some an Hundred Pounds, others an Hundred Marks. Several others,
irregularly committed by Soldiers, without Warrant or Mithimus, and having no
Indictment or Charge against them, the Court either enfrained by tendering them
the Oath of Allegiance, or requiring Bail, which they could not give. So that
all who appeared at that Sessions were recommited to close Prison, where they
suffered much, as appears by the following Account written by one of them,

We are now about seven score of us Prisoners in this Place, remaining
upon the Accounts before mentioned, and divers of our Friends,
when they were first brought into Newgate, were put into a very nasty
thinking Place called the Hole, where they always put the condemned Per-
sons, between their Sentence and Execution, and some Friends have been
put there twenty four Hours, and then put up into the Chapel so many
together that they could not all lie upon the Floor, but were crowded and
thronged in a pitiful Manner, some lying in Hammocks, and some no
Lodging at all, but divers have been necessitated to lie upon the Leads
all Night without Doors, and so thronged have we been within, that we
were near stifled with extraordinary Heat, insomuch that it hath been dan-
gerous to cause Sicknesh and Difeases, but the Mercy of the Lord hath
preferred us generally in Health, except some few, who have been visited
with Sicknesh for a Time, and only two are departed this Life, one of
which was a fresh lively young Man, and being put into the dark noifome
Hole before mentioned, where condemned Prisoners are put, he took his
Sicknesh there, and on his Death-bed he would cry out often of the noifome
thinking Prifon, as the Ocation of his Diftemper, and also it was the
Judgment of both the Juries, that pass'd on each of the dead Bodies (for
any of the Prisoners dying, a Jury must pass upon them to find out the Caufe
of
of their Death) that though they died of a Natural Sickness, yet the
Occasion of their Sickness might possibly be their strict Imprisonment in
such noisible Prisons, and so many put together. Yet are not all these
Things regarded, but we are still thronged up and detained in cruel Bonds,
being a great many poor Men among us, whose poor Families are expos'd
unto Ruin thereby, their poor Wives and Children crying out daily for Want
of Husbands and Fathers, their Trades ruined, and their Customers com-
plaining, and thus the Ruin of many is threatened by Reason of this hard
Imprisonment, yet little Notice at all can be taken of this by any in Au-
thority, but all Hearts shut up, and Compassion fled away, and the Inno-
cent suffering under the Oppression of Men, and no Man regards it."

Their Case was so exceeding hard and moving, as to induce about thirty
Persons of their Brethren, then at Liberty, to sign and present the following
Petition,

"To the Mayor and Sheriffs of London.

Forasmuch as it hath so come to pass, that many of our
Friends, to the Number of seven-score, are now close Prisoners in
Newgate, being violently taken and haled by rude Soldiers, and armed
Men, out of our peaceable Meetings, which we hold only for the Worship
of God; and whereas divers of the said Prisoners are very poor Men, some
of them being poor House-keepers, and others among them poor Servants
in and about this City, and by Reason of their close Imprisonment, not
being permitted of their Keepers to go about any of their Occasions, though
their Necessity often required; and forasmuch as the Families of the
said poor Prisoners are expos'd to utter Ruin by Reason of the said Im-
prisonment, and also being kept so many together in close noisible
Rooms in this Summer Season, it hath occasioned Difcases and Sickness,
infomuch that two of them are departed this Life, and others are sick at
this present, and more liable to the same Danger, if not timely prevented;
Therefore we their Friends and Brethren, who are one with them in their
Sufferings, and afflicted with them, and do own the same Cause for which
they suffer, do desire that you would take into Consideration their sad
Estate, and find some Way how they may be relieved, that their Families
may not be utterly ruined, nor their Persons expos'd to Death: And if no
other Way can be found for their Relief, if they may not have the Liberty
to follow their Occasions for some Weeks, or until such Time as you shall
call for them, which we desire on their Behalves, and are ready to give
our Words, that they shall become Prisoners again as you shall appoint
them: And if no other Way can be found, then we, a certain Number of
us, do present our Bodies to you, offering them freely to relieve our afflicted
and oppressed Brethren, and are ready to go into their Places, and to suffer,
as Prisoners in their Room, for your Security, that so many of the poorest
of them, as we are here, may have their Liberty to go about their needful
Occasions, whether it be for some Weeks, or until you shall call for them,
as you see meet in your Wildom. All which we do in Humility of Heart,
and Sincerity of our Minds, and in the Fear of God, and Love to our
Brethren, that they may not perish in Prison, and in Love to you, that in-
nocent Blood and Oppression may not come upon you, but be prevented
from ever being charged against you."

An egregious Instance of Christian Charity, which though not so strictly legal
as to be accepted, yet shews on the Part of those who offered it, the fervent
Love they bore to their Brethren, who were thus willing to hazard their own
Lives for the Preservation of the Sufferers.

In the Time of the Seizons, Charles Bailey, and two other Friends, came to
an House not far off, to hear how Matters went with their persecuted Friends:
Vol. I. 5 D The
The Court being informed where they were, sent for them, tended them the Oath, and committed them to Prison.

Among the Prisoners several had been grievously beaten and abused, some by Order of Alderman Brown, and in his Presence, others by his own Hands, viz. James Merritt, John Brown, Thomas Spire, William Hill, John Cooke, Arthur Baker, George Abelson, Nicholas Blisbold, and Thomas Lacey.

On the 13th of the Month called July were added to the Number of Prisoners in Newgate, John Shields, Robert Pate, Anthony Skillington, and ten others, taken in a Meeting at the Bull and Mouth, from whence also two others were sent to Bridewell.

The Occurrences of the next Month are related in a printed Sheet, written by an Eye-witness thereof, which we shall transcribe, viz.

"A Monthly Intelligence, relating the Affairs of the People called Quakers in and near about the City of London, concerning the Violence and Persecution daily brought forth against them, from the 1st Day of the Sixth Month called August, until the 1st Day of the Seventh Month called September 1662.

1 It is not unknown that they have been a persecuted, and afflicted, and suffering People for many Years, even by all the Powers that have ruled in these Kingdoms. And though many Overturns the Lord hath suffered to be, and Men of diverse and different Principles have borne Rule in the Land, even such as have been contrary minded one to another, and some of one Sort have been pulled down, and others contrary to them have been set up in the Nation, yet notwithstanding they have always felt the Wrath of the Wicked upon them, and all Sorts have persecuted them, and this only hath been their Portion in the Land, from all that have had Power. However they have disagreed amongst themselves in Points of Government in Church and State, and sought the Destruction one Sort of another, yet in this they have agreed, and been of one Heart and Mind, to persecute, imprison, and deal violently with this People, as if they were a People only for the Wrath of ungodly Men, and this is not unknown to the World, though all Men should be silent, and they have Patience, yet Prudence teacheth at this Time to make known and publick some of those hard Dealings and Persecutions they have lately met withal and about this City.

2 First, so it was, on the 3d Day of the Month aforesaid, being the First-day of the Week, there was a Meeting at the Bull and Mouth (the usual Place and Time of their Meeting) and the People being peaceably sitting together, and waiting upon the Lord to feel the Virtue of his Life and Power, and Presence among them, as at other Times, while so waiting, between the Hours of ten and eleven in the Morning, came violently rushing into the Meeting a Party of Soldiers, commanded by a Person whose Qualities the Neighbours can tell you of, and his Name may be mentioned in reasonable Time, he came into the Meeting with his Sword drawn, and his Party some of them in like Manner, who fell on to beat and abuse the poor innocent People, in a very violent and shameful Way, with their Canes in one Hand, and Swords drawn in the Other, neither sparing Age nor Sex, but laid on with what Force and Strength they could, marching up the Meeting on this wife, and making themselves Way by beating, and kicking, and hurling the People on Heaps, and pushing them with the Ends of their Muskets and Weapons; and a certain Person being declaring in the Fear of the Lord among the People to the edifying of their Souls, the Soldiers ran violently upon him, and with much Force pulled him down, and cried, Secure him; and also continued to beat and hate the People, crying, Be gone, be gone, Nick-naming, and scorning, and threatening, and swearing,
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

And obedience, and crying, Fire at them: And thus they continued for about two Hours in the most cruel and abusive Manner as may be named, laying on upon the Heads, and Shoulders, and Faces of the People, with their Swords, Staves, and Butts of Muskets, and haling them out of Doors, and many went away fore bruised, never reftifting them, nor using many Words to wards them, only one Perfon asked the Soldiers in these Words, Do ye know, said he, whose Work ye are doing? and one of the Soldiers answered in these Words, with an Oath, I, for my Part, serve the Devil, and his Works I will do. So when they had wearied themselves with striking, and haling, and kicking, in Manner as declared, they took away one Man, and four Women, and guarded them away to Newgate, where the Godler received them without either Warrant or Mitiatus, and there they flaid some Hours, and then were let away before Major-General Brown, whose Examination was much like that of the others, of whom you have formerly heard: And the young Man, (being a good Servant, and well beloved of his Master, who was not a Quaker) was lent to Bridewell, where he was cruelly tormented for divers Days, being forced to stand in the Manacles to his grievous Pain: (At that Time also there were two more of his Friends in the same Place, but there only for being at a Meeting, who had been forced to stand in the fame Manner for many Days, till such Time as they were both taken with Sickness, and one of them, at that very Time, was near Death in Appearance) and his Master, who loved his good and honest Servant well, and was no Quaker, made Application to Sir Richard Brown to have his Servant releaved, using his Sickness as an Argument thereunto; to which the mercifuls Man replied, Let him die like a Rogue as he is, and such like Words: And after some Examination, the four Women also were sent back to Newgate, where they remained till the Sessions; and there were indicted for being at an unlawful tumultuous Assembly, &c. and they were tried, and fined each One a certain Sum.

The First-day following the People kept their Meeting at the same Place, according as they used to do, and when they were gathered together, and a Perfon being moved to speak to them in the Fear of the Lord, in comes a Party of Soldiers, rushing and rioting with a Noife of Swords and Armour, and crying to the People, Be gone, what do you here? And went up to the Place where the Perfon that was speaking stood, and pulled him down, and haled him with Violence, and took him away to Newgate with a Guard of Soldiers, where he remained some Weeks. The 12th, 13th, and 14th Days of the Month, the Sessions were held at the Old-Bailey, to which Place, divers Companies of the Quakers, sometimes twelve, and sometimes twenty together, were led and haled as great Malefactors before their Bunch, and as they passed, the People cried, Ab, what woful Days are these, that such honest People with such good Contenences, should be haled up and down to Courts and Prisons! What Pity it is! cried they. Well, being set to the Bar, like Thieves and Robbers, a Jury was called (such Persons, you must know, as would well fure the Time, and do their intended Business, and deal hardly with the poor People, as indeed it proved in the Refult of the Matter) and the Indictments being read, and the Wit nesses heard; then the Prisoners were asked, What they had to say for their Defence? To which many of the Prisoners answered, and pleaded both with Law and Reason, and made some Exceptions against the Witneces, who were the very Men that had themselves illegally apprehended the Per sons, and were the very Parties against the Prisoners, and yet were called to be Witneces too; and there was such Stammering and Contradiction in their own Mouths, as made the Beholders hisi at them, sometimes eight, sometimes ten of the Prisoners called in a Company, and for the most Part it was the Man that commanded the Party of Soldiers, that beat them and abused them, and apprehended them, as you have heard, who was called to swear and evidence against the very fame Per sons, whom he had struck
“and haled with his Party of Soldiers in Manner as aforefaid, and though the
Prifoners did juftly except againft the Witnefses, as being Parties, and the
Perfons that had violated the Law themfelves, and fuch like, yet no Notice
of this would be taken by the Court, nay, though one Witnefs faid one
Thing, and faid contrary to the fame Thing in one Breath, yet no Notice
would be taken, but all paffed as right Evidence, and when the Judge
affed one Witnefs (that was the only Witnefs, for there was only he againft
ten Perfons) Are you certain, fays the Judge, isot there are the Perfon that
you took at that Meeting? The Witnefs replied, My Lord, faid he, I don't
know the Faces of the Men, but these Men's Names I have in a Note here.
Well, all this paffed as Currant, both with the Court and Jury: Judge then
what Men the Jury were made up of) and all was taken as Verity, and
moft of the Prifoners were taken from the Bar, and not fuffered to fpeak
their Minds in Defence of their Caufe, but haled rудedly away by the Goalers.
And by fuch kind of Proceedings the Prifoners were brought in Guilty, and
fentenced by the Court fo much Fine, fome an Hundred Marks, and fome
twenty Pounds, and fome lefs, and all committed to Prifon till Payment,
and divers of the Prifoners were not tried at all, for no Man would appear
to accuse them, nor witnefses againft them, yet were they not difcharged by
the Court, as in Justice they ought to have been, but were fent back to
Prifon again.

All this Month, and for two Months before, the Prifoners about the City,
epecially Newgate, have been full of thefe Prifoners, for all this Summer-
time, and many together thronged up in narrow finking Holes, and not
permitted to have Air, but fo ftrain'd for Room, that many great Incon-
veniences have befallen them, and dangerous Sicknesses and Difeases have
come upon many, infomuch that divers have fallen fick of dangerous Fevers,
and fome been reftored again, and eight or ten Prifoners have laid down the
Body, even for a Teftimony againft their Perfecutors, whose Blood will be
accounted one Day in the Number of Innocents, and according to the
Judgment of many, even fome of the Jury-men, that fay upon the dead
Bodies, were of that Judgment, that the very Occafion of that Sickness was
the Striftnefs and Narrownefs of the Prifons, being fo hot, and in fuch
Throngs, that they had not Room to lie down all at once, which hath oc-
cafion'd the Death of divers honeft Men, and for fome Time every Day
fome fell fick, and two and two were carried to their Graves together from
Newgate, which made the People cry out of the Crueltv of fuch Proceed-
ings, that honeft Men fhould forfeit their Lives in Prifons, and be borne away
by two and two together in One Week, which made the Beholders
affonified; and this is observable, that moft of the Prifoners that died,
upon their Death-beds cried out of the Crueltv of the Rulers, and that a
terrible Day is at hand upon them, a Day of Vengeance upon the Wicked, and
defired all their Friends to be faithful, and fuch like Words were in their
Mouths at the Time of their Departure, who we believe gave up their
Lives for the Truth and Teftimony of the Lord Jefus Chrift, and their
Reward is with them for ever, and their Memories fhall live for ever, and
never die, nor be blotted out of the Record of the faithful Martyrs.

About the 19th and 20th Days of the Month, the Seftions were held
again at the Old-Bailey, to which Place it was fupposed that more of the
Prifoners would have been brought in order to a Trial, for many remained
still untried, but nothing was laid to their Charge as yet; for fome of
them were never before any Magiftrate, but taken out of Meetings by
rude Soldiers, as you have heard, and guarded away to Newgate, and never
had to Examination, nor committed by any Civil Officer, but not one of
the Prifoners were called that Seftions.

About this Time there was a Seftions at Hicks's-hall, for the County of
Middlefex, where divers of the People called Quakers were brought, for there
was in the New-Prifon, the Goal for that County, about fifty Perfon of the

"said
said People, who at divers Times had been taken out of several Meetings in the Country, and most of them committed by the Lieutenant of the Tower, and some of them had lain in that Prison three Months, and never called to any Trial before this Time, and divers Persons were then called and indicted for being at unlawful Meetings, &c. and only seven of them were fined, two of them 5l. a piece, and one Man 10l. and sent to Newgate, there to continue till Payment.

And the 27th of the same Month, the Sessions were kept again at Hick's-ball, to which Place all the whole Company of Prisoners were called before the Bench, above forty in Number, and only called over, and some Questions asked them, and all discharged by the Court, only five excepted, who were sent to Newgate as excepted Persons, and the discharged Persons sent back to Prison again, and kept there for Fees about five Days, and then all let go forth at their Liberty.

The Occasion of their Release was on this wise, there being about two Hundred of the said People at divers Times taken out of their Meetings, and committed into the Goals of London and Middlesex, as you have heard, and the King having Information and Knowledge of the same (as it is supposed by some of the Magistrates of the City) he was pleased (whether upon any Application made to him by some of them, or for what End I know not) upon the Occasion of the Queen's first Coming to Whitehall, being a Day and Time of Rejoicing for that Reason, to send a Letter to the Mayor and Magistrates, signifying, That whereas divers Persons going under the Name of Quakers, and others of Separation, were imprisoned for being at unlawful Meetings, yet did profess all Obedience to him, and it was hoped that for the Time to come, some of the said People would conform themselves; and upon the Occasion of his Royal Confort's first Coming to his Palace at Whitehall, he would have them discharged and enlarge all the said People out of the Goals of London and Middlesex, excepting such as had been indicted for refusing the Oaths of Allegiance, or were Ring-leaders or Preachers among them.

This was the very Purport of the Letter, according to which all, save a few Persons excepted, were discharged in a few Days after: Only by the Godal of Newgate, those that were in his Prison were kept by him about five Days for Fees, as before is said concerning the Godal of New-Prison, till at last the Sheriff went in Perfon to Newgate, the 28th Day of the Month, and what Discourse fell out between him and the Godal I know not, only I heard some Words of Croffines was between them about the Businefs, the Godal denied to let them forth till they had paid their Fees, but the Sheriff would have them forth, accordingly he caufed the Doors to be opened, and the Prisoners were called over, and all that were committed by Sir Richard Brown he let at free Liberty, except only about fix that were excepted by the Mayor and the Court, according to the King's Letter, so that at this Time the Goals of London and Middlesex, are almost clear of the Quakers, leaving about twelve remaining.

But the Envy of some Men, against this People, was not at an End, though the King's Clemency and Favour was extended toward them in reliefsing them, for on the 23d Day of the Month, the very Day of the Publication of the King's Letter, John Bolton, Isaac grey, and John Crook, the three Persons that were indicted and sentenced with a Premanuare, and had their Elates seized upon immediately after Sentence, as ye have heard heretofore, were set free by the Godal, and went out of the Prison, all looking upon themselves as discharged Persons, and were actually delivered by the Godal himself; notwithstanding, two Days after, the Godal's Servant fetched two of them into Prison again, only J. Crook was gone into the Country, and could not be found, the Bottom of which Business, nor the Reason of it cannot yet be found out, but many do cry out at the Injustice of it, that Men should be delivered out of Prison by the Godal himself, and within two Days to send his Servants to take up Men again.
LONDON, &c. 1662.

A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

LONDON, *legally delivered, and hurry them into Prison, where they are yet de-

tained.

* Alfo the 24th Day of the Month, the very next Day after the Publica-
tion of the King's Letter, being the First-day of the Week, there was a
Meeting, according as it used to be in Wheeler-street, into which Meeting,
when the People were quietly waiting upon the Lord, came rushing some
Officers, and violently abused some, and took away about nine Perfons,
and brought them before a Justice of the Peace, and they were committed

to New-Prison, and kept twelve Days, and then fet at Liberty. Alfo the
same Day, in the Evening, Sir Richard Browne (one of his Military Offi-
cers being in Company with him) met a Perfon in the Street, going about
his lawful Occafions, who had been let forth of Newgate the Day before,
discharged by the King's Letter: Said Sir Richard Browne, when he faw
him, *There's a Quaker, take him up and carry him to the Counter, and
without more ado, the Perfon was carried by some Military Officers, and
had away to Wood-street-Counter, where he remains to this Day.

Now we draw near to the End of the Month, which ends in the fame
Manner as it began, in Cruelty and Wickedness; for on the laft Day of the
Month, being the First-day of the Week, the People were peaceably met
together at the Bull and Mouth, and for two Hours kept their Meeting,
and were ready to difmiss their Meeting, and after the eleventh Hour, came
rushing and roaring into the Meeting Major-General Browne, with a Party
of Men with their Swords drawn, in the rudeft Manner as may be exprefled,
and as soon as they were entred within the Houfe among the People, they
cried, Shut the Door, make it fally, which was done by fome of them:
Many of the People wonder'd at their Intentions, thinking their Purpofe
had been to have murder'd them, but the Officer and his Party fell on to
beat, and strike, and wound the People in a fearful Manner, knocking
down diverfe to the very Ground, where lay fix or eight Perfons all at once
without Doors, dragged forth by Head and Shoulders, and caft down upon
the Pavement and in Kennels, half dead by fore Blows and inhuman Strokes,
the Officer having in one Hand a Club about a Yard long, which seemed
to be as much as he could well handle for Bignefs and Weight, with which
he laid on about him without Mercy or Manhood, as did the moft of his
Party, in the moft unmerciful Manner that ever any beheld in this City
in Time of Peace, for they neither regarded Age nor Sex, Man nor
Woman, Young nor Old, but cut and bruited on the one Side and on the
Other, and flipt them into the Streets, and there bent foren down to the
Ground again. One Perfon was knockt down five Times, and fuch was the
Cry of the Lookers on, for there were Abundance in the Street, that were
no Quakers, that many of them got grievous Blows for their pitiful Words,
who cried out, Shame, fame; that ever thefe Things should be seen in
London, that one Neighbour fhould thus fall upon another, like Malicie
and Butchery, in fuch inhuman Sort; for the Blood lay visible in the Streets,
and running down their Faces and Shoulders. Thus they continued in a
dark Manner, abusing the poor People, for about the Space of two Hours,
imomuch that one Man was wounded on his Head, and his Scull cut, fo
that his Brains were fen, as fame fay, who was forthwith had to a Surgeon,
and he is now very weak of his Wound, by fame thought irrecoverable.
Alfo another Perfon, lying weak and at the Point of Death about ten
Days, is now * dead, by Renion of Blows and Bruifes received, which is

settled

* His Name was John Tremell. His dead Body was conveyed to the Bull and Mouth
Meeting-Room, where he received the Wounds and Bruifes that occafioned his Death.
Upon View and Enquiry made by the Coroner and his Inquiff, with the Surgeons at

tending them, it was evident that the Man was absolutely murdered, and that it was done
by fome or other of the Trained-Bands who came to that Meeting; but it did not appear
se tumbled upon him inwardly, for he was seen knock'd down in the Street, and then the Man that did it violently trampled with his Feet upon his Heart.

One Woman was wounded, and many more bruised, the Marks to be seen upon their Heads and Shoulders to this Hour, and it is thought some will never be found. Persons again, and divers went bleeding away, who had like to have fainted and they got Home, by Reason of Bruises and Wounds, and when it was asked some of the Soldiers, Why they would be so cruel to their Neighbours? One of them answer'd, Nay, we are more merciful than you ought to be, for we have Orders to kill, and his Musket was double charged with Bullets, as most of the Parties were to his Knowledge, and some were seen to chew their Bullets when they loaded their Muskets, and one Hunger and one Weapon were both seen broken by Force of Blows over Men's Heads: And as if this were not enough, that the Soldiers could do, it was observed, that some wicked Persons, not under Command, fell in with the Soldiers, and drew their Swords, one or two Papists, as will be proved, if need require, and they were seen to lay about them, and strike and wound with their Swords; and one that knew one of them, spoke to him, and said, Is it not a Shame for you to be here at this Work, that are a suffering People your fellows? For Shame, for Shame leave off. So then he flunk away. Another, a Footman, being an Irishman and a Papist, who had a Kinwoman there called a Quaker, told her, that he saw divers there of their Church, which did beat, cut, and lay about them in a violent Manner, and one in particular, who is generally reputed a Papist, a great Officer in the Yellow Regiment of the Trained-Bands, and not pertaining to the Red Regiment, who was that Day on the Duty, and by some is laid to be Apothecary to the Queen, was there, fell in with the Soldiers, and seen by many that knew him well, (whole Place and Name is well known, though shall not now be mentioned) to lay about with a naked Sword in a violent Manner.

And when they had continued thus without ceasing for about two Hours, they went away for new Recruits, and in less an Hour came again, and many more of them, and the People were coming together again for the Afternoon Meeting, and the Soldiers fell on again in the same Manner as before, and continued till five in the Evening, and one Man was committed for only pointing with his Hand to a Person that lay in the Street: Thus the last Day of the Month was spent. Let all honest and sober People judge of these Things. Moreover the next Day some of the same Soldiers were heard to say, That the next Day they would cut the Throats of some, if they were hanged for it. Diverse Persons this Month have been committed, because they could not send out Soldiers in the Trained-Bands, who have refused in Conscience to send out Men to deal thus by themselves and their Friends, as you have heard, for this kind of Dealing is most of the Work which the Trained-Bands in London have done for this last three Months.

For about six Weeks after this, the Meetings in the City were generally quiet, the Death of the murdered Man, and the Apprehension of Trouble which might have followed, having probably struck some Damp upon the persecuting Magistrates, for the present, who nevertheless soon returned to the same Practice.

A most Refractory,

who was the particular Man that killed him, though the Inquest did their Endeavour to discover the Murderer; for whole the City had been liable to a Fine, if the Jury had brought in a Verdict of wilful Murder; to avoid which it was thought they of the Matter, and at length let it drop. An Account of that Day's Barbarity, and this Person's Murder in particular, was printed and presented to the King by one of those called Quakers, to whom the King replied, I assure you it was not by my Advice that any of your Friends should be slain. You must tell the Magistrates of the City of it, and prosecute the Law against them. But Richard Sowere hearing of the said Paper's being spread, committed the Author, who had put his Name to it, to Newgate, for dispersing Jealous Papers, as he was pleased to call them."
London, 8c. 1662.

On the 7th of September two Women were committed to Bridewell for an Action, which though extraordinary, has some Remembrance to what on particular Occasions holy Men and Prophets have been moved to: These Women entered Paul's Cathedral in Time of Worship, one of them having her Face black, and her Hair let down with Blood poured upon it, which ran down upon Sackcloth she had on, the other poured some Blood upon the Altar, and uttered some Words as she did it. This seems to have been done as a prophetic Warning of deferred Vengeance for the innocent Blood so lately spilt in the City.

On the 28th of October the Meetings were again violently broke up by Soldiers, and that Day were committed to Newgate, from the Meeting at the Bull and Mouth, eighty Persons: From the Peel in John's Street, one Hundred and twenty eight: From Alderbury Street, eight Persons, beside the Woman of the Houte: From Wheeler Street, six: And several from Westminster: Also thirty two who were driven from the Bull and Mouth to Bridewell by the Soldiers.

On the 2d of November were committed from Wheeler Street, seven; one of whom they took in the Street, not at the Meeting: On the same Day one from Mile-end Green was sent to Prison: Also three young Men, going toward Hammermills, were seized by some Soldiers of the Guard, and kept Prisoners that Day and all next Night, lodging on the Boards. Next Day a Corporal told them, if they would give Money to the Officers they might be released: But refusing that, they were carried before two Justices, who rendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and sent them to Newgate. On the 9th were committed from Wheeler Street, two: On the 12th from the Bull and Mouth, six: On the 16th from Wheeler Street, six: On the 23d, William Bayley and five others, standing quietly in the Street, near the Bull and Mouth Meeting-place, were taken by Soldiers and carried to Richard Brown, who caused their Hats to be pulled off with much Violence and Wrath, and in no note William Bayley with his Fifl severall Times, and when William's Wife reproved him for abusing her Husband, he struck her on the Mouth, and threw her on the Floor, and though William cautioned him to beware what he did, she being with Child, he nevertheless struck her and threw her down again, and at length ordered his Man and other rude Fellows to carry William to Newgate. On the 28th, Richard Crane, a Distiller in Alderbury Street, was taken by one of the King's Messengers, and committed to Newgate for writing a little Book, intituled, The Cry of Newgate and other Prisoners in and about London. It was directed to the Magistrates, Priests and People of the City of London, and contained some sharp and zealous Remonstrances against the raging Spirit of Persecution. Another Friend was the same Day imprisoned on Sublicion of printing the same Book, though Crane acknowledged himself to be the Author.

On the 2d of the Month called January, two Persons from the Bull and Mouth were committed to Newgate: And on the 4th of the same, a Man and a Woman to Bridewell.

We shall close our Account of this Year with a Lift of the Persons who died Prisoners in Newgate, or soon after their Discharge, by Sicknels contracted there; namely,

1. John Stanton, who died on the 21st of the Month called June, leaving a Widow and five small Children.

2. Thomas Kirby, a young Man, an Haberdasher, lately out of his Apprenticeship, who died on the 1st of the Month called July.

3. Richard Hubberthorn, a faithful Minister of the Gospel, of a most humble and inoffensive Conversation, departed this Life, in perfect Peace, on the 17th of the Month called August, after seven Weeks Imprisonment.

4. Anthony Stillington, who with ten others was kept two Nights in the condemned Hole, and then put into a flinking Place among the common Felons. The Jury that viewed his Body said, The Stench of the Place and Want of Air had tormented him, and occasioned his Death in the Heat of Summer.

5. John
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

5. John Giles, a faithful Labourer in the Gospel, who was taken out of a Meeting as he was preaching, and sent to Newgate, where he died on the 29th of the Month called August.

6. William Watson, of Whitechapel, who died on the 25th of the same Month.

7. William Eldridge, committed at one Time for Meeting, were taken sick and died about the End of the Month called August, and were carried from Newgate to be buried.

8. John Shott, died there.

9. Richard Bradley, who laid down his Life in Newgate on the 1st of September this Year.

10. Henry Boreman died a Prisoner there on the 17th of October, having been committed for selling religious Books: He left a Wife with three Children then living, and with Child of a fourth.

11. Thomas Austin, Both committed to Newgate by Richard Brown,

12. William Hecok, died there.

13. Thomas Rogers, a young Man, fell sick about the Tenth Month, and died soon after.

14. Mark Clove,

15. Gabriel Shallet,

16. John Cooper,

17. Thomas Haneler,

18. William Pryor, a working Man, who left a Wife and Children destitute of their Subsistence, which depended on his Labour.

19. Samuel Petchet, a young Man, lately come out of the Country. These three last mentioned, died about the 6th and 7th of the Month called January 1662.

20. Edward Burroughs, a zealous, courageous, and faithful Preacher. In the Time of Sickness he was often fervent in Prayer to the Lord, and expressed several Times to those about him, his comfortable Enjoyment of the Presence of God, and a very little Time before his Death uttered these Words, "Now my Soul and Spirit is centred into its own Being with God, and this Form of Person must return from whence it was taken."

He died on the 14th of the Month called February 1662, after near nine Months Imprisonment, being about twenty eight Years of Age, ten of which he had devoted to the Work of the Gospel-Ministry. About three Months before his Death he wrote the following-Letter to some of his Friends in the Country, viz.

"Dear and beloved Friends,"

"The lively Remembrance of you dwells always with me, praying for the Increase of Peace and Blessing to you from the Father. I know ye have learned Christ, and are acquainted with the Teachings of his Grace and Spirit which leads you into all Truth, and is a Comforter unto you in all Conditions, which is present with you and in you in all Times and Places, even the Spirit of the Holy God, which is given you, because you are Children of him, who is God blessed over all.

"Dearest Beloved, my Heart is filled with fervent Love towards you at this Time, and the lively Sense of the Lord's fulfilling People rests upon my Spirit, with the dear Embraces and Salutations in the fame Love with which I am loved of Christ Jesus my Lord, whom I hope ye have so learned as never to deny his Name and Truth. I am persuaded concerning you, that the greatest of Tribulations, Afflictions, and Sufferings, can never move or shake your Hope or Confidence in God, nor separate you from his Love, Life, and Peace, which many of you have had large Manifestations of, and some the aforesaid Possession of for evermore, and I hope nothing can separate you from that Love which is of God, or divide you from it into the Absence of the Father's Presence which is full of Joy and Peace: Nothing, I say, can be able to break our Fellowship with the Lord, but that he is ours, and we are his, whatsoever Transactions or Tribulations may pass upon our outward Man. I write unto the Faithful, and I need not say unto you, Know the Lord, but I may say, Stand fast, faithful and valiant in the faith which is before your fathers."
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

Vol. 1662.

LONDON.

unto Death, for the Knowledge of God which ye have received, and give your selves to be destroyed, rather than to renounce or deny Christ before Men, or to escape from the Exercise of your Consciences in what his Holy Spirit persuades your Hearts in the Verity of.

Friends here are generally well in the inward and outward Man, and the Presence of the Lord is manifest with us through great Trials, and fore Afflictions, and grievous Persecutions, which we have met withal this last half Year. It would be too large to relate, and piercing of your Hearts to hear the Violence and Cruelty which Friends have suffered in this City in their Meetings, and in Prisons, it hath been very hard to bear the Persecution inflicted every Way, though the Lord hath given Strength and Boldness, and his Power alone hath carried through, else many would have fainted, and not have been able to stand. Many have given up their Lives in Faithfulness in this Place, and their Faithfulness in keeping Meetings, and in patiently enduring many Tribulations and cruel Exercises, is a Crown upon Friends in this City: Here is now near two Hundred and fifty of us Prisoners in Newgate, Bridewell, Southwark, and New-Prison. In Newgate we are extremely thronged, that if the Mercy of the Lord had not preserved us we could not have endured; there is near an Hundred in one Room on the common Side amongst the Felons, and their Sufferings are great, but the Lord supports. For about six Weeks Time the Meetings were generally quiet in the City, but these three last Weeks they have fallen on more violently than ever, and imprisoned many Friends; but through all this Truth is of good Report, and the Nobility of it gains Place in many Hearts, which are opened in Pity and Compassion toward innocent Sufferers, and Truth is increased through all Trials. Our Truth is in the Lord and not in Man; and we desire the same Spirit may dwell and abide in you also, that ye may be like-minded with us, and we all of the Mind of Christ, who seeks Men’s Salvation, and not their Destruction.

“Edward Burroughs.”

Thus died this faithful Witness and Witnesses to the Truth, an eminent Example of the Christian Constancy and Patience he recommended unto others, and as he remained steadfast in the Faith unto Death, we doubt not but he has received the Crown of Life, and an Admittance into the Rest prepared for the People of God. His just Character is contained in


A S for Edward Burroughs, our dear Brother and Companion in Travel, Suffering, and Confinement, for the Everlasting Gospel’s Sake in his Day, his Testimony lives with us. He was a Preacher of Righteous, and one who travelled for the Redemption of the Creature from under the Bondage of Corruption, and proclaimed Liberty to the Captives in the Power and Authority of God: And therein was a true Witness against Oppression, and all the antichristian Yokes imposed in the Night of Apostacy upon the Persons and Consciences of People; and truly and valiantly he held forth the Liberty of Conscience, and vindicated it to the great Men of the Earth, in Things appertaining to God in Matters of Religion and Worship, against the Persecution and Compulsion, (which had its Original and Rise from the Power of the Beast, which hath made War against the Righteous Seed) that Men might be left free to the Guidance of the infallible Spirit of God, which is not to be limited in these Matters, and not to be compelled, nor brought under the corrupt Wills of Men, nor their fallible Judgment, nor invented Forms in these Cafes: And the Name of this Minister of Righteousness is written in the Lamb’s Book of Life, and all the Enemies of his Life can never be able to blot it out, nor extinguish his Memorial. O the Remembrance of his Integrity, Uprightness, and Sincerity, he hath
hath deep Impressions upon my Heart, and that tender Love and Affection
in God's Truth, which he was filled with towards all the Upright (who
were Lovers of Peace and Unity in the Lord) is never to be forgotten by
us who are remaining in the Work of the Lord, and the Everlasting Gospel,
for which he hath left a glorious Testimony, the Glory of which shall never
be extinguished, but Thousands shall praise the Lord our God because thereof;
yea, even the Seed that's in the lower Parts of the Earth; where Darknefs
covers it, and the Child that's yet unborn in many, that's curiously framed
in the Mother's Womb, whole Members are written in the Book of God,
shall glorify the Lord on his Behalf. And this Testimony many have already
concerning him, that though his Body be dead, his Spirit liveth in the Im-
ortality of that Life that is immutable, and that never dies nor waxes
old, and is felt among the Righteous, who walk in their Integrity and
Conftancy to the Lord.

And this faithful Servant of the Lord, and valiant Soldier of the Lamb,
as in his Day was evidently apparent to live to him was Christ, and to
die was Gain. And though in his Time many were the Sufferings and
Afflictions which his Life went under, and his upright Spirit suffered, both
from his open Enemies and Perfcutors in the World, because of his Valour
and Courage for the Truth of God, and from deceitful and transforming
exalted Spirits, which burden the holy Seed, but now his Life is caught up
above them all, and is out of their Reach, in the transcendent and
unspeakable Glory in the everlasting Habitation and Firmament of God's
Power, where he hath shined, and doth shine among the Stars, that have kept
their Habitations, as one that hath turned many to Righteousnefs, and that
hath overcome by the Blood of the Lamb, and the Word of his Testimony,
with those holy Prophets and Martyrs who rejoice over Babylon, and her
Abominations (in whom their Blood is found) and against whom he was a
faithful Witness and valiant Warrior, whose Living and absolute Testi-
mony therein God hath blefled and made prosperous, and will fulfil to the
uttermost: And though he be sealed from his Labours, his Works do follow
him, which will be had in living Remembrance and precious Esteem among
the Upright, when his Perfcutors shall be broken and laid low in the
Defolation and Ruin of Babylon, and all that continue in Enmity and Deceit,
and all the deceitful Spirits that have burdened his righteous Soul, shall fall,
and their Blossom wither and come to nought.

And if any of his Perfcutors or Oppreffors be yet fo impotent and
obdurate as to triumph, and be elevated in an exalted or prejudiced
Spirit because of his Death, and in their Exaltation and Pride of Heart
say, He was taken away in Judgment, or in Wrath. To such in God's Fear
I anfwer, that Thousands of the Servants of the Lord are of another Per-
fusion, not questioning but it was in God's tender Love (as to his own
Particular) that he was removed out of the Earthen Veffel, in which he
(though a Man in the Prime of his Years) endured great Travails in his
Time for the Truth's Sake, and the Gathering of many into the Way of the
Lord, and in which his Travail was the greater, when the Time of his
Disfolution drew near, because of his Sufferings, and the Extremity of his
Sicknefs occasioned thereby, which many others were Partakers of,
who suffered Perfcution and Imprifonment by uncontrollable Men in this
City of London, for the Caufe of God and of a good Confiquence, and
chiefly for their meeting together singly in the Worship of God. But this
I reftify in the Lord, as in him I have felt, that his being removed was in
Judgment from the Lord against his Perfcutors, who defired and fought
his Deftitution, and what they have done against him hath greatly added
to the fulfilling of their Inquiries, and the Blood of the Righteous
cries for Vengeance against them, who would not suffer the Righteous to
have a Being amongft Men, nor lay to Heart their being taken away from
the Evil to come.
And they who in a by-passed or prejudiced Spirit of Enmity are lifted up, because of his Decease, they were not worthy of him, nor of his Testimony, and they have Caused to mourn and lament amongst those that have pierced the Jilt, and flighted and despised the Messengers of Truth and Righteousness, whom God hath therein honoured, and God will debate such and their Vain-glory unto the Dutiful, and exalt the Testimony and Life of his faithful Witnesses over all their Heads.

But we who have been well acquainted with the deep Suffering of the Righteous Seed, and with the Worth of true Unity in the weighty Body and Spirit of Christ, and therein do behold the Glory and Compleatness of the City of God, which is at Peace within itself, cannot but prize the Ministers of Righteousness, and every Member of the same Body: And, O how blessed and precious is the Memorial of the Righteous in our Eyes, and how deeply is my Soul affected with the comfortable Communion, and those many and living Refreshments that we have enjoyed one with another, even with him-and others who have finished their Course. Well, however in this I am satisfied, that though we be left in Travail, and our Days have been Days of Affliction and Suffering for Christ and the Gospel's Sake (as in this World) yet in him, whom the Prince of this World hath nothing in, we have Peace, being come into Communion with the Spirits of just Men, who are the Family of God, written in Heaven, and called by one Name both in Heaven and Earth, and the God of Life is their Portion, and his Glory is the Reward of his called, and chosen, and faithful Ones, who have dealt their Bread to the Hungry, and brought the Poor to their Houces, even to the Habitation of the Righteous, where the living Bread is received, and the Heavenly Mansions lived in and enjoyed by all who abide in the Truth, and retain their first Love and Habitation therein, in which true Fellowship is enjoyed, and the Prosperity of the Elect Seed known. Blessed be the Name of our God for ever and ever.

London, the 12th Day of the First Month 1663.

GEORGE WHITEHEAD.

This Testimony carries with it a divine Relish of that inward and sweet Communion and Fellowship, which Brethren united by the Love of Christ have a mutual Participation of, and which, surmounting all the Powers of Death and Darkness, centers in the Fruition of everlasting Bliss and a glorious Immortality.

Befide the before-mentioned twenty who died in Prison, seven others, viz. Humphrey Bache, Humphrey Bragefter, Richard Davis, Humphrey Leaver, Robert Crofts, Thomas Wingreen, and John Ratcliff, had their Bodies so weakened and corrupted through Sicknes contracted there, that they died soon after their Discharge.

ANNO 1663. In this Year Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, was Lord-Mayor: He ordered a Guard to be placed at the Entrance of the Bull and Mouth Meeting-house to prevent any Persons going in: Thus shut out, they met as near the Door in the Street as possible, and there tarried their usual Meeting-Tyme: When any among them did preach or pray, they were presently haled away to Prison. This continued many Weeks. It happened one First-day, that the Mayor, with his Officers and the two Sheriffs, came from Paul's thither, and when the People dispersed not at his Command, he ordered his Officers to strike, who with their Canes and Sticks laid on most unmercifully on the Heads both of Men and Women; the Mayor himself also struck several, and spurred his prancing Horfe in order to ride over them, but the Horfe, to avoid that, rose up, and on his Hind-legs, that the Mayor fell off backward into the Kennel, and, being helped up again, would have repeated his Abuses, had not the Sheriffs, who were more moderate, and indeed ashamed of his Actions, persuaded him to depart.
About this Time Meetings were held at Thomas Lacey's House in the Parish called St. Katharine's near the Tower, from one of which the Assembly was dragged out by the Officers of the Militia, and the said Thomas Lacey, and three others, by the Mayor's Order, sent to Newgate.

On the 24th of the Month called May this Year, at a Meeting at Tanner's End near Edmonston, a Constable came in with a Company of Sautheuses cursing and swearing, and laid to Solomon Eccles then preaching, Come, you must go along with me. Solomon replied, Had you a Warrant? So he produced an old Warrant of no Force as to him or others there, who therefore refused to go: Whereupon the Constable's rude Attendants fell violently to haling, pulling, and dragging them out by the Legs and Arms, and threw them one upon another into the Highway-side; then the Constable got a Cart, and caused them to be thrown by Force into it; but they came out again, and then they threw them up with more Violence than before, to the bruising of their Bodies: One of them they fastened to the Cart with a Rope, and tied the Legs of several others, and so drove them away to Henry Wreh, a Justice at Enfield, who standing at his Gate, said, Bring them in, bring them in, I'll tender them the Oath of Allegiance: I know they will not take it. He did so, and after many Scolds and Abuses from himself, his Son, and others in his Presence, committed them to Newgate. The Names of some of them were, Solomon Eccles, Clement Webb, John Goodwin, William Guppy, Joseph Bryan, Laurence Aplin, and David Smith. The said Solomon Eccles, at the Time of Bartholomew Fair, paifed through Smithfield with his Body naked, and a Pan of Fire and Brimstone burning on his Head, calling to the People to Repent, and remember Solomon: One Thomas Rafton accompanied him, carrying his Clothes. This well meant Zeal of his met with ill Reception, the common Lot of prophetick Monitors from the Defpiers of Instruction. Eccles was committed to Bridewell, and his Companion to Newgate.

On the 22d of the Month called March, John Higgins, preaching at the Peel Meeting, was violently taken away by Constables: A Stander by, Thomas Atcher, alking, by what Authority they did it, they took him away also, and his Brother John Atcher, and all to the Sessions-house, where the Justices then sat, who tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and sent them to Newgate.

A few Days after, Percival Towle, a Baker of Ratcliffe, was also committed to Newgate for not pulling off his Hat as he passed by the Lord-Major and Richard Brown in the Street.

ANNO 1664. A new Law was now put in force, intituled, An Act to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles, by which the Penalty for the first Offence in Meeting was a Fine at the Pleasure of the Justices not exceeding 5l. or Imprisonment not exceeding three Months; for the second Offence a Fine not exceeding 10l. or Imprisonment nor exceeding six Months; and for the third Offence, Transportation, or to pay 100l. Eliape, or Return from Transportation, was made Felony without Benefit of the Clergy. All Officers of Militia, as well as Civil Magistrates, were empowered to dispere all such Meetings, and take the Perpons afflicted into Custody. This Act was to commence the 1st of July, and to continue in force three Years.

Hereupon Multitudes were soon imprisoned for the first and second Offence, which was usually in a few Days, not in Favour to them, but to bring them the lower under the Penalty of Transportation for the third Offence; for their long approved Contancy gave their Adverfaries an Affurance of finding them again at their religious Assemblies as soon as at Liberty.

On the 17th of the Month called July, two Justices, with Constables and armed Soldiers, came to the Meeting at Mile-end Green, and placed a Guard at each Gate: After some Time Alexander Parker stood up to speak, beginning with these Words, In the Name of the Lord, upon which one of the Justices rushed into the Meeting, profanely crying out, In the Name of the Devil spake that Fellow down, which was prettily done. Then the Justices took the
Names of all the Men Friends present, being thirty two, and sent them to Newgate by the following Mitiimus, viz.

"Midd".s.

"To the Keeper of his Majestys Goal of Newgate, or his sufficient Deputy. There

W E send you herewith the Bodies of the several Persons hereunder named, for being taken this Day at an unlawful Meeting, contrary to the Act intituled, *An Act to prevent and juppress seditious Conversicles*, made in the sixteenth Year of his Majestys Reign, and for refusing to pay their several and respective Sums of Money by us imposed upon them, upon their Conviction for their several Contempts, according to the Intent of the said Act. You are therefore to have them in safe Custody, and there to detain without Bail or Mainprize, for the Space of three Months; it being for their first Offence. Hereof fail not, and this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under our Hands and Seals this 17th Day of July, Anno Dom. 1664.

"WILLIAM RYDER,
"GEORGE MARSH.

On the 24th of the same Month, a Captain with Soldiers, Constables, and others, came to the Meeting at Wheeler-street: The Captain went in and brought out one by one twenty seven Persons to the Constables and their Guard: Presently after two Justices came, laid several small Fines upon them, and sent them to Newgate for three Days.

On the same Day at Mile-end-Green a Constable came to the Meeting with Soldiers and Watchmen, who by his Command seized every one a Man, and so led twenty two of them to the Tower, whence they were sent by two Justices to Newgate for six Days.

On the 31st at the same Place they took away fifteen Persons to an Inn, where some Justices were met, who ordered them to Newgate for five Days.

On the 7th of the Month called August, twenty Persons were sent from Wheeler-street Meeting to Newgate, and thirty two from Mile-end-Green for four Days, with this Clave at the End of their Mitiimus, "You are also hereby required to take Notice, that if any of the Persons herein mentioned have been with you committed for the first and second Offence, that then you are to detain such Persons until they shall be from you enlarged by his Majesty's Laws." Eighteen others, who were not free to tell their Names, were committed by a Description of their Persons.

On the 14th, nineteen were sent to Newgate for two Days, and two others for the third Offence.

On the same Day, the Sheriffs, with many Officers and others armed, entered the Meeting-houle at the Bell and Mouth in the Forenoon, and commanded him that was preaching to come down: After which two of the Officers stepped up on a Form near him, drew their Swords, and struck him and another Friend, so that one of their Swords was broken: Then they laid hold both on Men and Women, and halting out near *two Hundred, drove them to Guild-hall, where they were kept close Prisoners till about Midnight, and then by the Mayor's Order conducted with lighted Torches by a Guard or Halberdiers

* Among those was *Albertus Otto Faber, a German Physician, whom Sir Roger L'Estrange informed against, as a Fijer, but upon examination could prove nothing; so they fined him 5s. and sent him to the Poultry-Counter for three Months. They took at the same Time Roger Ellis in the Street, who had not been at the Meeting, yet was sent to Prison, and continued there for not joining Sufferers.
to Newgate, where they were thrust up among the Felons. On the 13th in the Afternoon, about twenty of them were fined by the Mayor and recommissioned, as were twelve more on the 17th, and about forty others on the 19th, for fourteen and others for nine Days: Henry Day for one Month, and Hilkiah Bedford for three.

While these Prisoners lay in Newgate, which from a Den of Thieves was now become an House of Prayer, they frequently met together there to wait upon God and worship him. At one of those Meetings on the 16th of the Month called August, one of the Keepers took the Preacher away into the condemned Hole; and on the 18th, when the Keeper could not easily come at the Preacher, because of many others standing about him, he threw both Men and Women with a great Staff, and encouraged some of the Felons to beat them with their Fists; and one Woman, a Thief, ran in among them with a Knife, attempting to stab them, but was prevented. At length the Preacher was taken away and put into another Part of the Prison.

On the 21st were committed to Newgate from Mile-end-Green eleven Persons for two Days, and from the Peal twenty nine Persons for four Days. On the same Day, about nine in the Morning, the City Marshal and other Officers, with Constables and their Attendants, came to the Ball and Mouth Meeting, and halted out by Force all or most present, and then withdrew into the Street, where the Assembly continued, and soon after, the Doors being open’d, returned into the House, where one began to preach, but was instantly halted out and sent to Guild-ball. The Meeting still continuing, the Lord-Mayor, with the Sheriff, and Alderman Brown, came in; Brown, with his wonted Fury, kicked some, pulled others by the Hair, and pinched the Women’s Arms till they were black; and thus with his own Hands shamefully abused many. The Mayor, causing the Door to be shut, sent about one Hundred and fifty nine of them to Newgate for four Days, where they had not Room to sit down, nor scarce to stand, being close shut up, without respect to Age or Sex, among Felons and Murderers. The rest of them, about twenty seven, were sent to Bridewell.

On the 28th, six from the Peal, thirty four from Mile-end-Green, and thirty three from Wheeler-street, were sent to Newgate. The same Day were committed by the Mayor and Alderman Brown, from the Ball and Mouth, one Hundred and two Persons, most of them to Newgate, the Rest to Bridewell, being carried thither through Back-ways and Alleys, as privately as might be.

On the 4th of September, forty six Persons from the Peal, one Hundred and thirty nine from the Ball and Mouth, thirty one from Wheeler-street, and sixteen from Mile-end-Green, were committed to Newgate; and on the same Day fourteen from the Ball and Mouth, were also committed by the following Warrant, viz.

"London is.

We whose Names are hereunder written, two of his Majesty’s Justices, assigned for Preservation of his Majesty’s Peace, within the City of London and Liberties thereof, have herewith sent you the Bodies of the several Persons following, viz. John Alderton, of the Parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London, Weaver; Laurence Aplin, of Snow-hill, London, Plateworker; Thomas Davis, of the Parish of St. Olave, Southwark, Glover; Mary Davis, Wife of Thomas Davis, of the Maze in Southwark, Glover; Christian Ford, Spinster, Daughter of Edward Ford of Chick-lane, London, Trumpeter; George Hollingworth, of the Parish of St. Sepulcher’s, London, Carpenter; Rachel Jackson, Spinster, lodging at William Woodward’s House in Christ-Church Parish, London; John Lewis of Paul’s Wharf, London, Porter; John Mason, Servant of Henry North, of Eastcheap, London, Richard Poulton, of Broad-street, London, Silversmith; Thomas Parker, lodging at John Welby’s House in Horseferry, Barber; Hannah Picket,"
To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Newgate.

"ANTHONY BATEMAN Mayor,
RICHARD BROWN.

"Vera Copia Exam. per Thomam Witton Clr. Newgate."

B ECAUSE this Day was appointed for the Trial of these People, and inasmuch as many are come hither, expecting what will be done, I shall say something concerning them and their Principles, that they might not be thought worthy of Pity, as suffering more than they deserve; for they are a stubborn Sect, and the King has been very merciful to them. It was hoped that the Purity of the Church of England would e'er have convinced them, but they will not be reclaimed. They teach dangerous Principles, this for one, That it is not lawful to take an Oath. You must not think their Leaders believe this Doctrine, only they persuade the poor ignorant Souls to; but they have an Interest to carry on against the Government, and therefore they will not swear Subjection to it, and their End is Rebellion and Blood. You may easily know, that they do not believe themselves what they say, when they say it is not lawful to take an Oath, if you look into the Scriptures; that Text, (Matt. v.) where our Saviour faith, Swear not at all, will clear it all from such a Meaning as forbids Swearing, if you look but into the next Words, where it is said, Let your Communication be yea, yea, nay, nay; and it is said, An Oath is an End of all Strifes; this for the New-Testament: And the Old is positive for Swearing: And they that deny Swearing, deny God a special Part of his Worships.

Now you shall see how this Principle of Not Swearing tends to the Subversion of the Government; Fie, it denies the King the Security he ought to have of his Subjects for their Allegiance, which Oath they deny, and Security by Bond is not so good; for thereby they are not engaged in Conscience, and they will only wait for a convenient Season to forfeit their Bonds without Hazard, and make sure Work in overthrowing the present Government.
Government, and secure their own Securities; but an Oath binds the Con-
science at all Times, and that they cannot abide. Again, This Principle
tends to subvert the Government, because without Swearing we can have
no Justice done, no Law executed, you may be robbed, your Houles
broke open, your Goods taken away, and be injured in your Person,
and no Justice or Remonceme may be had, because the Fact cannot be
proved: The Truth is, no Government can stand without Swearing; and
were these People to have a Government among themselves, they could not
live without an Oath.

Whereas they pretend in their Scribbles, that this Act against Conven-
ticles doth not concern them, but such as under Pretence of worshipping
God, do at their Meetings conpire against the Government. This is a
Mistake; for if they should confpire, they would then be guilty of Treason,
and we should try them by other Laws: But this Act is against Meetings,
to prevent them of such Conspiracies; for they meet to consult to know
their Numbers, and to hold Correspondency, that they may in a short
Time be up in Arms.

I had the Honour to serve the King at York, upon the Trial of those
wicked Plotters, and we found those Plots were hatched and carried on in
their Meetings, and we hanged up four or five of the * Speakers or Praters,
whom we found to be chief Leaders in that Rebellion. I warrant you
their Leaders will keep themselves from the third Offence, we shall not
take them: If we could catch their Leaders, we should try them by some
other Law, which, if executed, will take away their Lives. This is a mer-
ciful Law, it takes not away their Estates, it leaves them entire, only
banishes them for seven Years, if they will not pay an Hundred Pounds:
And this is not for worshipping God according to their Consciences, for
that they may do in their Families, but forsooth they cannot do that, but
they must have thirty, forty, or an hundred others to contrive their De-
signs withal.

When the Judge made this Speech, he intended to have proceeded that
Sessions to the Trial of some of that People, but did not; for one only, whom
he purposed to begin with, was brought from Newgate, a young Lad, whom
he asked, if he were not at the Bull and Mouth such a Day. The Youth
answered, I was not: Then the Judge took Occasion to reproach the Quakers,
saying, That for all their Pretentions to Truth and Plainness, they could tie for
Interest and to avoid Suffering. Then he asked the Lad the same Question
again, and he answered as before; for indeed he was not there that Day.
Then said the Judge, We shall prove that you were there, will you stand to your Proffession? Yes, replied the Lad, and seal it with my Blood. Then were Wit-
tnesses called to prove that he was at the Bull and Mouth such a Day, but none
appeared. Then the Judge, perceiving that no Witnesses could be found
sufficient to convict this Lad and the Rest, said, There is a Disappointment,
and threatened some should suffer for it, and so dismiss the Jury. But this Disap-
pointment was only for want of Evidence to answer the Purpose of the Court.
After which it was ordered that the Goalers of Newgate, and the Marshal and
his Men, should be at Meetings, and prepare themselves to give Evidence
against the next Sessions.

On the roth of the same Month, the Bodies of two deceased Persons, lately
Prisoners, were brought to the Bull and Mouth Meeting-House, in order to be
buried from thence the next Day. Upon Information of which the following
Warrant was issued, viz.

Vol. I. 5 H

* N. B. This Speech was replied to in Print, and his false Affections set forth, in the
Year 1664.
WHEREAS we are informed, and find it to be so, that a certain
Corps or dead Body of a Quaker, who lived in Cloth-Fair, hath
been this Day brought out of the Parish of St. Bartholomew's, to the
Bull and Mouth in the City of London, situate in the Parish of St. Anne and
Agnes, with Intent from thence to be buried, and accompanied with by
those People the Quakers in way of Triumph. And whereas we are also
informed that another Corps or some dead Body is also this Day brought
from some other Place to the said Bull and Mouth in the said Parish. These
are therefore in his Majesty's Name strictly to will and require you, the
Church-Wardens, and other Officers of the Parish of St. Anne and Agnes,
forthwith upon Sight hereof, to cause both the said Bodies to be forthwith
lawfully buried in the Church-yard of the said Parish this Night, without
fail, as you will answer the contrary at your Perils. Given under our
Hands and Seals this tenth Day of September 1664.

To the Church-Wardens
and other Officers of
St. Anne and Agnes
London.

Anthony Bateman, Mayor,
Thomas Adams,
Richard Brown,
John Frederick.

Pursuant to this Warrant, the City-Marshals, with two Beadles, and several
Men with Halberds, knocked at the Door of the Meeting-house about Midnight,
to the Surprize of those who dwelt there, who asking, Why they came at that
Time of the Night? were answered, To search for a Meeting. The Doors being
opened, they went in, took away the two Coffins with the dead Bodies, and
carried them to the Place appointed by the Warrant.

On the 11th of the same Month, the Lord-Mayor, Alderman Brown, the
Sheriffs, and several Officers and Watchmen, came to the Bull and Mouth
Meeting; the Mayor at his Entrance expressed himself thus, "You have been
warned several Times not to meet here, but if it please God, I will try
whether your Obedience or the Law shall take place." Then he ordered
his Officers to bring the Persons assembled severally before him, and he
committed eighteen three of them to Newgate for the first and second, and twenty
two for the third Offence. Among these was Mary Boreman, who being asked
by Alderman Brown, What was her Name? answered, You may, instead of my
Name, write thus, Afflict not the Widow and the Fatherless, and when
you look over the Roll you may see your Duty. Upon this he struck her with his
double Fist on the Mouth, kickt her, and abased her grievously. On the
same Day twenty from Mile-end-Green, and fifteen from Wheeler-street, were
sent to the same Prison.

On the 18th were sent to Newgate from Mile-end-Green one and twenty
Persons, and from the Bull and Mouth fifty two for the first and second Offence,
and fourteen for the third.

On the 25th, twelve Persons from the Peel were sent to Newgate, and two
to Clerkenwell-Bridewell: And the same Day ten were committed to Prison
from Mile-end-Green.

On the 2d of October, thirteen Persons from the Peel, and twenty five from
Mile-end-Green, were sent to Newgate, and two Boys to Bridewell. On the
same Day the City-Marshall, with a Company of Halberdiers, entered the Bull
and Mouth Meeting, took away one who was preaching, and sent him to the
Counter: Another standing up to preach was pulled down, and afterward the
same Perfon kneeling down to Prayer was knockt down backward with a
long Staff. At the Conclusion of their Meeting, they were detained by Force,
and afterward conveyed to Wood-street-Counter, where the Keeper received them
without
Without any Warrant... After two Days and two Nights Confinement there, in a Room too little for them to lie down in, they were had before the Lord-Mayor, who sent thirty three of them to Newgate, of whom four were ordered to be detained for the third Offence.

On the 9th, fifty five Persons from the Bull and Mouth, were committed to Newgate for the first and second Offences, and fifteen for the third. And from Mile-end-Green sixteen were sent to Newgate, and from thence to Bridewell.

On the 10th the Sessions began at Hick's-hall, and on the 13th a Bill of Indictment was laid against sixteen Quakers for the third Offence, about which the Grand Jury could not agree: that Night, but next Morning, at the Importunity of the Justices, found the Bill by a small Majority. They were tried, and convicted at the same Time; and twelve of them, viz. Peter Pennington, Roger Roberts, Henry Taylor, Edward Boycott, Thomas Hubbard, Arthur Baker, Edward Lee, Douglas Temple, Margaret Jackson, Patience Wilson, and Hannah Trigg, received Sentence of Transportation. The said Hannah Trigg, in Arreft of Judgment, produced the following Certificate, viz.

"Hannah Trigg, Daughter of Timothy, and Katherine Trigg, of Whitechapel, was born the 26th Day of August in the Year 1649.

These are to certify all whom it may concern, that the above-said is a just and true Account of the Age of Hannah Trigg, lawfull Daughter of Timothy and Katherine Trigg, of Whitechapel: And we whose Names are hereunto subscribed do testify the same, and are ready to depose, if it required, we being then and there present at the Delivery and Birth of the said Hannah Trigg.

"Margery Southern, her Mark, HI.

"Elizabeth Exley, her Mark, E."

This Certificate, a manifest Proof of her being under sixteen Years of Age, was rejected by the Justices, who told her, she lied. In a short Time after her Sentence of Banishment, she died in Newgate: When dead, her Relations were not suffered to bury her; but she was carried to the Burying-place where they usually interr Felons, and others who died in the Goal. When the Bearers came to the Burying-ground, finding no Grave made, they left the Corps unburied, saying, They would make a Grave next Morning. The poor Girl's Mother, who was present, was extremely grieved at this inhuman Ulage, but found no Remedy.

The other four, convicted at the same Time, being married Women, namely, Jean Nicholls, Hannah Garmes, Elizabeth Ford, and Mary Atwood, were sentenced to Bridewell for eleven Months.

On the next Day the following Warrant was issued, viz.

"Midd. fs.

"To the Sheriffs of the County of Middlesex.


London, &c. 1664.

John Smith, and William Bowles Esqrs; Justices, assigned to keep the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, within the County of Middlesex aforesaid, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdemeanors, done and committed within the said County of Middlesex, for that the said Edward Lea, Hannah Trigg, Arthur Baker, Douglas Templar, Edward Boycott, William Roberts, Margaret Jackson, and every of them, being of the Age of sixteen Years and upwards, and Subjects of this Realm; after two several former Convictions against them and every of them in this Behalf had, were, and every of them was present at an unlawful Assembly and Meeting together in this County, with diverse other disaffected Persons, to the Number of twenty Persons, over and above the Persons inhabiting in the several Places of their several Meetings, under Colour and Pretence of some Exercise of Religion, in other Manner than is allowed by the Liturgy or Practice of the Church of England, contrary to the Form of the said late Act of Parliament. And thereupon Judgment is now given and entered against the before-named Persons and every of them, for their said Offences. These are therefore in his Majesty's Name to will and command you to convey the said Edward Lea, Hannah Trigg, Arthur Baker, Douglas Templar, Edward Boycott, William Roberts, and Margaret Jackson, to the Port of London, and thence to embark them, and every of them, to be safely transported to the Island of Barbadoes, being one of his Majesty's foreign Plantations, there to remain for seven Years, and hereof you may not fail at your Peril. Given under our Hands and Seals at Hick's-hall the aforesaid 10th Day of October, in the sixteenth Year of his said Majesty's Reign.

John Robinson  Edwin Rich
Hugh Smithson  Nathanael Snape
Thomas Allen  Charles Pitfield
George March  John Smith
Richard Prosser  William Bowles.

Similar Warrants were also issued for the Transportation of the other Persons sentenced as aforesaid.

On the 5th of October, above forty Prisoners, Quakers, were brought to the Sessions'-house in the Old-Bailey, and called to the Bar by one, two, three, or four at a Time, as they were included in one Indictment, the Substance of which was,

That N. N. being a Subject of this Realm, and above the Age of sixteen Years, on such a Day, and at such a Place, was present at a certain unlawful Assembly, under Colour or Pretence of Exercise of Religion, in other Manner than is allowed by the Practice of the Church of England, at which Meetings there were twenty Persons or above assembled together over and above those of the same Housethold, and that the said Prisoner was of the Offence aforesaid lawfully convicted before two Justices of the Peace, and committed to Prison for the Space of three Days, except he would pay to the said Justices the Sum of one Shilling; likewise that he was lawfully convicted a second Time in Manner aforesaid; and that notwithstanding the two Convictions aforesaid, he the said Prisoner, in Contempt of the Law in that Case provided, and contrary to the Peace of our Lord the King, did meet a third Time in Manner aforesaid, whereof he stands indicted, &c.

About sixteen of the Prisoners, considering the Indictment as a Charge of contemning the Law, and acting contrary to the King's Peace, of which they knew themselves clear, pleaded Not guilty. Others, considering it merely as an Accusation of being at their religious Meetings, could not deny it, and therefore
therefore gave only general Answers, such as, I have wronged no Man. I am innocent. I have no Evil in my Heart against any Man. I am not guilty of the Breach of any just Law. I think the Meetings at the Bull and Mouth to be lawful and peaceable. If the Laws be such that the Innocent must be banished, the Will of the Lord be done. All these latter were set by as mute, and the Fact taken pro confesso by the Court, who proceeded to try the other sixteen: The Witnesses against them were the Under-Keeper of Newgate, and the Marshal's Man. The first, was Dawson, a Turnkey, whose Behaviour and Contradiction in giving Evidence was surprising to the Jury, for having sworn that he took the Prisoner, John Hope, at the Bull and Mouth last Sunday, and being chek't for that, he said, The Sunday before, both which were notoriously false, the Prisoner having been in Goal three Weeks. Afterward he laid, that the Prisoner was brought out to him, and that he did not see him in the Meeting. Upon this one of the Jury spake thus to the Judge, My Lord, I before you, let us be troubled no more with such Evidence, such Witnesses will make us tedious Work, and we shall not cast Men upon such Evidence. But the Judge, named Hide, endeavoured to palliate the Evidence, and reproved the Juryman for being too scrupulous.

Another Evidence was William Turner, a Turnkey too, who being asked, Whether the Person at the Bar was at the Bull and Mouth such a Day, answered, He was there that Day, he came with the Confable. The Jury had good Reason to construe his Testimony, who so hardly as to swear, The Prisoner was at the Bull and Mouth, though he saw him not till he was brought to Newgate. When one of the Jury objected to this Evidence, the Judge was angry, and threatened him for under-valuing the King's Witnesses, saying, He should know the Court had Power to punish him, and would do it. After some Time the Jury was sent out, and the Court adjourned till five in the Afternoon. About six, the Jury brought in their Verdict, viz. That four of the Prisoners were not guilty, and the Rest they could not agree on. The Judge hereat seemed much displeased, and having given them farther Instructions sent them out again. About an Hour after they returned with this Verdict in Writing, Guilty of Meeting, but not of Fact. The Judge asked, What do you mean by Not guilty of Fact? The Jury replied, Here is Evidence, that they met at the Bull and Mouth, therefore we say Guiltv of Meeting; but no Evidence to prove what they did there; therefore we say, Not guilty of meeting contrary to the Liturgy of the Church of England.

The Judge asked some of the Jury, Whether they did not believe in their Consciences, that they were there under Colour and Pretence of Worship? To which one of them replied, I do believe in my Conscience, that they were met to worship in Deed and in Truth. Another of them said, My Lord, I have that venerable Respect for the Liturgy of the Church of England, as to believe that it is according to the Scriptures, which allow of the Worship of God in Spirit and in Truth, and if any Man in the World worship God in the Spirit, he doth not worship contrary to the Liturgy, as being according to the Scriptures, if not, I shall abate my Respect for it. In short, neither Persuasions, nor Threats, could induce the Jury to bring in any other Verdict, for though fix of them seemed at first inclined to comply with the Court, the Others would not. Then Judge Hide, after more Threats, took the Names of those fix who stood out, and told them, They should be bound to answer for their Misdemeanor at the King's Bench Bar, the first Day of the next Term. One of them seemed unwilling to be bound, but the Judge told him, he must and should. Then said he, My Lord, I am content, any woundings, but the woundings of my Conscience. So they were bound in an Hundred Pounds each, to appear at the King's Bench Bar the first Day of the next Term.

* This Dawson was observed by some never to thrive after he had given this Evidence, but became melancholy, could eat little, pined away, and died about ten Weeks after.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

LONDON,
&c.
1664.

Then the Court adjourned to the 17th, when those who had been set by, and the Fact taken pro Confesso, were brought to the Bar to receive Sentence. First, four married Women, namely, Susan Allen, Ellen Edmonds, Alice Aldridge, and Isabel Trevilian, to whom the Recorder said, You have been twice convicted upon Record for being at an unlawful Meeting, and now you stand convicted the third Time: You shall be committed to the House of Correction for the Space of twelve Months, unless your Husbands will pay forty Pounds for each of you. After some Pause, he said, The Court is willing to hear you Favour, and to abate of the forty Pounds, and take twenty Pounds. To which the Women replied, If you would take forty or twenty Earthing, we would not give it.

Then the Ref, namely, John Pechell, Thomas Kent, John Rance, Thomas Hedge, Thomas Robins, John Johnson, Thomas Parker, Robert Allen, Richard Poulton, Deborah Harding, Elizabeth Fifer, Rachel Jackson, Jane Powel, Rose Atkins, Anne Horniblow, Christian Ford, Anne Mercer, Elizabeth Ivers, and Mary Middleton, were brought to the Bar. One of them, Richard Poulton, was a Boy about fifteen Years of Age, to whom the Recorder said, Little Boy, will you promise to go to Church, and hear Common Prayer? A Turnkey standing by, said, My Lord, I believe he will, if he were away from the Ref. Then the Boy was brought up to the Clerk’s Table, where he shewed a Certificate that he was not sixteen Years of Age. The Recorder asked him, Whether he would Swear, that Certificate came from the Parish where he was born? Another asked him, Whether he would Swear he was not sixteen Years of Age? The Boy answered, I was not brought up to Swearing. And being asked again, Whether he would promise to go to Church? He replied, I shall promise no such Thing.

So the Recorder passed Sentence on him with the other eighteen, thus, You and every of you shall be transported beyond the Seas, the Men to Barbadoes, and the Women to Jamaica, being two of his Majesty’s Plantations, there to remain seven Years.

On the 16th of October, at the Bull and Mouth, George Whitehead preaching, a Company armed with Halberts came in, shut the Doors, and kept others out, yet themselves stood quiet and heard, near an Hour, till the Mayor and Alderman Richard Brown came, who committed George and forty four others to Newgate, beside fifteen more, whom they charged by a particular Warrant for the third Offence.

On the 23d, twenty four Persons from Wheeler-street were sent to Newgate, and on the 30th, from Mile-end-Green nineteen, and from Wheeler-street eight.

On the 4th of November, were committed from Wheeler-street fourteen; on the 6th, from Mile-end-Green nine; and from the Bull and Mouth thirteen; on the 13th, from the Bull and Mouth twenty four. On the 20th, Dorothy Doore was imprisoned by the following Minute, viz.

We send you herewith the Body of Dorothy Doore, being taken preaching in the Street, among a Company of People unlawfully gathered together about her, contrary to the Laws of this Realm made for the Prohibition of unlawful Assemblies, encouraging People to persist in their unlawful Assemblies, and not to fear any Man; requiring you in his Majesty’s Name, to receive her the said Dorothy Doore, and detain and keep her in your safe Custody, until the be delivered by due Course of Law, and this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Dated this 20th Day of November 1664.

To the Keeper of Newgate.

"THOMAS BYDE,
"CHARLES PITFIELD."

On the same Day, Ralph Young and another were sent to Newgate for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance; also eighteen Persons from the Meeting at Mile-end-Green, and forty two from that at the Bull and Mouth. On the 27th, from Mile-end-Green seven, and from the Bull and Mouth thirty one.
Chap. 25. of the People called Quakers.

On the 1st of December, seven Persons were sent to Newgate from the Bull and Mouth, and on the 4th, twenty four.

At a Sessions at Hick's-baill, on the 6th of December, Edward Berkeley, Dorgy Marjball, John Noble, Edward Maletrat, William Matthew, William Brend, Nathanael Harding, Francis Tarce, John Terry, John Godwin, Vincent Gerard, and Martin Groves, were tried and sentenced to be transported to Jamaica: Their Trials were short, the Judges seeming determin'd, and the Jury ready to act by their Direction. When one of the Prisoners asked, Whether it were a Crime worthy of Banishment to meet to serve the Lord? Judge Hide answered, It's Crime enough: It's Crime enough: Set him by. To another, asking, If we meet really to worship God, must we suffer for that? He answered, Yes, that you must. To a third, who said, I understand that God is a Spirit, and I met to worship the Eternal God in Spirit, as he persuades my Heart and Conscience, and must I be condemned to Banishment for that? He replied, Yes, yes, for the Law is against it. At that Session a Person standing by to hear the Trials, (though not in the Face of the Court, left he should give Offence) the Officers halted him out. Judge Hide perceiving the Man was a Quaker, ordered him to be brought to the Bar, which was done, with his Hat taken off: The Judge ordered it to be put on again, and then fined him for Contempt in not putting it off; thus creating an Offence, and then punishing it. He also sent the same Man to Newgate for not finding Suetries for his good Behaviour.

On the 11th, Richard Greenway was sent to Newgate for preaching to the People as he stood in the Porch of one Peter Burdett in Woffbury-street. The same Day were committed to the same Prison, from the Meeting at Mile-end-Green, eight Persons; and from the Bull and Mouth nineteen; and on the 14th, from the Bull and Mouth, seven.

On the 14th, at the Sessions in the Old-Bailey, William Neuman, John Claus, James Carter, William Parker, Thomas Cox, Mabell Wheeler, Benjamin Greenwell, John Chapin, Manafel Hovard, Laurence Pullore, Edmund Overed, Elizabeth Pite, Jabel Hucker, James Peerne, Thomas Veje, Laurence Aplin, Rebecca Trum, Anne Reylan, Elizabeth Harding, and Anne Prief, were tried and convicted, and sentenced also to be transported to the Island of Jamaica for seven Years. John Claus, pleaded that he was a Foreigner, and therefore not within the Reach of the Act; but this Plea, however just, was over-ruled by the Court.

On the 1st of the Month called January, thirty four Persons from the Bull and Mouth were sent to Newgate. At the same Time two Women, one of them above Sixty, and an aged Man, were sent to Bridewell, and ordered to be whipped. On the 8th, nineteen from the Bull and Mouth were sent to Newgate; and on the 15th, both Men and Women, assembl'd at the Bull and Mouth, were drove by the City-Marshal from thence to the Counter, there detained two Days and two Nights; and afterwards sent to Newgate. It happen'd at one of thole Commitments, a Prisoner, named Thomas White, told Alderman Brown, that he thought he had fill'd up the Measure of his Wickedness, at which the Alderman incendi'd, struck him on the Face and kick'd him.

At the next Sessions, held at Hick's-baill on the 12th, and at the Old-Bailey on the 16th of the Month called January, thirty six more received Sentence of Banishment, namely, Robert Hayes, Robert Pate, John Fox, John Tilby, Edward Walker, John Tisdell, William Garrard, John Crane, Matthias Gardener, George Taylor, Richard Lambert, Evan Jones, William Tilby, William Tillett, Isaac How, Edward Bull, James Harding, George Evan, John Major, John Clare, Christopher Dickenson, Isaac Warner, Edward Brine, Richard Smith, Mary Powell, Anne Duncas, Elizabeth Dixon, Katharine Charles, Susanna Kent, Dorothy Hall, Alice Richardon, Margaret Usher, Thomas Stokes, Thomas Clark, Thomas Barlowe, and Bartholomew Hearne. One of the Jury, named Thomas Leader, was afterward much troubled in Conscience for consenting to a Verdict against these Persons, insomuch that he published a Paper in Print under the Title of The wounded Heart, or the Jurymen's Offences declared. By which publick Acknowledgment he

London, 1664.

3 More committed.

Trial of 12 Others.

Sentenced to Transportation.

About 55 sent to Prison.

20 Others tried and sentenced to Transportation.

A just Plea over-ruled.

55 Sent to Prison.

36 More sentenced to Banishment.

A Jurymen being troubled in Mind expressed his Conscience.
he found some Eafe in his own Mind, and shewed himself truly penitent for the Wrong done to his innocent Neighbours.

There were now in Newgate, under Sentence of Tranfportation, ninety nine Persons; one of whom, John Otter, a Shoemaker, taken at a Meeting at Mile-end, and being asked by the Juftices, Where he dwelt ? anfwered, I have a Dwelling, where neither Thief, Murderer, nor Perfecutor can come: Being again asked, Where that was? He anfwered, In God. Upon which the Juftices fent him to Bridewell as a Vagabond. At the Seffions he was brought to the Bar, and the Judge asked him, Where was his Dwelling-place? To which he anfwered as before. Upon this the Judge, after a short Confitulation with the other Juftices, pronounced Sentence of Tranfportation againft him: And he was afterward tranfported, with three Malefactors, to Virginia, there to be fold as a Slave for seven Years.

On the 22d of the Month called January, John Tyfue was taken preaching at Wheeler-street Meeting, and fent to Newgate, whether twenty four others were also fent the fame Day from a Meeting at the Peol: On that Day alfo sixteen Persons were carried from the Bull and Mouth Meeting to Wood-street-Counter, where they lay two Nights on the bare Boards, and afterwards were fent to Newgate. On the 29th, forty eight Persons from the Peol were committed to the fame Prison.

On the 12th of the Month called February, fifty Persons were fent from Wheeler-street Meeting to Newgate; and at the fame Time, the Doors and outer Gate of the Meeting-house there were broken down: On the fame Day alfo twelve were committed from the Bull and Mouth, and above forty from the Peol. On the 19th, several from the Meeting at Mile-end-Green were fent to Prison. On the 26th, five from the Bull and Mouth, and thirteen from the Peol.

On the 12th of the Month called March, Morgan Watkins, preaching at the Bull and Mouth, was fent to Prison with five others; and as many the fame Day from the Peol.

On the 18th, at the Seffions at Hicks's-ball, twenty four more received Sentence of Banifhment, viz, John Somerfield, Hugh Carter, Batbia Marloe, Matthew Jackson, John Raffe, Henry Cummings, John Smith, Thomas Hicks, John Harding, Henry Wooding, Sarah Howes, John West, John Frib, Thomas Henfie, Elizabeth Mortlame, William Cauterwood, James Kendall, John Picket, John Gabb, James Kirtou, Bridget Dickfon, Charles Rogers, Elizabeth Collins, and John Tyfue. At the fame Time four married Women, viz, Sarah Wille, Mary Cakes, Esther Prune, and Sarah Martin, were sentenced to Bridewell for eleven Months.

On the 19th, eight Persons from the Peol, and the like Number from the Bull and Mouth, were fent to Newgate.

On the 21ft, about thirty Persons, taken at the Peol Meeting, were carried before the Juftices; the principal Evidence was a Vinner in Smithfield, who had marked many of them on the Back with Red-Oker, as they came out of the Meeting-house, by which Mark he swore against them, though he knew not their Faces: He acted this with much Levity and Derifion. Upon his Evidence the Juftices fent twenty three of them to Newgate.

On the 22d, at the Seffions at the Old-Bailey, ten of the faid People received Sentence of Tranfportation to Jamaica, namely, Francis White, John Bates, Robert Thomas, John Gibson, George Pryor, Nicholas Bly, George Turkington, Anne Blou, Amy Walker, and Christopher Todd. And at the fame Seffions, Dorothy Adderson, a fame Covert, was sentenced to Bridewell.

In this Year died in Newgate, or by Sicknefs contracred there, twenty five Persons, namely, John Clark, John Wilkinjon, John Lewis, William Tonkens, John Hale, Robert Taygon, Henry Hutter, John Palmer, John Cooke, Edward Baker, Joseph Stanion, Mary Draper, Andrew Andrews, John Wolbore, Richard Taygon, Mary Dorse, George Hide, Hannah Cooke, Mary Milie, Henry Woodward, Richard Audley, Mary Frasner, Roger Evans, Hannah Drury, and Benjamin
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

Benjamin Greenwell. When the Relations of some of the Deceased desired their Bodies in order to bury them, it was not granted; but they were privately inter'd in the Ground belonging to the Goal, that their Deaths might be concealed as much as possible from the Obervation of the People.

This Year concludes with the actual Transportation of three of the Prisoners, viz. Edward Bruflh, Robert Hayes, and James Harding, who on the 24th of the Month called March, very early in the Morning were hurried out of Newgate by some of the Turnkeys to Black-Friars, and thence to Gravesend, where they were forced on Shipboard: Robert Hayes, being sickly and under a Course of Physick, died soon after he was put on board. The other two were carried to Jamaica, where it pleased God to prosper them, so that they lived there in good Circumstances, and Edward Bruflh, though a Grey-hair'd Old Man when he went from England, lived to come back again.

Soon after this the Pestilence broke out in the City, which was thought by many to be a Punishment inflicted by the Hand of God on a persecuting Nation, and was plainly foretold by some of the People called Quakers, particularly by George Bishop, of Brifol, who several Months before had published the following Warnings, viz.

"To the King, and both Houses of Parliament,

"Thus faith the Lord!

"MEDDLE not with my People, because of their Conscience to me, and banish them not out of the Nation because of their Conscience;

"for if you do, I will send my Plagues upon you, and you shall know that I am the Lord.

"Written in Obedience to the Lord, by his Servant

Brifol, the 15th of the Ninth Mon. 1664.

"GEO. BISHOP."

It was also taken Notice of by many, that the Sickness broke out first next Door to the Houfe where Edward Bruflh, one of the banished Persons had dwelt, in Bear-binder-lane.

ANNO 1665. At a Sessions at Hick's-hall, on the 4th and 6th Days of the Month called April, * John Francis Trypout, Anne Haly, Margaret Walter, Francis Marloe, and John Horfey, were sentenced to Transportation; and on the 8th, at the Old-Bailey, seven others, viz. Thomas Taylor, Thomas Davis, Edward Patiflon, John Fitzgerverd, John Salmon, Hannah Camack, and Anne Standridge, had the same Sentence pronounced against them.

On the 15th of the same Month, Thomas Gibbon, John Fyfe, † John Harding, John Terry, Edward Malestrat, John Goodwin, and Edward Boyce, under Sentence of Transportation, were carried down to Gravesend, and put on Shipboard. A few Days after their Embarkation, Judge Hile, an active Man in persecuting many to Banishment, died suddenly, being in Health at Westminster in the Morning, and dead in his Clofet the fame Day at Noon.

On the 12th of the Month called May, Robert Witham was sentenced to Banishment at the Sessions in the Old-Bailey; and on the 26th, eight others of the Prisoners, viz. Robert Allen, Thomas Kent, John Raine, Thomas Hodge, Thomas Robins, John Johnfon, Thomas Parker, and Richard Poulton, were put into a Barge at Black-Friars, carried to Gravesend, and put on Shipboard.

Vol. I. 5 K

LONDON, &c. 1664.

Relations not suffered to bury them.

Three put on Shipboard.

Death of R. Hayes.

Pestilence breaks out in London.

\* Trypout was a German, and no Subject of this Realm, and therefore was not legally convicted.

† He was the Father of James Harding, before mentioned to be transported to Jamaica.
On the 22d of the Month called June, at the Sessions in the Old Bailey, Joseph Haugh, Richard Thom fon, William Stevenson, and Mary Dale, were sentenced to Transportation, under which Sentence there yet remained in Newgate more than one Hundred and twenty Persons, whom the Sheriffs knew not how to get rid of; for the Masters of Ships, conscious of the Men's Innocence, generally refused to carry them, and the increasing Pestilence confirmed them in that Refusal, that Sicknels being occasioned by them and many others as a Judgment on the Nation for its persecuting Laws. But at length they found a Man for their Purposes; his Name was Fudge, a Perfon so hardened as to say, That he would not stick to transport even his nearest Relations: With him the Sheriffs agreed to carry the Prisoners to Jamaica, and accordingly on the 20th of the Month called July, five and fifty of them were taken out of Newgate, put into a Barge at Black-Friars, and carried down the River to his Ship, called the Black-Spread-Eagle, lying in Bugby's Hole. When they came to the Ship's Side, the Master being absent, the Seamen refused to affist in forcing them on Board, and the Prisoners were not willing to be active in their own Transportation. The Turnkeys and Officers used all Words to the Seamen, insisting on the Prisoners being the King's Goods, and that they ought to be affistant in getting them on Board, but the Mariners were inexecutable, and would not move a Finger in that Work. At length with much Difficulty they got only four of the Prisoners on Board, and being weary, returned with the Keft to Newgate, where they continued till the 4th of the Month called August, and then were again carried to the Barge. As they went down the River, Soldiers were sent in Boats from the Tower to assist in putting them on Board. Many of their Friends in other Boats accompanied them, though the Soldiers threatened to sink them, if they would not be gone: But Christian Love cafl out the Fear of Man. The Commander of the Soldiers called to the Seamen to affist him, but few of them would stir. Then the Soldiers in the Barge laid hold on the Prisoners, dragged some, kicked and puncht others, heaved up many by the Legs and Arms, and so tumbled them into the Ship, and in about an Hour's Time got them all on Board. They were thirty four Men and eighteen Women, their Names being as follows, viz.

M E N.

Names of 37 Men.

W O M E N.

Names of 18 Women.

Being on Board, all the Men were thronged together between Decks, where they could not stand upright; and the Pestilence coming into the Ship, which was long retarded in the River, Fudge the Captain being arrested and imprisoned for Debt, so that it was about seven Months before the got to the Land's End, in which Time twenty seven of the Prisoners on Board died, whose Names are distinguished by Italics in the foregoing List. On the 23d of the Month called February, the Vessel failed from Plymouth, and was next Day taken by a Dutch Privateer, and carried to Horn in North-Holland, from whence, when the Dutchmen perceived that they were not likely to be exchanged
exchanged as Prisoners of War, they sent them Home again with a Passport and Certificate.

We return to London, where, in the same Week the aforesaid fifty five Persons were put on Shipboard, the Bills of Mortality amounted to 3014, and in the next Week to 4030. As this destructive Pestilence was a fore and heavy Judgment on a wicked, profane, and percertifying Generation, who had long sported themselves with oppressing the Innocent, so was it a merciful Visitation to the faithful and conscientious Prisoners, in releasing many of them from a Life worse than Death in the nasty Holes of Newgate, where two and fifty of them died, namely,

Edmund Ward, Nicholas Bly, Richard Lambert, George Pryor, Thomas Wicks, Margaret Wells, George Evans, John Wells, John Somersfield, Edward Bull, Thomas Kenney, John Frith, John Smith, John Crane, Matthias Gardener, John Salmon, Joshua Clare, Hugh Carter, George Taylor, John Tejdale, Thomas Davis, and Bathia Marloe, all which lay under Sentence of Banishment.


Some of these had been committed to Newgate in the Heighth of the Contagion, on the 9th of the Month called August, from the Peal Meeting, by Soldiers sent thither by Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, who came in an hoffile Manner, and said, They were all their Prisoners: John Eldridge asking, By what Authority they came, was answered by a Blow on his Head with a Musket; and another for asking the same Question was knocked down. The Soldiers carried away thirty two of them to Newgate as Sheep for the Slaughter, there being no human Probability of their coming out alive.

In the same Month eighteen others were committed to the Gatehouse at Westminster by the following Warrants from the Duke of Albemarle, viz.

"WHERE AS the Persons hereafter named, to wit, William Watson, Morgan Watkins, Hezekiah Carter, Francis Deve, Stephen White, Benjamin Griffin, William Avelin, Andreo Carter, Samuel Stowen, and Richard Butcher, were Yesteray at an unlawful Meeting in St. John's, contrary to an Act of Parliament. There are to require you to receive the said Prisoners into the Prifon of the Gatehouse, and to secure them till farther Order. And you are to certify to me the Names of such of them as have been before apprehended for unlawful Meetings, and committed to your Custody, and how often they have been in Prison. Given under my Hand this 9th Day of August 1665.

To the Keeper of the Gatehouse, or his Deputy."

"A Serjeant, and four Files."

"YOU are on Sight hereof to take into your Custody Solomon Eccles, Robert Tewerland, Thomas Portland, John Bullever, Humble Tatchber, William Crouch, John Pierce, and Christopher Cooke, who are guilty of being at an unlawful Meeting, and refusing to pay the Fines. Given under my Hand this 23d of August 1665.

To the Keeper of the Gatehouse, or his Deputy."

"The Officer of the Guards is to send a Serjeant and four Files with them."

Of
LONDON, 1665.

Of the eighteen Persons committed by their Warrants, four, viz. William Avelyn, Stephen White, Samuel Stenton, and Robert Towerland, died of the Contagion in the Prison.

After this the Fury of Persecution in this City was restrained for some Years by the righteous Judgments of God, the devouring Pestilence, by which Multitudes of its Inhabitants were cut off in this Year, and in the next, the terrible Fire which laid waste the City it self: So that we have no farther Instances of Prosecutions of this People for their religious Meetings there, till

ANNO 1670. On the 10th of the Month called May this Year, a new Act against seditious Conventicles began to be in Force, which Sir Samuel Starling, then Lord-Mayor of London, immediately exercised his Authority to put in Execution, appointing a Guard of Watchmen with Halberts to stand the next Day at the Meeting-houfe in Whitehart-Court in Grace-church-street, and to suffer none to enter: Wherefore the Meeting was held in the Court.

On the 15th of the same Month, the First-day of the Week, the Guard appointed, kept them not only out of the Meeting-houfe, but also out of the Court in the open Street, where George Fox began to preach; but was presently pulled down: After him another was served in like Manner, and both of them were carried before the Lord-Mayor by a Confiable and an Informer, with Soldiers attending them: As they were passing the Street, the Informer said, "It will never be a good World till all People come to the good old Religion that was two Hundred Years ago." G. Fox hearing this, said, "What! a Papist Informer, for two Hundred Years ago, there was no other publick Profession of Religion in this Nation, but that of the Papists. When they came into the Court before the Lord-Mayor's Houfe, some of the People askt G. Fox, Why he was brought thither? He replied, 'Ask that Informer, and ask him his Name.' Upon this one of the Mayor's Officers looking out at a Window, said, 'He should tell his Name before he be went away,' for, said he, the Lord-Mayor will know by what Authority you intrude yourfelves with Soldiers into the Execution of their Laws which belong to the Civil Magistrate to execute, and not to the Military. The Informer, unwilling to give such an Examination, got out of the Court, into the Street, where the People received him with a loud Shout of 'A Papist Informer, a Papist Informer,' and would probably have handled him roughly, had not G. Fox perfuaded the Confiable and Soldiers to keep him out of the Hands of the common People. So he went into an Houfe, where he changed his Periwig, and made his Escape. The Informer being gone, and no Body appearing in that Quality, the Lord-Mayor, after some Discoures with George Fox and his Friends, let them both at Liberty.

On the same Day, at Devonshire-houfe, before the Meeting was fully gathered, Confiables and Watchmen came, and kept fome in the Street, among whom was Stephen Hubberfly, who began to speake, but was loon taken away. John Burnyeatt also, being in the Houfe, began to speake, but was quickly pulled down, and had before the Mayor, who fined him 20l.

On the same Day, William Simpson, preaching at Westminifter Meeting, was pulled down by Soldiers, and after him, John Songbourn preaching, was used in like Manner. Several others were grievously abused. Some had their Clothes taken off their Backs, as Coats, Cloaks, Hoods, Scarves, &c. One of them was stript to his Shirt, and fome of them were kept Prisoners several Hours; after which they were had before two Justices, who fined them, both Men and Women.

On the 18th, the City Marshal came to the Meeting in Grace-church-street, and pulled down Alexander Parker then preaching, and carried him, together with George Whitebeard and John Boulton, who were fitting by him, before the Lord-Mayor, who fined Alexander 20l. and the other two 5l. each.

On the 22d, a File of Musketeers and Pikemen rushed rudely into the Meeting at the fame Place, and took away the Preacher, whom the Lord-Mayor fined 20l.

On
The 29th, a Constable, with Watchmen and some Soldiers, took Samuel Thornton preaching there, who, being brought before the Lord-Mayor, was by him committed to Newgate.

On the same Day, at Devonshire-house, the Constables kept all out in the Street, where William Simpson preaching was taken away by Soldiers. John Burnyeatt also attempting to preach, met with like Usage. The Mayor sent them both to Newgate. In the Afternoon, at the same Place, they were again kept out by Constables and Halberdiers: This caused a great Concours of People, who stood quietly to hear, till a Company of Soldiers, with Drums beating, disturbed them: The Officers fell violently upon the Friends, beating them with Swords and Staves, and Sir Joseph Sheldon, their Colonel, struck John Fordham several Blows on the Head with a Stick: He also struck several others in a violent and furious Manner. This was the usual Treatment they met with, but they were supported through all in Christian Patience.

On the same Day, at Westminster, a Lieutenant with about thirty Soldiers violently dragged the Assembly out of their Meeting-house there.

On the 39th of the Month called June, Charles Harris preaching at Westminster Meeting, was pulled down, and, with several others, carried before Justice Neven, who fined them. The Meeting continuing, the Soldiers returned and took away some others, and by Force dispersed the Rest.

On the same Day, at Grace-church-street, George Whitehead praying was laid hold on by Soldiers, and haled out of the Meeting, as was also John Boulton, who exalted the People to Sobriety. After six Hours Detention at the Exchange, they were conveyed to Guild-hall before Sir John Sheldon and others.

The Soldiers who took them were called for Evidence; and George Whitehead exhorted them to take heed what they swore: He also cautioned the Magistrates to do nothing but what they would answer before the great God, who judgeth righteously; For, said he, we apprehend that we are taken contrary to Law, even to the present Age, viz. by Soldiers, where there was no Restraint made by any of us; we desire to be heard.

Sir Joseph Sheldon. If you be illegally convicted, you may make your Appeal.

G. W. I desire to be heard: But being several Times interrupted, he said, I require you in point of Justice to hear me, being a free-born Englishman. We would not have you who are our Judges, to prejudice your own Consciences by an illegal Conviction, nor to do any Thing, but as you will answer it to the great God; for we have a Tenderness to your Consciences.

Sir Joseph Sheldon. Well, we must answer for what we do; take you no Care for that.

The Witnesses being sworn: One of them said, that George Whitehead was preaching when they took him.

Sir Joseph Sheldon ordering the Witnesses to depart, George Whitehead said, I desire the Witnesses may stay till I have answered, they have already forsworn themselves, for I was not preaching or teaching when they took me.

A Stander-by, said, You were praying when they took you.

G. W. Take Notice: This Man has spoken Truth: But the Witness has forsworn himself in saying, I was preaching.

Nevertheless, the Clerk wrote down G. Whitehead as a Peron convicted: But what Judgment was given, either against him or John Boulton, they did not hear. It was supposed that the gross Error of the Witnesses might prevent any farther Proceedings against them.

On the 12th of the same Month, the Assembly at Grace-church-street was held in the Court, the Doors of the Meeting-house having being nail'd up, and a Padlock put upon them the Day before by the Surveyor-General, and one of the Sheriffs, by an Order from the King and Council. A Constable and some Soldiers came, but the Concours of People was so great that they could not press through them. At length, as the Meeting was breaking up,
the Sheriff came, made a Proclamation, and carried four of them to the Counter.

On the same Day at the Peel, they were kept out by Soldiers, who took Rebecca Troopers preaching in the Street, and carried her with John Gold, John Barker, Thomas Jones, John Ship, Joseph Scott, and two others to their Guard, and from thence to New-Prison. After three Hours they were had before the Justices, who fined them £5 each, and discharged them.

And on the same Day at Westminster, George Whitehead preaching was pulled down by Force, and carried before Justice Newman, and the Meeting broke up by Violence.

On the 19th, at Grace-church-street, being kept out of their Meeting-house, and met in the Court, the two Sheriffs came with Soldiers, and took away Francis Moore, Richard Mayfield, Richard Mere, Richard Knowelman, and Gilbert Hutton, whom they committed to the Custody of one Whiting, Beadle of the Bridge-ward, and his Watchmen, who, by the Sheriff's Order, carried them to Bishop's-gate Goal, a filthy Place, where they were kept all Night, and then had before the Lieutenancy at Guild-balls, who sent them to the Counter till the Day following, when they were sent to Newgate by the following Warrant of the Lord-Mayor, &c.

"London is.

Receive into your Custody the Bodies of Francis Moore, Richard Mere, Richard Mayfield, Richard Knowelman, and Gilbert Hutton, here-with sent you, being apprehended and brought before me, and charged to have made, and to have been present the last Lord's Day, at an unlawful Assembly, Rice and Rout in White-hart-yard in Grace-church-street, London, and for want of Sureties for their good Behaviour and personal Appearance at the next Sessions of Goal-Delivery for the said City and Liberties: And them safely keep in your Custody until they shall be thence legally discharged, and this shall be your Warrant.

To the Keeper of his Majesty's
Goal of Newgate.

On the said 19th Day of the Month called June, at Westminster, they were kept out of the Meeting-house by Soldiers, and obliged to meet in the Street. Two Justices came, and ordered the Soldiers to disperse them; in order to which they hid on with their Muskets, and struck one of the Friends so violently that he thought his Ribs had been broken. Several known Papists were there animating the Soldiers, one of whom standing behind a Soldier who was lifting up his Musket to strike at a Friend, received such a Blow as made his Mouth bleed, whereby a reasonable Check was given to his malicious Purpofe.

On the same Day, at Ratcliff, William Simpson preaching in the Street, was taken and carried to Justice Kyeroff, who fined him 20l.

On the 26th, at the Meeting-house in Grace-church-street, the Lord-Mayor and others had ordered a Priest to attend, who read the Common-Prayer, and preached a Sermon in the Gallery; exhorting to the Exercize of Christian Love and Charity; but his Conduct was not correspondent to his Discourse, for when the Soldiers, who guarded him, abused several of the Friends in his Presence, he did not reprove them, nor throw any Diffikhe. The Noveltv of the Thing drew many People thither; and after the Priest had done, George Whitehead stood up and preached the Gospel of Peace and Love, shewing how contrary thereto all Persecution for Religion was: The People heard him with Quietness and Attention, till two rude Fellows, with Soldiers following them, violently pulled him down, and carried him to the Lord-Mayor's, and kept him a while in the Yard. His Name, and the Information against him being given in to
the Mayor, he quickly sent out a Warrant to commit him to the Counter, which was then in the Gate-house at Bishop's-gate, for making a Disturbance, until he should find Sureties, or be delivered by Law. This was done without calling in or hearing G. Whitehead in his own Defence. But he getting a Sight of the Warrant, desired he might speak to the Mayor, which being granted, he told him, there was a Mistake in the Warrant, for that he had not made any Disturbance, but on the Contrary quieted the People by reasonable Advice and Counsel. To which the Mayor said, He would enquire farther into it after Evening-Prayer, but in the mean Time ordered him to the Counter: In the Evening, the Mayor sent for him again, and heard the Evidence against him, viz. the Constable and another Person, who witness'd, That he stood up and preached, after their Minister had ended, but what he preached they could not tell. The Mayor said, If the Minister had done it, it was a Conventicle, and I must fine you 20l: and afterward he said 40l.

G. W. said, If I had preached Sedition or Discord, either against the Government or the Peace of the Nation, I might justly suffer by this Law, being intituled, An Act to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles, but seeing the Witnesses cannot tell what I did preach, I may signify the Substance and Tendency thereof, viz. A Necessity being laid upon me, Who had been unto me if I had not preached the Gospel, and it was no other but the Gospel of Peace and Salvation by Jesus Christ that I preached, to exalt the Power of Godliness, directing People thereunto in Christ, that they might not remain under empty, or lifeless and dead Forms of Profection, &c.

The Mayor said, Well, I must fine you 40l. this being the second Offence, you were convicted before Sir Joseph Sheldon once before.

G. W. Must I suffer for preaching the Gospel of Peace, as if I had preached Sedition? This is strange: Doth the Law make no Difference? Besides, I was not convicted according to this Law or Act before Justice Sheldon, for it was there made appear that the Witnesses forswore himself against me, as some there that stood by testified, for he swore, that he took me preaching, when many could testify, that I was praying, and not at that Time preaching.

Mayor. But was you not on your Knees, with your Hat off, when they took you?

G. W. Yes, I was: And the Meeting was in a reverent Posture of Prayer, the Men with their Hats off; and the Soldiers pulled me down when I was praying.

Mayor. However you were in a religious Exercise.

G. W. If Prayer to God must be accounted a religious Exercise not allowed by the Liturgy; yet I do not understand that praying is included in that Clause that mentions Preaching or Teaching, &c. As where it is said, That every Person who shall take upon him to preach or teach in any said Meeting, Assembly, or Conventicle, and shall thereof be convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such Offence the Sum of twenty Pounds. Now here is no Prayer mentioned; therefore I desire thy Judgment, whether by preaching or teaching can be meant praying?

Mayor. No. Praying is not there mentioned. However your Conviction is recorded: You may make your Appeal.

G. W. To whom shall I make my Appeal, but to those that wronged me?

Mayor. I must do according to Law, I must fine you forty Pounds.

G. W. Then I must be fined for preaching the Gospel of Peace, as if I had preached Sedition: By this it is all a Cate, to preach Sedition, or the Gospel of Peace. But such a Law as makes no Difference between preaching Sedition, and preaching the Gospel of Peace, I must deny as being both against Reason, and against God: And God, who judgeth righteously, and by whom Actions are weighed, will judge between thee and us in this Thing.

Concerning the Fine at this Time imposed, the said G. Whitehead, in his Book called his Christian Progress, says, I do not remember that the Fine threatened.
Dangers at Westminster by driving Coaches.

A Priest's Courage fail.

W. Bayley preaching is sent to New-gate.

Meeting in the Street disturbed by Drums.

J. Tyloe absent.

He and about 100 others went to New-Prison.

Abuses by the Keeper.

Diffractions on E. Brooks.

Fury conquer'd by Patience.

At Grace-church-street.

LONDON, &c. 1670.

A Priest's Courage fail'd.

W. Bayley preaching is sent to New-gate.

Dangers at Westminster by driving Coaches.

A Priest offers in Grace-church-street Meeting-house.

Meeting in the Street disturbed by Drums.

J. Tyloe absent.

He and about 100 others went to New-Prison.

Abuses by the Keeper.

Diffractions on E. Brooks.

Fury conquer'd by Patience.

At Grace-church-street.

"threatened upon this pretended Conviction was ever levied upon my Goods, "though diverse others were to great Excess."

On the 3d of the Month called July, in the Time of the Meeting at Grace-church-street, a Priest, guarded by Soldiers, came out of an adjacent Aehouse, but as they came toward the Meeting-house, the Priest flunk away into the Street; the Sergeant followed him, and persuaded him to come back again, which he did, with a double Guard, to the Door; but then his Heart again failed him, and he turned away, with the Derision of the People. William Bayley was then preaching, whom the Soldiers took and carried before the Lord-Mayor, who committed him to Newgate for abufing the Priest, and disturbing him in his Office, though he had said nothing to the Priest, for he withdrew as afore-said. When W. Bayley came before the Mayor with his Hat on, the Mayor pluckt it off, saying, You give no Honour to Governors. William asked, Doth thy Honour consist in taking off the Hat? The Mayor answered Yes, and passionately trod the Hat under his Feet. William replied, Then thou treadest thy Honour under Foot.

On the 10th of the same Month, at Westminster, a new Method was put in practice, to difperse the Meeting in the Street: One of the Justice's Coaches drove his Coach and Horses to and fro among the Friends; by which several were in much Danger. Another Coachman, practiseing the like, cropt the Leg of a Woman with Child between the Coach-Wheel and a Post, so that he received much Hurt.

On the same Day, at Grace-church-street, a Company of Soldiers came about four in the Morning, and as soon as the Gates were open, drew out a Party into the Court; and after some Time the City-Marshals came with a Priest and others; they knocked at an House next the Meeting, and the Door being opened, rushed in, and broke open a Door, and forced their Way into the Meeting-house. Being asked, By what Authority did ye? The Marshal answered, that He had a verbal Order. After this the Priest read Prayers and preached, and the Friends were kept out by a Guard at each Door: Howbeit they maintained their Testimony by meeting in the Street, where if any began to speak by way of Exhortation, the Drums were beaten to drown his Voice, and he was quickly haled away.

On the same Day also, at the Peel, the Meeting being near ended, and John Tyloe at Prayer, a Party of the King's Life-Guards came, and their Commander took John by the Collar, and drew him into the Street, where he, exhorting the Soldiers and People to fear God, was much abused: The Soldiers carried him and about an Hundred others to New-Prison, where they were detained without any Mutilism till Evening, when the Women were turned out, but the Men kept till next Morning, and then being had before the Justices were fined 5s. each. In the Time of their Confinement, as they sat silently and religiously together, John Tyloe prayed, upon which the Keeper pluckt him violently from amongst them, and put him into a naffy dark flinking Hole, where he was kept four Days. One Robert Bridges, a Coach-maker in Hofer-lane, who came to see the Prisoners, reproved the Keeper for using John Tyloe after that Manner, and asked, How could he answer the detaining him without any Mutilism? Upon which the Keeper swore the Peace against him, and procured a Warrant, by which he also was committed to Prison.

On the 15th, Edward Brooks, a Grocer, of Gile's in the Fields, had his Shop-Goods taken away to the Value of 7l. for Fines imposed on himself and others for Meeting at Westminster, where the Soldiers continued to keep Friends out of their Meeting-house, but they met constantly at their usual Times in the Street, and by their Christian Patience gradually overcame the Fury of their Opposers.

On the 17th, at Grace-church-street, a Company of Trained-Bands having kept Guard in the Street all Night, one of them in the Morning climbed over the Gate, and through a Window got into the Meeting-house, broke off the Lock from the Door, and so made Way for a Priest, and a Rabble attending him,
him, for few Persons of Credit appeared to countenance their Proceedings. The Priest performed his Office as usual: And a Friend praying in the Street, the Drums were beat to prevent his being heard.

On the same Day, at the Peck, they were kept out by Red-coat Soldiers and a Constable, and when two Women spake a few Words, the Soldiers violently pulled them away; others putth down both Men and Women with their Muskets, and tore Mary Wicks's Scarf and Apron, and pinch'd her, and bruised some with their Muskets; whereupon one of the Friends called to the Constable to keep the Peace. Toward the Conclusion of the Meeting, George Whitehead was moved in much Brokenness and Tendernefs of Spirit to call upon the Lord by Prayer: Soon after he began, the Soldiers with Violence pulled him away into the Entry; George Whitehead then told them of their Wickednefs and Incivility toward the Women, and how much below the manly Spirit of Soldiers they acted in abufing peaceable Men and Women as they had done. Presently after, they pulled John Scott and Samuel Richardson into their Centry or Guard-Room, and detained those three in their Custody near three Hours; and then a great Company of Soldiers conducted them to an Alehouse near Clerkenwell, where two Justices, Foster and Bowles, were, with a great many of the King's Horse-guards before the Door. As George Whitehead and his Friends were brought to the Door, he called out for Justice, saying, I am glad we are come before the Civil Magistrate: We desire Justice of you against the Soldiers, who have kept us out of our Meeting in the Street, and taken us contrary to Law, even contrary to the present Act of Parliament, which requires not them to meddle with Meetings, but where Restraint is made, and upon Certificate thereof, as the Act mentions: Besides some of those Soldiers behaved themselves rudely, and abused several of our Friends, and punished some of the Women with their Muskets and hurt them. In the next Place, we except against those Soldiers being Witnesses, looking upon them as not fit, nor ought they to be accepted as Witnesses against us, having broken the Law themselves.

G. Whitehead several Times called for Justice, as they would answer to the great God of Heaven and Earth, who would judge righteously between them. The Justice said, You shall have Justice. Whereupon a Major on Horseback said to the Justices, Sirs, he will preach till Night, if you will hear him. The Justices bowed with their Hats off to the Major, fnewing him much Reverence, and discovering a great Readiness to convict the Prisoners. The Major, Captain, and others, alighted, and came in to see the Justices proceeded against the Prisoners; and many of the Red-coats were called in for Witnesses, but G. W. repeated his Exceptions against them as before. Howbeit, contrary both to Law and Equity, they were sworn to witnesfs against the Prisoners whom they had abused and illegally apprehended; the Justices not at all cautioning them to take heed what they swore, but the Major did. The Subfance of their Depositions was, That there were about three Hundred men in the Street, and that they took George Whitehead preaching, standing upon a Bulk or Stall.

G. W. That is not true; I was praying, standing on the Ground, but leaning on a Bulk.

Soldier. We took him praying, but leaning on a Bulk.

G. W. See how confused and contradictory they are in their Evidence, for preaching and praying are two Things, neither is praying mentioned in that Clause of the Act that is made against such as take upon them to preach or teach.

Justice Foster. You conjur'd them together to the Meeting.

G. W. That is not true; for they were gathered together before I came to the Meeting.

Major. He doth as much as tell the Justice he lies.

G. W. I do not tell him he lies; but I say again, It is false that I conjured the People together.

The Major reproved the Soldiers for acting beyond his Order, in going into the Street to take the Friends, saying, I gave you Order only to keep them out in the Street, and you to keep Centry at the Door.
Justice Bowles. Sir, but after you were gone, I ordered them to take those that preached, and I thank them.

Justice Fother. What a Devil did you come there to pray for?

G. W. Do those Words become a Magistrate? We did not meet to hear of any Ballads in the Street, nor do we meet at Play-houses, nor at Bawdy-houses, nor Drinking-houses, to be drunk, where the Devil is served: But we meet fingly to worship and serve the Living God, for which we suffer.

The Major, and some others with him, seemed highly displeased at the Words about going to Bawdy-houses, calling out. Who do you accuse? Who do you accuse for going to Bawdy-houses? Whereupon some of the Company present smiled upon one another.

G. W. I accuse none, but tell you what Meetings we do not come at, nor own, and for what End we do not meet.

Major. They were sent to call Rome the Whore, and said she should be destroyed in 1666, but, I troth, it came upon London; for London was then burnt, and not Rome. This be spoke somewhat wantingly, or with a Sort of Pleasure.

G. W. Is not Rome a Whore then?

Major. No, not the Place, but there are Whores there.

And in other Places, said another, which was but an Evasion.

The Information the Soldiers gave against John Scott was, that they took him preaching, which was because when they came curiously, he advised them to be moderate. This they termed preaching.

Their Information against Samuel Richardson was, that he laid violent Hands on one of their Muskets; but this was utterly false, and denied by him, for he was standing peaceably, as he said, with his Hands in his Pockets.

Then the Justices seemed inclinable to convict them on the Act against Conventicles: G. W. had a few Words with them about it, pleading to prevent their Severity. But Justice Fother urging to have them convicted, two Warrants were made, and the three Prisoners were carried to New-Prison by the Constable and Soldiers: The Troopers all the Time of their Examination standing before the Door.

It was observable, that in their Mottamis, they mist putting down George Whitehead's Name, and instead thereof set down Arthur Cotton, who was a Soldier that helped to take them.

The next Day after their Commitment, about fix in the Evening, the afore-said two Justices came to the Prison, and called George Whitehead into a Room, and asked him his Name and Place of Abode, which he told them: And then they said, They had several Laws which they could prove by against him, and particularly the Oxford Act; the Oath, &c. The Clerk having the Oath of Allegiance in his Hand with Blanks left for the Names, and a Law-Book lay before them.

G. W. I defire you would not go about to enframe us, for the Law was not made to make Men Transgressors, but to punish them, where it finds such. We are apprehended and accused as Breakers of the late Act against Conventicles, let us first be tried upon that Act and cleared, and not have new Snares laid for us.

Justice Fother. We will not lay Snares for you: If you will pay your 20l. you shall be discharged.

G. W. answered something about the said Act; but they cautioned him to withdraw, and called in John Scott, who had a long Discourse with them, they accusing him for having been an old Soldier, and tendered him the Oath according to the Oxford Act made against Non-Conformist Ministers, &c. which he refusing to take, they threatened to detain him in Prison six Months. After which they again called George Whitehead, and Samuel Richardson, and asked G. Whitehead, Whether he would pay his 20l. Fine, and if he would promise to come no more to the Meeting at the Peal?

G. W.
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

G. W. answered, I cannot pay any Fine or Money for praying to God, or worshipping him; neither can I promise any such Thing, as to forbear coming to worship or pray to God.

One of them asked S. Richardson, Will you promise to come no more at Meeting?
S. R. I can promise no such Thing.
Justice. Will you pay your 5s.?
Richardson. I do not know that I owe thee 5s.

So having fined G. Whitehead 20l. and S. Richardson 5s. they discharged them; but ordered John Scott to be detained by the following Mittimus, viz.

"Middlesex fs.

WHEREAS it hath been proved before us, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County, by the Oaths of James Howard, Soldier to Capt. Winter, and John Hayle, Soldier to the said Captain: That John Scott, lodging at the Pewter Platter in St. John's Street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchers, in the County of Middlesex, did take upon him to preach in an unlawful Assembly or Meeting, under Colour and Pretence of exercising Religion, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm: And that the said John Scott did, in Manner aforesaid, preach or speak upon Sunday the 17th of this Instant July 1670, in the Parish of Sepulcher's, contrary to an Act of Parliament made in the 17th Year of his Majesty's Reign that now is; And whereas we have, upon the Day of the Date hereof, caused the said John Scott to be brought before us at the Parish of St. James's, Clerkenwell, in the County of Middlesex aforesaid, and demanded of him then and there, whether he had taken and subscribed, in Manner as by the said Act is directed, the Oath thereby appointed; and he the said John Scott answered thereto that he had not: And we having then and there tendered the said Oath to be by him taken and subscribed, he the said John Scott refused to take the said Oath, and subscribe the said Declaration, as by the said Act is required. We therefore send you hereunto the Body of the said John Scott, requiring you, in his Majesty's Name, him safely to keep in your Prison for the Space of six Months, or until he shall be thence discharged by due Course of Law. And hereof you are not to fail. Given under our Hands and Seals this present 17th Day of July 1670, Anna regni Regis nunc, &c. 22°.

To the Keeper of New-Prison, or his Deputy there.

"Reginald Foster,
"William Bowles."

Thus was John Scott imprisoned six Months under Colour of an Act, which indeed had no Relation to his Cafe, for he was no Preacher, but the Soldiers called his Advising them to Sobriety by the Name of preaching.

On the 24th, at Grace-church-street, the City-Marshall came early in the Morning, and broke open the Window of the Meeting-house. The Soldiers guarded the Priest to read Common-Prayer, and kept Friends in the Street, beating a Drum when any attempted to speak.

On the 31st, at the same Place, the Marshall broke open the Window with an Iron Sledge, furiously striking on the Heads of such as stood in his Way, and kept Friends out of their Meeting as before.

It happened also in this Month, that Theophilus Green, preaching in a Meeting at Uxbridge, was taken by Officers, who detained him till a Justice of the Peace came. He fined him 20l. for preaching, and, under Pretence that he had uttered seditious Words in his Sermon, sent him to Newgate. The Words charged upon him in the Mittimus were, Keep your Meetings in the Name of Jesus, notwithstanding the Laws of Men to the Contrary. For this and other Fines...
Fines for Meeting, Warrants of Distress were issued against the said Theophrastes for 100l. for which they took away all his Household Goods.

On the 12th of the Month called August, some Officers of the Tower Liberty, with Soldiers, came to the Meeting-houle at Ratcliff, and took away sixty one Forms and two Tables. They sold one of the Tables for 6d. and carried the Rest to the Tower. And on the 14th, Justice Eyres, with a Constable and Soldiers, took the Names of the Persons present, and fined them. On the same Day, about twenty four Persons were carried from the Peel Meeting to Prison, and detained till two Justices came and took their Names.

Also on the 14th, at Grace-church-street, William Penn was taken preaching, and together with William Mead, present at the same Meeting, committed to Newgate.

On the 21st, about eighty Persons were carried from the Peel Meeting to New-Prison, and kept all Night in a nasty stinking Hole. Next Day, in the Afternoon, two Justices, Foster and Sabbs, came and took their Names, fining them as they pleased, and discharged them all, except one, who asked for his Accusers, as thinking the Conviction irregular; the Justices took Offence thereat, and ordered him to be detained until Sessions.

On the 25th, from the same Place, about sixty Men and Women were committed, and detained all Night, among whom were John Matheus, Ellen Dundas, Alexander Hobbs, and Robert White; and on the 28th, about fifty were committed to New-Prison, and detained all Night, and next Day fined by the Justices. On the same Day, three Justices came to the Meeting at Ratcliff, and took the Friends Names, and fined them: They also rendered the Oath of Allegiance to John Graham, Francis Barnet, and William Jarrold, and upon their Refusal to take it, sent them to New-Prison.

In the Beginning of September, this Year, was a remarkable Struggle between the Efforts of arbitrary Power in the Magistrates of this City, and the Just and ancient Liberties of the People of England, notably defended in the following Trial, viz.

**The Trial of William Penn, and William Mead, at the Sessions-house in the Old-Bailey, London, the 1st, 3d, 4th, and 5th of September 1670.**

Present on the Bench as Justices.

**Jurors's Names.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samuel Starling Mayor,</th>
<th>Joseph Sheldon Alderman,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Howel Recorder,</td>
<td>John Robinson Alderman,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Bludworth Alderman,</td>
<td>Richard Brown Alderman,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Peak Alderman,</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Ford Alderman,</td>
<td>James Edwards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Jurors impanelled and sworn, being Citizens of London, were,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Juror's Names.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Veer, Edward Buskell, John Hammond,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Milsom, Gregory Walklett, John Brightman,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Plumsted, Henry Hensly, James Damask,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Mitchel, William Lever, John Baily,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Form of the Oath.

*You shall well and truly try, and true Deliverance make between our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Prisoners at the Bar, according to your Evidence. So help you God.*

The Indictment.

That William Penn, Gent. and William Mead, late of London, Linen-draper, with divers other Persons to the Jurors unknown, to the Number of three Hundred,
Hundred, on the 14th Day of August, in the 22d Year of the King, about

eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, with Force and Arms

in the Parish of St. Bennet-Grace-church, in Bridge-Ward, London, in the

Street called Grace-church-street, unlawfully and tumultuously did assemble and

congregate themselves together to the Disturbance of the Peace of the said

Lord the King: And the aforesaid William Penn and William Mead, together

with other Perfons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, then and there so assembled

and congregated together, the aforesaid William Penn, by Agreement between

him and William Mead before made, and by Abetment of the aforesaid Wil-

liam Mead, then and there in the open Street did take upon himself to pre-

ach and speak, and then and there did preach and speak unto the aforesaid William

Mead, and other Perfons there in the Street aforesaid being assembled and

congregated together, by Reason whereof a great Concourse and Tumult of

People in the Street aforesaid, then and there a long Time did remain and

continue, in Contemn of the said Lord the King, and of his Law, to the
great Disturbance of his Peace, to the great Terror and Disturbance of many

of his Liege People and Subjects, to the ill Example of all others in the like

Culpe offending, and against the Peace of the said Lord the King, his Crown and

Dignity.

Clerk. What say you, William Penn and William Mead, are you Guilty

as you stand indicted in Manner and Form as aforesaid, or Not guilty?

Penn. It is impoflible that we should be able to remember the Indict-

ment verbatim, and therefore we desire a Copy of it, as is customary on the

like Occasions.

Recorder. You must first plead to the Indictment, before you can have a Copy of it.

Penn. I am unacquainted with the Formality of the Law, and therefore,

before I shall answer directly, I request two Things of the Court. First, that

no Advantage may be taken against me, nor I deprived of any Benefit

which I might otherwise have received. Secondly, that you will promise me

a fair Hearing, and Liberty of making my Defence.

Court. No Advantage shall be taken against you: You shall have Liberty:

You shall be heard.

Penn. Then I plead Not guilty in Manner and Form.

Clerk. What say you, William Mead, are you Guilty in Manner and

Form as you stand indicted, or Not guilty?

Mead. I shall desire the same Liberty as is promised to William Penn.

Court. You shall have it.

Mead. Then I plead Not guilty in Manner and Form.

The Court adjourned till the Afternoon.

Crier. O Yes, &c.

Clerk. Bring William Penn and William Mead to the Bar.

Note. The said Prisoners were brought, but set aside, and other

Bulfinch prosecuted: Where it is observable, that the Court made

them wait on the Trials of Felons and Murderers, designing, in all

Probability, both to affront and tire them.

After five Hours Attendance, the Court broke up, and adjourned
to the 3d Instant.

The 3d of September 1670, the Court sat.

Crier. O Yes, &c.

Clerk. Bring William Penn and William Mead to the Bar.

Mayor. Sirrah, who bid you put off your Hats? Put on your Hats again.

Officers. Whereupon one of the Officers putting the Prisoners Hats upon

their Heads (purfuant to the Order of the Court) brought them to the

Bar.

Recorder. Do you know where you are?

Penn. Yes.

Recorder. Do you know it is the King's Court?

Penn. I know it to be a Court; and I suppose it to be the King's Court.

Vol. I. 5 N Recorder
A Collection of the Sufferings

LONDON, &c. 1670.

Vol. II.

Do you not know there is Respect due to the Court?

Penn. Yes.

Recorder. Why do you not pay it then?

Penn. I do so.

Recorder. Why do you not put off your Hat then?

Penn. Because I do not believe that to be any Respect.

Recorder. Well, the Court sets forty Marks a piece upon your Heads, as a Fine, for your Contempt of the Court.

Penn. I desire it might be observed, that we came into the Court with our Hats off, (that is, taken off) and if they have been put on fince, it was by Order from the Bench, and therefore not we, but the Bench, should be fined.

Mead. I have a Question to ask the Recorder; Am I fined also?

Recorder. Yes.

Mead. I desire the Jury and all People to take Notice of the Injustice of the Recorder, who spake not to me to pull off my Hat, and yet hath put a Fine upon my Head. O fear the Lord, and dread his Power, and yield to the Guidance of his holy Spirit, for he is not far from every one of you.

The Jury sworn again.

Note. J. Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, disingenuously objected against Edward Buffet, as if he had not kift the Book; though indeed it was on purpose to have made Use of his Tenderness of Conscience in avoiding reiterated Oaths, to have put him by his being a Juryman, apprehending him to be a Perfon not fit to anw'er their arbitrary Ends.

The Clerk read the Indictment as aforesaid.

Clerk. Call James Cook into the Court. Give him his Oath.

Crier. James Cook, lay your Hand upon the Book. The Evidence you shall give to the Court, betwixt our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Prisoners at the Bar, shall be the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. So help you God.

Cook. I was sent for from the Exchange to go and disperse a Meeting in Gracious-Street, where I saw Mr. Penn speaking to the People, but I could not hear what he said, because of the Noise. I endeavoured to make Way to take him, but could not get to him for the Crowd of People; upon which Captain Mead came to me, about the Kennel of the Street, and desired me to let him go on, for when he had done, he would bring Mr. Penn to me.

Court. What Number do you think might be there?

Cook. About three or four Hundred People.

Court. Call Richard Read. Give him his Oath.

Read being sworn, was asked, What do you know concerning the Prisoners at the Bar?

Read. My Lord, I went to Gracious-Street, where I found a great Crowd of People, and I heard Mr. Penn preach to them, and I saw Captain Mead speak to Lieutenant Cook, but what he said, I could not tell.

Mead. What did W. Penn say?

Read. There was such a great Noise that I could not tell what he said.

Mead. Jury, observe this Evidence, he faith, he heard him preach, and yet doth not know what he said. Jury, take Notice, he swears now a clean contrary Thing to what he swore before the Mayor when we were committed, for now he swears that he saw me in Gracious-Street, and yet swore before the Mayor, when I was committed, that he did not see me there. I appeal to the Mayor himself, if this be not true. But no Anwier was given.

Court. What Number do you think might be there?

Read. About four or five Hundred

Penn. I desire to know of him what Day it was?

Read. The 14th Day of August.

Penn. Did he speak to me, or let me know he was there, for I am very sure I never saw him.

Clerk.
Clerk. Grier, call into the Court.

**My Lord, I saw a great Number of People, and Mr. Penn, I suppose was speaking. I saw him make a Motion with his Hands, and heard some Noise, but could not understand what he said; but for Captain Mead, I did not see him there.**

Recorder. What say you Mr. Mead, were you there?  
Moad. It is a Maxim in your own Law, Nemo tenetur accurare seipsum, which if it be not true Latin, I am sure it is true English, That no Man is bound to accuse himself. And why doth thou offer to enslave me with such a Question? Dost not this shew thy Malice? Is this like unto a Judge that ought to be Council for the Prisoner at the Bar?  
Recorder. Sir, hold your Tongue; I did not go about to enslave you.  
Penn. I desire we may come more close to the Point, and that Silence may be commanded in the Court.  
Crier. O Yes! All Manner of Persons, keep Silence upon Pain of Imprisonment. Silence in the Court.  
Penn. We confed our selves to be so far from recanting, or declining to vindicate the assembling our selves, to preach, pray, or worship the eternal, holy, just God, that we declare to all the World, that we believe it to be our indifpenfible Duty to meet incessantly upon fo good an Account, nor shall all the Powers upon Earth be able to divert us from reverencing and adoring our God who made us.  
Brown. You are not here for worshipping God, but for breaking the Law: You do your fellows a great deal of Wrong in going on in that Discourse.  
Penn. I affirm I have broken no Law, nor am guilty of the Indictment that is laid to my Charge, and to the End the Bench, the Jury, and my felt, with that hear us, may have a more direct Understanding of this Procedure, I desire you would let me know, by what Law it is you prosecute me, and upon what Law you ground my Indictment.  
Recorder. Upon the common Law.  
Penn. Where is that common Law?  
Recorder. You must not think that I am able to run up so many Years, and over so many adjudged Cases, which we call Common Law, to answer your Christy.  
Penn. This Answer, I am sure, is very short of my Question, for if it be common, it should not be so hard to produce.  
Recorder. Sir, will you plead to your Indictment?  
Penn. Shall I plead to an Indictment that hath no Foundation in Law? If it contain the Law you say I have broken, why should you decline to produce that Law, since it will be impossible for the Jury to determine, or to agree to bring in their Verdict, who have not the Law produced by which they should measure the Truth of this Indictment, and the Guilt, or Contrary, of my Fact.  
Recorder. You are a speechy Fellow: Speak to the Indictment.  
Penn. I say it is my Place to speak to Matter of Law: I am arraigned a Prisoner: My Liberty which is next to Life it felt, is now concerned: You are many Mouths and Ears against me, and if I must not be allowed to make the best of my Case, it is hard: I say again, unless you shew me and the People the Law you ground your Indictment upon, I shall take it for granted your Proceedings are merely arbitrary.  
Recorder. The Question is, whether you are guilty of this Indictment?  
Penn. The Question is not, whether I am guilty of this Indictment, but, whether this Indictment be legal. It is too general an Answer to say, It is the common Law, unless we know both when, where, and what it is. For where there is no Law, there is no Transgression; and that Law which is not in Being, is so far from being common, that it is no Law at all.  
Recorder. You are an Impertinent Fellow. Will you teach the Court what Law is? It's Lex non Scripta, that which many have studied thirty or forty Years to know, and would you have me tell you in a Moment?  
Penn.
Certainly if the common Law be so hard to be understood, it's far from being very common; but if the Lord Coke, in his Institutes, be of any Consideration, he tells us that common Law is common Right, and that common Right is the great Charter-Privileges, confirmed, 9 Hen. 3. 29. 25 Edw. 1. 1. 2 Edw. 3. 8. Coke's Institutes 2. p. 56.

Recorder. Sir, you are a troublesome Fellow, and 'tis not for the Honour of the Court to let you go on.

Penn. I have asked you but one Question, and you have not answered me, though the Rights and Privileges of every Englishman be concerned in it.

Recorder. If I should suffer you to ask Questions till To-morrow Morning, you would be never the wiser.

Penn. That's according as the Answers are.

Recorder. Sir, you must not stand to hear you talk all Night.

Penn. I design no Afront to the Court, but to be heard in my just Plea, and I must plainly tell you, that if you will deny me Oyer of that Law, which you fuggelt I have broken, you do at once deny me an acknowledged Right, and evidence to the whole World your Resolution to sacrifice the Privileges of Englishmen to your finifter and arbitrary Design.

Recorder. Take him away. My Lord, if you take not some Course with this f��lent Fellow, to stop his Mouth, we shall not be able to do any Thing To-night.

Mayor. Take him away: Take him away: Turn him into the Balelock.

Penn. These are but so many vain Exclamations. Is this Justice or true Judgment? Must I therefore be taken away, because I pleaded for the fundamental Laws of England. However, this I leave upon your Conﬁdences, who are of the Jury (and my ﬁve Judges) that if these ancient fundamental Laws, which relate to Liberty and Property (and are not limited to particular Permutations in Matters of Religion) must not be indifferently maintained and observed: Who can say he hath Right to the Coast upon his Back? Certainly our Liberties are openly to be invaded, our Wives to be ravished, our Children enlaved, our Families ruined, and our Estates led away in Triumph by every sturdy Beggar and malicious Informer as their Trophies, but our (pretended) Forfeit for Conﬁdence-fake. The Lord of Heaven and Earch will be Judge between us in this Matter.

Recorder. Be silent there.

Penn. I am not to be silent in a Cafe wherein I am so much concerned, and not only my self, but many Ten-thousand Families beside.

Obverture. They having rudeely halted him into the Balelock, William Mead they left in Court, who spake as followeth,

Mead. You Men of the Jury, here I do now stand to answer to an Indictment against me; which is a Bundle of Stuff full of Lies and Fallhood; for therein I am accused that I met with arms, illicitly & tumultuously. Time was, when I had Freedom to use a carral Weapon, and then I thought I feared no Man, but now I fear the Living God, and dare not make Use thereof, nor hurt any Man; nor do I know I demeaned my self as a tumultuous Person. I say, I am a peaceable Man, therefore it is a very proper Question, what William Penn demanded in this Cafe, an Oyer of the Law on which our Indictment is grounded.

Recorder. I have made Answer to that already.

Mead, turning his Face to the Jury, said, You Men of the Jury, who are my Judges, if the Recorder will not tell you what makes a Riot, a Rout, or an unlawful Assembly; Cook, he that once they called the Lord Cook, tells us what makes a Riot, a Rout, or an unlawful Assembly. An Riot is when three or more are met together to beat a Man, or to enter forcibly into another Man's Land, to cut down his Gras, his Wood, or break down his Pales.

Observe. Here the Recorder interrupted him, and said, I thank you, Sir, that you will tell me what Law is, fearfully putting off his Hat.

Mead. Thou mayst put on thy Hat; I have never a Fee for thee now.
Brown. He talks at Random: One while an Independent; another while
some other Religion; and now a Quaker; and next a Papist.
Mead. Tarpe et Doctori cun. culpa redarguit ipulum.
Mayor. Thou desire to have your Tongue cut out.
Recorder. If you dissemble on this manner, I shall take Occasion against you.
Mead. Thou did'st promise me I should have Liberty to be heard. Why may
I not have the Privilege of an Englishman? I am an Englishman, and you
may be ashamed of this Dealing.
Recorder. I look upon you to be an Enemy to the Laws of England, which
ought to be observed and kept, nor are you worthy of such Privileges as others
have.
Mead. The Lord is Judge between me and thee in this Matter.
Observe. Upon this they took him away into the Baledock, and the
Recorder proceeded to give the Jury their Charge, as follows,
Recorder. Have you heard what the Indictment is; it is for preaching to the
People, and drawing a tumultuous Company after them, and Mr. Penn was
speaking: There are three or four Witnesses that have proved this, that he did
preach there, and that Mr. Mead did allow of it. After this you have heard by
substantial Witnesses what is said against them. Now we are upon the Matter of
Fact, which you are to keep to and observe, as what hath been fully known to,
at your Peril.
Observe. The Prisoners were put out of the Court, and the Charge
given to the Jury in their Absence, at which William Penn, with a very
raised Voice, it being a considerable Distance from the Bench, spake,
Penn. I appeal to the Jury who are my Judges, and this great Assembly,
whether the Proceedings of the Court are not most arbitrary, and void of all
Law, in offering to give the Jury their Charge in the Absence of the Pri-
soners: I say it is directly opposite to, and destructive of the undoubted Right
of every English Prisoner, as Coke in the 2 Ininitute, 29. on the Chap. of
Magna Charta speaks.
Observe. The Recorder being thus unexpectedly beth his extra-
ordinary Procedure, said with an enraged Smile,
Recorder. Why you are present; you do bear, do you not?
Penn. No Thanks to the Court, that commanded me into the Baledock,
and you of the Jury not Notice, that I have not been heard, neither can you
legally depart the Court before I have been fully heard, having at least ten or
twelve material Points to offer, to invalid their Indictment.
Recorder. Pull that Fellow down: Pull him down.
Mead. Are thee according to the Rights and Privileges of Englishmen, that
we should not be heard, but turned into the Baledock for making our Defence,
and the Jury to have the Charge given them in our Absence; I say, these are
barbarous and unjust Proceedings.
Recorder. Take them away into the Hole: To bear them talk all Night, as
they would, that, I think, does not become the Honour of the Court, and, I think,
you (i. e. the Jury) your selves would be tired out, and not have Patience to bear
them.
Observe. The Jury were commanded up to agree upon their Verdict, the
Prisoners remaining in the flinking Hole. After an Hour and an
Half's Time, eight came down agreed, but four remained above:
The Court sent an Officer for them, and they accordingly came
down. The Bench used many unworthy Threats to the four that
diffented; and the Recorder addressing himself to Bufhel, said, Sir,
you are the Cause of this Disturbance, and manfully slew your self an
Abetter of Faction, I shall set a Mark upon you, Sir.

J. Robinson. Mr. Bufhel, I have known you near this fourteen Years: You
have thrice your self upon this Jury, because you think there is some Service for
you. I tell you, you deserve to be indigested more than any Man that hath been
brought to the Bar this Day.

Vol. I. 50
LONDON, 1670.

Vol. &c.

Perfons

Mark

Is

vilify

14th

Tour

and

no

our

Manner

Tlie

I

Therefore

had

a

Piece

the

Jury.

FerM.

Veriicl

Writ'mi.

GR.

A Collection of the Sufferings VOL. I.

LONDON, 1670.

Bulpel, No, Sir John, there were three-score before me, and I would willingly have got off, but could not.

Bloodworth. I said, when I saw Mr. Bulpel, what I see is come to pass, for I knew he would never yield. Mr. Bulpel, we know what you are.

Mayor. Sirrah, you are an impudent Fellow: I will put a Mark upon you.

Obser. They used much menacing Language, and behaved themselves very imperiously to the Jury, as Persons not more void of Justice, than sober Education. After this barbarous Utage, they sent them to consider of bringing in their Verdict; and after some considerable Time they returned to the Court. Silence was called for, and the Jury called by their Names.


Clerk. Who shall speak for you?

Jury. Our Foreman.

Clerk. Look upon the Prisoners at the Bar. How say you? Is William Penn Guilty of the Matter before you? Are all the Prisoners guilty, or not guilty?

Verdict.

Foreman. Guilty of speaking in Gracious-street.

Court. Is that all?

Foreman. That is all I have in Commission.

Recorder. You had as good say nothing.

Mayor. Was it not an unlawful Assembly? You mean he was speaking to a Tumult of People there.

Foreman. My Lord, this was all I had in Commision.

Obser. Here some of the Jury seemed to buckle to the Question of the Court, upon which Bulpel, Hammond, and some others, opposed themselves, and said, They allowed of no such Words, as an unlawful Assembly, in their Verdict: At which the Recorder, Mayor, Robin- fon, and Bloodworth, took great Occasion to vilit them with most opprobrious Language; and this Verdict not serving their Turns, the Recorder expressed himself thus,

Recorder. The Law of England will not admit you to depart, till you have given in your Verdict.

Jury. We have given in our Verdict, and we can give in no other.

Recorder. Gentlemen, you have not given in your Verdict, and you had as good say nothing: Therefore go and consider it once more, that we may make an End of this troublesome Business.

Jury. We desire we may have Pen, Ink, and Paper.

Obser. The Court adjourned for half an Hour, which being expired, the Court returned, and the Jury not long after. The Prisoners were brought to the Bar, and the Juries Names called over.

Clerk. Are you agreed of your Verdict?

Jury. Yes.

Clerk. Who shall speak for you?

Jury. Our Foreman.

Clerk. What say you? Look upon the Prisoners. Is William Penn Guilty in Manner and Form as he stands indicted, or Not guilty.

Foreman. Here is our Verdict, holding forth a Piece of Paper to the Clerk of the Peace, which follows,

"We the Jurors hereafter-named, do find William Penn to be Guilty of speaking or preaching to an Assembly, met together in Gracious-street, the 14th of August last 1670, and that William Mead is Not Guilty of the said Indictment.

"Thom6s Ver Forest, Henry Mitchel, John Bailey,

"Edward Bulpel, John Brightman, William Leyer,

"John Hammond, Charles Milson, James Damafe,

"Henry Henly, Gregory Walklet, William Plumfield."

Obser.
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

Observe. This both Mayor and Recorder refrained at so high a rate, that they exceeded the Bounds of all Reason and Civility.

Mayor. What! Will you be led by such a silly Fellow as Bushel? An impudent canting Fellow. I warrant you, you shall come no more upon Juries in haste. You are a Foreman indeed, (addressing himself to the Foreman) I thought you had known your Place better.

Recorder. You shall not be dismissed, till we have a Verdict that the Court will accept, and you shall be locked up without Meat, Drink, Fire, and Tobacco: You shall not think to abuse the Court: We will have a Verdict by the Help of God, or you shall starve for it.

Penn. My Jury, who are my Judges, ought not to be thus menaced; their Verdict should be free, and not compelled: The Bench ought to wait upon them, but not foretell them: I do desire that Justice may be done me, and that the arbitrary Resolves of the Bench may not be made the Measure of my Juries Verdict.

Recorder. Stop that prating Fellow's Mouth, or put him out of the Court.

Mayor. You have heard that be preached, that be gathered a Company of tumultuous People, and that they do not only disobey the Martial Power, but the Civil also.

Penn. It is a great Miftake: We did not make the Tumult, but they that interrupted us. The Jury cannot be so ignorant, as to think that we met there with a Design to disturb the Civil Peace; since first, We were by Force of Arms kept out of our lawful House, and met as near it in the Street as their Soldiers would give us Leave: And secondly, Because it was no new Thing, nor with the Circumstances exprefsed in the Indictment, but what was usual and customary with us: 'Tis very well known, that we are a peaceable People, and cannot offer Violence to any Man.

Observe. The Court being ready to break up, and willing to huddle the Prisoners to the Goal, and the Jury to their Chamber, Penn spake as follows,

Penn. The Agreement of twelve Men is a Verdict in Law, and such an One being given by the Jury, I require the Clerk of the Peace to record it, as will answer it at his Peril. And if the Jury bring another Verdict contradictory to this, I affirm, they are perjured Men in Law; and looking upon the Jury, said, You are Englishmen; mind your Privilege; give not away your Right.

Bushel, &c. Nor will we ever do it.

Observe. One of the Jurymen pleaded Indisposition of Body, and therefore desired to be dismissed.

Mayor. You are as strong as any of them: Starve then, and hold your Principles.

Recorder. Gentlemen, you must be content with your hard Fate; let your Patience overcome it, for the Court is resolved to have a Verdict; and that before you can be dismissed.

Jury. We are agreed: We are agreed: We are agreed.

Observe. The Court swore several Persons to keep the Jury all Night, without Meat, Drink, Fire, or any Accommodation; they had not so much as a Chamberpot, though desired.

Crier. O Yes, &c.

Observe. The Court adjourn'd till seven of the Clock next Morning (being the 4th Instant, vulgarly called Sunday) at which Time the Prisoners were brought to the Bar, the Court sat, and the Jury was called to bring in their Verdict.

Crier. O Yes, &c. Silence in the Court upon Pain of Imprisonment.

The Jurors Names called over.

Clerk. Are you agreed upon your Verdict?

Jury. Yes.

Clerk. Who shall speak for you?

Jury. Our Foreman.

Clerk.
Clerk. What say you? Look upon the Prisoners at the Bar: Is William Penn Guilty of the Matter whereof he stands indicted, in Manner and Form, or Not guilty?

Foreman. William Penn is Guilty of speaking in Gracious-street.

Mayor. To an unlawful Assembly.

Busbey. No, my Lord, we give no other Verdict than what was given last Night: We have no other Verdict to give.

Mayor. You are a factious Fellow: I'll take a Course with you.

Bloodworth. I knew Mr. Busbey would not yield.

Busbey. Sir Thomas, I have done according to my Conscience.

Mayor. That Conscience of yours would cut my Throat.

Busbey. No, my Lord, it never shall.

Mayor. But I will cut yours, so soon as I can.

Recorder. He has inspired the Jury: He has the Spirit of Divination in him. I will have a positive Verdict, or you shall starve for it.

Penn. I desire to ask the Recorder one Question, Do you allow of the Verdict given of William Mead?

Recorder. It cannot be a Verdict, because you are indicted of a Conspiring, and One being found Guilty, and not the Other, it could not be a Verdict.

Penn. If Not guilty be not a Verdict, then you make of the Jury, and Magna Charta, a mere Noise of Wax.

Mead. How! Is Not guilty no Verdict?

Recorder. No, 'tis no Verdict.

Penn. I affirm, that the Consent of a Jury is a Verdict in Law; and if William Mead be Not guilty, it consequentially follows that I am clear, since you have indicted us of a Conspiring, and I could not possibly confpire alone.

Observe. There were many Passages, that could not be taken, which past between the Jury and the Court: The Jury went up again, having received a fresh Charge from the Bench, if possible, to extort an unjust Verdict.

Crier. O Yes, &c. Silence in the Court.

Court. Call over the Jury. Which was done.

Clerk. What say you? Is William Penn Guilty of the Matter whereof he stands indicted in Manner and Form aforesaid, or Not guilty.

Foreman. Guilty of speaking in Gracious-street.

Recorder. What is this to the Purpose? I say I will have a Verdict: And speaking to E. Busbey, said, You are a factious Fellow: I will set a Mark upon you. And whilst I have any Thing to do in the City, I will have an Eye upon you.

Mayor. Have you no more Wit than to be led by such a pitiful Fellow? I will cut his Neck.

Penn. It is intolerable that my Jury should be thus menaced. Is this according to the fundamental Laws? Are not they my proper Judges by the great Charter of England? What Hope is there of ever having Justice done, when Juries are threatened, and their Verdicts rejected? I am concerned to speak, and grieved to see such arbitrary Proceedings. Did not the Lieutenant of the Tower render one of them worse than a Felon? And do you not plainly seem to condemn such for factious Fellows, who answer not your Ends? Unhappy are those Juries who are threatened to be fined and starved, if they give not in Verdicts contrary to their Consciences.

Recorder. My Lord, you must take a Course with that same Fellow.

Mayor. Stop his Mouth, Gunner. Bring Fetters, and shake him to the Ground.

Penn. Do your Pleasure; I matter not your Fetters.

Recorder. Till now I never understood the Reason of the Policy and Prudence of the Spaniards in suffering the Inquisition among them; And certainly it will never be well with us, till something like the Spanish Inquisition be in England.

Observe. The Jury being required to go together to find another Verdict, and flatly refusing it, saying, They could give no other Verdict than what was already given; the Recorder was running off the Bench with these Words in his Mouth, I protest I will sit here no longer.
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

longer to bear those Things: At which the Mayor calling, say, say, he returned, and directed himself to the Jury, and spake as follows,

Recorder. Gentlemen, we shall not be at this pass with you always: You will find next Sessions of Parliament there will be a Law made, that these who will not conform, shall not have the Protection of the Law. Mr. Lee, draw up another Verdict, that they may bring it in special.

Lee. I cannot tell how to do it.

Jury. We ought not to be return'd, having all agreed, and set our Hands to the Verdict.

Recorder. Your Verdict is nothing: You play upon the Court: I say, you shall go together and bring in another Verdict, or you shall flayar: And I will have you carted about the City, as in Edward the Third's Time.

Foreman. We have given in our Verdict, and all agreed to it; and if we give in another, it will be a Force upon us to save our Lives.

Mayor. Take them up.

Officer. My Lord, they will not go up.

Observe. The Mayor spoke to the Sheriff, and he came off his Seat, and said,

Sheriff. Come, Gentlemen, you must go up: You see I am commanded to make you go.

Observe. Upon which the Jury went up, and several were sworn to keep them without any Accommodation, as aforesaid, till they brought in their Verdict.

Crier. O Ye, &c. The Court adjourns till To-morrow Morning at seven of the Clock.

Observe. The Prisoners were remanded to Newgate, where they remained till next Morning, and then were brought into the Court, which being full, they proceeded as followeth,

Clerk. O Ye! Silence in the Court upon Pain of Imprisonment.


Are you all agreed of your Verdict?

Jury. Yes.

Clerk. Who shall speak for you?

Jury. Our Foreman.

Clerk. Look upon the Prisoners: What say you? Is William Penn Guilty of the Matter whereof he stands indicted in Manner and Form, or Not guilty?

Foreman. You have there read in Writing already our Verdict, and our Hands subscrib'd.

Observe. The Clerk had the Paper, but was fop't by the Recorder from reading it; and he commanded to ask for a positive Verdict.

Foreman. If you will not accept of it, I desire to have it back again.

Court. That Paper was no Verdict, and there shall be no Advantage taken against you by it.

Clerk. How say you? Is William Penn Guilty, or Not guilty?

Foreman. Not guilty.

Clerk. How say you? Is William Mead Guilty, &c. or Not guilty?

Foreman. Not guilty.

Clerk. Then hearken to your Verdict. You say, that William Penn is Not guilty in Manner and Form as he stands indicted: You say, that William Mead is Not guilty in Manner and Form as he stands indicted, and so you say all.

Jury. Yes: We do so.

Observe. The Bench, being unsatisfied with the Verdict, commanded that every Person should distinctly answer to their Names, and give in their Verdict, which they unanimously did in laying Not guilty, to the great Satisfaction of the Assembly.

Vol. I. 5 P

Recoder.
LONDON, &c. 1664.

To the Gentlemen, you have followed your own Judgments and Opinions rather than the good and wholesome Advice that was given you: God keep my Life out of your Hands. But for this the Court fines you forty Marks a Man, and Imprisonment till paid.

Penn. I demand my Liberty, being freed by the Jury.

Mayor. No: You are in for your Fines.

Penn. Fines, for what?

Mayor. For Contempt of the Court.

Penn. I ask if it be according to the fundamental Laws of England, that any Englishman should be fined or amerced, but by the Judgment of his Peers or Jury, since it expressly contradicts the 14th and 29th Chapter of the great Charter of England, which says, "No Freeman ought to be amerced, but by the Oath of good and lawful Men of the Vicinage."

Recorder. Take him away: Take him away: Take him out of the Court.

Penn. I can never urge the fundamental Laws of England, but you cry, Take him away: Take him away: But it is no Wonder since the Spanish Inquisition hath so great a Place in the Recorder's Heart.

Observe. They haled the Prisoners into the Bawdlock, and from thence they were sent to Newgate for Non-payment of their Fines, and so were their Jury.

Thus ended that memorable Trial, wherein the ancient and just Liberties of the People were notably asserted against the arbitrary Proceedings of Men in Power, who would have made their Wills a Law, according to that Saying of Juvenal,

Sic volo, sic jubeo, fiat pro Ratione voluntas.

At the same Sessions, Francis Moore, Richard Mayfield, Richard Mew, Richard Knowlman, and Gilbert Hutton, whom we before mentioned to have been taken from a Meeting at Grace-church-street; Richard Thornton, Charles Banister, Job Bolton, Ezekiel Archer, Margaret Pawn, and Samuel Slaughter, who had been taken by the Sheriffs from a Meeting near Bishopsgate; John Bolton, an ancient Citizen, and Thomas Radward, a Man skillful in the Law of the Land, and zealous for the Liberties of the People, were brought to Trial upon like Indictments, for meeting in a riotous Manner. The same Jury, who acquitted Penn and Mead, had been also sworn in Court to try these other Quakers, but were prevented by that extraordinary Proceeding of the Court in fining and imprisoning them.

Upon the Appearance of the thirteen last mentioned in Court, and their not paying the usual Hat-honour which the Bench expected, the Mayor, with great Indignation, called out to the Officers of the Court, saying, Pox on them: Knock them all down: But the Marshals and Goalers having more Humanity, offered no other Violence to the Prisoners than pulling off their Hats, for which the Mayor rebuked them, and ordered them to put the Prisoners Hats upon their Heads again, which was no sooner done at his Command, but presently the Clerk of the Peace required every of the Prisoners, in Obedience and Reverence to the Court, to pull off their own Hats: The Prisoners not complying with such ridiculous and whimsical Commands, the Recorder gave Orders to the Officers to pull off all their Hats a second Time, and fined them, some twenty Marks, and others twenty Nobles, uing many frothy Expreffions, and reproaching the Prisoners whom he to illegally fined. This was on the 3d of September, when the first Jury was impannelled and sworn to try them, but that Jury being imprisoned, a new Pannel was summoned by the Sheriffs to appear on the 5th of the same Month, when, in the Afternoon, the Prisoners were called, and the Recorder perufing the Pannel of the last summoned Jury, gave Directions to the Clerk to call them over, who, it was observed, pickt here and there such Perions who were most likely to answer the Designs of
Chap. 25. of the People called Quakers.

of the Bench, not calling over the Pannel in direct Course and Order as usual.

The Prisoners unanimously protested against this second Jury, desiring to know by what Law or Precedent two Juries could be sworn to try one and the same Fact? The Recorder answered, That the first Jury was imprisoned for a Misdemeanour, (meaning the Acquitting of Penn and Mead) and that the Prisoners must take that for an Answer. The Prisoners still insisting to know, By what Law or Custom such Proceedings could be justified? were answered, That the Court had over-ruled them. They yet urging, that the Law ought to be the Rule and Guide of all Courts of Justice, and that such arbitrary Answers, as the Court over-rules you, were not sufficient to satisfy their reasonable Demands; the Recorder in a great Rage told one of the Prisoners, That he should be gagged, and deferred to have his Tongue bound through with a red-hot Iron; with many other opprobrious Expressions; telling them, It should suffice that the Court was of Opinion against them, and did over-rule them. To which the Mayor joined his Authority, saying also, We will over-rule you.

The Clerk of the Peace proceeded to swear the second Jury; and the Prisoners objected against several of them, but their lawful Challenges were rejected by the Bench, still crying out, The Court over-rules you. The Names of this second Jury were,


Edward Dormer, John Ashborne, Walter Hungerford, Robert Cooper.

The Jury being sworn, the Clerk of the Peace read the Indictment against Francis Moore, Richard Mew, Richard Mayfield, Richard Knowleston, and Gilbert Hutton; as also against Richard Twiston, Charles Banister, and Job Bolton, and their Indictments for Matter and Form being alike, they were tried together: The Witnesses were one Writing, a Beadle of the Bridge-Ward, and some of the Sheriffs Officers. The Substance of their Evidence was, That they saw the Prisoners in Grace-church-street among the Assembly of People, and that they resorted there till after Proclamation was made for all Persons to depart.

The Prisoners being asked, What they could say for themselves? answered, That they owned they were at Gracious-street, met together to worship the Living God in Spirit and in Truth, against which there is no Law: And farther said, That the Indictment consisted of much Matter, as meeting with Force and Arms to disturb the Peace, and continuing there riotously and tumultuously in Contempt of the King and his Laws, and against the King's Crown and Dignity, which none of the Witnesses had sworn, and therefore they defied to know, upon what Law they were indicted, and that the Law might be produced and read to the Jury, that thereby they might know whether they had made a Breach of any just Law. The Recorder answered, That he was not bound to produce the Law, for it was Lex non Scripta. Then replied the Prisoners, How shall the Jury know whether we are guilty of the Breach thereof? The Recorder replied, It is the common Law, which you have broken in your tumultuous Assemblies, and staying there after Proclamations were made to depart. The Prisoners alleged, That the Indictment set forth, that three several Proclamations were made, whereas but one was made that Day. Whereupon the Witnesses were again examined, Whether there were not three Proclamations made? Upon which the Mayor demanded of one of the Witnesses, Whether O Yes was not said three times. The Witness answered, That the Officer, who made Proclamation, said O Yes three Times. Then said the Mayor, That was three Proclamations. A forced Construction, but such as shewed the Mayor's Partiality, and his Inclination to convict the Prisoners. The Prisoners farther urged, That they were always peaceable and quiet in their Assemblies: That the Law against Riots was never intended against
A Collection of the Sufferings

LONDON, 
&c. 1670.

Vol.

against them, but against Popish, and such like, Disturbers of the Peace.

To which the Recorder answered, That the Papists were better Subjects to the King

than they, and that they were a stubborn and dangerous People, and must either

be brought under, or there were no safe Living by them.

The Prisoners offered to vindicate themselves from the Aspersions of the

Recorder, telling him, That they had broken no juft Law to their Knowledge,

and that they never had been Guilty of being Rioters, or Runners, as pretended

of which they directed the Jury to take Notice, and that the Wmefles had

not proved any such Thing against them.

Upon this the Mayor and Recorder commanded the Gaoler to thrust the

Prisoners into the Baledock, and in their Absence the Recorder gave the Charge

to the Jury, not so much summing up the Evidence, (which indeed proved

not one tenth Part of the Indictment) as giving Accusations of his own, telling

the Jury, That they were a refractory People, delighting in Deeds of Darknefs,

and that they must be suppressed, and that upon the Indictment they must

bring them in Guilty: Which the Jury, prepared for the Purpofe, readily did.

The next that were called to their Trial were Ezekiel Archer and Margery

F, who having been indicted as Rioters the Seftions before, and the Evidence

being insufficient to convict them, the Court had ordered them to be

detained on an Indictment of Felony, which was drawn up against them: But

the Attempt against them in that Cafe was fo apparently unjust and malicious,

that even this Jury (how partial ever in others Cafes) brought them in Not

Guilty.

At the Close of the Seftions, all the Prisoners, convicted by this second Jury,

were called down to the Seftions-house; where they all Day expected to be

called into the Court to receive Judgment, having prepared Exceptions in

Arrest of Judgment to be delivered to the Recorder in Writing. But of the

expected Defence they were prevented, the Bench passing their Sentences without

any of their hearing them, the Tenour of which, as appeared by the Newgate

Book, was,

John Bolton fined forty Marks, William Bayly fined 31 l. 13s 4d. William

Penn forty Marks, Francis Moore twenty Marks, Richard Mew, Richard May-

field, Richard Knowles, Gilbert Hutton, Richard Thornton, Charles Banifher, Job

Bolton, and Thomafs Rudyard, every of them, twenty Marks a piece; and Ezekiel

Archer forty Marks, for diverse evil Carriages and Contempts in Words and

Deeds by them severally, openly, voluntarily, and obfinateiy, committed in

and towards the Court. And the Court gave farther Judgment or Confiance, viz.

Francis Moore, Richard Mew, Richard Mayfield, Richard Knowles, Gilbert

Hutton, Richard Thornton, Charles Banifher, Job Bolton, Katherine Everett,

John Bolton, and William Bayly, fined every of them twenty Marks a piece, and

Thomafs Rudyard fined 100 l. being convict of severaT TrefpafTes and Con-

tempts, and to be committed to Prifon until every of them pay their respective

Fines.

The Court, understanding that their Goal of Newgate was so full of Prif-

oners that there could be no tolerable Entertainment for these new Convicts,

discourfing with the Keepers where to imprifon them; and the Bench being

informed that, during that Seftions, two Perfons, one the Maffer of the Houfe,

the other a Prisoner, had died of the Spotted-Fever, or Peftilence, out of the

Dog by Newgate, ordered these Quakers to be imprifoncd there, and a Keeper

was appointed to prevent their going out on any Occasion: But through the

Goodnefs of God, they were preferv'd in Health, beyond the Expectation of

their Friends, or Hope of their Enemies, who it was thought fhut them up,
in that infected Houfe, with an evil Design against them.

Having related the Tranfactions at this Seftions, we return to the Meetings

in and about the City: On the 2d of September, Sir John Robinson, Liutenant

of the Fever, with one Captain Taylor, and a Company of Soldiers belonging

to the King's Regiment, demolished and pulled down the Meeting-houfe at

Ratcliff, and carried away, that Day and the Night following, twelve Car-

load
loads of doors, windows, and floors, with other materials, as glasses, calements, and lead, all the tiles being broken in pieces. Some of the materials they sold upon the place for money and strong-drink.

On the 8th of the same month, the following order of the Lord-Mayor's court was issued, and affixed to the door of the meeting-house in gracechurch-street, viz.

"ordo, Octavius die Septembris 1670.
"anno regni regis Caroli secundi 22°.

"starling, mayor.

Upon complaint made to this court, of an house in gracechurch-street, called the quakers meeting-house, that the fame is in it self an irregular building, against the form directed by the late act of parliament for building of the city of London, and used or employed for a seditious meeting or conventicle, contrary to another late act of parliament for the preventing and suppressing seditious conventicles, and to the great danger and disturbance of the peace and good government of the city. This court doth straitly require and prohibit all persons for the future to meet or assemble in the said house for any exercise of religion, other than according to the liturgy or practice of the church of england, and doth declare and order, that if any persons shall at any time from henceforth presume to meet or assemble in the said house for the said unlawful purpose; this court will thereupon forthwith proceed for the reducing or demolishing of the said house, according to the said act of parliament in this behalf, unless the owner or owners thereof shall the next day after such next unlawful conventicle or meeting thereof appear, and shew their right and title to the said house, and give satisfaction and assurance for the reforming, and lawful using and employing the same for the future."

On the 11th of September, the friends of ratcliffe, attempting to meet on the ruins of their demolished meeting-house there, were kept out by a constable and other officers, and five of them, viz. Edward Goodwin, Benjamin Whitehead, Thomas Lacey, John Tristram, and John Pantlin, were sent to prison by order of justice ryceoff. On the 17th, John Seward, for himself, and seventeen others, meeting at the same place, was fined four pounds ten shillings for which his goods were taken away by distress. On the 19th, the friends there being met near the ruins of their demolished house as the constable would permit, six of them, viz. William Ward, Francis Creake, William Dickson, Daniel Harrison, Matthew Draper, and Thomas Defwain, were committed to new-prison. On the 19th, Richard Knowman, then a prisoner in newgate, had a quantity of yarn taken from him for a fine of fifty shillings for being at a meeting in ratcliffe: and for the same cause, Joseph Dennis had two books taken from him worth fourteen shillings.

On the 25th of the same month, John Wren, Thomas Paul, Francis Coyle, Richard Cock, Richard Guy, John Smith, Joshua Sparrow, and George Tipping, were taken from a meeting in wheeler-street, and by sir john robinson, lieutenant of the tower, committed to newgate as rioters.

On the 28th, William Bowne, Roger Peddrick, and Stephen Fisher, for frequenting religious meetings, suffered distress of goods to the value of fifteen shillings.

On the 6th of October, theophilus green, with those eight last mentioned to have been taken at wheeler-street meeting, were brought to the sessions at hick's-ball, where the court waived all proceeding on the causes for which they were committed, as deeming them insufficient, and tended them all, and also to one John Maddocks, who was casually in the court, the oath of allegiance, and upon their refusal to take it, recommitted them to newgate till the next quarter sessions; at which, being about three months after, they were all indicted for refusing the oath, found guilty, and received sentence of death. premative.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

LONDON, 8C. 1670.

Premshire, under which they lay Prisoners in the King's Bench till discharged by the King's Letters Patent about twenty Months after.

Several others in the County of Middlesex, about this Time, were fined, and suffered Diff'res of their Goods for Meeting, viz. Richard Heale, and Edward Swift, of Uxbridge, who were fined at several Times to the Value of near 70l. each; and Robert Roberts, of Windsor. Also Robert Denne, of Calebrook, had Goods taken from him, for the same Cause, to the Value of 14l. From Anne Elkington, a blind Widow, for a Meeting at Calebrook, Goods were taken worth 13l. And at another Time, the remainder of her Goods were swept away, so that they left her not a Pot to boil Meat in for her Guests, the being an Inn-keeper. And from Bridget Alley, a Widow at Harwton, they took away Goods to the Value of 14l.

On the 9th of the same Month, about thirty Persons, taken at the Peet Meeting, were committed to Prison, among whom were Nicholas Cooper, William Parker, and Thomas Anderson. On the 25th, at Ratcliff, were taken for Fines for Meeting, from Joseph Cadle, Cloth worth 7s. 6d. Thomas Davis, Goods worth 8s. and from Edward Harmer, to the Value of 16s.

On the 6th of November, at the Peet, the Friends were kept out of their Meeting-house by Soldiers, one of whom, with a great Staff, struck many of them violently on the Head; another, with his Musket, knocked down a young Man, named John Thorpe, so that his Musket was broke with the Blow: The Wound was very deep, and bled much; he also bled greatly at the Nose, and when lifted up was unable to stand: Being had to Bed, he became ill; and rilled in the Throat, so that it was thought he would have died: Lydia Oades, who for speaking a few Words at the same Meeting, was carried before Justice Smith in Gaffneft Street, acquainted him of the young Man's Case: He sent for the Soldiers, and examining who struck the Blow, one of them answered, I, Sir; And being asked the Cause, said, They forc'd upon us, which was not true; however he past without farther Examination; but the Soldiers swearing that Lydia Oades had preached at the Meeting, she was fined 20l. and to disaffirm.

On the 13th of the same Month, forty one Persons, taken at a Meeting in Weftbury-street, near Wheeler-street, were committed to New-Prison by the following Minute, viz.

"Midd. £s.

"To the Keeper of New-Prison for the said County, or his Deputy there.

R E C E I V E into your Custody the several and respective Persons here under-named, who were here this Day taken at an unlawful Assembly in the King's Highway, in or near Spittlefields, in the Parish of Stepney in the County aforesaid, to the great Disturbance of his Majesty's Peace, the which Assembly might have proved of very dangerous Consequence if it had not been timely prevented and suppressed. And being desired and required by a certain Ward, who attended to preferre his Majesty's Peace, as also by his Majesty's Soldiers, who were likewise appointed for the suppressing such unlawful Assemblies, to depart out of his Majesty's Highway. And forasmuch as the said several and respective Persons have been by me required to find Sureties for their several and respective good Behaviours, and their personal Appearances at the next Sessions of the Peace to be holden for the said County, and there to answer to their several and respective Faults, and they have refused so to do. You shall therefore receive the said Persons whom I send you herewith into your Custody, and them safely keep until they shall be enlarged by due Order and Course of his Majesty's Laws; for which this shall be your Warrant.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Stepney this 13th Day of November 1670.

"John


**CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Other Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Price</td>
<td>Peter Walter, Ezekiel Wooley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Build</td>
<td>Richard Stubbs, Anthony Ellwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Living</td>
<td>Edward Dallen, Isaac Kirton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Mils</td>
<td>Henry Salter, Richard Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Beris</td>
<td>Thomas Minks, Thomas Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Worley</td>
<td>John Day, William Raffell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Holner</td>
<td>Thomas Love, Richard Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Baker</td>
<td>Thomas Burbank, George Fowler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hobbitt</td>
<td>Thomas Spire, Samuel Thornton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Willis</td>
<td>Thomas Scott, Samuel Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Taylor</td>
<td>Simon Marshall, Alexander Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Tillett</td>
<td>Humphry Hull, and John Barr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Bayly</td>
<td>Maurice Brown, Isaac Burdett</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By this Warrant, issued from one of the Justices of Middlesex, they were conveyed to New-Prison, and received by Joseph Green, the Keeper, a Man of a rugged Disposition, from whom they met with very hard Usage, for he would not suffer them to Work at their Trades, which they had prepared to do, being many of them poor Men; also caused their Hammocks, which they had provided to lodge in, to be thrown into the Yard, and obliged them to lie on the bare Bricks. Three other of his Prisoners, viz. Robert How, John Tarnton, and William Dickson, were by him put into the Dungeon, after he had grievously beaten and abused them, so that the Blood of two of them ran down, and the Dog came and licked it up. Add to this inhuman and barbarous Treatment, that he would not suffer their Friends to relieve or visit them.

We must go back a little in point of Time to relate, that at a Court of Aldermen, held in the former Part of the last Month at Guild-hall, it was proposed to give the Recorder a Gratuity for his extraordinary Pains in the last Sessions at the Old-Bailey, in trying the Quakers, and an Order was made, dated the 8th of October 1670, to pay him for that Service an hundred Pounds, which Order was entred in the Chamberlain's Office for him to pay it. Thus his eager Prosecution of this People was adjudged meritorious, and amply rewarded.

On the 4th of December, Patrick Livingstone, and twelve others, taken at a Meeting in Ratcliff, were carried before Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, who committed him to Newgate for six Months on the Oxford Act. He also tendered the Oath of Allegiance to John Ellis, and committed him to the same Prison, and fined the rest of them.

On the 11th, at the same Place, John Tyers, preaching, was pulled down by a Sergeant and Soldiers, who carried him before Sir John Robinson, and committed him to Newgate for six Months on the Oxford Act. On the 27th were taken from Francis Collins, of Ratcliff, for Fines for Meetings, Goods worth 6l. And on the 50th, for the same Cause, from Percival Toole, a Baker, Bread worth 13s. And from John Fry, Pewter weighing eight Pounds.

On the 2d of the Month called January, two Servants of the Priest of Stepney came to the Meeting at Ratcliff, and dragged away the Preacher; and one of them struck several Friends with a Cane, till he broke it: A Woman attempting to save her Head by holding up her Arm, he struck her such a Blow on the Arm that the Blood ran down.

On the 26th, at the same Place, they were kept out by Soldiers; one of whom struck a Friend a blow on the Forehead with the Barrel of his Musket; and another Friend kneeling down to Prayer, the Soldiers pulled him away by Force, and led him to the Tower.

On the 12th of the Month called February, Stephen Smith, preaching, in the Meeting there, was taken by Soldiers, and carried before a Justice, who sent him to Newgate for six Months.
On the 5th of the Month called February, William Penn being at a Meeting in Wheeler-street, a Serjeant with Soldiers came and planted themselves at the Door, where they waited till he stood up and preached, and then the Serjeant pulled him down, and led him into the Street, where a Constable and his Affiants being ready to join them, they carried him away to the Tower, having Orders from the Lieutenant for that Purpose. A Guard was there clapt upon him, and a Meffenger dispatched to the Lieutenant, then at Whitehall, to inform him of the Success: After about three Hours, at Evening, he came Home, and William Penn was sent for from the Guard by a File of Musquetiers. There were, together with Sir John Robinson the Lieutenant, Sir Samuel Starling, Sir John Skeldon, Lieutenant Colonel Rycroft, and others; before whom he paffed the following Examination, viz.

Sir John Robinson. What is this Person's Name?

Note. The Mittimus was already made, and his Name put in.

Constable. Mr. Penn, Sir.

J. R. Is your Name Penn?

W. P. Doft thou not know me? Hast thou forgot me?

J. R. I don't know you: I don't desire to know fuch as you are.

W. P. If not, why didft thou fend for me higher?

J. R. Is that your Name, Sir?

W. P. Yes, yes, my Name is Penn, thou knowf't it is: I am not ashamed of my Name.

J. R. Constable, where did you find him?

Constable. At Wheeler-street, at a Meeting, speaking to the People.

J. R. You mean he was speaking to an unlawful Assembly.

Constable. I don't know indeed, Sir; he was there, and he was speaking.

J. R. Give them their Oaths.

W. P. Hold: Don't swear the Men, there is no Need of it: I freely acknowledge I was at Wheeler-street, and that I spake to an Assembly of People there.

J. R. and several others. He confesses it.

W. P. I do fo. I am not ashamed of my Testimony.

J. R. No matter: Give them their Oaths.

Note. They were sworn to answer fuch Questions as should be asked, upon which they gave the Evidence before given by the Constable.

J. R. Mr. Penn, you know the Law better than I can tell you, and you know these Things are contrary to Law.

W. P. If thou believest me to be better known in the Law than thy felf, hear me; for I know no Law I have tranfgred. All Laws are to be conidered, strictly and literally, or more explanatorily and lenitively. In the first Sense the Execution of many Laws may be extrema Injurfa, the greatest Wrong. In the Latter, Wildom and Moderation. I would have thee make that Part thy Choice. Now whereas I am probably to be try'd by the late Act against Conventicles, I conceive it doth not reach me.

J. R. No, Sir, I shall not proceed upon that Law.

W. P. What Law then? I am sure that was intended for the Standard on thec Occasions.

J. R. The Oxford Act of six Months.

W. P. That of all Laws can't concern me, for, first, I was never in Orders, neither Epifcopally, nor Clafically, and one of them is intended by the Preamble of the Act.

J. R. No, no: Any that speak in unlawful Assemblies; and you spoke in an unlawful Assembly.

W. P. Two Things are to be conidered. First, that the Words, such as speak in unlawful Assemblies, alter the Cafe much; for such is relative of the Preamble, and cannot concern Perfons in any other Qualification than under some Ordination or Mark of Priefthood. I am persuaded thou knowft I am no fuch Perfon: I was never ordain'd, nor have I any particular Charge or Stipend.
Stipend that may intitule me to such a Function, and therefore I am wholly unconcerned in the Word sich. Secondly, An unlawful Assembly is too general a Word; the Act does not define what is meant by an unlawful Assembly.

J. R. But other Acts do.

W. P. That's not to the Purposé; for that may be an unlawful Assembly in one Act, that may be by Circumstances not to be adjudged in another: And its hard that you will not stick to some one Act or Law; but to accomplish your Ends, borrow a Piece out of one Act to supply the Defects of another, and of a different Nature from it.

J. R. Will you Swear? Will you take the Oath that the Act requires of you?

W. P. This is not to the Purposé.

J. R. Read him the Oath.

The Oath.

"I W. P. do swear that it is not lawful, upon any Pretence whatsoever, to take Arms against the King, and that I do abhor that traitorous Position of taking Arms by his Authority against his Person, or against those that are commissioned by him, in Pursuance of such Commissions; and that I will not at any Time endeavour any Alteration of Government either in Church or State."

J. R. Will you take it, or no?

W. P. What need I take an Oath not to do that is my Faith not to do, so far as concerns the King?

Lieutenant Price. Then Swear it.

W. P. The Oath in that Respect is already answered to all Intents and Purposes; for if I can't fight against any Man, (much less against the King) what need I take an Oath not to do it? Should I Swear not to do what is already against my Conscience to do?

J. R. You won't take the Oath then.

W. P. What if I refuse the Oath, not because of the Matter contained in it, (which only can crininate in the Sense of the Act) but of scrupling any Oath? Shall I therefore be committed to Prison? 'Twas about Fighting, the Oath and Act were designed, and not taking of Oaths. Therefore the Denying to Swear, where there is a Denial to fight or plot, is no equitable Ground for Commitment.

J. R. Do you refuse to Swear?

W. P. Yes, and that upon better Grounds than those for which thou wouldst have me Swear, if thou wilt plente to hear me.

J. R. I am sorry you should put me upon this Severity: It is no pleasant Work to me.

W. P. These are but Words. It is manifest that this is a prepene Malice; thou hast several Times laid the Meetings for me, and this Day particularly.

J. R. No, I profess I could not tell you would be there.

W. P. Thine own Corporal told me, that you had Intelligence at the Tower, that I would be at Wheeler-street To-day, almost as soon as I knew it myself. It is disingenious and partial. I never gave thee Occasion for such Unkindness.

J. R. I knew no such Thing: But if I had, I confess I should have sent for you.

W. P. That might have been sup'd: I do heartily believe it.

J. R. I vow, Mr. Penn, I am sorry for you: You are an ingenious Gentleman, all the World must allow you, and does allow you that; and you have a plentiful Estate: Why should you render your self unhappy by associating with such a simple People?

W. P. I confess I have made it my Choice, to relinquish the Company of those that are ingeniously wicked, to converse with those that are more honestly simple.

J. R. I wish you wiser.

W. P. And I wish thee better.
A Collection of the Sufferings

J. R. You have been as bad as other Folks.

W. P. When and where? I charge thee to tell the Company to my Face.

J. R. Abroad, and at Home too.

Sir John Sheldon, as is supposed. No, Sir John, that's too much, or Words to that Purpofe.

W. P. I make this bold Challenge to all Men, Women, and Children, upon Earth, justly to accuse me with ever having seen me drunk, hear me swear, utter a Curse, or speak one obscene Word, (much less that I have made it my Practice,) I speak this to God's Glory, that has ever preferred me from the Power of those Pollutions, and that from a Child begot an Hatred in me towards them. But there is nothing more common, than that when Men are of a more severe Life than ordinary, for loose Perfons to comfort themselves with the Conceit, that they were once as they are; and as if there was no Collateral or Oblique Line of the Compafs, or Globe, Men may be said to come from the Artific-Pole, but directly and immediately from the Antipode. Thy Words shall be thy Burden, and I trample thy Slender under my Feet.

J. R. Well, Mr. Penn, I have no Ill-will towards you: Your Father was my Friend, and I have a great deal of Kindness for you.

W. P. But you haft an ill Way of expressing it. You are grown too high to consider the Plea of thofe you call your Fore-fathers, for Liberty of Confcience against the Papifts, Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, Bradford, &c. I was then Plea good enough, My Confcience won't let me go to Mafs, and my Confcience tells that I fhould have an English Testament: But that single Plea for Separation, then reafonable, is now by you, that pretend to exceed them, adjudged unreasonable and factional: I fay, since the only Caufe of the first Revolt from Rome was a Diffatisfaction in point of Confcience, you cannot reafonably percutete others who have Right to the fame Plea, and allow that to be warrantable.

J. R. But you do nothing but fir up the People to Sedition, and there was one of your Friends that told me, that you preached Sedition, and meddled with the Government.

W. P. We have the Unhappiness to be misrepresented, and I am not the leaft concerned therein. Bring me the Man that will dare to justify this Accufation to my Face, and if I am not able to make it appear, that it is both my Practice, and all my Friends, to infill Principles of Peace and Moderation, and only to war againft Spiritual Wickedness, that all Men may be brought to fear God and work Righteousnefs, I shall contentedly undergo the severest Punishment all your Laws can expoce me to. And as for the King, I make this Offer, that if any living can make appear, directly or indirectly, from the Time I have been called a Quaker, (since from thence you date these diabolical) I have contrived or acted any Thing injurious to his Perfon, or the English Government, I shall submit my Perfon to your utmost Cruelties, and effecm them all but a due Recompence. 'Tis hard that I, being innocent, should be reputed Guilty, but the Will of God be done: I accept of bad Report as well as good.

J. R. Well, I muft find you to Newgate for six Months, and when they are expir'd, you will come out.

W. P. Is that all? Thou well know'st, a larger Imprifonnement has not daunted me. I accept it at the Hand of the Lord, and am content to suffer his Will. Alas! you mistake your Inteeret: You'll mis your Aim: This is not the Way to compafs your Ends.

J. R. Thou bring your self into Trouble: You will be bearding Parties, and drawing People after you.

W. P.

* This probably refers to a former Imprifonnement of his in the Tower of London, A pra 1668, mentioned in his Preface to that excellent Treatise, intituled No Craft, No Crime, which was wrt during that Imprifonnement.
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

W. P. Thou mistakest: There is no such Way as this to render Men remarkable: You are angry that I am considerable, and yet you take the very Way to make me so, by making this Buffle and Stir about one peaceable Person.

J. R. I wish your adhering to these Things do not convert you to something at last.

W. P. I would have thee and all Men to know, that I scorn that Religion which is not worth Suffering for, and able to inflame them that are afflicted for it. Mine is: And whatever may be my Lot for my constant Professions, as I am no ways careful, but resigned to answer the Will of God, by the Loss of Goods, Liberty, and Life it fell. When you have all, you can have no more, and then perhaps you will be contented, and by that you will be better informed of our Innocency. Thy Religion persecutes, and mine forgives: And I desire my God to forgive you all that are concerned in my Commitment, and I leave you all in perfect Charity, with your everlasting Salvation.

J. R. Send a Corporal with a File of Musketeers along with him.

W. P. No, no: Send thy Lacquey: I know the Way to Newgate.

His Mittimus was as follows, viz.

"Midd" fs.

WHEREAS William Penn, Esq; stands duly convicted before us, whole Names are subscribed, two of his Majesty’s Justices of the Peace for the said County; upon the Oaths of four credible Witnesses, for assuming and taking upon him to preach in a certain unlawful Assembly, Conventicle, or Meeting, held for this Day, the fifth Day of this Instant Month of February, under Colour or Pretence of Exercise of Religion, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, wherein the Parishes of Stepney in the County of Middlesex, which Parish is within five Miles and les of the City of London, And hereupon we tendered unto him the said William Penn the Oath prescribed in and by an Act of this present Parliament, intituled, An Act for restraining Non-conformists from inhabiting in Corporations; which Oath he hath refused to take and subscribe.

There are therefore, in his Majesty’s Name, to will and require you, forthwith upon Sight hereof, to receive into your Custody the Body of the said William Penn, whom we send you herewith, and him there safely to keep, without Bail or Mainprize, for the Space of six Months, for which this shall be your Warrant. Given under our Hands and Seals the fifth Day of February, Anno Domini 1670.

"J. ROBINSON, Lieutenant of the Tower.

JOSEPH RICHOFT.

"Vera Copia, p. Rob. WARNER, Clerk of Newgate."

ANNO 1671. During this Imprisonment of William Penn in Newgate, he wrot the following Letter

"To the High Court of Parliament.

FORASMUCH as it hath pleased you to make an Act, intituled, An Act for preventing seditious Conventicles, the dangerous Practices of seditious Sectaries, &c. And that under Pretence of Authority from it, many have taken the ungodly Liberty of plundering, pillaging, and breaking into Houses, to the Ruin and Detriment of whole Families, not regarding the Poor, the Widow, and the Fatherless, beyond all Precedent or Execute,
Excuse, and that we are informed it is your Purpose, instead of relaxing your Hand, to supply the Defects of that Act by such explanatory Clauses, as will inevitably expel us to the Fury and Interest of our several Adversaries, that under Pretence of answerving the Intents of the said Act, will only gratify their private Humours, and doublets extend it beyond its original Purpose, to the utter Destruction of us and our suffering Friends.

We therefore esteem our selves obliged in Christian Duty to remonstrate,

Firstly, That we own Civil Government or Magistracy, as God's Ordinance for the Punishment of evil Doers, and the Praise of them that do well, and though we cannot comply with those Laws that prohibit us to worship God according to our Consciences, as believing it to be his alone Prerogative to preface in Matters of Truth and Worship, yet we both own, and are ready to yield Obedience to every Ordinance of Man relating to human Affairs, and that for Conscience-false.

Secondly, That we deny and renounce, as an horrible Impiety, all Plots and Conspiracies, or to promote our Interest or Religion by the Blood of such as different from us, or yet thefe that perfecute us.

Thirdly, That in all Revolutions we have demeaned our selves with much Peace and Patience (dilowning all contrary Actions) notwithstanding the numerous Provocations of cruel and ungodly Men, which is a Demonstration of our harmless Behaviour, that ought not to be of little Moment with you.

Fourthly, That as we have ever lived most peaceably under all the various Forms of Government that have been since their first Appearance, (notwithstanding we have been as their Anvil to Inflame upon) fo do we hereby signify, that it is our full Resolution to continue the fame, that where we cannot actually obey, we patiently shall suffer, (leaving our innocent Cause with God, nor daring to love our Lives unto the Death, for our blessed Testimony's Sake) thereby manifesting to the whole World, that we love God above all, and our Neighbours as our selves.

If this prevail not with you to suspend your Thoughts of reinforcing your Act, we do desire, that we, or some of our Friends, may receive a free Hearing from you, (as several of us had upon the first Act for Uniformity) having many great and weighty Reasons to offer against all such severe Proceedings, to the End, all wrong Measures, of us and our Principles, may be rectified, and that you being better inform'd of both, may remove our heavy Burdens, and let the Oppressed go free, for such Moderation will be well-plasing both to God and good Men.

From us, who are now Prisoners at Newgate, for Conscience-false, on the Behalf of our selves, and all our suffering Friends, in England, &c.

**William Penn, and several Others.**

About the Month called August this Year, the violent Proceeedings against the Meetings of this People began to abate, their Persecutors being tired, and having proved their Patience and Constancy to be invincible, became more moderate; And, toward the End of this Year, the King, and his Council, thought proper to take other Measures, and thereupon a Declaration, for suspending the Execution of the penal Laws in Matters Ecclesiastical, was published, and the Prosecution of Difsenters, for their religious Meetings, ceased for a Time, so that ANNO 1672. The Assemblies of this People, in and about the City, were generally held undisturbed. It was also ordered, by the King and Council, That a Lift of the Names of the Quakers, in the several Prisons, should be sent to the Attorney-General, who was required to prepare a Bill for the King's Royal Signature, containing a Pardon, to pass the Great- Seal of
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

"England, for all such of them to whom the King might legally grant the fame." Accordingly the said Pardon was granted, bearing Date the 13th of September this Year; by which were disfranchised at London.


There were also, at that Time, in the Fleet Prison, for not paying Tithes, and other Branches of their religious Testimony, not comprehended in the King's Pardon, James Balkett, Thomas Bebb, John Bresbon, Ephraim Carter, Thomas Fuller, John Keinjey, Anne Morris, Christopher Ward, Abel Burroughs, and John Kennett.

In the same Year, Thomas Cox Vintner, Mary Fuller Widow, George Mayes Shoemaker, Robert East Diftiller, John Baker Tobacco, and Timothy Trigg Pipe-maker, all of Whitechapel, Henry Poultin, of Stepney, Cowkeeper; and Henry Parker Dyer, were committed to Newgate for Non-payment of Tithes.

About the fame Time, John Cartwright, Robert Bridge, John Selwood, Joseph Cadle, Elizabeth Baines, Robert Conchman, and Robert East, for refusing to bear Arms, suffered Diftrefs of their Goods to the Value of 16l. 1s. 8d.

Alfo Richard Guy, and John Staple, suffered Diftrefs of Goods on the fame Account. And, for refusing to pay Church-Rates, so called, John Vaughan, and Thomas Tasnon, both of Clement's Danes, were sent to Newgate by Writs de Executione ad capienda. Alfo, George Bruce, of Stepney, and Philip Cooke, were committed to the same Goal for Demands for East's Offerings, from the Former 18 d. and from the Latter but 6d. About this Time alfo, Michael Fidfall, of George-Tard, Weßnimmer, and John Wright, of Martins in the Fields, had their Windows broke, their Goods thrown into the Street, and much damaged, and their Perions grievously insulted and abused by the rude Rabble, animated thereto by Soldiers of the King's Life-Guard, for opening their Shops on the Day called Christmas-day, in a confeientious Opposition to the superfitious Observation of that Time.

ANNO 1673. After the Rebuilding of the City of London, an Act of Parliament was made, whereby the Annual Stipends of Parochial Preachers there were fettled, and the Lord-Mayor, for the Time being, was authorized to grant Warrants for Diftrefs against the Refusers of Payment; accordingly, in the Month called July this Year, George Waterman, Mayor, iffued his Warrant to Samuel Freeman, Priest of the Parish of Anne Alderidge, by which, for Claims of 4l. 2s. Goods were taken from Richard Butcher, John Tjoe, and John Vaughan, to the Value of 6l. 17s. 8d. And for a Demand of 11. 5s. 4d. made by Thomas White, Priest of Albawas the Great, were taken, from John Light, twelve Pieces of Calicoe worth 2l. 2s. And by a Warrant granted in September, at the Intendance of David Barton, Priest of Margaret's New-Fig-Street, were taken, from William Chandler, and Thomas Sexton, for Demands of 2l. 4s. 7d. Fifth to the Value of 3l. 5s. 14d. In this Year alfo, for refusing to bear Arms, Edmund Caryl, and James Brown, of Giles's in the Fields, suffered Diftrefs of Goods to the Amount of 5l. 11s. 6d.

ANNO 1674. Robert Haydon, Mayor. By Warrant, granted to the aforefaid Samuel Freeman, Priest, for Claims of 1l. 3s. from Richard Butcher, and Thomas Cobb, their Goods were taken away to the Value of 2l. 6s. And by a like Warrant, the aforefaid David Barton, Priest, for a Demand of 6s. took, from William Chandler, Fifth worth 12s. Alfo Thomas Neaf, Priests of VOL. I. 5 S Coleman-street,
LONDON, &c. 1674.

More Distresses in London.

A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

Colman-street, for 7s. demanded of Richard Thornton, made Distress of Goods to the Value of 23s.

In the same Year, by Warrant from William Hooker, Mayor, Dr. Bradford, Priest of Edmund's Lombard-street, for Claims of 2l. 5s. from Thomas Rudyard, and Job Bolton, took Goods worth 3l. 15s. And in this Year also, John Hewett, Thomas Cauchman, and Jeremias Clarke, for refusing to pay towards the Charges of the Militia, had Goods taken from them to the Value of 8l. 10s.

ANNO 1675. William Hooker, Mayor. William Grouch, for 1l. 19s. demanded by John Cliff, Priest of Beineth's Grace-church, had two Pieces of Serge taken away worth 3l. 10s. Also Thomas Baker, for 14s. 4d. claimed, by Elkington Downes, Priest of Leonard's Eagle-cheap, suffered Distress to the Value of 1l. 17s. 10d. Richard Butcher, and Thomas Cogg, for Demands of 1l. 3s. made by Samuel Freeman, Priest of Anne Alderigate, had Goods taken from them worth 2l. 14s. And for 1l. 16s. claimed by George Maes, Priest of Fen-church-street, and Dionis Back-church, were taken from Thomas Robinson Goods worth 4l. 10s. Also for 13s. 6d. claimed by Samuel Freeman, Priest of Anne Alderigate, from William Wigan, three Saddles were taken worth 1l. 12s. And for a Demand of 40s. made by John Archer, Priest of Alhollow Lombard-street, upon Gerard Roberts, Goods were taken from Mary Fother-Widow, an Under-tenant of his, to the Value of 4l. 19s. 3d.

ANNIS 1675 and 1676. Robert Vynor, Mayor. For a Demand of 9s. 4d. made by William Sherlock, Priest of the Parith called St. George Buttoleh-stone, from John Hodgkin, Goods were taken worth 1l. 9s. And for Claims, made by Dr. Bradford, of Edmund's Lombard-street, of 2l. 5s. from Thomas Rudyard, and Job Bolton, was taken to the Value of 3l. 19s. 6d. In the Year 1676, on Complaint of John Williams, Priest of the Parishes of Mary-Cole-church and Mildred in the Poultrey, against the said Job Bolton, for 3l. 9s. the Mayor granted a Warrant, by which they took away his Show-Glafs, (he being a Silver-smith) with about 150l. worth of Goods in it. This being represented to the Mayor, he ordered the Glafs to be opened in his Presence, and Goods to be taken out, the Value of which Bolton knew not, and then returned the Glafs open by his Officers. From Thomas Baker, of Eagle-cheap, for 14s. 4d. demanded by the Priest, was taken to the Value of 1l. 16s. 3d. And by Warrants granted to John Stoning, Priest of Black-Friars, for Claims of 1l. 11s. 2d. were taken from Simon Marshall, Thomas Heen, Mark Matherham, William Fleeby, John Vaughton, Henry Daggett, and William Walker, several Sorts of Goods to the Value of 6l. 15s. 9d. From Thomas Twitchell, for a Claim of 11s. 1d. made by Thomas Neff, Vicar of Stephen's Coleman-street, were taken Goods worth 1l. 12s. And from Job Bolton, for 1l. 17s. 6d. demanded by Dr. Bradford, of Edmund's Lombard-street, Goods worth 2l. 7s. 7d. Also upon Complaint of Edward Sherwin, Priest of Fother-lane, for a Demand of 10s. were taken from Robert Perzel, Goods worth 13s. 10d. And from Richard Butcher, for 15s. claimed by Samuel Freeman, Priest, Goods worth 1l. 4s. And from Thomas Cogg, for a Claim of 8s. to the Value of 15s. 4d. Also by Warrant, granted on Complaint of John Archer, Priest of Alhollow's Lombard-street, for Demands of 5l. 19s. 2d. Goods were taken away from John Oggood and Joseph Scott, to the Value of 10l. 3s. 7d.

ANNIS 1676 and 1677. Joseph Steedon, Mayor. By this Mayor's Warrants, granted upon Application of the Priests of their respective Parishes, were taken

From Simon Marshall, John Vaughton, William Walker, and Richard Aldsworth, of Anne's Black-friars, for Demands of 18s. 8d. Goods worth

Thomas Robinson and William Gilson, of Fen-church-street, for Demands of 1l. 5s. 6d. Goods worth

Carried over 5 5 8
Chap. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Brought over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Harding, of Friday-street, for Demands of 2l. 2s. 6d. Goods worth</td>
<td>5s. 5d. 3 0 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Rudyard, of Lombard-street, for Demands of 3l. 7s. 6d. Goods worth</td>
<td>7s. 12d. 7 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bolton, of Alder-Parish, for Demands of 7l. Goods worth</td>
<td>10s. 0d. 0 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Goodman, of Ludgate Parish, for Demands of 7l. Goods worth</td>
<td>1s. 11d. 1 11 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Ford, of Mary Le Bow, for Demands of 2l. 4s. 2d. Goods worth</td>
<td>5s. 7d. 5 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Hills, of St. Mary-Hill, for Demands of 1l. 8s. Goods worth</td>
<td>1s. 16d. 2 16 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Moore, of the same, for Demands of 1l. 10s. Goods worth</td>
<td>9s. 5d. 9 5 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerard Roberts, of Lombard-street, for Demands of 13l. 4d. Goods worth</td>
<td>2s. 5d. 2 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Cobb, of Ann's, Alder-Parish, for Demands of 8l. Goods worth</td>
<td>18s. 10d. 0 18 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Hercocke, William Tileby, Henry Doggett, Simon Maryhall, and John Vaughton, of Black-friers, for Demands of 1l. 12s. 3d. Goods worth</td>
<td>4s. 5d. 4 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Butcher, of Alder-Parish, for Demands of 14s. 10d. Goods worth</td>
<td>10s. 0d. 1 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Scott, of Lombard-street, for Demands of 10s. Goods worth</td>
<td>12s. 0d. 1 12 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| For 23l. 11s. 9d. | Taken 5s. 9d. 55 9 3 |

John Ofgood, of Lombard-street, had all his Goods seized, by Diftrees, for only one Year's Tithe.

From Walter Houre, of Mary-Woolnath in Lombard-street, for 2l. 16s. demanded, were taken Goods worth 3l. 14s. And from Samuel Bolton, for a Claim of 2l. 6s. made by John Williams, Priest of the Parishes of Mary-Cole-church, and Mildred-Back-church, were Goods taken to the Value of 3l. 5s. ANNIS 1676 and 1677. Francis Chaplin, Mayor. By Warrants, granted to the Incumbents of their respective Parishes, were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l. s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Day, of Nicholas-Cole-Abbey, for Demands of 1l. Goods worth</td>
<td>2s. 11d. 2 1 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Rudyard, of Lombard-street, for Demands of 1l. 16s. Goods worth</td>
<td>1s. 17d. 1 17 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Crouch, of Grace-church-street, for Demands of 5l. 17s. Goods worth</td>
<td>9s. 7d. 9 7 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Mardin, of Crooked-lane, for Demands of 1l. 13s. 9d. Goods worth</td>
<td>4s. 10d. 4 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hubbeck and Matthew Reper, of Grace-church-street, for Demands of 2l. 16s. 3d. Goods worth</td>
<td>18s. 5d. 7 18 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Smith, of Dionis Back-church, for Demands of 1l. 5s. Goods worth</td>
<td>3s. 4d. 3 4 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Robinson, of the same, for Demands of 5s. 4d. Goods worth</td>
<td>2s. 14d. 2 14 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 14l. 7s. 4d. Taken 13s. 4d. 31 13 4

From
A Collection of the Sufferings

From Richard Butcher, Thomas Cobb, and John Tysoe, of Ann's, Alderbury Parish, for Demands of 2l. were Goods taken by Distress to the Value of 3l.

And from Samuel Streeter, of Broad-street, for Demands of 19s. 6d. Goods worth 1s. 10d. Goods worth

John Newton, of Martin's Organs, for Demands of 16s. 10d. Goods worth

Francis Moore, of Mary-bill, for Demands of 1l. Goods worth

Jasper Robin, of Douglas's in the Wall, for Demands of 1l. 16s. 8d. Goods worth

Job Bolton, of Lomond-street, for Demands of 1l. 10s. Goods worth

For 6l. 3s.

Taken 9 12 6

In the Year 1677 died in Newgate, Richard Ashfield, of Stanes in the County of Middlesex, concerning whom the following Account, penned by his Widow Patience Ashfield, is worthy the Attention of the Reader, viz:

"After my dear Husband Richard Ashfield was convinced of the blessed Truth, as it is in Jesus, he was often prosecuted, by Excommunications and Sessions Process, for Non-conformity to the Church of England; and in Obedience to the Command of Christ, refusing to take the Oaths, was several Times imprisoned, particularly in the Year 1665 he suffered a Year's Imprisonment on that Account; but he keeping faithful, the Lord found a Way graciously to deliver him. In the Year 1676 he was again excommunicated for Non-conformity to the Church of England, and refusing to pay for the Repair of the Steeple-house, Font, Surplice, and other such like Things, the Charge of his own and others Pardonment on that Account.

By the vehement Inflation of Edward Kempshall a Writ of Capias was served on him, and he carried to Newgate in the Eleventh Month 1676.

To the great Grief and Trouble of many honest People, who went when they took his Leaves of him, it being then a very cold Season, and he aged about sixty five Years, and much troubled with a Cough and Pestilence, The Closures and Dampness of the Place did much increas his Distemper, and to use his own Words on his dying Bed, was the Occasion of shortening his Days. On the 11th of the Tenth Month 1677, he laid down his Head, and resigned his Soul and Spirit, in perfect Peace and Joy of the Lord, into the Hands of his faithful Creator."

After his Death, his said Widow, continuing steadfast in the Faith, was enabled also to suffer for her Constancy in attending religious Meetings, of which she also left an Account in the following Words, viz.

"William Fields, Constable, came to my House at Stanes, the Doors being shut, he demanded Entrance, which being denied, he fetched an Iron Crow, and attempted to break open the Street-door, but that being too strong for him, having no Body to help him, he at last remember'd a Back-door not so strong, which he breaking, and coming in, neither making any Demand of the Money, nor letting me see the Warrants, presentely fell upon my Goods, laying them in Bundles to carry away. I being very weak, and upon my Bed, at length gained Strength to rise and go to him, and demanded of him, By what Warrant be so seiz'd my Goods? He said, for 20l. I desire to see the Warrants, which he refused, nor would let any of my Family read them, which he could not do himself. At last I prevailed with him to let a Neighbour read Part of one of them, being for 10l. laid on me for two Meetings at Longford, and for an unknown Preacher, signed by Peter Sibbs only, whereby to break open the Doors. The Value of the Goods, measured, taken from me, came to 26l. or 28l."

Thus
Thus the conscientious Widow patiently endured the Spoiling of her Goods for the same religious Testimony for which her Husband had before cheerfully suffered the Loss both of his Liberty and Life.

Some Time before these Occurrences, one Ruth Shelley was sent to Prison by Order of the Prerogative Court, for refusing to take an Oath in relation to the proving a Will there. Also Jeremias Clark, for refusing to take an Oath when cited into the Confontatory Court of Peter's, Westminster, was committed to Newgate by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo. Likewise John Hy, a Distiller of Ratcliff, was committed to New-Prison for refusing to take the Oath of a Jurymen at Hicks's-ball. Also Richard Worgan, refusing to Swear when cited on a Jury at Whitechapel-Court, was fined, and had his Goods distained to the Value of 20s.

About this Time an Attempt was made to prevent the said People from interring the dead Bodies of their Friends after their own Manner, for which Purpose they had a Piece of Ground near Bunnell-Fields, at which one Richard Carter usually officiated as Gravemaker: Against him, at a Seッションs at Hicks's-ball, the following Prejiment was laid, viz.

"MEMORANDUM, That at the Sessions of our Lord the King, held for the County of Middlesex, and at Hicks's-ball in St. John's-street, in the County aforesaid, on Wednesday, that is to say, the 11th Day of July, in the Year of the Reign of our Lord Charles the Second over England, &c. the 29th, before Charles Lee, Knt. William Boules, Knt. John Phelps, one of the Auditors of the Exchequer of our said Lord the King, and other Justices of our said Lord the King, by Letters Patent to them, or any four of them, under the Seal of England, made to enquire, upon the Oath of good and lawful Men of the said County, as well within the Liberty as without, of Treacheries, Treasons, Miliprison, Insurrections, &c. according to the Law and Custom of England appointed to hear and determine. By the Oaths of Hugh Owen, Walter Searl, David Waine, Peter Jackson, Henry Lloyd, John Cart, David Tucker, Ezekiel Taylor, Valentine Everard, William Edwards, Samuel Granger, William Collett, Henry Pretty, William Leck, and John Ogleby, good and lawful Men of the said County, sworn, and charged to enquire for our said Lord the King and Body of the said County, there was presented, in Manner and Form following, that is to say,

"Middlesex is.

"The Jurors, for our Lord the King, upon their Oaths present; That whereas by the Laws, Customs, good Rule, and Government, of our said Lord the King and his Predecessors, used hitherto and approved by the same, that the dead Bodies of every Person inhabiting within this Kingdom of England, not being Felo de Fe at the Time of his Death, or incapable of Christian Burial, it was used or accustomed openly and publickly to be buried in the Church or Church-yard of some Parish-Church or Chapel usual, or in some other Place or Ground by lawful Authority constituted, appointed and licensed, or permitted for the burying of dead Bodies of all Persons not incapable of Christian Burial to be buried there; and that Mary Knight, late of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the County of Middlesex aforesaid, Spinster, otherwise called Mary Knight, Wife of George Knight, of the same Place, Yeoman, the 28th Day of June, in the Year of our Lord Charles the Second over England, &c. the 29th, and being long before refiding and inhabiting within the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch in the said County, afterwards, that is to say, the 28th Day of June, in the 29th Year as aforesaid, in the said Parish, naturally, and by the Visitation of God, died; and that not being a Felo de Fe, nor incapable of Christian Burial. And that although there was then, and still is a Place usual within the said Parish, by lawful Authority constituted and appointed for the burying of
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

LONDON, 1677 and 1678.

buri ng of dead Bodies of all dying within the said Parish, wherein the said dead Body of the said Mary Knight could conveniently be buried: Notwithstanding one Richard Carter, late of the Parish of St. Giles's without Cripplegate, in Middlesex aforesaid, not ignorant of the Premises, but being a Person ill affected toward the Authority of our Lord the King as aforesaid, and contriving and intending the Laws and ancient Customs, and good Rule, and Government, of our Lord the King as aforesaid, to violate and pervert, and the Authority of our said Lord the King, in that Behalf, to diminish and extinguish, afterwards, that is to say, the 29th Day of the said Month of June, in the 29th Year aforesaid, by Force and Arms at the Parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, in a certain unlawful and unlawful Place there, commonly called the Quakers Burying-ground, lying and being in the Parish of St. Giles's, without Cripplegate, aforesaid, being not then, nor as yet, a Church or Church-yard of the Parochial Church of St. Giles's, without Cripplegate, aforesaid, nor a Church or Church-yard of a Parochial Church, of any other Church or Chapel, or any usual Place or Ground by any lawful Authority constituted, appointed, or licensed, or permitted, for the burying of dead Bodies of any Persons there to be buried, the dead Body of the said Mary Knight then and there unlawfully and unjustly buried. And that the said Richard Carter, the dead Bodies of very many other Persons, at least one Hundred dead Bodies of certain Persons, lately inhabiting within the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, within the County aforesaid, and elsewhere in the said County, the Names whereof the said Jurors are ignorant of, who at the Times of their Death, naturally, and through the Visitation of God, died lately, not being Felons, nor any of them being a Felon of himself, or incapable of Christian Burial, before the said 29th Day of June, in the 29th Year aforesaid, by Force and Arms, in the Parish of St. Giles's, without Cripplegate, in the said County, in an unlawful and unlawful Place commonly called the Quakers Burying-ground, lying and being in the Parish of St. Giles's, without Cripplegate, aforesaid, unlawfully and unjustly hath buried in the said Place, being not then, nor as yet, nor at any Time, the Parish-Church of St. Giles's, without Cripplegate, aforesaid, nor the Church-yard of the said Parish-Church, or any Church, or Church-yard of any other Church or Chapel, or usual Place or Ground by any lawful Authority constituted, appointed, licensed, or permitted for Burial of any dead Bodies of any Person there to be buried, against the Laws and ancient Custom aforesaid of this Kingdom of England, and the good Rule and Government of our said Lord the King aforesaid, to the manifest Contempt of the Authority of our said Lord the King, to the ill Example of others in the like Case transgressing, and against the Peace of our said Lord the King, that now is, his Crown and Dignity.

This Premiseth fiews, that a percuting Disposition was so prevalent at this Time, that it extended not only to the grievous Molestation of this People while living, but would have prevented their being buried among their Friends and Relations when dead. An Attempt equally unchristian and inhuman, which, though it suffered only in some preient Trouble and Charge to the poor Gravemaker, plainly discovers to what a Pitch of Malice and Mischief the blind and Jurious-Zeal of superfluous Ignorance can hurry Men.

On the 13th of the Month called January 1677, John Pye, Hugh Lamb, Daniel Duke, James Beech, and John Spence, were indicted for being at a Meeting in Westminster, and convicted by the Oaths of John Godwin and Scarlet Pye, Informers: But, upon a Re-hearing, they proved, by Substantial Evidence, that they were at distant Places at the Time the Meeting, for which they had been convicted, was held, and the Informers manifestly appeared not to be perswaded, and the Judges granted an Order for apprehending them, for Fear of which they abscended or fled.
In the next Year John Field, of the Parish of Anne and Agnes Alderigate, was prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for teaching School without a License from the Bishop, and because after Admonition he defied not, was for his Contumacy committed to Ludgate Prison on the 10th of December 1678, where he was close confined twenty nine Weeks: And though sick, could not obtain Leave either to go Home, or to a Friend's House near the Prison, for the Recovery of his Health: The Severity of Ecclesiastical Contumacy not admitting any fuch Mixture of Mercy.

About the same Time William Warren, of Shadwell, Grocer, was committed to New-Prison by Justice Rycroft, for opening his Shop on a Fasting-day, and was there close confined about three Weeks. Several others suffered Diftresses of Goods for refusing to pay to the Charges of the Militia, viz. Philip Ford, who for a Fine of 4l. 13s. 4d. had his Goods taken away to the Value of 24l. 2s. And Thomas Witebel, who for 40s. Fine, suffered by Diftresses to the Value of 3l. 12s. Also Thomas Lacey, of Marin's Lane, who being fined 4l. 13s. 4d. had Tobacco taken from him worth 6l. 17s. For the same Cause Thomas Cobb, of Marin's-le-Grond, had Goods taken away to the Value of 4l. 5s. 8d. 4d. And William Ellis, into whose House the Officers coming when his Doors were shut, made a forcible Entrance by breaking an Hatch, and opening the Door with a Sledge, had Pewter taken away worth 4l. 13s. 4d.

ANNIS 1678 and 1679. James Edwards, Mayor. By this Mayor's Warrant were taken for the Maintenance of the Parochial Priests in London, 1l. 3d.

From William Chandler, of New-Fish-street, for 2l. 17s. 8d. Goods worth 4l. 6s. 0d.
William Gibson, of Edmund's Lombard-street, for 12s. Goods worth 0l. 15s. 0d.
Thomas Paxton, of New-Fish-street, for 4l. 5s. 8d. Goods worth 5l. 14s. 0d.
Josiah Bacon, of Swinburn, for 3l. 6s. Goods worth 4l. 1s. 0d.
George Bradford, of the same, for 1l. 7s. Goods worth 1l. 18s. 0d.
Daniel Square, of Alderigate Parish, for 2l. 12s. 6d. Goods worth 5l. 0s. 0d.
David Lloyd, for 1l. 5s. Goods worth 3l. 8s. 0d.
Thomas Wilt, for 10s. Goods worth 1l. 13s. 9d.
John Day, of Nicholas-Cole-Abbey, for 1l. 10s. Goods worth 4l. 7s. 10d.

For 1l. 5s. 10d. Taken 3l. 2s. 7d.

From Samuel Streather, of Albou's Bread-street, were taken Goods worth 2l. 17s. 6d. And from Thomas Hooton, Simon Marjall, William Walker, Henry Dadger, and William Talby, for Demands of 4l. 6s. 8d. were taken several Sorts of Goods to the Value of 6l. 18s. 7d. for the Use of the Priest of Blackfriars. Also from John Beckley, of Alderigate Parish, for a Demand of 20s. were taken Goods worth 1l. 19s. 4d. And from John Ares, of the same Parish, for 2l. 12s. 6d. Goods worth 6l. 17s. 8d. From Elizabeth Keabell, Williams Ellis, and Thomas Lacey, of Laurence Pointney, for Demands of 4l. 3s. 4d. were taken to the Value of 8l. 6s. 7d. And from Philip Ford, of Mary-le-Bow, for a Claim of 1l. 10s. 11d. Goods worth 5l. 12s. 10d.

ANNO 1679. An Account of the Sufferings in London, before that Time, was printed, flowring that for Demands of 101. 93. 6d. there had been taken by Diftresses 427l. 7s. 6d. of which had been returned to the Owners 181l. 93. 1d. So that the Loses borne by the Sufferers over and above the Priests Demands was 129l. 8s. 11d.

In a Postscript to that Account, it is observed, that "The customary Manner of the Priests was, when they have a Warrant for Diftresses, they or their Agents take and carry away, out of our Houses, Goods and Wares, two, "three,
I. the Alehoufe, 4 usual 3 they Guild-hall defray a Deductions Vol. From generally tt all is Clerkenwell! n.fm ANNO 3. legal That a "cafe Spoilers the That and the contrary them them of opening them, and there have been appraifed at Half or a third Part of the Value. Sometimes they return their Overplus, but with Deductions of Charges equal to a Trial in Guild-ball; and very often neither make Rettoration of Overplus, nor give Account to the Party how they have appraifed or difpoled of his Goods.

"Twas therefore propo'd to the Magistrates, as Matter of Equity and equal Juftice, that when Warrants of Diftrefs were granted, a Claufe might be inferted, or Caution and Direction given,

"1. That the Priest, or his Collector, have with him, when he makes Diftress, one of the Parish, Precinct, or at least Ward-Constables, where the diftrefled Party inhabits.

"2. That the Goods diftrefled be not taken out of the Houfe or Shop before Appraifement made, as is ufal in all other Cales.

"3. That an Account of the Goods, Charges, Expences, to whom, and for what paid, be rendred to the Party diftrefled within ten Days after Diftress.

"So that as the Law has made a plenary Provison for their pretended Right, the Magistrate may have an equal Regard, that no one be oppreffed under Colour of Law beyond the Intent of the Law."

The said Poffcript concludes thus, "Yet notwithstanding, in cafe the Spoilers are suffer'd to spoil without Limitation or Controll, we are (and do hope shall be) content, and truft, that in the Power and Strength of the Moft High, we shall be enabled patiently touffer whatever may or can be our Portion as to this Matter, leaving it at their Door who have Power to relieve us in this Cafe, and yet do not, and commit our Caufe to him that will judge righteously without Respect of Perions."

In this Year also were taken for Fines impo'd for refufing to defray the Charges of the Militia,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diftresses for the Militia</th>
<th>l. s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Daniel Squire, two Clocks and two Watches worth</td>
<td>11 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Woff, Goods worth</td>
<td>14 4 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dew, of Paul's, Joynor, to the Value of</td>
<td>13 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Atlee, Pewter worth</td>
<td>13 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Wilkinfon, of Silver-street, Looking-glassess worth</td>
<td>7 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Lacey, Tobacco worth</td>
<td>24 4 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>83 9 8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And for Trophay Money,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taken alfo for Claims of Trophy Money,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Samuel Atlee, of Bread-street, Pewter worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Light, of Daugate, Pewter worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Daggett, Goods worth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By Warrant from the Bench of Judges, fitting at Mile-end-Green on the 6th of the Month called February 1679, the Constables of Ratcliff brought before them Edward Hoare, Robert Winne, John Triver, John Conftantine, Thomas Seatergood, and Benjamin Rutland, whom they sent to Clerkenwell Prifon as Offenders for opening their Shops on the 30th of the Month called January, contrary to an Act of Parliament made for the Observance of that Day. They were detained in Prifon till the next Quarter Sefions at Hic's-ball, and then discharged.

ANNO
ANNO 1680. Taken by Diftrefs for Priests Maintenance in the new Buildings of London.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From William Braine, for</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Tracey,</td>
<td>0 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Worgan,</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Bradford,</td>
<td>0 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ogood,</td>
<td>1 13 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Whitesaine,</td>
<td>1 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Beckly,</td>
<td>0 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Townsend,</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cross,</td>
<td>3 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Baker,</td>
<td>1 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Fyse,</td>
<td>2 16 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 13 10 2 Taken 23 15 3

Taken also from Daniel Quare, for a Demand of 3 s. 6d. for Trophy Money, a Watch-Cafe worth 9 s. 5 d.

In Trinity-Term this Year, Sir Hugh Windham, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, brought into that Court at Westminster several Informations in the Name of Thomas Moore, as Informer, against Thomas Farmhore, of London, Chairmaker, Henry Waddy, John Edge of St. Andrews, Holborne, in the County of Middlesex, and John Jones of St. Andrews Holborne, Glover, for 260l. each of them, alleged to be forfeited for their not coming to hear Common-prayer for thirteen Months next preceding the Information, on the Statute of 23d Eliz. made against Papists Recusants. The like Information, for the like Sum, and for the same Cause, was exhibited by the said Sir Hugh Windham in the Name of Thomas Autsen as Informer, against James Beech Sen. of Margaret's Westminster; and another against William Beech, of the same Parish; another also against James Beech Jun. of the same; and likewise against Muggrove Beech, of the Strand, Vinnet, upon the same Statute; though all these Persons were well known to be Protestants, and no Papists Recusants, nor Papishly affected. On these Informations, and other Prosecutions of this People, the following State of their Cafe was published, and presented to the King and Parliament, viz.

"The CASE of the People called Quakers, in Relation to the Statutes upon which they are prosecuted, shewing the Intent and Meaning thereof.

T HEIR Complaint is against the late Prosecutions in the Exchequer for two Thirds of their Eftates, which for two Years last past have been seized into the King's Hands upon old Statutes made against Papists Recusants; and Levies daily made thereupon by the Sheriffs throughout many Counties in England; and the Unreasonable slabs of such Prosecutions will appear.

18. In shewing, the Statutes, upon which the Persons are prosecuted, were designed against Papistry and Papists Recusants only, however now extended against us and other Protestant Diftenders.

To which is added, a Test or Proof, to distinguish us from Papists Recusants.

First. The Statutes upon which we, and other Protestant Diftenders, are of late convicted, and returned into the Exchequer, and two Thirds of their Eftates seized into the King's Hands, and levied by Diftrefs, are three, viz. 23rd and 28th of Q. Eliz. and 3d of K. James.

As to that of 23d Eliz. it's intitulado, An Act to maintain the Queen's Majesty's Subjects in their due Obedience. And what Subjects they were who Vol. I. 5
in those Days were disobedient, and stood in Need of this Act; History
and Tradition can well inform: And besides this, the very Preamble to
the Act will plainly evidence, which runs thus,

"Whereas silence the Statute made in the 15th Year of the Reign of the Queen
our Sovereign Lady, intituled, An Act against the bringing and putting in
Execution of Bolls, Writings, and Instruments, and other superfluous
Things from the See of Rome, diverse evil affected Persons have praftized
contrary to the Meaning of the said Statute, by other Means than by Bolls or
Instruments written or printed, to withdraw the Queen's Majefly's Subjects from
their natural obedience to her Majefly, to obey the said usurped Authority of
Rome, and in Refpeét of the same, to perfituate great Numbers to withdraw
their due obedience from her Majefly's Laws, &c. For Reformation whereof,
and to declare the true Meaning of the said Law, be it declared and enacted
by the Authority of this prefent Parliament, that all Persons, &c.

"By these Words, for the Reformation whereof, and to declare the true
Meaning of the said Law, we may observe two Things, or a double End
for which this Statute was made and provided.

1st. For Reformation of such who withdrew the Queen's Subjects from
their Obedience to the usurped Authority of the See of Rome, as the pre-
ceding Words are.

2dly. To declare the true Meaning of the said Law of the 15th of the
Queen, which the said Statute recites, which said Law was provided against
the Bringing in Bolls, Writings, Instruments, and other superfluous Things
from the See of Rome.

And if we read the said Statute, it gives Account that those Bolls were
brought from Rome to abloive and reconcile such who forfook their Obe-
dience, to yield and subject themselves to the Pope's usurped Authority.
So the Design of the said Statute was to prohibit such Bulls on Pain of
High-Treason, and to prohibit bringing into the Realm Tokens or Things
called Agnus Dei, Pictures, Beads, and such like vain and superfluous
Things, which being consecrated by the Pope, &c. divers Immunities and
Exemptions were said to be granted.

So that this Statute of 23d Eliz. appears to be a supplemental Aét, and
explanatory of the 15th of the said Queen, against the bringing in of Bulls,
Agnus Dei, Croffes, &c. and therein also provides against withdrawing any
of the Queen's Subjects to the Romifh Religion, which the Act conceived
so dangerous.

So that they, firft, make it Treafon to withdraw any from the Queen's
Obedience, or Religion then establisht, to the Romifh Religion, or to obey
the Authority of the See of Rome, or any other Prince.

They, fecondly, make it Treafon to be reconciled or drawn to the Romifh
Religion.

They, thirdly, make it Misprifion of Treafon to be Aiders, Maintainers,
or Counfellors of such as perfituate others to withdraw themselves.

And, fourthly, they provide the Penalty of two Hundred Marks, and
a Year's Imprifonment, for such as shall fay or fing Mafs, and then enact
generally,

That all Persons, above the Age of sixteen Years, who fhall not repair to
Church once a Month, fhall forfeit for every Month twenty Pounds. Upon
which is the prefent Profecution againft us.

Now it is very evident by the Statute of the 15th of the Queen, and by
this of the 23d of the Queen, that,

Firft. The Offences provided against by thefe Statutes were the bringing
in of Bulls, Agnus Dei, Croffes, Pictures, Beads, and fuch like.

Secondly. The Persons offending were the Importers or Spreaders
thereof.

Thirdly. Persons perilling or withdrawing others, or themselves, to the
Romifh Religion or See of Rome.

And, Fourthly. Sayers or Singers of Mafs, and Aiders or Maintainers of
fuch.

So
So we conceive the Execution thereof was never intended, and hope (by such Provision as the King and Parliament shall see meet) will not be extended to Protestant Diflersents.

And that these Words, All Persons, shall be such only whom the Statute in express Words and Terms complains of as dangerous, and by such Pains and Penalties thereby intended to be reformed.

As for the Statute of the 28th of the Queen, being the second Statute upon which we are prosecuted, the Title befriends what it is, viz. An Act for the more speedy Execution of certain Branches made in the 23d Year of the Queen; which is An Act to retain the Queen's Majestys Subjects in their due Obedience. The same which is before repeated, and provides against the fraudulent Conveyances which might be made to defraud the Queen of the 20l. per Manum, and orders the Convictions to be returned into the Exchequer, and Proceeds to be made from thence to collect it, or for Non-payment, two Thirds of their real Estate to be levied into the Queen's Hands, &c.

So that until the 3d of King James (a Time memorable to all Protatsents for the great Deliverance from the Gunpowder-plot) the former Laws continued without Alteration or Supplement: And in the 3d of that King's Reign was made a Statute, intituled, An Act for the better discovering and suppressing of Popish Recants.

By the whole Series of which Statute it will appear, that Protestant Diflersents were never intended for Prosecution by it: And we may repeat the Preamble of the Statute (which is generally counted the Key to unlock the Intent and Design of a Statute) and make some brief Observations thereon, and leave it to your Consideration. It runs thus,

According as it is found by daily Experience, that many of his Majestys Subjects, that adhere in their Hearts to the Popish Religion, by the Infection drawn from thence, and by the wicked and deceitful Counsel of Jesuits, Seminaries, and other like Persons dangerous to the Church and State, are far from being in the Point of their Loyalty and due Allegiance to the King's Majesty, and the Crown of England, as that they are ready to entertain and execute any treasonable Conspiracies, as evidently appeareth by that more than barbarous and horrible Attempt to have blown up with Gunpowder the King, Queen, Prince, Lords, and Commons, in the House of Parliament assembled, tending to the utter Subversion of the whole State, lately undertaken by the Ignation of Jesuits and Seminaries, and in Advancement of their Religion, by their Scholars taught and instructed by them, for that Purpose, which Attempt by the only Goodness of Almighty God was discovered and defeated. And whereas divers Persons Popishly affected to never belieue (the better to cover and hide their false Hearts, and with more Safety to attend the Opportunity to execute their mischievous Designs) repair sometimes to Church, to escape the Penalties of the Law in that Behalf provided.

For the better discovering therefore of such Persons, and their evil Affections to the King's Majesty, and the State of this his Realm, to the End, that (being known) their evil Purpoze may be the better prevented, Be it enacted, &c.

That every Popish Recant considered, or hereafter to be convicted, &c.

Observe, There is no Mention of other than Popish Recants: Not one Word of other Dissenter or Recant.

And, first, in this Statute is provided, that Popish Recants convicted, or afterward to be convicted, should once a Month take the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in their Popish-Church, as in Stat. 2.

Secondly. It inflicts the Penalties of 20l. the first Year, 40l. the second Year, 60l. the third Year, for such Popish Recants not receiving the Sacrament, as in Stat. 3.

Thirdly.

* So quoted in the Records, but 29 Eliz. 1, in the late Statute Books, which 390 refers to the Tenour, true Meaning, and Intent of the said Statute of 23 Eliz. 1, which expressly intends Popish Recants.
For James  

and the  

and  

the  

the  

to  

All  

per  

Parliament  

how  

One  

by  

own  

is  

the  

Commons.

R.

Dijireffes  

LONDON,

Pate.

44.4

^]

Pate.

44^ 

'^'

82 x 109

on  

of  

of  

Protestant  

Committee  

"  

"  

"  

"  

"  

"  

to  

of  

of  

Protestant  

Diffenters  

and  

any  

other  

than  

Popifh  

Recufants.  

But  still  

the  

the  

Recufants,  

Recufants,  

as  

in  

Semi

"  

and  

of  

the  

real  

of  

that  

the  

is  

alleged,  

Menfem  is  

a  

Burden  

Poor,  

who  

Estate  

their  

Hands,  

which  

( as  

they  

for  

Part  

experience  

taught  

the  

Mainten

Religion,  

and  

Relief  

of  

to  

State.  

And  

Delineation  

of  

Offenders  

and  

Offences,  

it  

enacted,  

That  

may  

Menfem,  

although  

and  

and  

two  

the  

held  

the  

This  

the  

and  

other  

Protestant  

Diffenters,  

are  

By  

all  

which,  

we  

clearly  

that  

be  

in  

the  

of  

and  

Protestant  

of  

they  

have  

been  

Senfe  

of  

and  

the  

Seme

Art  

of  

Art  

and  

and  

and  

and  

and  

and  

and  

and  

and  

Then,  

to  

the  

Convictions,  

Seizures,  

and  

Levies,  

have  

upon  

Estates,  

which  

Exchequer  

Records,  

which  

have  

Then,  

secondly,  

that  

Perfons  

convicted,  

seized,  

their  

levied,  

not  

Popifh  

Recufants,  

but  

as  

distingui

by  

the  

Name  

Quakers,  

Protestant  

Diffenters,  

which  

shall  

Wittens.  

Then,  

lastly,  

unto  

Confideration  

Teft  

Protest  

a  

Distinct  

us  

and  

Popifh  

Recufants,  

which  

also  

ready."

Copies  

of  

the  

Cafes  

Protestant  

Recufants  

and  

Protestant  

Recufants  

Recufants,  

they  

of  

are  

dangerous  

Popifh  

of  

Penal  

and  

that  

the  

we  

Refolution,  

vice.

Resolved.  

that  

execution  

Penal  

DifSenters  

to  

Subjefts,  

weakening  

Protestant  

Interedt,  

an  

Popery,  

and  

to  

Peace  

Kingdom."

This  

however  

just  

reafonable,  

was  

Permit  

into  

Law:  

Parliament  

diffolved  

Time  

and  

Oppo  

 Cure  

Grievance.

In  

This  

Year  

Robert  

Pate,  

of  

Parish  

Southwark,  

was  

being  

Meeting  

Westmoyr:  

Justice  

Poter,  

of  

with  

the  

his  

House,  

made  

Demand  

50s.  

and  

Times  

ordered.
ordered the Constable to be sure to take enough: So his Goods were taken away to the Value of 4l. 6s.

On the 15th of the Month called April this Year, Richard Kirton, of Kingston, was arrested at the Suit of William Wiggan, Priest of that Parish, for about 13l. demanded for Tithes, and the next Day was carried to Newgate. On the 25th of the same Month he was conveyed to Westminster-hall, and thence committed to the Fleet, where he lay six Weeks, and during that Imprisonment had taken from him six Cows and two Horses worth 41l.

In the next Month, Thomas Petchet, of Paul's Shadwell, suffered Distresses for Tithes to the Value of 1l. 6s. 8d.

In this Year also, the following Distresses were made for the Maintenance of the Priests in the new Buildings, London, by the Lord-Mayor's Warrant, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Olgood Linendraper, for</td>
<td>1 13 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Whitpaine</td>
<td>1 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Beckley Perfumer</td>
<td>0 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Townsend</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Crouch</td>
<td>4 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Baker</td>
<td>1 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Tyte Shoemaker</td>
<td>2 16 10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Day Carpenter</td>
<td>1 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Tileby</td>
<td>0 16 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Haare</td>
<td>3 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Witchel Threadman</td>
<td>1 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Cooke Brazier</td>
<td>1 4 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 20 6 11½ Taken 29 18 3

In October this Year, Gabriel Tarwood, of Hounsditch, being summoned to serve on the Coroner's Inquest, for refusing to Swear, had his Goods taken by Distresses to the Value of 2l. 12s. And for the same Cause were taken from Gabriel Rich, James Braine, and John Broadgate, Goods worth 9l. 11s. 9d.

In the same Year, for refusing to bear Arms, were taken, by Warrants granted by some of the Lieutenants, l. s. d.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Sibthorp Brazier, Goods worth</td>
<td>7 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Ford Carpenter</td>
<td>10 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Beckley Perfumer</td>
<td>5 9 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dwy Joyner</td>
<td>0 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clement Taylor, of Wapping, Mealman</td>
<td>1 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Seltwood, of Mile-end, Brewer</td>
<td>4 13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Crouch, Upholder</td>
<td>1 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Anderson, of Clerkenwell</td>
<td>1 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stapler, of Buttolph's, Aldergate</td>
<td>1 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Townend, of Martins-le-Grand</td>
<td>0 9 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33 9 4

ANNO 1682. In this Year, George Whitehead had his Goods taken away to the Value of 14l. 6s. 10d. by the following Warrant, viz.

" London fs."

WHEREAS George Whitehead, of Houndsditch, in the Parish of St. Buttolph, † within Bishop's-gate, London, was upon the 13th Day of August last past, in the 34th Year of his Majesty's Reign, legally con-

Vol. 1. 5 X

Warrant for Distresses on G. Whitehead.

* This Distress was made by the Priest, and an Alcouse-keeper who was his Clerk, without any Constable.

† It should have been without.
To the Constables, and other the Majesty's Officers of the Peace within the said City, whom it may concern.

The Witnesses upon whose Evidence the Mayor granted this Warrant were, one of them an Officer of the Trained Bands, and the other a Constable, whom the Former testified, that he saw G. Whitehead's Lips move, and the Other, that he heard his Voice, but knew not what he said, except that he mentioned Jesus Christ and the Spirit. Upon this slender Evidence the Mayor convicted him, and about a Month after refunded the aforefaid Warrant.

About four Months after, William Pritchard, being then Lord-Mayor, granted another Warrant for Distress on George Whitehead's Goods in the following Form, viz.

"London fs.

To all Constables, and all other his Majesty's Officers of the Peace of the said City, whom these may concern.

WHEREAS I have received a Certificate, under the Hand and Seal of Sir Clement Armingher, Knt. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of Middlesex, that George Whitehead, of Honour, in the Parish of St. Buttolph, without Bishopsgate, was legally convicted before him the said Sir Clement Armingher on the 23d Day of July last past, for that he the said George Whitehead did at the aforesaid Place upon him to teach and preach in a certain House, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Savoy in the Strand, where were assembled and met together more than five Persons over and above those of the said House, all of them Subjects of this Realm, and of sixteen Years of Age and upwards, under Colour and Pretence of Exercising Religion in other Manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of England, at which Conventicle, Assembly, or Meeting, there were more than five Persons, all of the Age of Sixteen Years and upwards, Subjects of this Realm, unlawfully assembled contrary to the late Act of Parliament intituled, An Act to suppress and prevent seditious Conventicles: For which Cause I have imposed upon him a Fine of 20l. by him the said George Whitehead forfeited for his first Offence by which he stands convicted before me according to the Statute in that Case made and provided. These are therefore in his Majesty's Name, and by Virtue of the said Act, to command you or some of you to levy the said Sum of 20l. by way of Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of him the said George Whitehead, and return the said Sum of 20l. or such Part of it as you shall find it to be, to be distributed according to the said Act. And for your so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given under my Hand and Seal this 10th Day of September, Anno Regis Caroli secundi 34°. Annoq. Dom. 1682.

John Moore, Mayor.
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

"by way of Distrefs and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of him the said
George Whitehead, and that you return the said Sum of 20l. to me, to be
by me distributed according to the said Act. And for your so doing this
shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under my Hand and Seal the 10th
Day of February 1682.

"W. PRITCHARD, Mayor."

By Force of this Warrant the said George Whitehead had Goods taken from
him to the Value of 26l.

On the next Day after the Date of that Warrant, G. Whitehead was again
taken at Prayer in a Meeting in White-hart-Court, Lombard-street, and carried to
the Conffable's House, whither Alderman Daniel came, and civilly required him
to appear before the Mayor next Day, which he did; and was again recorded as
convicted on the Conventicle-Act.

On the same Day, Benjamin Freeman was committed to Prison by the following
Mittimus, viz.

"London is.

"These are to require you to receive into your Custody the Body
of Benjamin Freeman herewith lent you, being this Day taken in the
Street of this City, in the Time of Divine Service, making Tumults and
Disturbances, and caused great Numbers of People to assemble together to
the Breach of his Majesty's Peace; and for want of Sureties for his personal
Appearance at the next Sessions of the Peace to be held for this City, to
answer the same, and him there safely keep until he shall be discharged by
due Course of Law. Dated and sealed this 11th Day of February 1682.

To the Keeper of Wood-
stree Counter.

"W. PRITCHARD, Mayor."

The Disturbance and Breach of the Peace mentioned in this Mittimus, was
only his preaching to an Assembly who were out of their Meeting-house at
Martins-le-grand.

On the 24th of October this Year, by two Warrants, granted by the Justices
Richardson and Galliard, were taken from William Balden, a Mealman of Bar-
et, for being at religious Meetings, thirty Sacks of Meal worth 34l. and
together worth 14l. 17s. making together 48l. 17s. 6d.

About the same Time John Oakley, for being at a Meeting at Winnemoor-bill,
was fined 10s. for himself and Wife, and 8l. for an unknown Preacher, for
which Fines his Goods were taken away to the Value of 12l.

For being at the same Meeting, James Lowry, of Edmonton, had two Doors
broke open, and two Quarters of Malt and two Horses taken away, to the
Value of 14l. 10s. And for the same Meeting also, Richard Chare, of
Winnemoor-bill, had Goods taken from him worth 10l.

In this Year also, were taken for Meetings in the Savoy,

From George Green, of Clement's-Danes, Goods worth 14 13 0
Timothy Emerfon, Brandy and other Goods worth 13 13 0
John Ingram, Goods worth 1 0 0
Benjamin Freeman, Apothecary, all his Shop-
Goods, being eight Porter's Loads, valued at 3 30 0 0
Joshua Ellis, Cloth, Serges, and other Goods worth 27 10 0
William Oakes, Leather worth 46 0 0
Richard Collet, a Silver Tankard worth 7 0 0
Gregory Tingy, Perspective and other Glasse worth 5 9 8

Carried over 145 5 8

Commitments of B. Freeman to Prison.

Distresses for Meetings in the Savoy.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

LONDON &c.
1682.

Brought over

From John Jones, of Andrew’s Holborne, Glovefeller, 3
Goods out of his Shop at several times worth
Elias Sims, of Wych-street, Upholstery Goods worth

227 18 2

In this Year likewise, were taken by the Lord-Mayor’s Warrants for the Maintenance of the Priests in the new Buildings of London, as follows, viz.

Distresses in London.

From John Webster, of Edmund’s Lombard-street, for
William Gibbon, for 24s. demanded, Goods worth
Gerard Roberts, for 10s. demanded, Goods worth
William Wiggan, for 13s. demanded, Goods worth
John Beckly, for 6s. demanded, Goods worth
Thomas Cobb, for 10s. demanded, Goods worth
John Tyas, for 17s. 6d. demanded, Goods worth

For 4l. 10s. 6d. Taken

8 9 14

Taken also for 15s. demanded by the Priest of Paul’s Shadwell, from Elizabeth Clarke, John Eaves, and William Brain, Goods worth 2l. 4s. And for Demands of 2l. 8s. made by Simon Patrick, Priest of Covent-garden, Goods were taken from Francis Dove, Thomas Furise, and John Kellfall, to the Value of 3l. 3s. 8d.

On the 29th of December this Year, Richard Kirton, of Kennington, for 6l. 4s. claimed for Tithes by William Wiggan Priest, had taken him, by an Execution, two Horses and two Cows worth 23l. Also his Brother William Kirton, for 4l. 13s. 3d. ¼d. claimed by the same Priest, had three Horses taken from him, by an Execution, worth 18l. Part of the Ground, for which this Tithe was claimed, had been overflowed, and the Crop spoiled; yet the Parson infested upon and recovered his whole Tithe.

ANNO 1683. On the 30th of the Month called March, at the Bell and Moon, John Cooke being at Prayer, and several other Women, had their Hoods, Clothes, and Scarves burnt with Squibs thrown in; and were otherwise grievously abused by the rude People.

On the 4th of the Month called April, Peter Daniel, Alderman of the Bridge-Ward, came to the Meeting at Grace-church-street, and commanded a Constable to disperse the Meeting, and to pull down John Vaughn then preaching. The Constable answered, that he was no Porter, and could not carry them on his Back: He had defied them to depart, and that he had no Warrant to use any Force with them, his Office being only to keep the Peace. This made the Alderman angry, and calling other Assistance, he went up into the Gallery, pulled down John Vaughon, and carried him into an Houfe in the Yard, got two Men to swear against him, and fined him 20l. After which he entered the Meeting again, and found Richard Almond preaching, whom he also carried out, and fined him 20l.

On the 8th of the same Month, at the same Place, being flut out of the Meeting-houfe, Thomas Gifpin, James Claypool, and James Martin, preached one after another in the Street: They were taken by Constables, and carried to the Exchange, where, William Briggs speaking to them, they were all four carried before the Lord-Mayor, and a Riot was sworn against them; whereupon they were bound to appear at the next Sessions, and then were fined 40s. each, and imprisoned seventeen Days.

On the 15th, at the same Place, Benjamin Freeman preaching, was taken by the City-Marshals, and carried before Alderman Peake, who fined him 20l.

On
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

On the 25th, the said Alderman Peake and a Constable, took John Tyfn, James Beech, and Robert Bridgeman, from a Meeting in the same Court, and the Alderman fined John Tyfn 15l. and the other two 10l. each.

At a Meeting at Devonshire-boule, on the 1st of the same Month, a Party of Soldiers, headed by a Lieutenant, came in; and as the Friends were sitting in Silence, the Lieutenant violently struck several of them with a large knotted Stick; one of whom, John Sparefield, received to bore a Blow on his Head, that he went home very ill, and unable to work: He lost much Blood, languished about fourteen Days, and then died.

On the 7th of the Month called May, Benjamin Freeman, who had been taken at the Ball and Month Meeting, was Prisoner in Newgate.

On the 13th of the same Month, Theophilus Green, preaching in a Meeting at Hammersmith, was carried before a Justice, who ordered him to be set in the Stocks for travelling on that Day, being the First of the Week.

About the same Time, for being at several Meetings in this County, were taken by Distress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John French, of Edmonton,</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Robins, of Wallbam,</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonas Pearce, of Hoddon,</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Essex, of the same,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Banks, of Broxburne,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bates, of Cheshunt,</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22 5 0

William Tanner, of Uxbridge, taken at a Meeting at Wooburn in Buckinghamshire, was sent to Astonbury Goal.

On the 1st of the Month called July, John Brown and Thomas Curwin were imprisoned by the following Mittimus, viz.

"Midd. sz.

"To the Gouernours of the House of Correction at Whitechapel.

"RECEIVE into your Custody the Bodies of John Brown and Thomas Curwin herewith sent you, being brought before us, and charged with being with other Perlons making a Riot and Disturbance in the Street, and them safely keep till farther Examination, and let them not be discharged but by due Course of Law. Given under our Hands the 1st Day of July, Anno Dom. 1683.

"Win. Smith, Ro. Hasting."

Thus they who met together peaceably were charged as Authors of the Disturbances that were made by those who molested them.

On the 3d, Robert Sandilands was sent to Newgate: His Mittimus was as follows,

"London fs.

"FORASMUCH as Robert Sandilands was, upon the first Day of July laft, brought before us Sir James Edwards and Sir Henry Tulse, Knt.

"two of his Majestys Justices of the Peace for this City, and charged upon Oath before us, that the said Robert Sandilands hath, within the Space of one Year last past, taken upon him to teach and preach, and hath preached, that is to say, on the 1st Day of July Instant, in a certain Place called Vol. I. 5 Y White-

LONDON, 1683.

J. Sparefield dies of a Blow on the Head.

T. Green set in the Stocks.

Mittimus of J. Brown and T. Curtis.

Mittimus of R. Sandilands on the Oxford Seat.
To the Keeper of Newgate,
or his Deputy there.

"James Edwards,
"Henry Tulse."

A few Weeks before this, Patrick Livingston, having been taken at the same Place, kneeling in Prayer, was carried before Sir William Pritchet, Lord-Mayor, who lent him to Wood-street-Counter. At the next Sessions, held the 9th of the Month called July, he was tried for a Riot, and convicted, and fined £30. and for Non-payment committed to Newgate.

On the 5th of the Month called August, at a Meeting at the Bell and Mouth, James Morton, having a Warrant from the Lord-Mayor, came with two Files of Musqueters of the Yellow Regiment of the City Militia, made Proclamation, turned the Assembly out of the Meeting-house, and placed four Centinels at the Doors, whom he ordered to fire upon the Friends if they did not keep clear of their Arms. The Meeting however continued in the Street, and Job Netherwood afterward had his Goods distrained for being there to the Value of £15l.

On the same Day, at the Park in Southwark, William Bingley, preaching, was pulled down by Soldiers; also Richard Needham, praying, was dragged away, and they two, with about forty others, were carried to the Guard at Horsemonger, where their Names were taken by Justice Pierce, who committed William Bingley to the Marshalsea.

On the 12th of the same Month, Anthony Tomkins, preaching at the same Place, was pulled out of the Gallery, and with several others carried before the Justices at the King's-Bench, who fined him £20l. and the others 5s. each.
Chap. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

On the 19th, Richard Needham, Peter Davis, Edward Littleton, Thomas Witham, William Tongue, Joseph Tonson, Daniel Rosier, John Danson, William Care, George Tipping, Thomas Grove, William Charles, William Darby, Thomas Chamberlain, Thomas Seabrook, John Pike, Nathanael East, Thomas Curwen, William Webb, John Paolby, and Joseph Wilkinson, were taken from a Meeting at Devonsire-boufe, and committed by the Lord-Mayor to the Poultry-Counter till Sessions, when they were all convicted of a Riot, fined 5s. each, and sent to Newgate.

About the same Time, the following Persons, having been returned into the Exchequer for Absence from their Parish-Church, had their Goods taken by Proces trial out of that Court; those who made the Distress taking all they could find. They took

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Townsend, of Olaves Southwark</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ferris, of Mary Overies</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Parker, of the same</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Pate, of George's Southwark</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Brooks, of Olaves Southwark</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Snook, of the fame</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Haines, of the Parish of Chrift-church</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 13 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some Time before this, Robert Mason, Richard Spot, and William Brice, were committed to New-Prison for refusing to Swear. Robert Coale also was sent to Newgate by the following mittimus, viz.

"London fs.

WHEREAS Robert Coale, of the Parish of Stepney, alias Stepnesbead, in the County of Middlesex, Needlemaker, being above the Age of eighteen Years, came this Day before us Sir William Pritchard, Knt. Lord-Mayor of the City of London, and Sir James Smith, one of the Aldermen of this City, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace within this City and Liberties, I the said Mayor being one of the Quorum; and was by us now required to take upon the holy Evangelists of Almighty God the Oath of Obedience mentioned in the Statute made in the 2d Year of our Sovereign Lord King James, the same Oath being read to him, and before us now newly tendered to him, which Oath the said Robert Coale now did absolutely refuse to take. These are therefore, according to the Authority by the Laws in this Behalf made given to us, to require, and in his Majesty's Name, to command you, forthwith upon Sight hereof, to take into your Custody the Body of the said Robert Coale, committed by us to the common Goal of Newgate for this City, and to keep him there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, till the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the said City of London, to be then and there dealt with according to Law. And this shall be your Warrant. Dated and given under our Hands and Seals this first Day of April 1683, and in the 35th Year of his Majesty's Reign over England, &c.

To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal of Newgate, being the common Goal for the City of London.

"WILLIAM Pritchard, Mayor," "James Smith."

On the 19th of the Month called August, George Whitehead was again taken at a Meeting in Westminster, preaching, of which he was soon after convicted before Sir Clement Armingher. A Copy of which Conviction is as follows, viz.

Middlesex
MEMORANDUM, That on the 4th Day of September, in the 35th Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, George Whitehead, of the Parish of St. Botolph's, without Bishopsgate, London, Grocer, as well by the Oath of Peter Burdett, of the Parish of St. Botolph's, without Bishopsgate, Weaver, and Robert Ball, of the Parish of Bridget London, Weaver, two credible Witnesses, as by the notorious Circumstance of the Fact, before me Clement Arminger, Knt. one of the Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned for the keeping of the Peace in the County aforesaid, in due Manner and according to the Form of the Statute in that Case made and provided, stands convicted, for that he the said George Whitehead then being of the Age of sixteen Years and upwards, and a Subject of our said Lord the King, hath been present at a certain unlawful Assembly, Convention, and Meeting, held the 19th Day of August in the Year aforesaid, in the Parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, in the County aforesaid, in the House of a certain Peron unknown there situate, under Colour and Pretence of religious Exercise, in other Manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of England: And also that the said George Whitehead then and there took upon him to teach or preach in the aforesaid unlawful Assembly, Convention, or Meeting, and then and there did preach and teach, &c. against the Peace of our said Lord the King that now is, his Crown and Dignity, and against the Form of the Statute in that Case made and provided: Whereby the said George Whitehead hath forfeited the Sum of forty Pounds, according to the Form of the Statute, for his second Offence aforesaid. In Testimony whereof I the aforesaid Justice to this present Record, my Hand and Seal have put, the Day and Year first aforesaid.

"CLEMENT ARMINGER."

The said Justice on the next Day signed the following Certificate of the aforesaid Conviction, viz.

"To the Right Honourable Sir William Pritchard, Knt. Lord-Mayor of the City of London, and to the Right Worshipful the Aldermen of the said City, and to every of them whom it may concern.

TH E S E are to certify, that George Whitehead, of Houndsditch in the Liberty of London, Grocer, stands convicted by the Oaths of two credible Witnesses upon Record before me Sir Clement Arminger, Knt. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, for taking upon him to preach and teach in other Manner and Form than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of England, on the 19th Day of August last, in the Afternoon, in a certain unlawful Assembly, Convention, or Meeting, in the Parish of St. Margaret Westminster, in the County aforesaid, in Contempt of an Act of Parliament made in the 2nd Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act to prevent and suppress feditious Conventions, by Virtue of which Act I have imposed a fine of forty Pounds upon him the said George Whitehead, this being the second Offence of which he stands convicted before me upon Record. Given under my Hand this 5th Day of September, Anno regni Caroli secundi nunc Angliae 35°. Annoq; Dom. 1683.

"CLEMENT ARMINGER."

Upon this Certificate of the aforesaid Conviction, which had been made without any Summons, Citation, or Hearing of the said George Whitehead before the
the said Justice, a Warrant for Distrefs was granted by Alderman James Smith, pursuant to which, on the 13th of September, John Maunby, of Broad-street, Constable, John Elliott, a Taylor in Scadding-Alley, and one Gardiner, a Razor-grinder near the Exchange, came with much Fury and Violence, and broke open the Shop, Back-door, and several other Doors belonging to the Chambers of George Whitehead, and seized all his Beds and Bedclothes, a large Looking-Glas, a Scrutoire, Can-Chairs, and other Household Goods, also Currants and Sugar out of his Shop, moderately valued by the Owner at 32l. but were taken and carried away without suffering any Inventory, Weighing, or Appraifement. It happened, during the Time of this Seizure, that two of George Whitehead's Friends, John Edge and Joseph Peckover, being accidentally Spec- 

tators of the breaking open his Doors, spoke civilly to the Constables to keep the Peace, and deffered that an Inventory of the Goods might be taken, for which the Constables of meer Malice swore a Riot against them, and caufed them to be bound over to appear at the next Sessions; at which they were fixed, and committed to Newgate, and there ftrictly detained ten Weeks, to their great Loss, being Men of considerable Trade and Business, and the said Joseph Peckover above eighty Miles from Home.

In the fame Month, Marthella Farmborough, for preaching in the Street near the Bull and Mouth, was fent to the Counter, and confined there about a Week. About the fame Time, Timothy Emerson, of Gerard-street in Martin's Parish, had all his Goods in his Shop and Chambers seized and sold for 11l. 9s. His Wife, a weakly Woman, had then lately lain in, yet the Officers seized and fold even the Bed the lay on.

On the 7th of October, Thomas Robbins was taken by the City-Marshall from a Meeting in White-hart-Court, and fined by the Lord-Mayor 20l.

On the 10th of the fame, John Elfon, of September's Parish, for a Fine of 20l. for the Peel Meeting-house, and 10l. for an unknown Preacher, was confined on by one Bates, Headborough of Clerkenwell, and Gabriel Ship, Informers, with two Soldiers and some other Perfons, upon two Warrants granted by Peter Sabbs, Justice. They broke open his Doors after seven at Night, he being from Home, and seized his Goods, kept Possiffion of his Houfe all Night, eating, drinking, and carousing to Excess, of what they found in the Houfe, viz. Wine, Brandy, Ale, Syrups, Bread and Cheefe, &c. laying. It was all the King's. They would not suffer any Neighbour to come into the Houfe, though defired by several, but one of the Soldiers swore, He would run his Sword into one of their Guts. The Woman of the Houfe, Mary Elfon, was obliged to fit up all Night. Next Morning they loaded away four Loads of Household Stuff, with a Chest belonging to a Lodger, wherein were Writings of much Concern; they also took away the Servants wearing Apparel, and several Things belonging to two Widows, which Mary Elfon told them were none of hers; also eight Loads of Timber and Boards out of the Yard. The Meeting-house, for which this Seizure was made, not being the Property of the said John Elfon, he made his Appeal, and had his Goods again upon Payment of 30l. into the Hands of the said Justice Peter Sabbs, in order to travel it. But before the Time for trying his Appeal, the Justice abfconded, withdrew from his Creditors into a privileged Place, and the Money was loft. In like Manner, Anthony Elwood loft by the fame Justice 5l. deposited in his Hands in order to an Appeal, from a falfe Information of his being at a Meeting.

Thomas Green, fined 20l. for preaching at a Meeting in White-hart-Court, had taken from him a Quantity of Silk which cost him 27l. 19s. And William Warren, for the fame Caufe, had Serge taken away worth 10l.

On the 28th of the same Month, the First of the Week, one Major Price, of the blue Regiment, with a Lieutenant, and Serjeant Hoare, of Lombard- street, came to the Meeting at the Bull and Mouth with Files of Mumquaters, saying, What's here to do? I command you all in the King's Name to depart every Man to his Habitation, if not it is a Riot, and we will break all your Things to Pieces. Francis Stamper, being in the Gallery, said, Friends, be still, and keep Vol. I.

5 Z.
London, decem. 1683.

Indictment of F. Stamper and others.

Places: Whereupon they caused him and others in the Gallery to be pulled down, and having turned all out of the Meeting, the Major and Soldiers fell to breaking the Windows, not leaving in some of them one Piece of Glass or Lead. They also broke several of the Forms in Places: After which they went into the Street, where the Meeting continu’d, and took away John Brooks, Jeremy Snow, Francis Stamper, and James Whitaker, whom they carried before the Lord-Mayor, who engaged them to appear at the Sessions; and some of the Soldiers, who had made all the Disturbance, were bound to prosecute them.

At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at the Old-Baily, on the 10th of the Month called January, Francis Stamper, Jeremiah Snow, James Whitaker, and John Brooks, before mentioned to have been taken at the Bull and Month in October, and engaged to appear at the next Sessions, appeared accordingly. They were indicted for a Riot in the usual Form. The Proceedings were as follows,

Recorder. Are you Guilty or Not?
Stamper. Of what?
Recorder. Of the Indictment laid against you.
Stamper. Read it.

The Clerk read it.

Recorder. Well, Stamper, now what say you, are you Guilty, or Not?
Stamper. Not Guilty in Manner and Form of that Indictment, and I hope there’s no Body that will or dare swear that we stood there a Quarter of an Hour after making any Proclamation, if there be any Evidence it was made: Neither did I ever meet with Force and Arms to disturb the Peace, in my Life, for I never met with outward Armour.

Snow. We desire our Words may be taken as before.
Recorder. Your Words: No, be bound one for another.
Whitaker. We hope our Words may be taken.
Recorder. We must have some bound: Think not that we will make new Laws for you.
Whitaker. Our Words are as well as our Bonds, and we hope they may be taken.
Recorder. That’s your Presumption and Pride to conceal your selves so much better than other Men, that your Words must be as good as their Bonds. That’s your great Haughtiness of Mind.
Whitaker. No, it’s the Fear of God that makes us do as we say.
Recorder. No, it’s your great Pride and Presumption.
Stamper. He did not say, as good as other Mens Bonds, but as good as our own Bonds.
Recorder. Well, you may have a Copy: We will do you all the Justice we can.

On the 14th their Trial came on.

The Charge from the Bench to the Jury was very severe, but particularly sharp upon the Presbyters, because of some Tickets when to meet being found among them: But as to the Quakers the chief Objection was, that their Way of opposing the Government was by standing still.

Recorder. Why did you thus meet?
Stamper. Where are our Accusers?
Recorder. Call Mr. Pierce.

Richard Pierce. My Lord, I commanded a Party, and at Bull and Mouth these Perons were met, with three or four Hundred more, I believe.
Recorder. Ay, look ye Gentlemen, there was a Convention.
R. Pierce. I made Proclamation to depart, which immediately they did, but these Perons being within the Rail, where they use to hold forth, I took them into Custody, and brought them to my Major, who bound them over to Sessions.

Recorder.
Recorder. What were they doing there?

R. Pierce. They were saying nor doing nothing.

A Counsellor. Then it appears not that they find a Quarter of an Hour after Proclamation made.

Another Counsellor. Are you for the King, and do you undertake to open the Cause?

Recorder. Were they not met under Pretence of religious Worship?

Whitaker. No: We were met under no Pretence, but on purpose to worship God.

Stamper. The Evidence clears us from the Fact charged, viz. A Riot with Force and Arms to disturb the King's Peace, and tells you, we were all in Peace, viz. Not saying nor doing any Thing, and all quiet.

Recorder. But you were met there under Pretence of Religion.

Stamper. No, in Reality.

Recorder. For what?

Stamper. On purpose to worship God.

Recorder. Well said: And so you say all. James Whitaker, what say you?

Whitaker. We were met to worship God in Spirit.

Recorder. What say you, Jeremy Snow?

Snow. We were met for no other End, but to worship God in Spirit and in Truth.

Recorder. And what say you, John Brooks?

Brooks. What! Is it become a Crime now a Days for People to be found worshipping God?

Recorder. No: But what you call Worship is no Worship; and that Religion, no Religion, for all Colours and Pretences of Religion, not according to the Religion now by Law established is null, and no Religion at all, for it must be either according to, or opposite to the Law, and Religion established by it: But yours is not according to, therefore opposite.

Stamper. 'Tis not apparent by the Evidence, that we have done contrary to the Liturgy and the Law, and the Act against Conventicles punishes not as Rioters, nor for leaving undone any Part of the Liturgy, but for committing something contrary to it: So if you prosecute us by that Act, we ought not to be taken Notice of by a Sessions, but by a Justice fined, as the 22d of the King directs.

Recorder. Well, by that Act we have enough against you, for every unlawful Assembly is a Riot.

Stamper. I suppose that cannot be proved. The Law that treats of Riots was made before. But this Statute expresseth, that the Persons taken shall be proceeded against according to the Act, and not as Rioters.

Recorder. We have Law enough against you.

Stamper. What Law?

Recorder. The 35 Eliz. that worthy Queen, in the Time of her gracious and blessed Reign, troubled with this Sort of Conventicles, and seductive riotous Assemblies.

Stamper. It is well known our Meetings are not riotous, nor seductive, but peaceable, and in good Will, as many can witnes, and you have had Experience of us long.

Recorder. Read the 35 Eliz.

Which was read.

Recorder. Here, you, Gentlemen, may see, that an Assembly so met is contrary to Law, and their Meeting being unlawful is a Riot. If a Company of People should come into an House, and set up an Image and worship it, it is an unlawful Act, yet here is no Force and Arms, and yet it may be counted a Riot.

Stamper. This is strained to hurt our Cause, for here is no Word mentioned in the Act of a Riot, that I know, and has not Relation to our Indictment.

Recorder. Has it not? But the Court is of another Opinion. And we must over-rule you when you go on so contrary to Law.

Stamper, turning to the Jury, said, Neighbours and Jurymen, we are indicted for a Riot, and the Law says, there can be no Riot but when there are
A Collection of the Sufferings

LONDON, &c. 1683.

Force and Arms in meeting to the Terror of the People, and to commit some violent Act on the Person or Property of another, as may be seen in the several Writers of the Law. See Coke, Dalton, Lambert, Keeble, who all treat of this Matter.

Some of the Bench said, Speak to the Court.

Stamper. I speak to the Court and Jury, and the Lord direct their Hearts to do according to Equity and Truth.

Recorder. Summing up the Matter, grounded it on the 35th of Eliz. and said, that Peace-Officers ought to take Care to suppress that Meeting, and if they could live among us, said he, they must be subject to our Laws. 'Tis no new Thing to make these Assemblies Risks: It has been done in other Parts of England, as well as at last Sessions. If we suffer them to go on thus, what signify our Laws made against such unlawful Assemblies. We may as well let them over us, and give up Laws and every Thing. So, I hope, Gentlemen, you will take Care of it.

Then they were turned into the Baledock, and kept there till eleven at Night, without Fire, in that remarkable Frost, when Streets of Booths were built on the Thames: After five Hours Confinement they were had back to Newgate, and not admitted to hear what Fines were laid upon them. In Newgate seventeen of them were thronged into one Room, so close, that they have sometimes gone into the Houfe of Easement for the sweet Air they could have, the Smoke and Stench of the Place being ready to stifle them, being unacquainted to such Living. Their Fines were afterward fixed at 3 l. 6s. 8 d. each. Jeremiah Snow, after five Weeks Imprisonment, was discharged by the Sheriff, but the rest continued longer, in that extreme cold Season. And one of them, James Whistaker, remained there above four Months.

At the same Sessions, Samuel Waldenfield, William Bingley, Robert Cary, Ralph Johnson, Christopher Williams, Richard Baldwin, and John Horner, who had been taken at a Meeting in White-hart-Court, were also tried for a Riot, brought in Guilty, fined 5 l. each, and for Non-payment committed to Prison, where William Bingley continued four Months, three Weeks, and two Days; Richard Baldwin three Months, three Weeks, and four Days; Ralph Johnson three Months, and three Weeks; John Horner one Month, three Weeks, and five Days; Christopher Williams (till he died) three Weeks, and six Days; Robert Cary, two Months, one Week, and five Days; and William Phillips one Month, one Week, and one Day.

In this extreme hard Winter the Meetings in and about London were usually guarded by Constables, or Soldiers, who kept the Friends out, and obliged them to meet in the Streets, which they constantly did through the utmost Inclemency of the Weather. The Peace Officers would frequently permit them to abide quietly in the Street, till Informers came, who were usually so insolent as to constrain the Constables to carry the Preachers and others before the Magistrates, who were obliged under a Penalty to fine them, which the Informers inflicted upon being done, that they might have their Part of the Prey. Yet those Devoures were encouraged by some Men of Eminence: And 'tis worthy Observation, that when George Whitehead and William Crouch had an occasional Conference with Dr. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, at his Palace in Lambeth, they told him of the Wickedness of Informers, and how frequently some of them had forsworn themselves, and deferred to be indicted for Perjury, adding, that it was a Disgrace to the Church to employ such Agents. The Archbishop's Answer was, that some created Timber was necessary for the Building of a Ship; thence inferring, that those vile Wretches might be useful to the Support and Service of the Church.

Besides what we have already mentioned, were taken by Distreis, in this and the preceding Year,

For Meetings at Westminster and the Savoy, 1. 5. 0

Distreis for Meetings.

From John Lockwood, Anne Webster, Lawrence Fulllove, and Samuel Bolton, at several Times, Goods to the Value of

\[
\text{\{93 5 0\}}
\]

Carried over 93 5 0
Chap. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

Brought over 93 5 0

For Meetings in White-hart-Court,
From Daniel Squier, John Dean, Samuel Bolton, Ralph Johnson, Job Bolton, and John Heywood, Goods to the the Value of 145 17 6

For Meetings at the Bull and Mouth,
From Richard Butcher, Goods worth 50 10 3

For Meetings at Ratcliff,
From Edward Withbridge, Richard Richardson, and Devery Marshall, Goods worth 23 12 0

For Meetings at Deansgate-house,
From John Barnard, William Crouch, John Barker, Thomas Green, Timothy Green, and William Carter, Goods amounting to 68 5 0

For Meetings at the Peel,
From Jacob Marriott, John Matthews, John Reading, and Job Netherwood, Goods worth 80 0 0

For Meetings in Southwark,
From Walter Phillips, John Potter, and Richard Scoryer, Goods to the Value of 3 8 6

For Meetings at Longford,
From William Bennett, and Richard Heale, Goods valued at 55 17 0

520 15 3

In this Year also, Thomas Barker, Emanuel Low, Samuel Ruffell, and John Broadgate, suffered by Fines and Imprisonment for their religious Meetings: And John Heywood, preaching at a Meeting in the Park, Southwark, was fined 20l. by Justice Glover; and five others at the same Meeting were fined 52. each. About this Time also, Christopher Stiborpe, John Greenway, Thomas Thackery, John Tysor, Thomas Scott, Benjamin Autrobus, William Chandler, and Thomas Witchel, were Prisoners in Wood-street-Counter on Writs de Excommunicatio capiendo, as was also Thomas Tabb, of Battolphs Aldergate, Grocer, who after nineteen Months close Confinement died a Prisoner.

Diverse others also were imprisoned this Year, of whom were Thomas Loxet, Stephen Hubberly, Thomas Kirton, William Kirton, and Ralph Trumpor, who were confined in Newgate for refusing to pay Tithes. There were also for the like Caufe Prisoners in the Fleet, some of whom had been there severall Years, the following Persons, viz.

William Goodridge, of Somerfetshire; William Stone, of Holfper in Yorkshire; Arthur Jefferies, of Southbrent in Somerfetshire; John Beverley, of Brome; John Wood, of Worcester; Charles Marshall, of Teteringtn in Wiltshire; George Watts, of Audley in Shropshire; Christopher Halliday, of Strangfett in Yorkshire; William Bankes, of Blackwell in Worcester; and John Roffan, at the Suit of Daniel Banks; and Nathaniel Cowtherne, of Witton in Huntingtonshire.

At the fame Time were Prisoners in the Poultry-Counter, Susanna Laurence, alias Milner, and Laurence Felllowe, committed by an Exchequer Writ at the Suit of Edward Waring, Priest of Alpborough Parish, for not paying Tithes.

We shall also subjoin the Names of many others sent from their religious Meetings to Prisons in and about the City, namely, Joseph Rogers, Daniel Baker, Richard Seaton, Daniel Cooper, Samuel Godacre, Thomas Munks, Robert Mason, William

Names of others imprisoned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L.</th>
<th>Sh.</th>
<th>D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Note. They set a Watch on the Houfe of Edward Withbridge for two Days together, and with Iron Crows broke open four Doors, and carried away Goods worth 40l. for a Fine of 10l. for himself and thirty nine others being at a Meeting in Schoolhouse-lane. But a Person afterwards redeemed the Goods by paying the Fine.
A Collection of the Sufferings Vol. I.

LONDON, &c.


Robert Mildred, of Guilford in Surry, was a Prisoner in the Fleet for small Tithes at the Suit of John Reynolds, at whose Suit also Henry Chamberle died a Prisoner there, on the 22d of the Month called February 1683.

Taken more in this Year, by Warrants granted by some of the Lieutenanty, for refusing to bear Arms,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Richardson</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Conyers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Kelfall</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Hoare, John Fry</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Heathcote, Deputy Marshall, Thomas Cooper, and Christopher Newham</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Bird, Thomas Finn, John Constantine, Robert Waine, Richard Hawkes, and James Strutt</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Butcher, John Edge, Christopher Sibbary, Anthony Ellwood, and John Denton, Goods amounting to</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commitments from Horlydown Meetings.

On the 4th of the Month called March 1683, at Horlydown, the Friends, being kept out of their Meeting-house, were assembled after their usual Manner in the Street, when the Constables came and took away William Stockin, Joseph Thomas, Joseph Wafe, Edward Tiddeman, Richard Palk, Thomas Lurting, Joseph Rawbone, John Bridges, John Holliday, George Bradford, Edmund Curte, and Percival Parson, whom they carried before William Spiers, a Justice at the Bridge-house, who committed them all to the Counter in Tooly-street as Rioters.

ANNO 1684. On the 4th of the Month called May, Richard Needham being kept out of the Meeting at the Park in Southwalk, and preaching in the Street, was fined by Justitce Foller 20l. for which his Goods were afterwards taken by Diftreis to the Value of 25l. 10s. On the 11th of the same Month John Field, for preaching at the same Place, was fined 20l, and three others present 10l each. And on the same Day Mariabell Farmborough, Edward Edwards, and John Taylor, taken at a Meeting in White-bart-Court, were sent to Neagate.

On the 18th about an Hundred Persons, met at the same Place, were fined, and thirty seven sent to Prison by the Lord-Mayor’s Warrant, which was as follows, first reciting their Names, viz.


London is.

RECEIVE into your Custody the Bodies above-mentioned herewith sent you, being all of them this Day taken in a riotous and unlawful Meeting in White-bart-Court in Grace-church-street, and for Want of Sureties for
Chap. 25. of the People called Quakers.

For their several Appearances and good Behaviour: And them safely keep in your Custody until they be discharged by due Coursé of Law. Dated the 16th of May 1684.

To the Keeper of Wood-street-Courter.

"Henry Tulse, Mayor."

On the 1st of the Month called June were committed by Justice Piers to the Borough-Courter, from Horfhydown Meeting, Edmund Curle Jun. Joseph Rawlone, and Richard Welf. On the 3d, John Peters, Richard Fowler, Martin Gray, and William Bennett. And on the 8th, John Drownen, Peter Ros, Thomas Poor, Thomas Haines, John Hatton, William Elburn, Stephen Cooke, Thomas Manton, Robert Pike, John Blome, William Poole, Alexander Richards, and Thomas Life: They were at the Bridge-baflie Sessions convicted of a Riot, and continued in Prison about six Weeks.

On the 2d of the Month called July, Thomas Robinson, taken at a Meeting in White-bart-Courter, was by Alderman Peake committed to the Poultrey-Courter. On the 6th of the same, Justice Glover sent thirteen Perions, taken at the Park Meeting, to the Marjbelles. On the 16th, at White-bart-Courter, the City-Marshall was very furious, and caufed thirteen Men to be sent thence to Prison. About the same Time, Warrants being granted by Thomas Jenner, Recorder of London, upon Information of Meetings at Uxbridge, Diffufles were made on Richard Hentle to the Value of 101. Richard Richardfon to near the same Value; and Edward Swift about 30s. The Officers who made these Diffufles gave publick Notice by a Crier, and alfo by a Note on the Market-place, that the Goods were in their Hands to be sold, if any would buy them: Yet Jenner the Recorder caufed them to be indicted for Neglect of their Office in not executing the Warrant. About this Time alfo James Martin, praying in a Meeting in Aldergate-street, was interrupted by a Confive, carried before a Justice, and committed to Wood-street-Courter.

On the 17th of the Month called August, George Whitehead was taken preaching at the Park in Southwark, for which he was fined by Justice Glover 20l. On the 27th of the same Month, the said George Whitehead being on his Knees at Prayer at a Meeting in White-bart-Courter, John Lewes Confitable, at the Inflation of Collingwood's Wife, the Informer, came in an angry Manner and apprehended him, commanding him in the King's Name to go along with him, but produced no Warrant, though several Times defired. He was car- ried before the Lord-Mayor, where the Woman appeared to prosecute, urging the Mayor to fine him for a Conventicle, and for Preaching. Whereupon George Whitehead observing her Confidence, said, This Woman dilates to the Lord-Mayor, which is not her Place to do, to direct him, or any other Justice, what Law to proceed upon. Then the Lord-Mayor told her, It was at his Discretion what Law to proceed by: And then asked George Whitehead, whether he had Sureties for his Appearance at the next Sessions? who answered, No, 1 have none. The Woman being urgent and troublefone, the Lord-Mayor asked her, whethor she would take her Oath that George Whitehead was preching? She answered, that He was either preaching or praying. G. W. replied, that Her Evidence was uncertain, an Ignoramus Evidence, if she knew not what, therefore not sufficient for Conviction. Then the Mayor asked G. W. himself, if he did not preach? He answered, No, not at that Time, I was only praying: And the Confitable declared, that He took him at Prayer. The Mayor asking for some Body to be bound for his Appearance, one of the Mayor's own Servants or Officers voluntarily offered to be his Bail, and was accepted. Accordingly he appeared

At
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

LONDON, 1684.

At the Sessions at Guild-hall for the City of London, on the 1st of September, where were

Present on the Bench.

Henry Tulse, Kn. Lord-Mayor.
Peter Daniel, Kn. Sheriff.
Samuel Dashwood, Sheriff.
James Smith, Kn. Alderman.
Thomas Jenner, Kn. and Recorder.

An Indictment for an unlawful Assembly, routously, and with Force of Arms, &c. was read against him.

Recorder. Mr. Whitehead, you must plead Guilty or Not Guilty, in the first Place.

G. W. Will not my Pleading debar me from being heard in my own Defence after the Evidence is given?

Recorder. No: You shall be heard.

G. W. Then I plead, Not Guilty.

Clerk. Will you traverse, or put your self upon Trial now?

G. W. I think not to enter Traverse, but to put it to a Trial now.

Then the Conftable that took him, was called.

Conftable. I took George Whitehead at Prayer in the Meeting-house in White-hart Court in Lombard-street.

Recorder. In what Posture did you take him praying?

Conftable. Upon his Knees. One in the Court faid, I thought the Quakers had not kneeled in Prayer.

Recorder to G. W. What fay you to the Evidence? Do you deny it or not?

G. W. I fhall not deny that I was taken upon my Knees at Prayer to God, but that can be no Rout. When I was on my Knees at Prayer, this could be no moving forwards to commit a Rout.

Recorder. But did you do nothing else before Prayer?

G. W. No, I did not.

Recorder. Did no Body preach?

G. W. Excufe me there.

Recorder. Call Mrs. Collingwood: Who prefently appearing was sworn, What fay you, Mrs. Collingwood, was there no preaching before G. Whitehead prayed?

Collingwood. Yes, there was two others that preached before he prayed.

Com. Serjeant. Preaching and praying are both one, their Kind of preaching and praying.

G. W. No, but they are not, there's a Diftinction in common Acceptation: Preaching or Teaching is done to Men, but Prayer and Supplication is made to God: Men do not preach to God, nor teach God, but pray to God.

Com. Serjeant. You preach to deceive the People.

G. W. That's a Reflection, I teach for no such End.

Recorder. Gentlemen of the Jury: You hear the Evidence, that there was Preaching and Praying; 'twas therefore a Conventicle, an unlawful Meeting.

G. W. I am not indictable upon the Conventicle-Act; there lies no Indictment upon it. The Conventicle-Act allows of four to meet besides the Family, whereas the Law allows not three to meet riotously, &c. 'Tis for a Rout I am indicted at Common Law (as I conceive) though some Words of the Conventicle-Act are in the Indictment, that's but an Aggravation, the Matter is a Routous Assembly that I am charged with: Wherefore I interreat the Court to suffer the Lord Cooke's Definition of a Rout, &c. to be read in Court. (G. W. calling for Cooke's Inftitutes, which one handed to him, opened it at the Place in the third Part, Cap. 79. Fol. 176.)

Com. Serjeant. My Lord Cooke was mistaken.

G. W.
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

G. W. Pray hear him, hear his Definition of a Rout and unlawful Assembly. Com. Serjeant. I tell you, my Lord was mistaken.

G. W. Is that the Senec of the Court? The Lord Cooke and other learned Writers agree in the Definition.

Recorder. Gentlemen of the Jury, we have heard G. Whitehead with a great deal of Patience, he is used to long speaking, you have heard the Evidence, and what he says, &c.

G. W. Pray hear the Lord Cooke in the Case.

Court. The King's Council has done: Take him away. Upon which G. W. was drawn out of Court.

The Jury brought him in Guilty.

At the same Sessions came on also,


The Proceeding was as follows, viz.

The Indictment was read, importing, that the Persons aforesaid, on the 20th of July, were at White-hart-Court in Lombard-street, with Force and Arms, tumultuously, and unlawfully assembled to the Breach of the Peace, &c. And under Colour and Pretence of religious Exercise in other Manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of England, &c.

Clerk. Are you Guilty, or Not Guilty? asking them the Question severally.

R. Whitpain. Not Guilty in Manner and Form.

J. Field. It's inconsistent with my Principle and Practice to be Guilty of what is contained in that Indictment.

T. Barker. The Indictment consisting of diverse Parts, I cannot remember at once reading: I desire to know whether I may not have a Copy?

Com. Serjeant. Yes, if you'll traverse.

Recorder. You must plead first: And if I mistake not, you have been here once or twice already, and therefore are not a Stranger to these Things.

T. Barker. I confess I have been here before, yet know not so much, but I may learn more.

All the rest pleaded Not Guilty, except Peter Lockworth, who being a Dutchman, and for Want of an Interpreter was fet by.

The Evidence being sworn, declared, That they were met in the Houfe.

Court. What did they there?

Evidence. They neither did nor said any Thing that we saw or heard. But Proclamation was made by the Conflagble, and they did not depart.

T. Barker. That Man hindered me and many others from going out.

Evidence. I did, when some were sent away, keep the others till those that carried them returned.

Recorder. Come, Mr. Barker, you are not acquainted with these Things: Are you minded to traverse?

T. Barker. No, I have no mind to traverse.

J. Field. I desire to be heard: I am a young Man, and was never before concerned on this Wife in a Court of Judicature.

Recorder. Say on.

J. Field. I desire to know upon what Law or Statute our Indictment is grounded.

Recorder. You are indicted for an unlawful Meeting, which the Law is against.

Vol. I. 6 B
**J. Field.** Is it upon the Act against Meetings of the 22d of the King?

**Recorder.** Yes.

**J. Field.** Doth any Indictment lie upon that Statute?

**Council for the King.** Yes.

**J. Field.** I do not understand that; for it requires a Fine, &c. Then he was interrupted.

**Recorder.** What more have you to say?

**J. Field.** I desire an Answer to what I have said first.

**Recorder.** Say on what you have to say: I know you must speak while the Spirit moves you.

**J. Field.** I desire that thou, who art Judge of the Court, wouldst not reflect upon me.

**Recorder.** I don't reflect upon you: Don't you pretend to be led by the Spirit?

**J. Field.** By no other than that Spirit which leads into Peaceableness and Holiness.

**W. Briggs.** Have a Care how you mock at the Spirit of God?

**T. Barker.** 'Tis a standing Rule and Doctrine among almost all Sorts of People, that he who hath not the Spirit of Christ is none of his; and by this Spirit every true Christian ought to be led.

**Recorder.** That's true, Mr. Barker.

**Recorder.** John Field, have you any more to say?

**J. Field.** I do not understand that the Evidence proves the Indictment, for they swear they neither heard nor saw any Thing spoke or done: And the Indictment says, we were met with Force and Arms to the Breach of the Peace, &c. routfully, tumultuously, and unlawfully. Now how could this be, if nothing was said or done? For though I be no Lawyer, neither have much Knowledge thereof, I thought meet to inform my self what the Law-Books say in this Case, that I might make the best Defence for my Liberty, which is next to my Life, that I can, and have therefore read Cooke's Institutes, the third Part, pag. 176, where I find that a Rout is where three or more Persons are met together to do an unlawful Act for their own or common Quarrel.

**Com. Serjeant.** Yours is the common Quarrel.

**J. Field.** We are peaceable, and so is our Principle, and so hath been our Practice.

**Com. Serjeant.** Whatever your Principles are, I'm sure your Practice is not. And then he reflected on a Person not there.

**J. Edge.** We desire that Reflections may be forborne, especially against Persons, when they are not present to make Answer.

**Com. Serjeant.** You desire: I tell you, I will speak for all you.

**J. Edge.** I desire thee not to reflect.

**Com. Serjeant.** Sir, with your Leave, I will, I will reflect.

**J. Edge.** Then we cannot help it.

**Com. Serjeant.** What! was not *One tried here for printing a Book, which faith, that they are all Deceivers that tell People the Scriptures are the Word of God.

**J. Edge.** There might be pretty much said to that, if it were a convenient Time and Place.

**Recorder.** Come, Mr. Serjeant, let's have no Disputing here.

**Com. Serjeant.** What are you but the Spawn of them that came out of Germany?

**J. Field.** It's an easy Matter to accuse; but not so easy to prove. Art thou an Evidence against us?

**Recorder to John Field.** Where can you show your Love?

---

* This was John Bringly, who had been imprisoned a long Time in Newgate for printing a little Book, called George Fox's Primer; in which was a Passage liable to Misconstruction. He being proved the Printer, was fined one Shilling, and sentenced to stand two Hours on the Pillory on the 20th of September 1684.
"To the Keeper or Under-Keeper of Newgate, London.

W H E R E A S you have in your Custody the Body of George Whitehead for Payment of a Fine, being convicted of an unlawful Assembly. These are to desire you to discharge the said George Whitehead from his Imprisonment. And for your so doing this shall be your Warrant. This 12th of September 1684.

"S A M U E L D A S H W O O D."

We shall next relate the Case of Francis Plumsted, an Ironmonger in the Minories, who was sworn against by Richard Foot and Thomas Bradfords, Informers, for preaching at a Meeting in Devonshire-Buildings on the 25th of November 1683, and for being at another Meeting there on the 15th of the same Month.

Liberate for G. Whitehead.

* Meaning that he had taught School without a Licence from the Bishop.
LONDON, &c. 1684.

A Collection of the Sufferings 

About this Time also, 

William Kent, Cheeldemonger, in Bishopsgate-street, being fined on a false Information, appeared, but was caft on his Appeal to the Lofs of

William Ford, of Moorfields, for being at a Meeting at Devonshire-house, had his Goods taken by Distrefts to the Value of

John Deane, of Shoreditch, Goods worth
Thomas Gray, of Spittlefelds, Goods worth
John Barnard, of Bishopsgate-street
Margaret Drinkall, of the fame, Widow, all her Houfhold Goods worth

John Fergus, of Whitechapel, Cheeldemonger
John Marshall, of Petticoat-lane, Smith
Robert Chalkley, Crape-weaver, Goods worth

123 16 0

On the 7th of September, John Heywood, Benjamin Hilton, Thomas Wilbom, Emanuel Low, John Harrifon, John Bellers, John Hubback, James Goodwin, and Mariabella Farmborough, were taken from a Meeting in White-hart-Court by a Guard of Soldiers, and conducted to the Exchange, were they, together with William Darby, Peter Langley, George Knight, William Bennet, and Thomas Barker jun, who came to fee them, were detained about feven Hours. After which they were all carried before the Lord-Mayor, who discharged Thomas Barker, being under sixteen Years of Age. Ten others of them gave Security to appear at Seffions, and William Darby, Benjamin Hilton, and Thomas Wilbom, were fent to Wood-street-Counter. At the Seffions, on the 6th of October, thefe thirteen appeared, and were indicted for a Riot. Thofe four who came to fee their Friends in the Exchange, were acquitted by the Jury, but the other nine were brought in Guilty. James Goodwin was fined a Noble, Mariabella Farmborough ten Groats, and all the reft four Nobles each. John Bellers and John Hubback had their Fines paid in Court, and were discharged; but the other feven were fent to Newgate, and continued there, viz. William Darby one Month, two Weeks, and fix Days; Emanuel Low five Months, and one Week; Thomas Wilbom feven Months, and one Week; Benjamin Hilton feven Months, one Week, and five Days; John Harrifon feven Months, three Weeks, and five Days; Mariabella Farmborough, four Months, three Weeks, and one Day; and John Heywood longer than any other of them.

About the fame Time William Chamberlain, having been fent 5l. 5s. for being at a Meeting at Westminster, had Goods taken from him to the Value of
of 9 l. Also John Vaughton, who was fined 40 l. for Preaching, had taken from him by Warrant of Thomas Jenner, Recorder of London, dated the 30th of September, Goods of above 40 l. Value. The Officer, Ralph Linch, a Wellingford Constable, kept six Men in Vaughton's House all Night, and next Day loaded two Carts and two Carriages away to his own House, leaving not a Bed, Bolster, Pillow, Rugg, Blanket, Dih, nor Pot to drink in. Part of those Goods had been before seized for a former Fine of 20 l. for Preaching, by one John Fisher, a Constable, who had fold them to John Sumner, but he had not taken them away. Sumner represented his Cafe to the Recorder, and obtained Restitution of the Goods which he had bought: He also purchased the rest of them for 8 l. 12 s. 6 d. After which he sold so much of the Goods as to reimburse himself all he had disbursed, and returned the rest to the said John Vaughton.

Edward Swift, for preaching in a Meeting at Uxbridge, was fined 20 l. and Michael Biddle, for being at Meetings there, had his Goods taken by Diff'rent to the Value of 1 l. 15 s.

On the 23d of November this Year, William Gibson, a zealous and courageous Sufferer in the Cause of Religion, was buried from a Meeting in White-hart Court, and it was thought, that at least a Thoufand of his Friends attended his Corps from thence to the Burying-ground, where it was inter'd with this Remark, That it had been often beaten and imprisoned for Christ's Sake.

On the 30th of the same, the Constables of the Bridge-ward came to the Meeting in White-hart Court, and took John Brown, Thomas Sutton, William Warder, Joseph Smallbroth, Jacob Franklin, Matthew Edwards, Benjamin Wright, and George White, whom they carried to Sir James Edwards, one of the City Justices, who committed them to Newgate. At the next Adjournment of the Quarter Sessions, they were indicted for a Riot, all of them fined, and sent back to Newgate.

At a Sessions for the City of London, held at Guild-hall on the 8th Day of December 1684, came on


The Indictment was for a riantous Assembly with Force and Arms, &c.

They pleaded Not Guilty.

The Evidence witnessed, that they took them in Angel-Court, whereas the Indictment said, in White-hart-Court.

The Prisoners urged, that they were not in White-hart-Court that Day: which put the Court to a Stand.

But the Recorder said, If they were met in the same Ward, 'tis sufficient.

The Prisoners urged, that their Meeting in Angel-Court was not intentionally, but accidentally, being foment there, when their Intention was to pass through. One of the Prisoners asked, What Sort of Arms they had?

The Recorder said, The Words Force and Arms were but Matter of Form, and that if a Neighbour's Bullock broke into another Man's Ground, the Indictment for the Trespass must be laid, with Force and Arms.

The Prisoners denied that the Law might be produced, which explained what a Riot or Riot was, that the Jury might the better understand the Affair, and be the better able to bring in a just Verdict.

The Recorder promised to do so, but did not: But proceeded to sum up the Evidence, telling the Jury, that the Indictment was not vicious, though no Overt Act had been proved against the Prisoners. Against whom nothing indeed was
was proved, but that they were in a Place unusually a Thoroughfare, where a
Woman spake the Evidence knew not what.

The Jury however brought them all in Guilty of the Indictment.

One of the Prisoners said, We dehire you would not lend us to a bad Prifon,
where some of our Friends have been fuflicotated.

The Recorder answered. I can't build Prisons for you. You need not go to
Prifon unless you will. The Court has been moderate as to your Fines.

The Prisoners said. Whatever the Fines are, we cannot pay them, knowing
we have injured no Man.

So they were committed to Newgate, being generally fined four Nobles
each, and one of them, Joseph Wright, 5l.

Several of them lay long in Newgate, viz. Thomas Walker one Month, and
four Days; Edward Billings three Weeks; William Ellis three Weeks, and
one Day; Richard Baker three Weeks; Joseph Walker three Months, three
Weeks, and fix Days; Sarah Plumley one Month, three Weeks, and three
Days; Thomas Terry two Months, one Week, and three Days; Maurice
Brown three Months, and five Days; Edward Ellis, John Harrison, John
Tyzack, John Newton, and John Clayton, two Weeks, and six Days.

At the same Sessions also, George Phillips, Thomas Allston, William Gillil,
Lafeels Metcalf, Thomas Priflick, Edward Temple, William Jackson, John
Tanner, Christopher Beale, Roger Livins, Richard Graham, Jonathan Parfons,
Thomas Bowles, Robert Southworth, John Potteren, Walter Hoare, Robert Brigg,
Edward Pember, John Peacock, Ralph Johnfon, Thomas Stivers, John Hornsmith,
Thomas Hollingworth, John Harris, John Hodgkins, Jacob Fuller, Anthony
Pattison, John Clark, Francis Clark, Samuel Vafs, and Samuel Blackham,
were also indicted for being at an unlawful, tumultuous, and riotous Assem-
blcy, in White-hart-Court aforesaid, on the 12th of October then last past;
They were brought in Guilty, and fined four Nobles each. Some of them had
their Fines paid in Court, and were discharged, but those fourteen first above-
named were committed to Newgate, of whom the first twelve continued
Prisoners there more than two Months, and Thomas Bowles above three Months,
and Robert Southworth more than five Months.

Francis Stamper was fined by the Recorder 20l. on an Information of
preaching at a Meeting in Whefley-street, otherwise Wheel-street, on the
28th of December; for which his Goods were taken worth 30l. He entered
his Appeal, but with so little Success, that his Loss for Fine and Charges
amounted to 29l. 9s. 2d.

On the 9th of December two Justices, Perry and Nightingale, at the Initiation
of Esther Collingwood, a noted Informer, came off the Bench at Hick's-bell, went
directly to the Peel Meeting, and took the Names of all or most of the Men
that were met, and a great Part of the Women, and after two or three Hours Con-
finement in the Meeting-house, sent the following Persons to New-Prifon, viz.,
Samuel Goodacre, John Plummer, Henry Dunbar, William Leath, Samuel Bofe,
Peter Smith, Henry Groves, Peter Vincent, John Bell, Thomas Simms, Benjamin
Godward, Richard Godward, James Jufe, Joseph Jones, John Tomfon, Edward Bumi,
Thomas Cobb, Samuel Everton, Daniel Leaves, John Padley, David Jones, Joseph
Heaton, Giles Greenway, G. Jackson, Robert Hayes, William Square, William Rich-
ardfon, Thomas Hill, Richard Jordan, Anthony Ellwood, John Aires, James Whitaker,
John Bowes, and Matthew Warren; where most of them lay on the Stones
and Boards about five Days, and then, without any legal Proceeds discharged by
the Authority of those who committed them.

A few Days before the Incipriment of these Persons, John Elfon, who
dwelt in Part of the Peel Meeting-house, had a Seizure made of his Goods for
three Meetings, and the Prosecutors had brought Carts to load them
away, when a Neighbour, in Compassion to him, bought them for 12 l. 14s.
and the Officers made to him a Bill of Sale of the same.

At Horfbydown, on the 12th of the Month called January, Anthony Tomkins,
for a Fine of 20l. for Preaching, suffered Diffrefs of his Goods to the Value of
of 38l. Also Robert Haife, a poor Man, near eighty Years of Age, who sold Roots and Apples for his Living, was fined 10l. and by Warrant from Sir Thomas Jenner, Recorder, had his Goods seized, inventoried, and apprized, even to his Turnips, Carrots, Gingerbread, &c. the Whole amounting but to 2l. 12s. 6d. The Constables reported his Case to the Recorder, in Hopes of moving him to Compasion; but he peremptorily ordered the Constable either to bring him that Money, or take away all the Goods. So the Constable paid down the 2l. 12s. 6d. and took the poor Man's little Stock upon himself.

On the 25th of the same Month, a Justice and Bayliff came to Horshalowan Meeting, and took thence John Dodson, Philip Dunn, William Eves, John Webb, Job Bland, and John Sparrow, and lent them to Tooley-street-Counter.

About the same Time Thomas Griffin, for going to Meetings at the Park in Southwark, had his Goods taken away by Diffretas, to the Value of 1l. 7s. 4d.

At Ratcliff Meeting during this Winter, the Friends were frequently kept out in the Cold by a Guard of Soldiers, nevertheless they constantly held their Meetings in the Yard or Street, and for so doing several of them were fined, and had their Goods taken by Diffretas, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value of</th>
<th>Fine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| John Selwood, Peter Haile, James Braine, and John Belf, to the Value of | 33 s. 6 | 3 s. 6 d.
| Thomas Emfum, Christian Indfe, William Beafely, and Mary Hentz, to the Value of | 2 s. 7 | 2 s. 7 d.

The latter were also made, for the same Meetings, on John Wickfield, Margaret Wynn, Robert Beard, John Sheffield, Thomas Fen, Clement Taylor, Charity Nutt, Mary Whitemarsh, Daniel Chaplin, John Tricker, and Roger Hankin.

It happened about this Time that one John Lockwood, passing the Street, was apprehended by a Constable, and carried to a Tavern in the Borough of Southwark, where Esther Collingwood, and another Woman, made an Information before Justice Foster of his being at a Meeting; upon which the Justice sent him to Prison: But this not answering their Purpose, they went to the Recorder, and laid another Information before him against the same Person for the same Offence: He presently fined Lockwood 10l. and granted his Warrant to break open his Doors and make Diffretas. Shortly after it chanced that Lockwood and his Wife met the said two informing Women in the Street, and spoke to them about this Affair: Whereupon the Women went to the Recorder, and swore that he assaulted them; for which the Recorder fined him ten Marks, though two Witnesses attested upon Oath, that his Behaviour toward them was civil and peaceable. The said Informers also indicted him at Hick's-bail as a common Barrator. Thus, being countenanced by some Magistrates, these Informers proceeded to prey upon honest and peaceable People, without any Regard to Truth or Justice.

Hard was the Case of Henry Kendon, of Basinghall-street, London, who had a Diffretas made on his Goods for 50l. being the Contents of five several Warrants granted against him in one Day (viz. the 18th of the Month called February) by the Recorder. Kendon appealed, and was cast on three of these Convictions by the Evidence of a Woman, named Anne Smith, (alias Bowes) who was afterward proved to be perjured, for he had three substantial Witnesses to testify the Contrary to what she swore. The other two Appeals he gained; but the Whole of his Loss and Charges amounted to 72l. But Appeals in these Cases availed little; for when William Tilly had a Diffretas made on his Goods for 20l. on an Information of his being at a Meeting at Devonshire-house, where he was not: He appealed; and the Informers, who had acknowledged themselves mistaken, would not appear: Nevertheless, through the Influence of the Recorder, he was cast on his Appeal, and lost his 20l. with additional Charges of 6l. 13s. 4d. Not
Nor was it usual with the Magistrates to connive at or neglect some gross errors in proceeding against the Persons prosecuted, as appears by the followingInstances, viz.

Michael Robinson, of Michael's-lane, had two Warrants granted against him by the Recorder, under the Name of John Robinson, to which Name the Writs were sealed. The Constable and Informer entering the House, and finding the Name to be wrong, went again, and got two Warrants for the same Offence, with the Name altered, and then came again and took what they could find in his House.

William Collard, of George's Parish Southwark, Cheesemonger, had his Goods seized by a Warrant with a wrong Name, and thereupon appealed, but the Jury, on Trial, though inclined to acquit him, being lent out three Times with threatening Words from the Bench, at last said, They thought it must be for the King; so that he lost his Cause with the additional Charges to the Value of about 17l.

At a Sessions on the 14th of the Month called January, Charles Banister, Aaron Underlich, Thomas Fidoe, Elizabeth Fullove, Elizabeth Grice, Elizabeth Lockworth, and Sarah Green, convicted of meeting together, were fined four Nobles each: And the said Charles Banister and Aaron Underlich were committed to Newgate.

About this Time also were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Ewer, of Ratheby, Chandler, for being at religious Meetings, Goods worth</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Poor, of Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Grocer, to the Value of</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Phillips, of the Park in Southwark, on a false Information of his being at a Meeting where he was not, Goods worth</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Goodwin, of Savoy's Parish</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Braithwaite, of Olaves Parish</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Griffin, Goods worth</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Wilson, of Savoy's Parish, Chandler</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

55 | 18 | 4 |

Taken also by Diftrels of Goods, for Fines for absenting themselves from the publick Worship,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Tomkins and Thomas Haines, Hatmakers in Southwark</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel Yarwood and John Broadgate, of Horshydow</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Pate, of George's Parish Southwark</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Saunders, James Braithwaite, Jeremy Howard, William Burtwell and John Horton, of the Parish of Olaves, Southwark</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50 | 7 | 8 |

By the Recorder's Warrant, dated the 16th of February 1684, James Beech, for a Meeting in his House at Westminster, had his Goods taken away to the Value of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Oyle, Goods worth</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Skelton, for a Meeting in the Savoy</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Aire, of Old-street, for being at two Meetings at the Pele, had his Goods taken, worth</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Edge, of Andrew's Holburn, Goods worth</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cooper, of Gile's, Cripplegate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Swift</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

93 | 19 | 10
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

In this Year also, Thomas Zachary was imprisoned in Wood-street-Compter on two Executions for Tithes, at the Suit of Dr. Fowler, Priest of Giles's, Cripplegate, and his Widow.

Richard Kirton, of Kennington, on two Executions for Tithes, at the Suit of William Wiggen Priest, had fourteen Cows and an Horse taken from him worth 53l.

There were also this Year committed to the Fleet Prifon for Tithes, Jeremiah Ruff, of Horsfam in Suffex, at the Suit of Thomas Thurlow. And Michael Pettit and John Pettit, of Wimbish in Essex, at the Suit of Edmund Heywood.

Taken also in this Year, for refusing to defray the Charges of the Militia,

From Richard Jordan, William Chamberlain, John Vaughan, and Thomas Frith, Goods to the Value of

\[\begin{align*}
8 & \quad 5 \\
15 & \quad 15 \\
1 & \quad 7 \\
1 & \quad 7 \\
0 & \quad 13 \\
\end{align*}\]

\[\text{27} \quad \text{18} \quad \text{1} \]

For refusing to Swear.

George Keith and Daniel Munro suffered five Months Imprisonment this Year in Newgate for refusing to Swear.

Toward the Conclusion of this Year, Jeremiah Waring was taken out of a Meeting at the Peel, and by Justice Smith, of Clerkewael, committed to New-Prifon as a Rioter. Also Mariabella Farmborough and Lydia Oades, for preaching at the same Place, were committed to the same Prifon.

The last Inflance of this Year's Persecution is very severe: Martha Halley, a Widow of Seven-street, by a Warrant from the Recorder for 10l. had her Houfe entred by Christopher Smith, Informer, and one Platt, a Constable, who fet a Watchman at the Doors of her Shop and Chamber, took all they found in her Houfe, spoiled molt of her Shop-Goods, throwing them under their Feet, drank some, gave away some, and told the rent, the Informer pocketing the Money. They kept leven Perfons in Poffeffion two Days together, saying, They were glad of the Work. They pulled down her Grates and Copper, and broke her Ciftern, saying, They matter'd not if they pulled down her Houfe. In the Warrant her Name was written Margaret, which being objected to the Disclaimers, their Anfwer was, No matter what was her Name: She was the Perfon convifled. And the Constable after he had made Distrefs, said, That he had fent the Warrant to the Recorder, and had the Name Margaret turned into Martha: Thus were the molt loofe and profane Perfons abetted by thofe in Authority, and encouraged, beyond the Bounds both of Law and Reafon, to confume and deftroy the Subftance of the Religious and Confcientious, and to devour the Widow and the Fatherless.

ANNO 1685. After the Death of King Charles the Second, and the Afcension of his Brother James to the Throne, the Perfonation of this People for their religious Di(ferent, though carried on with lefs Vehemency, did not ceafe, for in the Month called April this Year, Henry Dagget, of the Parish of Clements-Danes, was fined 16l. 18s. 4d. for Meeting, and suffered by Distrefs of Goods to the Value of 20l. 7s. 10d. Also James Strutt the Younger, of Ratcliff, fined 10l. for the fame Caufe, had his Houfhold Goods taken away worth 20l. And Thomas Scott, of Long-lane, for a Fine of 10l. laid on him for being at the Peel Meeting, had taken from him by the Lord-Mayor's Warrant, Goods worth 17l.

Vol. I. 6 D At
At a Sessions at Guild-hall, on the 27th of the same Month, the following Persons, who had been taken some Time before at Devonshire-house Meeting, were indicted for a Riot, brought in Guilty, and fined, viz.


In the next Month John Constantine, of Ratcliff-Crofs, for 20l. demanded on two Warrants for Meetings there, had Goods taken from him worth 28l. 11s. 4d. And on the last Day of the same Month sixteen Persons were taken from Devonshire-house Meeting, and carried to the Exchequer, and thence to James Smith, Lord-Mayor, who obliged them to appear next Day at Sessions, where they were tried for unlawfully assembling together, and fined as follows, viz.

Nathaniel Bracey, 3l. Nathaniel East, Nathaniel Bland, John Offe, William Camm, Ledgef Metcalfe, Samuel Blackham, Thomas Clark, Benjamin Gud- dard, George Bowles, and William Nefs, 13s. 4d. each. Elizabeth Fulloce, Susanna Harris, Elizabeth Collet, Mary Lider, and Mary Barbank 6s. 8d. each.

On the 14th of the Month called June, Roger Longsworth was taken by Conflables from a Meeting at Grace-church-street, and committed by the Lord- Mayor to Newgate. At the Sessions on the 13th of the next Month he was tried for a Riot, fined 6s. 8d. and sent back to the same Prifon, where he lay about fifteen Weeks, and then was discharged by the Sheriffs. At the same Time John Maffon was imprisoned in Ludgate on a Writ de Excommunicato capitando for not going to Church, and not receiving the Sacrament.

On the 14th of the Month called July, a Seizure was made of the Shop-Goods of Joseph Toovey, a Cheefemonger in Alderbury-street, for a Fine of 10l. for being at a Meeting in Devonshire-houfe: And from Thomas Cobb, a Shoe-maker in Charter-houfe-Lane, for a like Fine, were taken Goods worth 26l. 10s.

On the 15th, at the Peal, the Assemby, kept out of their Meeting-houfe by Officers, was held in the Street: Of which Ebber Collingwood, an audacious Informer, acquainted the Justices then fitting at Hick's-hall. The Justices sent a Conflable to fetch some of the Men, which he did; but the Woman confidently called out to the Bench, and told them, There were a great many more. So they ordered the Conflables to go again, and they brought about twenty of them, whom the Justices fined 5s. each.

On the 17th of September, John Williams, of Goswell-street, being then in Yorkshire, had his Goods seized, upon an Information of his having been at a Meeting. The Neighbours, who knew the Cafe, and that the Information could not be true, paid his Fine, and entred an Appeal on his Behalf, but he not returning within the Time limited, his Appeal was rejected.

About the fame Time, at Ratcliff, John Lambert, John Bull, Thomas Cooper, and John Martin, had their Goods distrained for Fines of 10l. each: And John Maryball, of Limehoufe, had his Goods distrained to the Value of 6l. 10s.

On the 12th of October, John Brainton, John Price, John Beckly, John Haley, Joseph Eiderkin, Elias Peine, and William Lane, who had been taken at a Meeting some Time before, were indicted at Sessions for a Riot, found Guilty, fined 6s. 8d. each, and committed to Newgate. Some of them had their Fines paid next Day, and were discharged, but John Price, William Lane, and Elias Peine, continued there about eleven Days, when the Sheriffs, on Representation of their Poverty, diminished them. Richard Perkins also suffered by Diftrefs 10l. for being at a Meeting.

On the 25th of October, at a Meeting in the Park, Southwark, Samuel Fox and William Bingley were taken preaching of whole Apprehension and Ulage, and of the Diftrefs made on their Goods, an Account, given by themselves, is as follows, viz.


**CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.**

"Samuel Fox and William Bingley were taken from a peaceable Meeting of the People of God, met together in the Street near their Meeting-house in the Park, Southwark, to worship and serve Almighty God, the 25th of the Eighth Month 1685, by a Corporal and some other Soldiers under the Command of Captain Manswaring, who carried us away into our Meeting-house, which then they had made a Guard-house, and there kept us upon the Guard about seven Hours, without any Peace-Officer, or having any Certificate from any Justice of Peace, and for some Time they refused to let any Person come to us except the Soldiers, so much as to bring us a little Viuets or Drink. And when it began to be dark, the Corporal beftowed a great deal of Pains to seek after a Constable, and after some Time brought a Constable and the Beadle, who with the Corporal and some of the Soldiers, led us to Justice Reading's House, but he not being within, they had us to Justice Glover's, but he being absent aye, the Constable and the Soldiers agreed to let us go Home, upon Condition we would meet them another Time before the Justices, which we condeemmed to, not having done any thing we were alhamed or afraid to stand by: Which accordingly was done; and the Corporal gave Information against us to Justice Reading and Justice Lee, that we, with other Persons to above the Number of forty, were met in other Manner than according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and had two Soldiers to Swear to his Information, who did Swear, and the Justices convicted each of us 20 l. for no other Crime than declaring Christ Jesus, and exhorting People to live in the Fear of God, as becomes Christians, and to be mindful of the Teachings of the Grace of God, which teacheth to deny all Ungodliness and Worldly Lusts, and to live righteously, soberly, and godly in this present evil World. And the Said Justices imposed a Fine of 20 l. upon each of us: And a Certificate from Justice Reading was lent to Alderman Turner of London, who inflicted out a Warrant to diftrain of our Goods and Chattels for the abovefaid Sums, and the Warrant was given into the Hands of a Constable near Ludgate, a Goldsmith, whose Name was Duncomb Norris. And the 9th of November 1685, Duncomb Norris Constable, and the Beadle of the Ward, came to William Bingley's Door with a short Staff under his Coat, and his Hatch being shut, Duncomb Norris leapt over it (giving his Fob-Staff to the Beadle to hold the While) without either declaring his Business, or demanding Entrance, and when he was come into the Shop, he commanded me [viz. William Bingley] to open my Hatch. I told him, I would know for what fidy: And he himselfe opened the Hatch to let the Beadle in, and then he told me, be bad a Warrant to diftrain of my Goods for 20 l. unless I would pay the Money: I told him that I should not pay the Money, not being confident to my felf of having done any Thing to deferve such a Fine. And after some Discourse he said, He would take 50 l. worth of Goods for the 20 l. and said farther, He would not leave us worth three Pence in the Houfe: and he did not fill much short of doing what he said. And after some Time he feized of my Goods, so much as my Coal and Candles, and my Wife's wearing Clothes, having five or fix in Company with him to his Affittance, and when he had lockt them up, he left two Watchmen in the Houfe all Night, whose Names were Samuel Green and Walkup Thorn, and the next Day feized one of the City-Appraisers, whose Name is Wicks, living in Wallack-lane, and, as he faid, apprized them to 23 l. though really worth about 40 l. But I could never have a Copy of the Inventory of my Goods, nor of the Appriffement, to this Day, and notwithstanding he had thus feized, he keeps Possiffion of my Houfe, having given the Key of the Street Door to the Watchmen's keeping, who let whom they pleafed into my Houfe Night and Day, rude Fellows, who fat smoking and drinking by my Fire, almoft at all Times of the Night, which might be a great Hurt to my Wife being big with Child, had not the Lord by his Power preferred her. And one of the Watchmen, a leabhy Fellow, who formerly was a broken Filhmonger, and is now an Hanger-on to Newgate."

---

**Account of the hard Usage of S. Fox and W. Bingley.**

---

**LONDON,** 1685.

---

And
and Ludgate, carried the Key of my Street-Door abroad with him, and what Use he made of it abroad I know not: He might, for ought I know, get another made by it, the Consequence of which may be of great Detriment to me.

The Constable brought several Persons into my House to buy my Goods, still keeping Possession of my House, and said to some that watcht in the House, he could turn us out of the House. And the 12th Instant he commanded a Company of Porters, and began to carry away my Goods, and tore down my Beilift and Curtains, and took away my Bed and Bedding, lodging them in the Lord St. John's, or Earl of Bolingbroke's House, having Leave given them by one Tjose, who has the Care of the House; and came down to the Kitchen, where we had a Shoulder of Mutton at the Fire for our Dinner, and they would scarce suffer the Meat to be roasted for Eagers of taking away the Spit and the Drippings under it, and took away all the Dishes, that we were forced to lend to a Neighbour's House to borrow to put our Meat in; neither did they leave us either Chair or Stool to fit on, nor Table to set our Meat on: And before our Servants had done their Dinner, they took away the Knives from them with which they should have cut their Meat, and tore down the Range, throwing the Fire about, and took it away, with all the Materials belonging to it, and also took away Goods which were neither in the Inventory, nor appraised at all, to the Value of 8 or 9l. and carried some of them to the Constable's House, and sold my Coals, near five Chaldron, to one Captain Simmons, who keeps the Dog-Tavern near Ludgate for 4l. He came into my House to buy them before they were removed. And though the Constable thus cleared my House, and carried away my Goods, yet did he keep Possession of it, and Watchmen in it, till the 13th Day at Night; and I, finding my self aggrieved, have entred my * Appeal before Justice Reading, which is yet depending.

Samuel Fox, living in the same House with William Bingley, for the Fine of 20l. imposed on him as aforesaid, and by Warrant from Alderman Turner, had his Goods taken out of his Chamber, and the Door broken open by the aforesaid Duncomb Norris, Constable, in his Absence, the 12th Day of November 1685. And the said Duncomb appraised them at 13l. 1s. and the next Day sold them for 13l.

"William Bingley.

"Samuel Fox."

The foregoing Account gives a just Description of the Violence and Oppression, which the Officers, and those whom they employed on these Occasions, too frequently exercised without Controul. And when the Sufferers complained to the Magistrats of these grofs Abuses, they seldom found any Redrefs.

On the 1st of November, Thomas Webb, for being at a Meeting in Westbury-street alias Wheeler-street, suffered Distrefs of his Goods.

In the same Month Mary White, of Spittlefields, was much oppressed by the Execution of the following Warrant, viz.

"Middlesex fs.

"To all Churchwardens, Overseers of the Poor, Constables, Head-boroughs, and all other his Majesty's Officers of the Peace within the said County, and all others whom these Presents may concern.

"Whereas it appeareth to me by the Oaths of two credible Witnesses, that on the 13th Day of this Instant November, there was an unlawful Assembly, Meeting, and Convention, held at a certain House in

* We do not find that he obtained any Relief by his Appealing: But was the greatest Sufferer by the additional Charge he was put to thereby.
Chap. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

"in Quakers-street in the Parish of Stepney, in the County aforesaid, wherein were above five Persons besides those of the Family, all above the Age of sixteen Years, and Subjects of this Realm, amongst whom was Mary White, of the Parish and County aforesaid: And an unknown Person did then and there take upon himself to preach and teach to the said unlawful Assembly, there gathered together under Colour and Pretence of Exercise of Religion, in other Manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of England, contrary to an Act of Parliament in that Cause made and provided, by which Offence the said unknown Preacher hath forfeited the Penalty of twenty Pounds, who being unknown as aforesaid, the Penalty by him forfeited ought of Consequence to be levied by the said Act upon the Heers and Persons then present, so that not above ten Pounds be levied upon any one Person, for any one Offence. For which Caufe I have imposed the Sum of five Shillings upon the said Mary White for her own Offence, and the farther Sum of nine Pounds Shillings for Part of the unknown Preacher's Offence, as the said Act doth direct.

These are therefore in his Majesty's Name strictly to charge and command you, and every of you, fortieth upon Sight hereof, to levy the several Sums of five Shillings, and nine Pounds fifteen Shillings, in all ten Pounds, of lawful Money of England, or so much as can be found on the Goods and Chattels of the said Mary White, by Way of Diftress and Sale thereof, rendering the Overplus to the said Mary White, if any shall be.

And if you are refused Entrance into the said House, Shop, Cellar, Chamber, or any Room or Rooms in the Possession of the said Mary White, that then after you have declared your Business, you may by Virtue of the said Act break open and enter the same for the better levying the aforesaid Penalties:

And the Money so levied you are forthwith to bring to me, to be distributed or otherwise disposed of as the said Act doth direct: And for your doing this shall be your Warrant. Hereof fail not at your Peril. Given under my Hand and Seal this 23d Day of November, Anno Regni Jacobi secundi

nine Angliae primo. Annoq Dom. 1685.

"W. M. Cleave."

We shall next transcribe

"A Copy of an Information against William Chandler, and others, as follows, viz.

THIS Information is at the Prosecution of Capt. George Hilton, Eleanor Shaftoe and Frances Scolthorp make Oath, that on the 29th of November 1685, in the Forenoon of the same Day, there was an unlawful Assembly and Conventicle, held in a certain Meeting-house, situate in the Parish of St. Bennet Grace-church, in the City of London, wherein were more than ten Persons, all above the Age of sixteen Years, besides those of the same Family, and Subjects of this Realm, under Colour and Pretence of Exercise of Religion in other Manner than according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, in which Conventicle or unlawful Assembly there were five several Persons, all unknown, who did then and there take upon themselves to preach and teach to the said unlawful Assembly, and Thomas Farmborough, a Cane-Chair-maker in St. Paul's Church-yard, *Andrew Authorpas, Linen-draper in Cheap-side, William Chandler, and Joanna Knibb, both Filthmongers of New-Fish-street-Hill, and Abraham Goodwin, Broad-weaver in Spittlefields in Middlesex, were present at the said unlawful Assembly.

"Ellinor Shaftoe, her Mark.

"Frances Scolthorp, her Mark."

Vol. I. 6 E What

* A Mistake, which should have been Benjamin Anstrous.
A Collection of the Sufferings

What further Precepts was made on this Information doth not appear, for such Kind of Proclamations began now to be discourteous at Court, and the Justices became far more moderate than formerly, as appears by the following Instance:

On the 6th of December, the following Persons, being at a Meeting in Long-Acre, were convicted by two Justices of the Peace, and sent to New-Prison, but were discharged the next Day by the Bench of Justices at Hick's-ball, namely, Thomas Firth, Elizabeth Pekedy, Robert Halley and his Wife, Thomas Cobb, William Vaughan, John Clark, Elizabeth Parker, William Flewer, Elizabeth Taylor, Ruth Studdier, George Welsh, William Hulside, William Elliott, Jeremy Waring, Jane Smith, Daniel Sands, Silvester Marshall, Mary Graham, Thomas Zachary, Sarah Harris, Anne Beere, Susanna Hawkes, Elizabeth Gibson, Humphry Coag, Elizabeth Hanlon, Margery Green, Thomas Parkins, Benjamin Lanne, Martha Fisher, Elizabeth Peacock, Anne Duke, Elizabeth Smith, William Jacobs, Sarah Lipington, Margaret Rofindale, Susanna Emerson, and Katharine Woodward.

But notwithstanding the Purpose of the King, and the general Disposition of the Justices, yet the Laws being not repealed, some Magistrates continued forward to execute them, particularly William Cleave, a Middlesex Justice, who having issued his Warrant for detaining the Goods of one Thomas Mincks for being at Meetings, and the Constable not speedily executing the same, he granted another Warrant to detain the Constable's Goods for Neglect of his Duty, a Copy of which here follows, viz.

"Middlesex fs.

To all Churchwardens, Overseers of the Poor, Constables, Head-boroughs, and all other his Majesty's Officers of the Peace within the County of Middlesex, and all others whom it may concern.

Forasmuch as Edward Beaumont, one of the Headboroughs of Stibbonbeaith, alias Stepney, in the County of Middlesex, stands legally convicted upon Oath before me, for that he having a Warrant of Diffraction by me granted for levying the Sum of ten Pounds on the Goods and Chattels of Thomas Mincks, for the Offence therein mentioned against an Act of Parliament made in the 22d Year of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, hath refused and neglected to execute the said Warrant, and to do his Duty therein, having connived with the said Thomas Mincks, by giving him or his Family Notice there was a Warrant against him, whereby he hath forfeited the Sum of five Pounds according to the said Act. These are therefore in his Majesty's Name strictly to charge and command you, and every of you, forthwith upon Sight hereof, to levy the Sum of five Pounds, of lawful Money of England, on the Goods and Chattels of the said Edward Beaumont, rendering the Overplus if any shall be, reasonable Charges first deducted, which said Money so levied you are forthwith to bring to me, to be distributed, or otherwise disposed of, as the said Act doth direct.

And for your so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given under my Hand and Seal this 22d Day of January, Anno rni. Dit. nri. Jacobi Secundi nani Regis Anglie, &c. primo.

W. M. Cleave."

Not long before this, by a Warrant from the same Justice, for a Fine of 10s. one Nelson, Churchwarden of Ratcliff, with a kind of Vagabond Informer named Lupton, came to the Houle of John Sellwood, a Brewer, to make Diffraction, but he being from Home, his Wife and Maid defired them to stay till he might be sent for, but they refused. The Churchwarden ordered the Beadle to fetch a Sledge, with Screws, and an Iron Crow, with which the Informer broke open the Door, and entered the Houle, to the terrifying the Woman and her
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

LONDON, &c. 1685.

her Children: After which they took an Inventory of what was in the House, which they appraised at 7l. 10s. there being but little Goods left, for this was the seventh Time that the same Person’s Goods had been seized for his Confinement in meeting to worship God according to his Conscience, for which his Christian Testimony he cheerfully suffered the Loss of that which by honest Industry and hard Labour, through the Blessing of God, he had acquired.

On the 11th of the Month called February, Thomas Scotton, John Hedges, William Pomery, Peter Kim, Richard Harris, Mary Knight, John Clark, John Whitehead, Edward Brayb, and John Bellers, were taken from Devonshire-bank Meeting by Constables, and carried before Sir Robert Jefferies, Lord-Mayor, whereof some of them were bailed, and others sent to the Poultry-Counter. At the next Sessions they were indicted for a Riot, and fined 15s. 4d. each. Sarah Cattinire and John Jones were also tried for the same Cause; the Former was acquitted, and the Latter fined 13s. 4d.

On the 15th of the Month called March, after many Representations of the Sufferings of this People to him made, the King was pleased to issue his Royal Mandate as follows, viz.

WHEN AS we are given to understand that several of our Subjects, commonly called Quakers, in the Schedules hereunto annexed.

are either convicted, or upon Process in Order to their Conviction of Premunire for Not Swearing, or indicted, or presented for not coming to Church,

or convicted for the same, and severally of them have been returned into our Exchequer, and in Charge for 20l. per Menion, according to the Statutes in that Case provided; and some of them lie in Prifon upon Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, and other Processes for the Causes aforesaid, and we being willing that our said Subjects, and other of our Subjects commonly called Quakers, who are or have been prosecuted, indicted, convicted, or imprisoned for any of the Causes aforesaid, should receive the full Benefit of our General Pardon, which we have been pleased to grant to our loving Subjects by our Royal Proclamation, with all possible Ease to them: Our Will and Pleasure is, and we do hereby authorize, will, and require you to cause such of our Subjects commonly called Quakers, who are in Prifon for any of the Causes aforesaid, to be forthwith discharged out of Prifon, and forthwith to stop and discharge, or cause to be discharged, by giving your Consent on our Behalf, all Fines, Forfeitures, or Sums of Money charged upon any of our Subjects, commonly called Quakers, for not coming to Church, or let upon them upon any Process for the same, as also all Processes, Indictments, Premonitory, and Convictions, for any of the said Causes, by entering Not Prosequi, or otherwise as you shall judge necessary, for rendering that our Pardon most effectual and beneficial for our said Subjects. And for you to doing this shall be your Warrant.

Given at our Court at Whitehall the 15th Day of March 1685-6, in the second Year of our Reign.

By his Majesty’s Command.

To our trusty and well-beloved Attorney-General.

SUNDERLAND, P.

In Obedience to the King’s Mandate the Attorney-General issued his Warrant, viz.

WHEREAS the Persons hereafter named, viz. Benjamin Antrobus, Thomas Harlow, John Reading, Thomas Scott, John Thoyer, John Thorp, Thomas Thackery, and Thomas Wichelt, who are commonly called Quakers,

are now detained in your Custody upon Writs de Excommunicato capiendo.

And whereas his Majesty has signified his Pleasure by Warrant under his Royal
G. Bradford's Reasons for not paying Tithes.

1. I CANNOT pay them as Tithes, because they belonged only to the Jews, not Christians; Christ having put an End to that Priesthood: For which I refer to the Apostle Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews.

2. Not
CHAP. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

2. Not as Ministers Maintenance: For Christ gave no such Commission to his Ministers, to compel Maintenance, or to make Bargains with the People for Preaching. His Commission was, freely ye have received, freely give. Therefore those that force Maintenance from People, do quite contrary to Christ's Command; therefore are not his Disciples, much less his Ministers. But to force Maintenance from those who have not hired them, nor own their Doctrine, is much more an unrighteous Thing: And should I pay it, I should make my self an Hypocrite: And I am certain I cannot be a Christian and an Hypocrite at the same Time.

For these Reasons, and many more which at present I omit, I cannot pay their Demands, and not out of any finifter Ends, as to save my Money; for the best Way to save my Money would be to pay it at the first Demand, and not suffer Distresses, which makes it, as Matters have been ordered, five Times the Charge of the Demand.

Wherefore I defire thee, as thou tenderest thy Peace with God, not to grant Warrants for People's Houses to be entr'd, and Families ruined, as many have been, and will quickly be my Lot, if such Prosecutions, or rather Persecutions, do continue.

With this plain Man's honest Reasons for his Testimony against compulsory Maintenance of Men called Ministers, we conclude our Narrative of the present Year 1685, and proceed to the next, viz.

ANNO 1686. In the Month called April this Year, Thomas Barker, William Smith, Thomas Levett, and William Chandler, who had been a long Time Prisoners in Newgate on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, were discharged thence by the Attorney-General's Warrant; also John Mason by the same Means was releas'd from Ludgate.

On the 18th of the same Month, certain Informers, with two Constables, Rice and Taylor, came to a Meeting at Devonshire-House: Diverse Persons who were there, not Quakers, upon their Coming, would have gone out, but the Constables and Informers shut the Doors. Some of the People press forward and got out, and the Informers struck several of them, and some of them resisted. In the Scuffle Christopher Smith, one of the Informers, had his Head broke. This, though done by they knew not whom, was imputed to the Friends there assembled, who had no hand in it, but continued all of them quietly within. However, the Informers, under pretext of Restraint, sent for Soldiers to the Exchange, who brought away Thomas Robinson, whom the Informers had before pulled down from Preaching, and several others, and carried them before the Lord-Mayor, who sent them to Prison by the following Mitimus, viz.

"London is.

RECEIVE into your Custody the Bodies of Thomas Robinson, David Shepherd, Thomas Zachary, James Kent, John Marloe, John Horner, Thomas Hollingsworth, Walter Shawler, John Webb, Adam Holt, Roger Scarborough, and Henry Bradley, herewith sent you, being charged by Christopher Smith and Arthur Clayton, to have this Day made a riotous and unlawful Assembly in Devonshire-House-Square, London, in the suppressing whereof the said Christopher Smith was dangerously wounded: And for Want of Sureties for their Behaviour and personal Appearance at next Sessions of the Peace to be held for the City of London and Liberties: And them finally keep until they shall be from thence legally discharged. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given under my Hand and Seal the 18th Day of April, ANNO Domini 1686.

To the Keeper of the Poultry-Counter. "ROBERT JEFFERY, Mayor."

Vol. I. 6 F
LONDON, &c. 1686.

At a Sessions at Guild-hall, on the 17th of the next Month, they were indicted for a Riot, &c. wherein Christopher Smith was dangerously wounded, &c. Thomas Robinson, in his Defence, shewed, that he was all the Time of the Disturbance under Confinement, where the Confable had put him, and consequently could have no Hand therein. It was also proved by the Informer's own Confession, that his Head was broke out of Doors in the Yard, and therefore it was insinuated on, that those who were holding their Meeting within the House could not do it. The Recorder, in summing up the Evidence, endeavoured to incense the Jury against the Meeting, telling them, That if six Men came into an House and made a Riot, all Persons in the House were guilty of that Riot. Upon which Thomas Robinson craving Leave to speak a few Words, the Recorder granted it; and Robinson spake thus, If six Men come to my House, and go to the Door, and beat one another, am I guilty of that Riot? At which one of the Counsellors began to laugh, and so did the Court round, looking upon the Recorder. The Jury however brought them in Guilty; and Thomas Robinson was fined 5 l. and the rest 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. each; and most of them were sent back to Prison for Non-payment.

On the 2d of the Month called June were discharged from their Imprisonment in Newgate, for Fines, by Warrant from the Attorney-General, Francis Stamper, who had been Prisoner two Years, four Months, two Weeks, and three Days; Richard Whitpain one Year, nine Months, and one Day; Thomas Mincks two Years, two Months, and one Day; William Teagney, Peter Kin, Richard Harris, John Clark, and John Whitehead, one Month, two Weeks, and five Days; also John James one Month, one Week, and four Days.

By the King's Commission to the Attorney-General, not only many in Prison were discharged, but the Imprisonment of many others was timely prevented, who had been under Prosecutions in the Ecclesiastical Courts for not repairing to their respective Parish-Churches, and other like Caufes tending to Excommunications and Imprisonment. To mention all the particular Inflances of this Kind would be too tedious, wherefore we shall content our selves with only reciting the Names of such Persons, as in the City of London, and County of Middlesex, were relieved from the apparent Danger attending such vexatious Proceffes commenced against them, viz.

In LONDON:


In MIDDLESEX:

Chap. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.


Before the Persons before-named, several others were by the Attorney-General relieved from Prosecutions depending against them in the Exchequer and Crown-Office, on the Statute for 20. per Month, namely, William Chamberlain, Richard Collott, Thomas Underwood, William Lowlou万科e, Samuel Hallfield, Thomas Prigg, and Samuel Waldenfield.

On the 1st of December this Year, George Whitehead and Gilbert Latey, being admitted to the King, represented to him the Hardships which had befallen their Friends, in regard to their Meeting-houses at the Park in Southwark, and at the Savoy in the Strand.

The Case of the Park Meeting-house was thus:

About the Month called May 1685, the Soldiers came to the Meeting-house, and made Part of it a Guard-house: They did great Spoil and Damage by pulling down Pales, digging up, and cutting down Trees, carrying away and burning them, with the Wainscoting and Benches: They carried away one of the outer Doors, and many of the Casements. Afterward, when they were drawn out to the Camp, they left the House open to any Body: Upon which John Potter, the Owner of it, entered again, and made up the outer Door, and did some other Repairs, and had a Survey of the Damages done, which amounted to above 40l.

The Soldiers, returning again from Camp, possest themselves of the Place in the following Manner, viz:

On the 22d of October 1686, a Quarter-Master belonging to Colonel Hatley's Regiment, came to the Chambers of the said John Potter's Tenants, and demanded Entrance, which being denied, the Quarter-Master, with the Help of Soldiers, broke in, handed away their Goods, and turned out three aged Women to another House; and when they had taken Possession of the Meeting-house, and Rooms below, they pulled down the Galleries, and made a Brick-Wall crosses the lower Rooms, with many other Alterations, as if they intended to have the sole and perpetual Possession to themselves, having made a Place for Prayers, (or a Mafs-house) at one End inclosed from the rest by the said Wall. John Potter, the Owner, several Times shewed to the Colonel his Leafe of, and Title to the Place: But it availed nothing; he and his Soldiers, regarding neither Law nor Equity, kept Possession, and still continued there.

The Damage sustained by their long Detention of his Property, the Spoil done to the Place, and the Waste and Destruction they had made, was computed to amount to about 150l.

At the Savoy also, Friends were kept out of their Meeting-house many Weeks by Guards of Soldiers who had taken Possession of the Place.

The Representation made by George Whitehead and Gilbert Latey of these Matters to the King, and of the Unreasonable Blends and Illegality of the Proceedings, took such Effect, that within a few Weeks after he caueth both those Meeting-houses to be restor'd.

In this Year William Chandler, of Fiffe-street-bill, for a Claim of 3l. 10s. 7d. for Dr. Ivory, Priests of Magnus and Margaret, had his Goods taken by Distresses to the Value of 10l. And Ralph Johnson, of Martin's Ludgate, for 25l. demanded by Dr. Pelling, suffer'd by Distresses to the Amount of 2l. 12s.

In the same Year Richard Kirton, of Kenington, for a Demand of 22l. 35. 6d. for Tithe, had taken from him by an Execution at the Suit of William Wiggan Priest, three Horses and two Cows worth 30l. 10s. He had also taken from him by Tithe-farmers, in Corn and Grain, to the Value of 31l. 10s.

Likewise William Kirton, of Kenington, for a Demand of 18l. for two Years Tithe, had taken from him by an Execution, at the Suit of the same Priest, three Horses and three Cows worth 23l. 5s.

Taken
Taken also from William Phillips, of Pudding-lane, for 4l. 10s. demanded by the Parish-Priest, Goods worth 6l. 14s. 9d. From Henry Dogget, of Black-Friars, for 12s. 8d. demanded, Goods valued at 1l. 7s. 6d. Also Hannah Perry, of Houndsditch, was imprisoned in Wood-street-Countr for Tithes, at the Suit of an Improprior of the Tithes of Blyfogate Parith.

In this Year also, several Diffreries were made by Warrants from some of the Lieutenancy for refuing to contribute to the Charges of the Militia, by which were taken from Christopher Jacobs, Thomas Mincks, John Stokes, Thomas Barker, Thomas Wilkin, Simon Marshall, and John Robinson, Goods to the Value of 7l. 6s.

Peculiar was the Case of Joseph Tonom and Richard Exezrs, who having served an Apprenticehip, and being legally intitled to their Freedom of the City, because they could not take an Oath, were denied their rightful Privilege of Admition, though they offered to give Bond for performing the Contents of what was usually sworn to.

Before the Conclusion of this Year, the Fury of Persecution, as to religious Assemblies, was much abated, and the Meetings were generally held in Peace. The Storm had continued many Years with little Interruption, and the Courage and Confiency of those who suffered throughout it was very remarkable, particularly those who frequently expounded themselves, at the Hazard of their Estates, Liberties, and Lives, for the Sake of their publick Testimony to the Truth, by preaching in the Assemblies for Worship at London, esuming no Worldly Interest too near or dear to part with, that they might be found in the faithful Discharge of their Duty in that Respect. Wherefore in Justice to their Memory we shall close this Year with a Lift of the Names of fuch of them, both Men and Women, as at present occur to our Notice, viz.

M E N.


W O M E N.


These Women were of excellent Endowments, adorned with all the Virtues of that Sex, and very serviceable to the Church in the Office of the Ministry, for which they were peculiarly gifted, being esteemed by their Brethren as Fellow-helpers in the Work of the Gospel of Christ, and not unlike the Deaconesses in the first Ages of Christianity.
### Chap. 25. of the People called QUAKERS.

| Taken also from Richard Kirton, of Kensington, for Tithe, | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| And from William Kirton, of the same Place, Corn and Hay, to the Value of | 22 | 19 | 0 |
| And for refusing to pay toward the Charges of the Militia, were taken | 55 | 19 | 0 |

| From Samuel Wilkinson, of Pelham-street, Goods worth | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Robert Chaikley, of Booth-street | 1 | 11 | 26 |
| John Pantling and Thomas Powel | 3 | 16 | 9 |

| ANNO 1688. Taken in this Year, for Tithe, from the aforesaid Richard Kirton and William Kirton, Corn and Hay worth | 52l. 3s. 6d. |
| And from John Starr, of Bride's Parish, for 6s. 4d. demanded, Goods worth | 0 | 8 | 7½ |
| And from John Clark, of the same, for 5s. 6d. Goods worth | 0 | 11 | 10 |

### NORTIK

| Taken also for the Trained-Bands by Warrants from the Lieutenancy, | l. | s. | d. |
| From John Horner, John Stokes, John Robertson, Thomas Mincks, and Thomas Baker, Goods worth | 3 | 6 | 16 | 2 |
| Thomas Witham, Simon Marshall, Jonathan Stanmore, Robert Pate, and William Collard | 3 | 9 | 17 | 0 |
| William Robinson, Thomas Witham, Gideon Culpep, and John Plant | 3 | 9 | 2 | 6 |

Note, Some of these Persons had their Goods seized at several Times in this Year.

On the 17th of the Month called May this Year, Daniel Woodley was discharged from Prison, where he had been several Years for refusing to answer upon Oath in Chancery.

### ANNO 1689. Taken for Tithe, and Priest's Maintenance,

| From Daniel Quare, of Exchange-Alley, Plate worth | 3 | 19 | 1½ |
| William Sproson, of Savarin's, Southwark, Goods worth | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Richard Needham | 0 | 7 | 9 |
| Richard Baker, of Black-friars | 0 | 13 | 8 |
| Ralph Johnon, of Martin's Ludgate | 5 | 11 | 10 |
| George Barr | 7 | 9 | 0 |
| Richard Kirton and William Kirton, of Kensington, Corn and Hay worth | 46 | 10 | 6½ |

| LONDON, &c. | 1687. |
| Diftreff 1. in. London. | |
Having thus gone through the great Variety of Sufferings undergone in this City and County, within the Period of Time assigned us, we proceed to relate the Occurrences of like Nature, which the same People were exercised with in the County of Norfolk.

CHAP. XXVI.

NORFOLK.

ANNO 1654.

THE first suffering Case which occurs to our Notice in this County, was that of Richard Hubberthorn, who for his Christian Concern to exhort the People assembled in the Steeple-houfe at Wymondham, after the Priest had ended his Sermon, was committed to Bridewell, and from thence the next Day sent to Norwich Castle, and kept there till Sessions. On his Appearance there, the Cause of his Commitment was dropped, and the Justices took Occasion from his present Appearing before them with his Hat on, to charge him with a Contempt of Authority, and under that Pretence recommitted him to Prison, where he lay a long Time after.

In the Winter of the same Year, James Lancafer, for warning the People in the Streets of Norwich, was committed to Prison by the following Mitimus,

"Norwich is |

Mittimus of J. Lancaster to Norwich Goal.

Thomas Tofte, Mayor."

To Mr. Edward Shent, Keeper of the Common Goal in the said City.

With him was also committed Christopher Atkinson, by a Mittimus of the same Date and Direction as follows, viz.

Norwich
"Norwich is.

These are to require you to take into your Custody the Body of Christopher Atkinson herewith sent, who lately came into this City from Kendal in Westmorland, and can give no Account of his Livelihood, nor shew any lawful Cause of his Coming hither, but only to declare the Truth, as he calls it.

"Thomas Tofft, Mayor."

About the same Time George Whitehead, for uttering a Christian Exhortation to the People in Peter's Steeple-houfe in Norwich, after the Priest had done, was sent to the fame Prifon, where not complying with the Goaler's extravagant Demands for Lodging, they * lay in their Clothes on the Floor: At the next Sessions for that City, James Lancaster and George Whitehead were discharged by the Court, but still detained by the Goaler, under Pretence of Fees, several Weeks longer, till the Goaler died; and his Widow, of a more merciful Disposition, set them at Liberty. Thus they, by their Patience and Meekness, gave approved Tokens of their Innocence: While Atkinson, being of a more rough Temper, for uttering some bitter Expreflions against his Opponents, was detained longer in Prifon by Orders laid against him by a Priest and an Attorney, and he giving way to Heat and Anger, fell from the Tenderness of his first Conviction, and miniítered Occasion to the Adverfaries to speak reproachfully.

Not long after this, Thomas Simonds, for asking a Priest, after his Sermon, a serious Question respecting his Doctrine, was committed to Norwich Caflle: And George Whitehead, going to visit him and another of his Friends under Confinement, was by Order of the Mayor detained there about three Weeks, without any Caufe, but the arbitrary Will and Pleafure of that Magiftrate. About the fame Time Dorothy Waughs, for testifying against Sin in the Market-place at Norwich, was kept Prifoner in the City Goal near a Quarter of a Year.

ANNO 1655. Thomas Bond, being at an Independent Meeting in Great Yarmouth, after their Preacher had done, found a Necessity upon him of speaking to the Assembly, which he began to do, when one of their Elders, or Deacons, interrupted him, by thrifting him down over an high Seat, to the endangering of his Life, and after that dragged him into the Yard; when attempting again to speak to the People, he was taken and sent to Prifon, where he lay among Felons, and the Goaler would feldom admit any of his Friends either to visit or relieve them.

Richard Clayton and Elizabeth Court, being under the like Concern, and endeavouring to discharge their Duty, by exhorting the People in the Steeple-houfe at Wymondham, after the Priest had concluded his Service, were, for their Good-will, ill required with Imprifonment. Alfo Edward Wurme, for attempting the fame good Office to a Congregation met at Wafefield, was committed to Norwich Caflle, and at the next Sessions fined 51. Likewife Alice Day, for the fame Caufe, fuffered a long Imprifonment at Norwich.

ANNO 1656. Robert Jacob, of Wymondham, was choen Confiatable when he was fo old and infirm, that in Reafon and Justice he should have been excused from that Office, nevertheless he was summoned before the Justices, and because he would not Swear to execute an Office he was not fit for, was committed to Prifon. The fame Perfon shortly after was again committed to Prifon for refusing to pay Tithes, and died in Prifon for fuch his confcientious Refufal, when he was eighty Years of Age. In this Year also John Godward, of Rockland, being summoned to serve on a Jury at the Quarter Sessions, appeared there, but refusing to be sworn, was fined 5l. and for not paying it was lented to Prifon.

* This was no small Hardship, especially to George Whitehead, then a Youth of about eighteen Years of Age, and tenderly educated.
A Collection of the Sufferings

William King, on the same Occasion, also refusing to Swear, was fined 40s. Thomas Dormer, of Taunton, refusing to take an Oath when required at Sessions, was by the Justices fined 5s. One of the Bench, who knew the Man's Conversation and Integrity, declared his Distaste of what they had done, and to prevent his Neighbour's Imprisonment paid the Fine in Court.

John Clifton and Henry Lone, were taken out of a religious Meeting, and committed to Prison without any Breach of Law affigned. About the same Time John Allen, of Lammas, for having a Meeting at his House, was committed to Prison, and when at Sessions that Caufe of his Commitment appeared insufficient, the Justices, from his appearing before them with his Hat on, took Occasion against him, and required Sureties for his good Behaviour, which he refusing to comply with, was continued in Prison.

In this Year also several Persons, for frivulous Demands of Tithes, amounting but to 12s. had their Goods taken away to the Value of 4l.

ANNO 1657. In this Year, for Tithes demanded of several Persons amounting to 19l. 9s. 5d. Goods were taken by Distress to the Value of 5l. 16s. 6d. William Barber was prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, and in September committed to Norwich Castle, where he continued a long Time. Henry Ward, of Holsey, had Goods taken from him for Tithes, to the Value of 13l. And Christopher Good, of Markham, to the Value of 5l.

ANNO 1658. Taken from several Persons in this County, for 18l. 19s. claimed for Tithes, Goods to the Value of 42l. 15s. 6d.

ANNO 1659. Abrahamb Howes, John Goddard, and Henry Goddard, were imprisoned in Norwich Castle, on an Exchequer Process, though the Priests, their Procurator, had enticed the Lands of the two Latter, and taken what Corn he pleased; and for a Claim of 5l. for Tithes, had taken from the first of them two Cows worth 11l.

ANNO 1660. The barbarous and inhuman Treatment which this People usually met with at their religious Meetings in Norwich, is expressed in the following Letter sent to the Mayor and Aldermen of that City, bearing Date, 2d of the Fourth Month called June 1660.

"Friends,

Upon the First-day of the Week, we being met in our usual Meeting-place, together with other Friends, to worship the Lord in Spirit and Truth, and to wait for Refreshment to our Souls from his Presence, there came into our Meeting-place one Christopher Benet, Apprentice to Zachary Mabes in Aultin's Parish, John Sadler in Paul's Parish, and John Salmon, Servant to the Brew-house without Pickthorp-Gate; these Persons being chief Setters on of others, came amongst us, and with much Cruelty mistaking, punching, and pulling some of us by the Arms to haul us out of the Meeting, with such Violence as if they would have torn our Limbs from off our Bodies, and with Rigour pushing us from one to another, dragging about, and affronting us with many unbecoming Actions, and with cruel Mockings; and by these Persons we have long suffered much Cruelty, and by others whom they animate and encourage, whose Names are unknown to us, who neither fearing the Law nor the Magistrates, have broke open the Gate of Joseph Whitlock, and have broke a new Bar and two Locks from off it, one after another, and have broken a Lock of an inner Gate, and the First-day of this Week broke open one of his Doors, and threw another off the Hinges, their usual Custom being to disturb our Meetings, with throwing of Stones, breaking the Windows, which is to the Value of forty Foot of Glass, thump ing us on the Back and Breast without Mercy, dragging some most inhumanly by the Hair of the Head, and spitting in our Faces, abusing both Men and Women, with other violent and unbecoming Actions unfit to be mentioned, allo with throwing of Fire, and drawing Blood severall Times, and several of them getting upon the Table, have violently thrown themselves down upon the Heads of Men and Women, and have taken the Mire out of the Streets,"
and have thrown it at the Friends, some of them holding the Maid of the "Houfe, whilst others daubed her Face with Gore and Dung, fo as the Skin "of her Face could hardly be seen. We doubt not but some of you, to whole "Ear the Cry of these Cruelties are come, are grieved that such Wickedness "should be committed, and the Evil-doers not terrified, nor the Peaceable and "Harmlefs protected in this City, but that the Authority and Magiftracy "thereof should be flighted as it is, and disregarded by a Company of wicked "lewld Fellows of the bafer Sort, fuch as affaulted the Houfe of Jafon, for fo "they behave themselves as fuch, whose preumpitious lawlefs Minds (if they "should have an Opportunity) would not flick to act the like Crueltv even upon "your felves; therefore we thought meet to give in thefe Perfon's Names "as one of the chief Diftrubers, and are ready upon their Examination to "give Testimony concerning their Carriages, that they may be dealt with as "you in Juftice shall fee fit for fuch Offenders, we have suffered much long "by them and others they encourage, who have fundry Times drew the Blood, "and rent the Garments of several, fomte and much abused us, who, if we "were Offenders, we know are not to fuffer by them, but by you who are "over the People to do them Juftice, before whom it hath been offered "them by several of our Friends to appear, if they had any Evil to lay to "their Charge. Many more Abuses we have suffered which we could mention, "but that they be too tedious, these being sufficient to let you understand the "Cruelty and Wickedness by which these People were acted, that so they "may be restrained, the Parliament having shewed their Moderation in re- "training thofe in fome Mehure, which are thus rude in London.


The foregoing Letter was prefented and read to the Magiftrates as directed, but they were fo far from regarding the just Complaints therein contained, that they fent the Bearer of it to Prison, though under another Pretence, viz. his having put up fome Papers, giving Notice of a Meeting appointed, and inviting the People to it: Under this Colour they required Sureties for his good Behaviour, and for refusing to be fo bound, committed him to Goal.

On the 15th of the Month called January this Year, the Conftables of "Emneth, without producing any Warrant, took Thomas Laycock and Richard "Samuels out of their Beds by Night, and next Day caried them before a "Juftice, who tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing to take "it fent them to Prison at Lynn, where they were kept ten Days till Seflions, and "then removed to Norwich Caftle, whither one Robt. Farner accompanied "them, in order to bring back their Horses; but he going to visit his Friends "confined in the Caftle, the Mayor fent an Officer for him, and becaufe he "would not take the Oaths, fent him to the City Goal. On the fame Day St. John "Buck was taken out of his own Houfe by a Conftable and Watchmen, and "carried before the Mayor of Norwich, who, though there appeared no reafonable "Caufe to fufpect his being difaffected to the Government, yet becaufe he would "not Swear, committed him to Prison.

On the 17th, at the Quarter Seflions, Thomas Bally and John Rack were "fined 40s. each for refusing to Swear, and for not paying that Fine were fent to "Prison. On the 20th, a Juftice of the Peace, with armed Attendants, came to "a Meeting at Erpinghan, and took from thence John Allen, John Soane, and "Henry Miller, whom he committed to Prison. At the fame Time he ordered "the Women to be dragged out of the Meeting by Force, with this Threat, "You were warned once before; this is the second Time; and if you meet the third "Time, we are for killing and flaying. On the fame Day John Watfon,"
NORFOLK. 1660.

Bartholomew Flegg, and William Sherwood, taken out of a Meeting at Wydham, were sent to Goal for refusing the Oath; as were also Michael Shipp and Edward Vineyard, whom they took out of the Meeting. And on the same Day the High-Constable, with Horfemen and Footmen armed with Halberts, Piffols, Swords, Pitchforks, Clubs, and Hedgefitches, came to the Meeting at Pulham, and in Time of Prayer rudely dragged out John Laurence, Joseph Laurence, William Barber, George Whitehead, and others, whom they carried next Day before a Justice, who fent them to Prifon. And on that Day also, Henry Kettle jun., Anne Kettle, Elizabeth Winter, Mary Goddard, John Cockeill, Edward Rack, Susan Taylor, Robert Elding, Margaret Elding, Elizabeth Day, Joseph Whillock, Edmund Garnham, and Andrew Bucknam, moft of whom were taken, by a Captain and ten armed Men with Swords drawn, out of their Meeting at Kilbrough, were committed to Befford Goal.

On the fame Day, the Mayor and Recorder of Norwich tended the Oath of Allegiance to Edward Monk, Thomas Buddry, John Fuller, William Maffon, Edward Majon, John Ruft, David Read, William May, Samuel Duncomb, and Robert Turner, and for refusing to take it committed them to Prifon, though feveral of them were poor Men, whose Wives and Children fuffered at Home for Want of Neceffaries, which they used to be supplied with by their Labour.

On the 25th, Henry Ward, of Helgey, was taken out of his Bed early in the Morning, and Peter Gill from his Labour, and both of them, for refusing to Swear, fent to Prifon. And on the 26th, John Wymer, of Machm, going homeward from Tarmouth Market, was taken by the Watch, kept Prifoner that Night, and next Day had the Oath of Allegiance tended him by two Justices, who also tended the fame to his Wife who came to vifit him, and fent them together to Norwich Caftle. And on the fame Day William Faremore, for the fame Caufe, was fent to the fame Prifon, having been taken from his own Houfe at Crippleham.

On the 27th, John Hewett, William King, Thomas King, Robert King, John Parling, Henry Peed, Thomas Barrett, John Watfon, and Matthew Bacon, being met at the Houfe of James King in North-Wal, the High-Constable, attended by Perfons armed with Swords, Halberts, and other Weapons, rufhed violently in, dragged them out, and carried them before Justice Rant, who refused to afc against them; fo they were kept that Night in an Alehoufe, and next Morning carried before two other Justices, who committed them to the Caftle at Norwich.

In this Year also, Matthew King of North-Wal, William Tilney of Aylham, Henry Halls the Eder, of Able, Benjamin Lines of Coniton, and Robert Tillet of Harlyn, were committed to Prifon in Norwich Caftle for refusing to pay Tithes.

Indictments.

Imprifonments

and Diffiftuces

for Tithes.

Unhealthly

Confinement

of many at

Tarmouth.

ANO 1661. At a Sessions at King's-Lyn, in October, Bills of Indictment were preferred against Bartholomew Hewet, Christopher Good, and Edward Cafe, for not repairing to their respective Parith-Churches to hear divine Service, and for not finding Sureties to appear to anfwer thofe Indictments, they were committed to Prifon. And in the fame Year, Anthony Oakley of Ellingham, Thomas Tubbin of Clarion, and John Wyne of Markham, for refusing to pay Tithes, were imprifoned in the Caftle at Norwich. And Robert Tillet of Harlyn, for the fame Caufe, suffered Diffiftuces of two Cows worth 6l. 10s.

ANO 1662. William Hadkins, William Thorton, John Haftings, William Moad, Jaffe Mills, Robert Campin, George Bragg, Thomas Lassce, William Bennett, William Ward, Henry Deesong, Joane Heard, Sarah Meade, Joane Caffell, Margaret Haylett, Magdalen Fuller, Anne Stubbs, and Elizabeth Clements, were taken out of a Meeting at Tarmouth, and fent to Prifon, where they were kept in a Dungeon without convenient Food, Lodging, or other Neecearies, nor had they any Place of Eafement, except a Tub standing in the Room, the Smell of which was very offensive, nor were they permitted to empty it, till by fpecial Application to the Bayliffs of the Town, that Favour was granted them: After which they were removed into an upper Room, and on the 17th of
of September, at the Sessions, the Women were set at Liberty; and not long after the Recorder discharged the Men also, there having been no regular Process against them. The Baylis displeased at their Release, presently committed them again by a new Mittimus, of which when they desired a Copy, it was denied them.

On the 9th of November, Joseph Whitlock, Edward Monk, and David Read, were taken at a Meeting in Joseph Whitlock's House by an Officer with Soldiers, and a short Time after, Robert Green, Tobias Roe, William May, and Samuel Duncomb, coming thither with the same Intent of Meeting, were also apprehended, and presently after them, Isaac Merritt, Thomas Buddery, Daniel Day, John Day, and Edward Mason; they were all carried before the Deputy-Lieutenants, who committed them to Norwich Castle, where three of them were locked down all Night, in a very frosty Season, in the lowest and worst Dungeon in the Prison: After fourteen Days Confinement they were brought to Trial at the Sessions, but it not appearing to the Jury that they were a Number sufficient to make their Assembly unlawful when the Soldiers took the first of them, they were acquitted.

In the same Year, Abraham Hewes of Hackham, and William King of Suffield, suffered Imprisonment for their Testimony against paying Tithes.

ANNO 1662. On the 7th of the Month called February, Edward Shooter, Robert Turner, John Taxley, Thomas Waller, Joseph Whitworth, John Haffwood, Joseph Townend, Anthony Preston, and Benjamin Townend, were taken out of a Meeting at Lyn by Soldiers, who after they had exposed them for some Hours to the Derision of the Rabble, carried them before the Mayor, who, for their refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, sent them to Prison, where they were kept a long Time, lodging on the bare Boards without any Fire, and when Straw was brought them to lie on, it was taken away and given to the Felons. Of these Persons, so used, the first named six were Inhabitants of that Town, and the other three, Traders who came to the Mart, one of whom had a Family at Lincoln, another dwelt beyond Northampton, and the third, Benjamin Townend, was a Man of large Dealings, who suffered much in his Trade by this Confinement, having six Pack-horses standing at great Charges at an Inn, and much Goods, some of which were greatly damaged. Under this cruel Confinement they continued above five Months, and then

ANNO 1664. At a Sessions held on the 27th of the Month called July, the Oath was again tendered them in open Court, and upon their Refusal to take it, an Indictment was drawn up against them, but their Trial put off, and they were again committed to Prison, where leaving them to struggle with the Hardships of their Captivity, we proceed to relate the very hard Case of eight others of their Brethren, Sufferers at Yarmouth, as written and signed by themselves, viz.

"WE whole Names are underwritten, coming to Great-Yarmouth in Norfolk, about our lawful Occasions, (and one being put into that Harbour by contrary Wind, when he was returning to his Habitation in Holland) we were upon the First-day of the Week met together in a peaceable Manner, and not in the least to the Terror of the People, or to the Disturbance of the Peace of the Town or Kingdom; and having enjoyed our Meeting peaceably, and being in a Readiness to depart, at the very Instant of Time came in a Lieutenant with a Conflagle, together with diverse Soldiers and others that accompanied them, and they took the Names of most of the Men and Women that were present, but as for us that were Strangers, they carried us to the Main-Guard, where they kept us that Night, and the next Day we were carried before the Bayliffs of the Town, to whom we gave a good Account of the Occasion of our Coming to Town, and of our Determination of departing out of the Town so soon as our Bufinnes was dispatched, and that the Wind served (for five of us belonged to one Vessel that was gone..."
NORFOLK. 1664.

"come to the Town to take in Red-Herrings for the Straits) but whatsoever

we said in our Defence, it seemed to be little regarded by them.

"And when they had examined us a little they produced their grand Snare,

to suit, the Oath of Allegiance, which for Conscience-sake we could not

take, nor any other Oath whatsoever, whereupon they committed us to the

Common Goal, with a strict Order (as we were told several Times) that

none of our Friends should be permitted to come at us, nor that no Manner

of Provocation should be brought in unto us, and the Goaler being ready to

observe their Order, we were kept near upon eight Weeks to close, that in

all that Time the Door was not once opened by the Goaler's Order (that

we know of) to let in any Provocation to us, and we being shut up in an high

Chamber, were therefore so much the more traitified. And when the Bayliffs

were spoken to concerning the Goaler's severe Dealing with us, they or one

of them replied, that They would carry him out in what he did, and that we

should not have any Thing but what we had of the Goaler. Howbeit, after-

ward we had so much Privilege as to have our Victuals handed in at the

Door. We have now remained here above twenty three Weeks, and have

not yet been brought to any farther Trial. And we could say much of their

Cruelty towards us since we have been committed, but the Lord hath given

us Patience to bear the fame for his Truth's Stake, in which we remain

innocent Sufferers.

Yarmouth, the 14th of the
Seventh Month 1664.

" ROBERT RAYNE,  EDWARD ANDREWS,
  " JAMES CROW,  STEPHEN NICHOLS,
  " JOHN RENT,  EDWARD COXIER,
  " WILLIAM CATON,  JOHN HOBSON."

Leaving them in Prison, where the farther Time of their Continuance is
uncertain, we return to those nine Persons, already mentioned in this and the
preceding Year to be continued Prisoners at Lyn, where,

ANNO 1665. They were brought to Trial at the Sessions, held on the 2d of
the Month called April, upon an Indictment for refusing the Oath of Alle-
giance, when after a short Examination their Answers were recorded pro Con-
sesso, and the dreadful Sentence of Præmonstrance was pronounced against them, under
which they, cheerfully suffering for their Christian Testimony, returned to
Prison, where the cruel Goaler debarked them of the usual Liberty of Pri-
soners, for he closed up the Windows of their Room with Boards, so depriving
them of Light to work by, and in a great Miserie, of Air, inomuch that
one of them, Edward Shooter, through the Hardship of that close Confine-
ment, died there. This Goaler, Ralph Emerton, was a Person of a rugged,
morose, and mischievous Disposition, of which the following Instance is re-
corded, viz. As Anthony Pressan, one of the Prisoners, was standing behind
the heavy thick Door of the Goal, the Goaler came and threw the Door with
Violence against him, intending to have crushed him between that and a Stone
Wall, against which he had; but was providentially prevented by his sudden
perceiving it, and breaking with his Hands the Force of a Blow which might
have destroyed him. To those who saw the malicious Purpofe of the Goaler
therein, it was very observable, and made a deep Impression on their Minds,
whence, but a few Hours after, they saw the Contrivance of so much Harm to an
innocent Man, suddenly taken ill, and dead in his Chair.

About this Time Thomas Budder, Edward Major, William May, William
Wayner, John Dyfrance, Samuel Duncombe, Edward Monk, Peter Hewett, Tobias
Ree, Robert Green, William Bennet, David Read, Edmund Sewell, William Fal-
loesfield, Peter Gill, and John Rufft, were imprisoned at Norwich, having been
taken at their religious Meetings in that City, and sent to Goal for refusing
to Swear.

At the Quarter Sessions, held at Norwich Castle on the 20th of the
Month called February 1665, Henry Kettle jun. and Robert Eden, both of
Theford,
Norfolk.

ANNO 1666.

Henry Walker of Aylsham, imprisoned on an Execution for Tithes, died this year a Prisoner for his Tithes, and was committed to the National Worship on the Statute of Queen Elizabeth, and though utterly unable to pay that Fine, was taken from his Wife and three Children, and committed to Norwich Castle: As was John Heath, of Spald, fined in the like Sum for the same Cause. And for the same Cause abstaining themselves from the National Worship, John Booty, a blind Man of Stratton-Myles, and Elizabeth his Wife, suffered Imprisonment in Norwich Castle; as did also Samuel King of Barter.

ANNO 1667.

Joseph Harrison, Edmund Peckover, William Hempstall, Samuel Tubby, and Alice Williamson, having been prosecuted on Indictments for Neglecting the publick Worship in their respective Parish-Churches, were called, were committed to Prison. And in this Year Hilary James, of Southerton, was prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, and by an Attachment out of that Court, committed to Norwich Castle. And to the same Prison were also committed about the same Time, James Fulcher of Lamants, Peter Gill, and Nicholas Phillips, upon Prosecutions for Tithes.

ANNO 1668.

Thomas Berrier and Robert Berrier, both of Upwell, and Simon Gee, having been prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes, were by Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, dated the 15th of July this Year, committed to Prison; as was about the same Time, Francis Gardener, for the like conscientious Refusal to pay Tithes. And in the same Year, William Monk and his Wife, both very aged, were sent to Prison for their Nonconformity to the Manner of Worship by Law established.

ANNO 1670.

On the 29th of the Month called April, John Hubbard the Elder, of Stoke, had his Goods taken by Distreß, for his own and his Wife's Absence from the publick Way of Worship, to the Value of 30l.

After the coming out of the Convention-Act in this Year, great Spoil was made in this County, several bute Fellows taking up the Trade of Informing, and the Justices readily complying with their avaricious Purpoe by granting their Warrants for Distreß, by which were taken as follows, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Allen</td>
<td>Buxton, Goods worth</td>
<td>13 13 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Appleyard</td>
<td>Saxlingham</td>
<td>13 13 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Bacon</td>
<td>North-Walsham, and Andrew Banham, of Barningham</td>
<td>0 18 o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Barber</td>
<td>Giffing</td>
<td>40 o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bishop</td>
<td>Wymondham</td>
<td>0 11 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Brown</td>
<td>Fritten, and Elizabeth Bidwell, of Tixby</td>
<td>7 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Booty</td>
<td>Stratton-Myles</td>
<td>21 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Dornier</td>
<td>Saxlingham</td>
<td>11 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Genty</td>
<td>Hempenball</td>
<td>51 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Goodwin</td>
<td>Saxlingham</td>
<td>7 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Harrison</td>
<td>Fakenham</td>
<td>31 1 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Halls</td>
<td>Stotfold</td>
<td>8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Hall</td>
<td>Saxlingham</td>
<td>27 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wade</td>
<td>Fawry</td>
<td>32 13 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Southgate</td>
<td>Tawfords</td>
<td>29 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vol. I. 61 Carr. over 272 2 8

* John Booty had been blind about twenty Years.
About this Time William Barber, of Geffing, was committed to Prison on a
Significant of Excommunication procured by the Priest of that Parish, who also
acted the Part of an Informer against him for being at the Meeting, for which he
was fined as is before mentioned. Of those who were active in molesting
religious Meetings, about Thetford, was one Captain Cropsey, without Warrant
from the Civil Magistrate, would attempt to disperse the Assemblies by
Force of Arms: And when they asked for his Commissio n so to do, he shewed
them his Rapier: And one of them not going at his Command, he beat him on

* Lake Linth had all his Beds taken away, with other Goods, so that himself, his Wife
and Children, were constrained to lodge on Straw in the col d Winter Season.
+ The said John Allen was also sent to Goal by the following Minimus, viz.

---

To the Keeper of the King's Goal
at the Castle of Norwich, or to
his Deputy in his Absence.
on the Head with his Stick, and kick him on the Back, to the endangering of his Life, so that he was fick for a considerable Time after.

On the 10th of the Month called July this Year, two drunken Informers, Wright and Spendlove, (one of whom in his Cups had faid, We will eat of the Fat, and drink of the Sweet, and the Rogues [the Quakers] fhall pay for all.) came to the Meeting at Norwich, and having procured a Warrant, caufed William Wayner, Thomas Buddery, Anthony Alexander, John Ruff, Edward Monk, Anne Whitlock, Thomas Plunderfield, Isaac Gos, and Robert Miles, to go with them before the Mayor. As they paflèd the Street, the People asked, Who were the Informers? Some of the Friends anfwered, These are the Informers, pointing to them. Upon which the People expreffed some Diſlike of their Practice. Hence those Informers took Occafion, and complained to Augufin Briggs, Mayor, and Francis Bacon, Steward, that they were in Danger, and afraid of the People. Whereupon the Mayor fet five of the Friends to Prifon by the following Mittimus, viz.

"Norwich fs.

WE fend you herewith the Bodies of Thomas Buddery Woolcomber, John Ruff Sawyer, Edward Monk Woolcomber, William Wayner Bodlince-maker, and Anthony Alexander Tanner. These are therefore in his Majesty's Name, to will and require you to receive and keep them in your Custody, till they fhall severally find sufficient Sureties for their several Appearances at the next General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden for this City aforesaid, or be otherwife lawfally discharged. And hereof fail not at your Peril. Given under our Hands and Seals the 10th of July, in the 22d Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second, Amongst. Dom. 1670.

To the Constables of St. Peter's of Mancraft, in the City afore-foaid, to convey to the Keeper of the Common Gaol, to receive the faid Perfons according to this Warrant.

Although this Mittimus expreffed no fuch Caufe of Commitment, yet a Bill of Indictment was drawn up againft them for a Riot, and prefented to the Grand Jury, but they refufed to find it. As for Anne Whitlock, at whose Houfe the Meeting was, they fined her 20l, but her Goods not being worth fo much, Part of that Sum was levied on others, according to the Direction of the Warrant, which was as follows, viz.

"Norwich fs.

WHEREAS Anne Whitlock, of the Parish of St. Edwerm in this City aforefoaid, Widow, doth stand duly convicted before us Augufin Briggs and Francis Bacon, two of his Majesty's Juflices of this City aforefoaid, for wittingly and willinglyuffering an unlawful Afeembly and Convivetable to be holden in her Houfe upon Sunday the 10th of this Inftant July, contrary to the Statute in that Behalf lately made and provided, and thereupon flands fined by us the Sum of twenty Pounds for this her first Offence against the faid Act.

These are therefore in his Majesty's Name to will and require you, and every of you, forthwith to levy the faid Sum of twenty Pounds by Diffrefs and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of the faid Anne Whitlock, rendering to her the Overplus. And if she fhall not have fufficient Goods and Chattels, whereby the faid twenty Pounds may be levied, then to certify the fame unto us, that
Soon after were taken by Distresses for Meetings in the said City, as follows, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From John Defrance, Goods worth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Alexander</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Waymer</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Duncomb</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Buddery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Whitlock</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Samuel Duncomb and Anthony Alexander appealed to the Quarter Sessions, but found no Redrefs, the Mayor and Steward not suffering the Witnesses against them to be produced to their Faces, but the Records of the Court, which had been sworn to in their Absence, were taken for Evidence against them; nor were they allowed any Copy of those Records before their Trial. They apprehended themselves to be very unjustly used, and represented the Hardship of their Case in the following Letter to the Mayor, Steward, and Court of Aldermen, viz.

"Friends,

Our Oppression is more than we ought always to bear in Silence: You cannot be ignorant how some of us have suffered several Ways, sometimes in our Assemblies by the rude Multitude, sometimes by Imprisonment, and sometimes by those called Ecclesiastical Courts.

And now we are upon the Brink of Ruin by the Loss of our Goods, &c. whereby we are made harbourers in our own Houses, and the Widows and the Fatherless have been forced to wander from Place to Place for a Night's Lodging, which caused Tears to trickle down the Cheeks of the Fatherless Children, which has even melted our Bowels to behold. And what would you have us to do? Do you think we are only willful, and resolve to be? Do you think these Things are pleasing to our own Wills (as we are Creatures compacted with Flesh and Blood, as you also are) thus to suffer? The Lord be Witnesses in this Cafe whether it be so, (as sometimes some of you upbraid us) or whether it be not, because that Impulse he has upon our Souls and Confidences confines us to wait upon him, (according to his Light made manifest in us) to regulate, reform, and lead into the Life of his Son. And for our thus Waiting upon him in the Spirit of our Minds, have we deeply suffered.

And some upon the late Act have made themselves Informers and Witnesses against us, (Parties and Witnesses both) who would Swear upon Supplication, and falsely for their Advantage: And yet their Oaths were allowed in our Absence: And when some of us addressed our selves to the Mayor, this was his Answer, He could not help us, but advised us to make our Appeal; and when it was answered, It may be he would take Offence against us for it, he answered, No, be he wist it might take Effect. But when it came to

* The Informers had sworn that Anthony Alexander was at a Meeting, though they had not seen him there.
Surely The were Lord in And Or it in O Well, the for highly K outward "You the And Does So have It not But you the was Law And; for upon For" because must good (according to Severity, People proceed you a this there it's righteousness. According to we find it, we must it, when we have deliberated upon it, whether we committed Fact against the Law or no. Or is that the Fact, being at an Houfe above five? Does the Act forbid that? O you unjust Judges, would you be thus dealt with your felves? Think you it not enough for us to suffer the Penalty of the Act when we do an Exercife that it forbids, but you will make us suffer before, fupposing we intended it? Do you deal thus by Felons? If they be taken in a Place where they have iten, and you fuppose they intended to have done it again, do you punifh them upon Sup- position of their Intentions? Surely no. But do you not punifh us because you fuppofe we intended to wait upon God (which is not Evil) though we did not speak one Word? Is there not a Complaint upon Record against thofe who made Men Offenders for a Word? And you make us fo for none at all. Did you think with your felves, we muft have fuffered from others if we had not from you, and that we had as good from you? If it muft have been fo, we had rather it had been fo for your Sakes, for rarely the Hand of the Lord will be shortly ftreched forth against you for thefe unjust Proceedings. The Severity of the Law pretended against us, you would have executed, but you would not let us enjoy the Mercy of it, or what Relief it affords. Would you be willing to be dealt fo by in the fame Cafe? The Rod that the Lord fuffers to lie upon our Backs now, it will be but just you should feel it upon yours. Think upon that: And then who will you have to plead for you? For we have done you no Wrong, nor never in- tended it, the Lord knows. So we have not given you just Caufe thus to proceed againft us. And your pretending there is a Law againft us, and you were forced to proceed thereby, will not hide your Enmity by which you have acted againft us; for you go contrary thereunto by punifhing us when there is no Exercife committed or pretended contrary to the Act. And you carried it fo highly againft us, that thofe we employed to plead in the CAufe, we perceive, were afraid of your Diſpleafure, and fo were subordinate to your Wills, and thereby would not plead it fully according to their Judg- ments. And we were ignorant we might speak in our Cafe our felves, (according to Law) having retained them to plead it for us. So we have suffered on every Hand: Well, we do fee there is none to plead our Caufe in this Matter but the Lord, who will certainly do it in his own Time: And when he utters his Voice by his Judgments upon you, then fhall you know, it's a fearful Thing to fall into the Hands of the Living God, with whom it is a righteous Thing to recompenfe Tribulation to them that trouble fuch as do them no Wrong. And have not you gone about to take the Staff out of the Lord's Hand, and prejudiced to intercome upon his Prerogative, viz. to punifh People for the Medication of their Hearts and Spirits, by Prætence of your outward Law, when they do no outward Exercife in Words or Actions? And do you not think the Lord will arije againft you for it, and be terrible to you in the End, if you do not repent? You have been Presidents in this Cafe, which tends to the Ruin of many, and fo you have the more to anſwer; but we with you may find Mercy from the great Judge of all the Earth, though we did not from you. But you must also expect Judgment, and that with Severity, if you do not speedily repent, and give Testimony thereof in Words and Deeds. And therefore be not high-minded, but fear; for the Lord can quickly blast your Honour, and difperfe your Riches. And Woe to them that iSpoil when they were not iPoiled, (or encourage them that feek fo to do) furely the Lord's Hand you will feel heavy for their Things. We
"Samuel Duncomb,  
"Anthony Alexander.

"Norwich is.

These are in his Majesty's Name to will and require you to take into your Custody Samuel Duncomb and Anthony Alexander, and them falsely keep, until they shall find good Sureties for their Appearance at the next Sessions, for scandalous Expressions against Mr. Mayor, and Mr. Steward, and the Court of Aldermen, and that they in the mean Time be of the good Behaviour: And hereof fail not. This 11th of January 1670.

To the Keeper of the Common Prison in the said City.  
"Augt. Briggs, Mayor."

Samuel Duncomb, being in Prison, sent a second Letter to the Magistrates, being as follows, viz.

"Magistrates!

As I know I ought not to feign a Love with Diffimulation to thun Sufferings, so I know I ought not to let Sufferings extinguish that which is without, as it hath not, though I cannot write to you so as to please you: I confess, I wish I could say You are far from Oppression: And it grieves me that I must on the Contrary say, You manifested your Forwardness to strengthen the Oppressors, rather than to relieve the Oppressed, when, according to legal Proceedings you could not have done any otherwise, if you had given us those Advantages the Law doth allow: But you put us by having the Evidence vitia voce, according to the ancient Trial of Juries, and put us upon disproving that which was sworn in our Absence, and would not grant us a Copy of it before our Trial, that we might know thereby what we had to defend, but at our Trial we must disprove that we knew not what before, or lose our Goods, so just surprized us: As if you had intended it on purpose to be a Snare for us. And for complaining thereof to be unjust, our Liberties are taken from us, our Trades and Credits exposed to utter Ruin, whereby you have added Oppression to Oppression.

If it be hard to you to bear the laying those Things before you, you may consider what it is to bear the Suffering of them, viz. Loss of Goods, whereby we have been forced to lodge in Straw; Loss of Liberty, Spoil of Trade, Spoil of Credits, and the Detriment that you know accrues to young Tradesmen thereby. So that we are unable to maintain our aged Parents, and Relations, and Others, as we did help to do when we enjoyed them. Is it not strange that the Steward should appear so tender-hearted toward Felons, as to declare openly, It is better to err in Mercy than in Judgment; and be so hard to us as to err in Judgment thus to the ruinning of us. I remember I have read, that King Charles the First, in his Sufferings exprest, that he was sensible there was nothing worse than Legal Tyranny, that is, Oppression under Pretence of the Execution of a Law, for you know Tyranny is not legal. And it may be judged how averse he was to it, by his Judges Proceeding (no doubt by
CHAP. 26. of the People called QUAKERS.

499

by his Directions) in the Trial of John Lilburne (at Oxford I think it was)
who was active against the King in hostile Arms: Yet the Judges gave him
all the Advantages he could take for the Preservation of his Life, whereby he
did obtain his Deliverance: By which the King was more honoured, than if his
Judges had taken away Lilburne's Life, by hindering him of his Advantages.
And we are not pedantic Sectaries, or diabolical Persons to the King, nor ever
were, nor can be so proved, whose Practices only the late Act takes hold of,
and not the Practices of any other Persons, as you may clearly understand, if
you please to peril the Preamble of it. So leaving these Things to your
tender Consideration, I remain

" Your Prifoner

" SAMUEL DUNCUMB.

" P. S. I believe some of the Justices, that sat in Court at our Trial, were
not satisfied with the Proceedings therein, yet insomuch as they were silent,
they cannot be excluded."

ANNO 1672. The following Persons, being comprehended in the King's
Letters Patent under the great Seal of England, were this Year discharg'd out
of Prison in this County, viz. Edward Stone, Nicholas Russon, Henry Keill, Edmund Rack, Thomas Cockerill, Robert Eden, Thomas Marford, Robert Gower,
Edward Bentley, Joseph Harrison, Edmund Pattefon, Mary Ciracle, Anne
Holloways, Lewis Gedge, Thomas Watson, and William Hempfell.

ANNO 1674. Remarkable in this Year were the Sufferings of Joseph
Harrison, a Butcher, dwelling in or near Fakenham: This Man, notwithstanding
the Severity of the Law, and its rigorous Execution, ceas'd not to admit
religious Meetings to be held in his House, and endured with Christian Patience
the Penalties of his so doing, though often repeated; for on the 31st of the
Month called August, the Parochial Officers, with a Warrant from Sir Christopher
Caliborpe, a Judge of the Peace, took from him a Bullock, and five Sheepe,
worth 51. and about three Days after, they took from his Stall in the Market,
Beef worth 11. 12s. On the 16th of September they took out of his Orchard
three fat Bullocks worth 9l. And on the 23rd, a fat Bullock worth 3l. 10s.
On the 14th of October, two Bullocks worth 6l. And on the 28th, a Milch
Cow worth 50s. And soon after that, an Horse and a Mare worth 4l. And in
the Months called January and February the same Year, they fized at three
everal Times his Meat in the Market, to the Value of 3l. 7s. 6d.

In this Year also, Edward Pickling, of Trunk, was committed to Prison for
refusing to pay Tithes, at the Suit of Robert Thicklow, Priest of the same Parish.

ANNO 1675. Thomas Marford was presented at the Quarter Sessions; a
Copy of which Premissment is as follows.

" City of Norwich, and County
of the fame, 1675.

BE it remembered, that Joseph Tenison, Gent. as well for our Lord the
King, as for the Poor of the Parish of St. Peter's of Manorcraft in the
City aforesaid, as for himself in this Behalf, in his proper Person coneth
here in Court of our Lord the King, of the General Sessions of the Peace
and Oyer and Terminer, holden at Guild-hall, in the City aforesaid, on Mon-
day being the 12th Day of July, in the 27th Year of our Sovereign Lord
Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and
Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. before John Mayer, Mayor,
and Francis Bacon, Esq; Steward of the same City, and other his Allocates,
affigned Justices of the Peace of the City aforesaid, and County of the same
City, to be kept; and also to hear and determine diverse Felonies and Tref-
passes, and other evil Deeds perpetrated in the City aforesaid, and County

of NORFOLK. 1670.

Release of
Prisoners.

Sufferings of
J. Harrison.

imprisonment
of E. Pick-
ings.

of T. Mar-
ford.
A Collection of the Sufferings

NORFOLK. 1675.

of the fame. For as well for our Lord the King, and the Poor aforesaid, as for himself, giveth the Court here to understand, and be informed, that Thomas Murford, late of the aforesaid Parifh of St. Peter, of Mancrafts, in the City aforesaid, and County of the fame City, Yeoman, who for one Year left part, before the Day of the exhibiting this Information, was an Inhabitant within the Parifh aforesaid, and by the whole Time aforesaid was of the Age of sixteen Years and above: And that the said Thomas Murford, from the firft Day of April, in the abovefai'd 27th Year of the Reign of our now faid Lord the King, until the second DAY of July in the Year aforesaid, viz. by three Months next following after the aforesaid firft Day of April, did not repair to his Parifh-Church in the Parifh aforesaid, nor to any other Church, Chapel, nor ufual Place of Common-prayer, and divine Service, on any Lord's Days, or other Days, ordained and ufed to be kept as Holidays, happening between the aforesaid firft Day of April and the aforesaid second Day of July, but voluntarily and obtinately hath forbidden the fame by the Space of three Months, the aforesaid Thomas Murford not having a lawful or reafonable Excufe or Impediment for his Abfence, contrary to the Form of the Statutes in the Parliament at Westminster, in the County of Middlefe, holden in the Years of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, late Queen of England, &c. the 1ft and 23d in that Cafe made and provided, by which the faid Thomas Murford, by Virtue of the Statute aforesaid, made in the 23d Year of the Reign of the said Queen, hath forfeited to our now faid Lord the King, to the Poor of the Parifh of St. Peter, of Mancraft aforesaid, and to the aforesaid Joseph Tenifon, fixty Pounds of lawful Money of England, viz. twenty Pounds for every Month of the aforesaid three Months: Upon which the faid Joseph Tenifon requireth of the faid Thomas Murford, for our faid Lord the King, for the Poor of the Parifh of St Peter's of Mancraft aforesaid, and for himself, the aforesaid fixty Pounds by the faid Thomas Murford to as aforesaid forfeited. Whereupon the faid Joseph Tenifon, who as well prayeth a third Part, according to the Form of the Statue made in the faid 23d Year, as well for our faid Lord the King, and the Poor aforesaid, as for himself, prayeth the Advice of the Court here in the Premises, and due Procefs of Law to be made against the faid Thomas Murford, &c.

The faid Joseph Tenifon was sworn here in full Court, according to the Statue.


Thus commenced a vexatious Prosecution; of the Issue of which we have not a particular Account.

In like Manner also Samuel Duncomb was prosecuted for abfenting himself from the publifie Worship.

In this Year John Norris and Henry Peece, of North-Walsham, were imprifoned for Tithes, at the Suit of Esq. Brether. Also John Hart and Matthew Bacon were committed to Prifon for Demands of small Tithes and Easter-Offerings, at the Suit of Thomas Clendon, Prieff of North-Walsham, whole Demand from one of them amounted to no more than 5 d. per Annum. Also Francis Gardener, of Freesbyhall, was prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, at the Suit of Christopher Burrill, Prieff, and committed to Norwich Castle.

Joseph Harrison, who fuffered to much Spoil of his Goods in the laft Year, had taken from him also in this Year, by eighteen ferveral Seizures of Beef in the Market, to the Value of 18 l. 19s. 8d. He also fuffered Diftrefs of an Horfe, Hay, and Houfhold Goods, to the Value of 7 l. 5 s.

In October this Year, upon the Information of John Gibbs, Prieff of Geffing, William Barber of that Place was convicted for a Meeting at his Houfe, and fined 20 l. for which he had his Goods feized to the Value of 50 l. though himself was then in Prifon at the fame Prieff's Suit for Tithes.

ANO
CHAP. 26. of the People called QUAKERS.

ANNO 1676. About this Time many Warrants, upon Informations given of religious Meetings, were granted by the Justices, Caliborpe, Bedingfield, Crew, and others, by which were taken, at or near Fakenham,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Goods</th>
<th>L.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From the Widow Hemphill, thirty five Sheep worth</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Hill, seven Cows, a Mare, two Horses, Cloth, and Money, to the Value of</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Southgate, of Tayford, two Cows, a Mare, and other Goods, worth</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathanael Urin, of Walsingham, two Mares, Yarn, Tobacco, and other Goods, worth</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Kirby, of Holt, Goods worth</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of the Persons last named were poor, and the Diffreses made on them, though of no great Value, yet extended to deprive them of their necessary Household Utensils, and such other Things as in their low Circumstances, were not easy to be recovered. But peculiarly grievous were the following Cafes, viz.

The Wife of Francis Larder, frequented the Meetings of the People called Quakers, though he himself was not of that Persuasion: But for her Offence he was fined, and the Officers took away a Rug, Blanket, and Bolster, worth 15s. She fell perilling in her religious Course, her Husband was again fined; but when the Officers came the second Time to detain them, they found his Wife sick in Bed, and little Goods in the House, whereupon they reported to the Justice accordingly, and that the Woman was likely to die. But the Justice, whom no Circumstance could move to Compassion, ordered them to go and take the Bed from under her, which Command was prevented from being put in Execution by the poor Woman's Death that Night. She was, with her Husband's Consent, at her Desire, buried in the Burying-Ground of her Friends, the Quakers: The Parish-Priest and his Clerk, not being paid their customary Fees, expressed their Indignation by an unual Piece of Inhumanity; for after the Corps had been interred several Days, one Thomas Breland and his Wife were induced to caufe their Servant Richard Tendrick, and another Person, whose Name was Robert Bloom, to take up the Corps out of the Grave; in doing which they broke the Coffin, which they tied together, and then carried to the Market-place at Fakenham, and let it down near Edmund Peckover's Door, to the Amazement of the People, who were grieved to see so inhuman an Action: For which no Cause was assigned, but the Offence of paying Fees, pretended to be due where nothing had been done.

Thomas Watson, a very poor Man, who by hard Labour supported his Wife and five small Children, was fined for being at a Meeting. The Officers, pitying his Circumstances, reported to the Justice that the Man had little in the House, except the Bed he and his Family lay on. The hard-hearted Magistrate ordered them to take his Bed, which they did the next Day, and left him and his Family to lodge on Straw. His indigntious Wife, after this, endeavouring to help maintain her Children, by baking a little Bread and selling it in the Market, the Officers made a Seizure even of that, at one Time to the Value of 19s. and at another Time to the Value of 14s. These Infiances shew, that nothing is more destructive of Humanity than a furious and ignorant Zeal: This was further exemplified in the Case of Peter Wynne, a Man too poor, that the Goods they took from him, worth but 8s. were the principal Part of the Furniture of his House.

Vol. I. 6 L. William
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

NORFOLK.

1676.

William Barber, of Gissing, was continued in Prison for Tithes, where he had lain seven Years at the Suit of John Gibbs his Parish-Priest, a Professor to im-

placeable as to say, that he had taken Care, in Case of his own Death, that Barber

should not be released. An Expression denoting a fixed Malice, as contrary to

Christian Charity, as Darkness to Light.

Jonathan Booty, after a Prosecution in the County Court for Tithes, at the

Suit of Christopher Reeve, Priest of Stratton-Mary, had taken from him for

Tithes four Cows worth 18 l.

Thomas Matthews, of East-Dereham, was imprisoned for Tithes in Norwich

Castle at the Suit of Richard King, an Impropiator, in which Imprisonment

he died on the 7th of November this Year: His Wife, who affectionately attended

him in the cold unhealthy Prison, contracted thereby a Fit of Sick-

ness, of which she died on the 17th of the next Month.

There dwelt at Budeham, in this County, one Robert Tillet, an ancient

Man, very weak and consumptive, whom some of his Friends came to visit

in his Sicknes: Two Informers, observing this, crept into their Company;

and while they were sitting together, the sick Man spake a few Words to his

Friends concerning his own Experience of the Work of Religion. This the

Informers swore to be a Conventicle, and the sick Man was fined 20 l. for

which they took away six of his Cows. About the same Time they took from

Robert Peartree, whom they had impoverished by former Seizures, the Re-

mainder of his Household Goods, and after that, the very Tools and Utensils

belonging to his Trade.

For Meetings at Tivetshall, were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>John Money, a Mare, Cow, and Bedding, worth</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Money, six Cows, a Mare, an Heifer,</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Wood, worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Margaret Money, Widow, her Bedding, and two</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cows, worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Hunt, two Mares, and a Cart, worth</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Satterthwait, Pewter worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Mills, Yarn, Cloth, Looms, &amp;c. worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Goodwin, two Cows and a Bull, worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Titney, two Cows worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And from William Cattanes, a poor Man,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>whom it would have been Charity to have</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>relieved, a Table worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For a Meeting at Snare’s-Hill, taken</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Edward Rack, of Rayford, a Cow worth</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Heves, of Gaythorp, three Cows worth</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

97 14 4

For Meetings at the House of John Paterson, of Cockly-Clay near Swaffham,

were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From the said John Paterson, two Hundred Sheep, and other Goods, worth</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From John Hubbard, Cloth and Bays</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zachary Mansman, Goods worth</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

129 12 0

Violent in this Year were the Proceedings at Norwich, as appears by the

following Infances,

When the Officers came to Anthony Alexander’s House to make Distrefls, and

took away Goods worth 17 l. 19s. One of them, Erasmus Cooper, said to

Alexander’s
Alexander's Wife, that he was come to seize all they had, and would not leave them a Bed to lie on. They brake the Doors with a Pickax, and behaved so desperately, that some Neighbours went at the Sight of it. They charged Alexander's Man to help them, and being told how unreasonable it was to require a Servant to take away his Master's Goods; one of them curtly answer'd, They are our Goods.

In like Manner, the Officers making Distraint on the Goods of Samuel Duncomb, brought with them to his House one Tomlinson, an impudent Informer, and the common Hangman. They tarried there several Days and Nights, and kept Samuel's Wife, then big with Child, a Prisoner, suffering her to speak to no Body, and admitting none of the Neighbours to come near her. One of the Informers was so insolent as to say, I'll make the Mayor wait upon us as often as I please. The Goods they took at that Time from Samuel Duncomb were valued at 42l. 19s.

With like Severity they entred into the Houfe of Thomas Murford, in his Absence, and took away four Pieces of Broad-cloth, and twelve Pieces of Linen, worth about 40l. At his coming Home, he appealed to the Quarter Sessions, but the Recorder, his Adversary, carried the Cause against him, and also committed him to Prison. When he enquired the Cause of his Commitment, the Recorder answered, You shall know that afterward. Thus arbitrarily committed, he remained close Prisoner about eighteen Weeks. The said Thomas Murford and Samuel Duncomb, within the Space of three Months, had Goods taken from them, for their religious Meetings, to the Value of 220l. 19s. About the fame Time were taken, for the same Cause, from Robert Hutchinson, John Sharper, John Edelman, and John Defrance, Goods worth 1l. 10s. 2d.

On the 17th of the Month called July this Year, Thomas Atkins was taken out of a Meeting at Norwich, and carried before the Mayor, who tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing to Swear, committed him to Prison.

ANNO 1677. Henry Goddard, for refusing to pay Tithes, was prosecuted in the County Court by Christopher Reeve, Priest of Stratton-Mary, and had three Cows taken from him worth 9l. In the same Year Thomas Tyrell was prosecuted to an Outlawry for 6l. demanded for Tithes, at the Suit of Thomas Crabb, Priest, and was imprisoned at Norwich seventeen Weeks: His Cattle also were distrained to the Value of about 30l. and afterward, on an Execution for the same Tithe, were taken from him eight Cows, four Hogs, two Mares, a Colt, and Linen-Yarn, to the farther Value of 48l. So that for Tithes claimed worth but 6l. he sustained the Loss of his Goods to thirteen Times that Value, and also the Imprisonment of his Person. Hardships intolerationable, had not been alleviated by the Testimony of a good Conscience, supporting the Sufferer under the Weight of such Oppression.

For a Meeting at the Houfe of Edward Mills, in Runball, were taken

| From John Parker, a Mare, Colt, Hay, and Wood, worth | 7 5 o |
| John Age, two Milch Cows, an Horfe, and Mare, worth | 12 0 o |
| Stephen Gooch, two Cows and a Calfe, worth | 7 0 o |
| William Stonack, two Cows and a Calfe, worth | 9 0 o |
| **35 5 o** |

ANNO 1678. Daniel Phillips, of Steek-Ferry, was committed to Prison for refusing to pay small Tithes, at the Suit of Jeremiah Covel and Robert Covel, Tithe-farmers. And Nicholas Phillips was yet continuing in Prison, where he had been above ten Years, at the Suit of Edward Barnard of Dis. There were also remaining in Prison, for their Testimony against Tithes, Matthew King, Stephen Wicks, William King, and Richard Raine, of whom the former two had then been Prisoners about seventeen Years, the Third about fifteen Years, and the Latter almost nine Years. Also Francis Gardener, after about three

| Long Imprisonment for Tithes. | Dillileges for Meeting. | Proscription for Tithes |
three years Confinement for Tithes, at the Suit of Christopher Burrel, Priest of Tivetshall, was taken with a violent Fit of Sicknens, and when his Life was in apparent Danger, Application was made to his Professor to grant him a little Liberty, but he refused it; so that he died under close Confinement on the 7th of December this Year.

In this Year also Joseph Harrison, several Times before mentioned, suffered, for Meetings, nine several Seizures of Beef, and Hides in the Marker, to the Value of 7l. 18s. And in the same Year, the Officers also went three several Times to his House, broke open his Shop-doors, and took thence Beef, Tallow, and Hides, worth 9l. 10s. The Officers, who made these Seizures, rendered neither Account nor Overplus to the Sufferer; they usually sold the Meat among themselves, and some of them would fit tipping with Watt the Informer most Part of the Night. Some of the Justices also would convict upon a slender Information; for Instance, Justice Caltbop granted a Warrant for Distresses, for a Meeting at Joseph Harrison’s House, upon the Oaths of Watt and his Wife, who swore that they saw certain Persons come out of the Gate.

It happened in this Year, that Edmund Peckover, a Shopkeeper of Fakenham, an ancient Man, was chosen Overseer of the Poor of that Parish. Now it was usual with the Justices when they granted Warrants for Distresses, to direct them to the Constables, Overseers, and Churchwardens, of the Place. Accordingly Edmund was called on to assist in selling some Goods, taken by Distresses from a Neighbour of his own Perdition, which he refused to do, alleging, that he was lame, and not able to sell his own Goods: This he spoke in the Hearing of Watt the Informer’s Wife, and another Woman who had been twice whipt for Theft. These Women reported to Justice Hilliard, that Edmund had said, He would not sell stolen Goods: Upon this the Justice sent his Warrant for him, and after some Conference told him, That in regard of his Age he would dismiss him, if he would promise to execute the next Warrant of that Kind. To which he answered, I may not do my Neighbour such an Injury: Wherefore the Justice fined him 5l. and issued a Warrant for Distresses, by which his Goods were taken away to the Value of 24l. 3s. 6d. The Form of which Warrant was as follows, viz.

"Norfolk is.

W H E R E A S it stands convicted before me, one of his Majesty’s Justices of the Peace in this County, by the Oath of two Witnesses, as well as by the Notoriety of the Thing it self, that Edmund Peckover, of the Parish of Fakenham in the County aforesaid, hath witnysing and willingly omitted, and peremptorily refused to execute or assist in the Execution of a Warrant upon the Goods of Joseph Harrison, of the Parish and County aforesaid, for that the said Joseph Harrison did suffer an unlawful Meeting or Conventicle in his Dwelling-house, in Fakenham aforesaid, he the said Edmund being Overseer for the Poor in the said Parish, and hath for his Omission forfeited 5l. according to the Statute, intituled, An Act for preventing and suppressing of Conventicles. These are in his Majesty’s Name to will and require you forthwith to levy upon the Goods and Chattels of the said Edmund Peckover the Sum of five Pounds by Distresses and Sale, rendering the Overplus to the said Edmund, and to return the said five Pounds to me, to be disposed of as the Law directs. Given under my Hand and Seal at Carlton this 19th of February, in the 30th Year of his Majesty’s Reign. 1678.

To Francis Page and Thomas Jarret, Constables; Mr. Robert Sheldrake and Thomas Breeland, Churchwardens; Robert Borlton and Henry Gegney, Overseers.

The
The said Edmund Peckover was a close Attender of religious Meetings during the Heat of Persecution, and had his Goods often distracted by Warrants grounded on the Act against Convictibles, by which upon several Informations against himself, his Wife, and Son, he had taken from him at several Times, in Goods and Money out of his Shop, to the Value of 70l. and upwards.

In this Year also, for Meetings at Tarmouth, were taken from Thomas Fuller, his Bed, and Bed-clothes, worth 12l. And from William Wayner, Goods worth 15l.

In the same Year John Hubbard, Elizabeth his Wife, and John Hubbard their Son, were prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court, and excommunicated, for Absence from the National Worship; as were also for the same Cause, David Phillips and Elizabeth his Wife, of Stock-jerry; John Pettenet and Elizabeth his Wife, of Cockley-Cley; Bartholomew Healid and Margery his Wife, of Shipdham.

John Lawrence and John High, of Wramblingham, were prosecuted on the 23d of Q. Eliz. for not going to their Parish-Church, and suffered a long Imprisonment for the same. And for the like Cause, John Norris was imprisoned on a Writ de Excommunicatio capiendi, and continued Prisoner till he died.

ANNO 1679. Thomas Fuller and John Spil, by both of Midworte, were imprisoned for Titles on Writs de Excommunicatio capiendi, at the Suit of David Scargill, Prior of that Parish.

Edmund Peckover, prosecuted on an old Statute for 12d. each Sunday, for Absence from his Parish-Church, had taken from him on that Account, Goods worth 6l. 5s.

ANNO 1680. The aforesaid Edmund Peckover was prosecuted on the Statute, made against Popish Recusants, for 20l. per Month, for not going to the publick Worship, concerning which the following Account was given in a Letter from his Son Joseph Peckover, bearing Date, October the 19th, 1680, viz.

"Our Adversaries are wholly bent to ruin us: they have distracted for 120l. for the King's Use, as they say, upon the Statute of 20l. a Month, and have taken above forty Pieces of Seriges and Stuffes, some whole, and some cut; also seventeen Pieces of Linen Cloth, Calicoes, and Scotch Cloth, but would not let us measure any, that we know not what they amount to; so we have shut up Shop to secure our Creditors, and if there be no Likelihood of a Stop to their Proceedings, we intend to keep open Shop no more; but to pay where it is owing. One Samuel Verden, the Under-Sheriff, with three of his Bayliffs have done it. They also say, They will have my Father to Prison, though he be very weak."

About the same Time, James Denton, John Reeve, and others, were prosecuted on the same Statute; and James Denton's Malt-house was seized on for the Sum of 200l. pretended to be due from him to the King.

Toward the Conclusion of the last Year, viz. on the 21st of the Month called March, George Whitehead and Thomas Burr were taken at a Meeting in Norwich: The Manner of their being apprehended was rude and uncivil; for one Christopher Nobis, Clerk of Gregory's Parish, came into the Meeting, pushing on each Side with his Elbrows, and bruck John Greedy such a Blow on his Breast, as made it fore for several Days after; also Charles Alden, a Vintner, and one of the Singing-Men at the Cathedral, rushed in, calling out, Here's Sons of Wores: Here's free Hundred Sons and Daughters of Wores: The Church-Doors stand open, but they'll be hanged before they will come there. And whilst George Whitehead was speaking, he cried out, Full down that Puppy-Dog, why do you suffer him to stand there prating? These Petrons, and others, made much Disturbance in the Meeting, till at length one of the Sheriffs came, and required George Whitehead and Thomas Burr to go with him, and he conducted them to the Goal-Door, and there left them: After about two Hours Detention there, they were had before Francis Bacon, the Recorder, who told them, They must either pay down a Fine of 20l. each, or go to Prison. He also asked them, Whether they would take the Oath of Allegiance? They answered, They could not take any Oath for Conscience-fake. He then told them, that
NORFOLK. 1680.

W H E R E A S George Whitehead, of the Parth of St. Botolph in London, Grocer, and Thomas Burr, of Ward in the County of Hartford, Malter, have this Day assembled together with several other Persons, in Disturbance of the publick Peace, and against the Laws of this Realm, and being required to find Sureties for their respective Appearance at the next general Sessions of the Peace, to be holden for the said City and County, to answer the Premises, which they refused to do. These are therefore required to receive and keep the said George Whitehead and Thomas Burr in the Common Goal for the City and County aforesaid, until they shall be discharged by due Order of Law, and hereof fall not: Given under my Hand and Seal the 21st Day of March, Anno Dom. 1679.

To the Constables of the Ward of West-Wymer, and to either of them to convey, and to the Keeper of the Common Goal aforesaid, to receive and keep the said George Whitehead and Thomas Burr, according to this Warrant.

Two Days after their Commitment, the Recorder issued a second Warrant, as follows, viz.

W H E R E A S George Whitehead and Thomas Burr were lately sent by my Warrant, unto the County Goal for the City and County aforesaid, for being sedulously assembled, with some hundreds of other disloyal Persons, against the publick Peace, and in Contempt of the Laws and Government of this Realm. Now for that the said George Whitehead and Thomas Burr are suspected Persons, and Strangers to this City aforesaid, and being unwilling to declare that Duty, which they and every true and well-affected Subject ought to bear, by Bond of Allegiance to our gracious King, they did severally refuse to take and pronounce the Oath of Obedience to the King's Majesty, duly tendered unto them, and after they were severally required to do the same by me. There are therefore in his Majesty's Name, to will and command you to keep the said George Whitehead and Thomas Burr in the Common Goal for the said City and County, without Bail or Mainprize, until the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden for the City and County aforesaid: And hereof fall not. Given under my Hand and Seal the 23d Day of March, Annoq. Dom. 1679.

At the Quarter Sessions, on the 28th of the Month called April 1680, the said George Whitehead and Thomas Burr were called to the Bar, and had a long Hearing respecting the Legality of the Recorder's Proceeding, which the major Part
CHAP. 26. of the People called QUAKERS.

Part of the Justices seemed not to approve; and were inclinable to have set them at Liberty. But the Recorder inflicted on the Oath being tendered them in Court, which was done accordingly: And Record of the Process of the Court respecting them, was made as follows, viz. "George Whitehead and Thomas Burr are discharged of the Matter contained in their two Madagascar's. And the Oath of Allegiance, and the Testament to Swear in open Court, at this present Session, was severally tendered to them: And the said George Whitehead and Thomas Burr, having severally refused to take the said Oath of Allegiance, it is therefore ordered, that the said George Whitehead and Thomas Burr be committed to the Common Goal of the said City, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize until the next Quarter Sessions." And accordingly they were committed again to Prison.

During their Trial, they offered to subcribe A Profession or Declaration to distinguish them from Papists Recusants, in the following Words, viz.

"I A. B. do in the Presence of Almighty God, solemnly profess, and in good Conscience declare, It is my real Judgment that the Church of Rome is not the real Church of Christ; nor the Pope or Bishop of Rome, Christ's Vicar: And his or their Doctrines of depoing Heretical Princes, and of abolishing their Subjects of their Obedience: Of Purgatory and Prayers for the Dead: Of Indulgences, and worshipping of Images: Of adoring and praying to the Virgin Mary, and other Saints deceased: And of Transubstantiation, or changing the Elements of Bread and Wine into the Body and Blood of Christ, at or after the Consecration thereof, by any Person whatsoever; are false and erroneous, and contrary to the Truth of God declared in the Holy Scriptures. And therefore that the Communion of the said Church is superstitious and erroneous.

And I do likewise sincerely testify and declare, That I do from the Bottom of my Heart detest and abhor all Plots and Conspiracies that are or may be contrived against the King or Parliament, or People of this Realm; or the true Protestant Religion therein professed. And I do hereby faithfully promise by God's Help to live a peaceable and sober Life, as becometh a good Christian and Protestant to do.

"Witness my Hand."

The Prisoners also would have produced to the Court the following Certificates, but the Recorder would not suffer them to be read, viz.

"These are to certify all whom it may concern, That George Whitehead, of the Parish of St. Buttolph Bishopsgate, London, hath lived in the same Parish for about Ten Years past, in good Repute, and is esteemed a Man of competent Estate, and hath fined for all Offices in the Parish, five Churchwardens, and hath demeaned himself peaceably in his Conversation, and he hath never been accounted, nor reputed to be Jesuit, or Papist, nor any Way papishly affected: All Which we certify under our Hands.


London, April 22d. 1680.

"These are to certify any Person or Persons whom it may concern, that Thomas Burr, of Ware in the County of Hartford, Malster, hath lived and been a Trader in Malt for about fourteen Years past, and is a Man"
A Collection of the Sufferings

Man whom we judge of a good competent Estate, and of good Credit and Reputation among his Neighbours in this Place, and hath never been accounted a Jesuit or Papist: All which we certify under our Hands.

Giles Roe, Henry Hart, John Lack, William Moakes, John Perrot, Henry Peach,

Wrote in Hertfordshire, this 14th of April 1680.

About five days after the End of the aforesaid Sessions, viz. on the 3d of the Month called May, Francis Bacon, the Recorder, a violent Adversary of the People called Quakers, was put out of his Office by a Vote of Common-Council, and a Man of more Equity and Moderation was chosen in his Place.

Before the ensuing Quarter Sessions, till which they fled committed, they found several Opportunities to represent their Cause to the new Recorder, and other the Magistrates; also by Means of some of their Friends at London, a Letter was obtained from the Earl of Yarmouth in their Favour: Their Friend William Mead also used his Endeavours for their Relief, and took a Journey to Norwich on purpose to affist them to the utmost of his Power. Thus the Mayor and Justices being fully apprized of their Innocence, became willing to discharge them, and accordingly at the next General Sessions the following Order of Court was made, viz.

A T the General Sessions of the Peace, holden for the City of Norwich, and County of the same, before Robert Freeman Esq; Mayor of the City of Norwich, John Norris Esq; Recorder of the said City, John Min- gey Esq; Steward of the said City, and other his Majesty's Justices of Peace of the said City, the 12th of July, in the two and thirtieth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second, &c. Annoq; Dom. 1680.

Proclamation being there publicly made, That if any Person would come into the Court, and give any Information or Evidence, or prefer any Bill of Indictment against George Whitehead and Thomas Burr, Prisoners at the Bar, they should be heard. And because no Person came into the Court to prefer any Indictment, or to give any Information against them, the said George Whitehead and Thomas Burr are ordered to be discharged, being committed by Order of the last Sessions, to remain in Prison until this Sessions.

Per Curiam. Carie.

Thus after about sixteen Weeks Imprisonment they were set at Liberty. If the Reader shall desire to see the Particulars of their Trial, with the several Points of Law relating to their Commitment, he may find the same handled at large in an Account thereof, intituled, Due Order of Law and Justice, inserted in a Book called The Christian Progress of that ancient Servant and Minister of Jesus Christ, George Whitehead. Printed in the Year 1725.

In a printed Account of the Sufferings of Friends, presented to the King, Lords, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, in the Year 1680, we find an Account of Mary Mawley, of Wratwell, committed to Norwich Castle, at the Suit of Mr. Mingley, Priest of the Parish, for the Tithes of a Goose, and there kept a Prisoner till she died.

ANNO 1681. Henry Miller was committed to Norwich Castle on a Process against him for Absence from the National Worship, as had been some Time before, Francis Balls and Jeremy Lucas.

ANNIS
ANNIS 1682 and 1683. In these Years Anthony Alexander, Mary Booth, John Fiddeman, and divers others of the People called Quakers, were kept close confined in the City Goal at Norwich, lying there in a Dungeon twenty seven Steps under Ground. Great were the Endeavours used by their Friends for their Relief, as appears by the following Letter and Narrative, viz.

A Letter from GEORGE WHITEHEAD and WILLIAM CROUCH, to Friends in Prison at Norwich; dated in the First Month 1682-3.

"Dear Friends, Anthony Alexander, Mary Booth, John Fiddeman, &c.

As the tender Salutation of our dear Loves to you all in the Lord, there are to acquaint you of our Care, and infultrious Endeavours, on your Behalf, since we received your last Letters; the One dated the 19th Instant, and the Other the 21st, together with the inclosed Letter from the Attorney, and the Affidavits, Mittimus's, and the County-Goaler's Letter to your Goaler, and also Sheriff Stebbing's severe Order to him. In Answer to all which, and your Defires signified, we return you this following Account, viz.

1. We two, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, did Yester-day seek for John Hill, to whom the said Attorney directed his Letter, but he was out of the City in the Country.

2. We fought out Judge Windham, and in the Afternoon had Admittance to speak to him. He was propo'ed with Sheriff Stebbing's Account against you, and his own Vindication, having rendred you obfolute, riotous, affronting the Law in your Meetings, and standing in the Street contrary to the Proclamation, &c. But be not discouraged at such injurious Reflections.

3. We told him, Sheriff Stebbing is your extrem Adverfary and Party against you.

4. On the Sheriff's Account he also reflected on you, as refusing to give in Security for your Appearance at the Sessions, and refusing to pay for convenient Rooms in Prison, and said, that you chose a free Prison. This and more from Sheriff Stebbing's Account, but still we excepted against him, as not an indifferent Perfon.

5. We told him, we had Affidavits inclosed in a Letter from Perfons indifferent, upon which he called for the Letter to John Hill, and opened it, and read the Mittimus and Affidavits, which did caufe some Calm, &c. having before that read the Letter dated the 19th of the First Month, which he plucked out of G. Whitehead's Hand, wherein you give Account of Sheriff Stebbing's being with the Judge, and of his and the Goaler's being more severe to you since, which Passages we mad Improvement of, to thlew the Sheriff's Contradiction to what the King, the Lord-Keeper, and Judge Windham, had ordered on your Behalf.

6. The Judge said, he had delivered Sheriff Stebbing's Account to the Lord-Keeper, and he gave us back the Mittimus's, and Affidavits, and said, we might do what we would with the Affidavits, &c.

7. We gave Account Yester-night to the Meeting of our Friends, of our Endeavours with the Judge, and your Letters and the Affidavits were then read in the Meeting, who left the Matter to us farther to manage, and write to you, which herein we do.

8. This Morning we went early to the Lord-Keeper's, obtained Admission to him, and spake with him in your Cafe and Behalf: He thlew us Sheriff Stebbing's Account against you. We told him what an extrem Adverfary and Party he is against you. We delivered him the Affidavits, and told him they were from indifferent Perfons who had viewed the Goal, and

Vol. I. 6N

* Such they might chuse, and yet not a deep Dungeon.
we desired his tender Notice of them, and to give Report to the King accordingly. He received them, and promised he would deliver them to the King.

9. Lastly. We having thus far endeavoured, and laboured for you, and vindicated your Cause much more than we can here express: To what you propose of drawing up your Cause to the King, we think it very meet, that if you be continued under the same Hardships, you briefly draw up your Complaint by Way of Humble Petition, or Request to the King, shewing your hard Ufage in the most material Points: For we have lately found that some are apt to reject Complaints at the Council-Board, unless the Words [Humble Petition] be in the Front.

Thus, Dear Friends, having given you these brief Notes of our Endeavours, being but as a short Index thereof, we hope that farther Endeavours will not be wanting, as the Lord shall open our Way.

"GEORGE WHITEHEAD,
WILLIAM CROUCH."

"A NARRATIVE of GEORGE WHITEHEAD's and GILBERT LATEY's Application to King CHARLES the Second, on Behalf of their Friends imprisoned at Norwich."

ON the 23d of the Twelfth Month 1682-3, being the Day the Judges appeared at Council, before they went their Circuits, George Whitehead and Gilbert Latey then attending, the Cause of Norwich Suffering Friends was delivered at the Council-Board by Sir Philip Lloyd, who was pre-engaged to prevent it, which accordingly he did, but was obstructed the Reading of it, on Pretence that it was not a formal Petition, or not in the usual Form, &c.

The next Day, being the 24th of the Twelfth Month, George Whitehead and Gilbert Latey went to the Lord Privy-Seal, and spake to him about the said Cause of Norwich Prisoners being obstructed the Reading at the Council-Board, &c. He told them, that notwithstanding, after that, the King gave a Moderate Recommendation to the Judges, when they were before, concerning the Prisoners, to enquire into the State of the Prisoners, and their Ufage, &c. This he told them twice over.

A little after they the said G. W. and G. L. had spoken to the Lord Privy-Seal as before, they went up into the Gallery to speak with the King, at his coming out of the Park, where after some Time of waiting, the Duke and his Attendants passed by to meet the King, and after a little Space the King and his Attendants came through the Long Gallery towards his Lodgings.

G. W. then ftept up to the King without any Interruption (the whole Company being civil) and thus proceeded, viz.

G. W. May it please the King to grant us the Favour of a few Words.

It is in Behalf of many of the King's peaceable Subjects, who are Prisoners at Norwich, and there like to be buried alive in Holes and Dungeons.

King. Can't they swear themselves out of Prison?

G. W. Under Favour, such are not in Society with us. We intreat the King to commiserate the distressed Cause of the Prisoners in Norwich, for they are burying them alive in Dungeons under Ground.

King. Have you a Paper? If you have a Paper of their Cause, I'll take it.

G. W. Yes, here's a Paper. Which be delivered into the King's Hand, and be gently took it.

G. W. They are a poor harmless People: Poor Woolcombers, Weavers, and Trademen, like to be destroyed in Prison, in Holes under Ground. We intreat the King not to suffer these his peaceable Subjects to be buried alive.

Gilbert
"Gilbert Layte then flent to the King, saying, We are the King's Subjects that never did any Thing against him, having been peaceable, and we can truly say, have served him, and we never were against him, yet our Friends are great Sufferers, and they lie in a Dungeon twenty seven Steps deep in the Ground at Norwich. Wherefore we have most earnestly sought Relief of the King."

George Whitehead, in his Account of this Application to the King, observes, that his Friend Gilbert Layte (as well as himself) being tenderly affected with Friends Sufferings and Hardships, spake to the King in very tender Affection, under a Sense of the Lord's Power and holy Fear, which reached the King's Heart and Conscience (and Others about him) beyond his Utterance, or what he could in Words demonstrate.

At another Time, viz. on the 26th of the Second Month called April 1683, the said George Whitehead and Gilbert Layte again attended the King at Hampton-Court, of which the said G. W. gives the following Account, viz.

"On the 25th of the Second Month 1683, we took Boat for Kingston, in the Afternoon, but before we got to Wandsworth the Weather began to be so very stormy and tempestuous upon the River Thames, that we were forced to take in at Wandsworth, and lodge there that Night at the Widow Springel's. Next Morning we arose by that Time it was well light, and walked on Foot to Kingston, it raining almost all the Way, so that we were much wetted in going thither; we made some Stop at Anne Fielder's, at Kingston, till we had a little refreshed our selves, and dryed our Clothes at the Fire, and then we hastened away to Hampton-Court, to meet with the King before he went to Council."

"As we went along the Park, toward the Court, we saw at a Distance divers' Persons standing in the Porch, looking towards us, and one above the rest I observed, believing it was the King by his blue Ribbon, and black Cap. I said to Gilbert Layte, I am persuaded yonder is the King. And as we drew nearer saw it was the King indeed. And not being willing to go abruptly into his Presence, to open our Cafe to him without his Leave, at a little Distance I called to the King, desiring him to favour us a few Words, &c. which he presently granting, one of his Gentlemen that knew us, came to us, and gently took off our Hats, and hung them on the Pales of a Fence before the Court, and then we went to the King, who was ready to hear us.

"Diverse great Persons being present with the King at the Gate or Porch, I proceeded to open our Cafe to him concerning the Continuance of the hard Sufferings of our Friends in Norwich, in Manner following, viz.

"First. I reminded the King, that our poor Friends in Norwich were still continued under great Dures and Hardships in Goal, in Holes, and a Dungeon under Ground, and desired that the King in his Clemency would please to relieve them, further opening their distressed Cafe.

"The King answer'd, It is against Law they suffer so; and I'll take Care concerning them.

"Note. I was truly glad when I heard him give this Answer, believing then, that the Complaints which had been made to him of our Friends Usage and Confinement, and the said Affidavit of Others thereof, had such Credit and Weight with him, that I hoped he would cause them to be releaved."

"Secondly, The King question'd us about the Reason of not putting off our Hats, and using the Terms Thee and Thou, Tea and Nay: To which we gave him Answer particularly.

"Gilbert Layte said, If we could put off our Hats to any Mortal, it should be to the King first; but for Conscience' sake we could not to any Mortal, but only in our approaching God in Prayer. To which the King gave no particular Reply."

"G. W."
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

Norfolk, 1682 and 1683.

"G. W. Thou and Thee to one Person is Scripture Language, and the true Way of Speaking.

"G. L. As Paul did to King Agrippa, Acts xxvi. 2. ciz. I think my self happy, O King Agrippa, because I shall answer for my self this Day before thee, touching all the Things whereby I am accused of the Jews, especially because I know thee to be expert in all Customs and Questions which are among the Jews.

"G. W. Thirdly. Concerning Tea and Nay, we are not strictly tied to the Expressions, but sometimes use Others of the same Signification, as Yes and No.

"A great Person present asked us, Why do you call him King? Why do you not call him, His Majesty?

"G. W. As he is King, he has Majesty belonging to him: 'Tis included, His Majesty is his Greatness and Power.

"King. You should not stand upon these Things in Affidavit: The Word You is now become usual in English: And the Word Yeah is used by Seamen when they call from the Top of the Mast to be heard upon the Deck: 'Tis also a Dutch Word, who expresst it Yah.

"G. W. We affect not Singularity in Words or Behaviour, but desire to demean our selves in that Plainness and Simplicity, which we are in Confidence and Truth persuaded unto.

"King. The Words Thee and Thou, might have been better translated out of the Greek, You.

"G. W. If so, then the Translators were as simple as we the Quakers.

"King. Many of your Friends can Swear, or take an Oath, rather than lose their Voices in Elections.

"G. W. Though some few Persons have sworn, who have sometimes gone under our Profession, yet they are not in Society with us, nor we with them.

"G. L. We are as much dissatisfied with them as the King can be.

"G. W. We define nothing to be done to the Prejudice or Dihonour of the King, nor to join with, or promote any Interest against the King:

The Lord knows our Hearts: We have not any Design or Desire for the Subversion or Change of the Government: Nor can we reasonably be supposed to have any such Design, seeing we were deep Sufferers in Cromwell's Time, as I my self was: Therefore there is no Reason we should seek to promote any Interest against the King, but only desire that God in his Wisdom may direct and preserve the King, and that nothing may be done or suffered to the King's Dihonour or Hurt.

"G. L. We would not lose our Point, that we came to the King for, that is, the Case of our distressed Friends in Norwich, to whom we desire the King to shew his Princeley Clemency for their Relief.

"King. I will take Notice of their Case, and Care about it, that it shall be called for in Council.

"G. W. If there be any Objections against us (i. e. in Council) we pray the King to let us know them, and we hope to give such Answers as shall be satisfactory.

"King. You shall know: I'll take Care about your Business.

"G. W. We gave Affidavits to the Lord-Keeper, which we hope were delivered to the King.

"King. Yes, yes: I'll take Notice of their Case, and it shall be called on in Council.

"G. L.

* Note. The Reason of this Proposal was, that they were informed that Secretary Hawkins intended to produce a Paper from the Sheriffs of Norwich in Opposition to the Affidavits which they had delivered. But it was supposed, that the King's favourable Answers, and his confiding their Suffering was against Law, and promising to take Care of their Case, might prevent the Secretary's Intention in that Respect.

"G. W. Thou and Thee to one Person is Scripture Language, and the true Way of Speaking.

"G. L. As Paul did to King Agrippa, Acts xxvi. 2. ciz. I think my self happy, O King Agrippa, because I shall answer for my self this Day before thee, touching all the Things whereby I am accused of the Jews, especially because I know thee to be expert in all Customs and Questions which are among the Jews.

"G. W. Thirdly. Concerning Tea and Nay, we are not strictly tied to the Expressions, but sometimes use Others of the same Signification, as Yes and No.

"A great Person present asked us, Why do you call him King? Why do you not call him, His Majesty?

"G. W. As he is King, he has Majesty belonging to him: 'Tis included, His Majesty is his Greatness and Power.

"King. You should not stand upon these Things in Affidavit: The Word You is now become usual in English: And the Word Yeah is used by Seamen when they call from the Top of the Mast to be heard upon the Deck: 'Tis also a Dutch Word, who expresst it Yah.

"G. W. We affect not Singularity in Words or Behaviour, but desire to demean our selves in that Plainness and Simplicity, which we are in Confidence and Truth persuaded unto.

"King. The Words Thee and Thou, might have been better translated out of the Greek, You.

"G. W. If so, then the Translators were as simple as we the Quakers.

"King. Many of your Friends can Swear, or take an Oath, rather than lose their Voices in Elections.

"G. W. Though some few Persons have sworn, who have sometimes gone under our Profession, yet they are not in Society with us, nor we with them.

"G. L. We are as much dissatisfied with them as the King can be.

"G. W. We define nothing to be done to the Prejudice or Dihonour of the King, nor to join with, or promote any Interest against the King:

The Lord knows our Hearts: We have not any Design or Desire for the Subversion or Change of the Government: Nor can we reasonably be supposed to have any such Design, seeing we were deep Sufferers in Cromwell's Time, as I my self was: Therefore there is no Reason we should seek to promote any Interest against the King, but only desire that God in his Wisdom may direct and preserve the King, and that nothing may be done or suffered to the King's Dihonour or Hurt.

"G. L. We would not lose our Point, that we came to the King for, that is, the Case of our distressed Friends in Norwich, to whom we desire the King to shew his Princeley Clemency for their Relief.

"King. I will take Notice of their Case, and Care about it, that it shall be called for in Council.

"G. W. If there be any Objections against us (i. e. in Council) we pray the King to let us know them, and we hope to give such Answers as shall be satisfactory.

"King. You shall know: I'll take Care about your Business.

"G. W. We gave Affidavits to the Lord-Keeper, which we hope were delivered to the King.

"King. Yes, yes: I'll take Notice of their Case, and it shall be called on in Council.

"G. L.
G. L. We accept it as a great Favour, that we have this Admittance to be heard, and pray God to preserve and direct the King.

G. W. To the Nobility present, &c. And we acknowledge all your Civilities and Kindness towards us.

G. W. To the King as he was with-drawing. We hope the King will be mindful of our suffering Friends in Norwich.

The Issue of their strenuous Applications, and of the King's favourable Reception and Hearing, and his gracious Promises to take Notice of their Case, was, that at the Summer Assizes 1683, the said Prisoners in the Dungeon at Norwich, were set at Liberty by the Judge, pursuant, as was believed, to the Instructions given him by the King.

In the Year 1682, Stephen Gage, Edward Miles jun. and Robert Millis, were committed to Prison, on Proceedings against them, for Absence from the National Worship: And in the Year 1683, John Aggs, William Barwell, William Greenwood, Francis Baldwin, Edmund Barwell, Samuel Pike, Samuel Claydon, Thomas Fox, Anne Payne, William Moore, and Walter Peddman, were also committed to Prison for the same Cause.

ANNO 1684. John Roe and William Roe, of Longham-bell, Farmers, having been prosecuted on the Statute for 20 l. per Month, for twelve Months Absence from the National Worship, on the 14th of the Month called April, the Sheriff's Officers came to their House to make a Seizure for 240 l. and accordingly seized all their Cattle, Corn, and Houfhold Goods: On the next Day they drove away to East Darby for Sale, twenty eight next to, worth 40 l. On the 17th they took an Horse, twenty Milch Cows, and seven Calves, worth 56 l. 10 s. On the 18th they took three Horses, a Mare, a Cart and Harnets, twenty four Stone of Wool, six Comb of Oats, and Sacks, also six Swine, worth 40 l. 6 s. On the 23d they made an Appraisement of the rest of the Corn and Cattle not yet disposed of: On the 29th they took away twenty seven Comb of Wheat, five Milch Cows, six Comb of Seed Barley, an Horse, a Mare, a Cart and Harnets, to the Value of 43 l. And on the 28th they took away thirteen Comb of Barley, worth 3 l. 3 s. In all to the Value of 183 l. 4 s.

The Behaviour of the Officers and Affiants, who made this Seizure, was very rude: They broke open the Doors, Drawers, and Chests, and threatened the Servants of the House with Sword and Pistol. To make themselves merry they roasted a Pigg, and laid so much Wood on the Hearth, that they set the Chimney on Fire, with which, and their Revelling, Curling, and Swearing, they affrighted the Wife of the said William Roe to the endangering of her Life: She being then great with Child, was delivered before her Time, and the Child died a few Days after. John Roe had defined one of his Neighbours to carry with him in the House, but they turned him out, telling him, that the House was none of his, but the King's. Thus the Severity of the Law was aggravated by the Infolence of those who were employed to execute it.

On the 19th of the Month called May, the Officers of Hempnall came to the House of Lewis Gage, with a Warrant from Francis Gardener, Justice, fining him 10 l. 15 s. upon Information of a Meeting at his House some Months before, when the Informers pulled him from his Seat, threw him on the Floor, dragged him, by the Shoulders and Hair of his Head, out of Doors, and laid him on the Snow, bidding him lie there and rot. The like Barbarity they also exercised on several Others at that Meeting. The Officers took away his Hauflhold Goods, worth 20 l. and four Loads of Hay, breaking open a Door to come at it: And on the 23d of the same Month they came again, when no Body was within, and broke open the Door, and carried away most of his remaining Hauflhold Goods to a Neighbouring Aclhouse, the Keeper of which had bought three Loads of his Goods before. The Amount of those Goods, taken at both Times, was not less than 40 l.

Vol. I. 60 About
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

NORFOLK. 1684.

Seizures of Castle, &c.

About the same Time, Jonathan Booty and Elizabeth Booty his Mother, both of Stanton-Michael, having been prosecuted on the Statute for 20l. per Month for not coming to Church, had taken from them five Cows, and all their Household Goods, not leaving the poor Woman, who was blind and near eighty Years of Age, so much as a Bed or Pillow to lay her Head on. They carried away also his working Tools. The Whole of the Goods, taken from them, amounted to 48l. 3s.

John Gooding, of Tetbury, for a Meeting at his House, on the 30th of the Month called August this Year, had Goods taken from him worth 7l. 13s. being the small Remainder of many former Seizures, so that they left him without any Utensils of Household, and not satisfied therewith, they took also some of his wearing Apparel. About a Fortnight after they came again, and searched for more Goods, but finding none, abused the Man and his Wife, and threatened to send them to Goal.

On the 12th of September, the Sheriff’s Officers, or Persons who called themselves to, came to the House of Robert Southgate, and made a Seizure, leaving a Man in Possession till the 18th, when they drove away five Milch Cows worth 10l. five Swine worth 4l. eleven Sheep worth 3l. and two Horses worth 6l. They also took a Feather-bed, Bedding, and Chairs, worth 7l. A Cart, Harnes, Bridle, Saddle, and Pannel, worth 6l. In all 35l.

On the 26th of the same Month, the Sheriff’s Officers entered the House of Henry Appleyard, of Saxlingham-Thorp, demanding 80l. for the King. They seized all his Goods both within Doors and without, and appraised them at 9l. But when some of the Man’s Neighbours, pitying his distrest Cafe, offered to buy them, they would not part with them again under 13l.

On the 1st of October, the Bayliffs of the Hundred came to the House of Samuel Pike, of Hingham, seized his Goods, and put a Man in Possession till the 7th, when they took away five Milch Cows, and a Feather-bed, worth 15l.

On the 16th of October, the Sheriff’s Officers came to the House of Henry Ward, of Hellgay, saying, They came to seize all he had for 100l. for the King, which they instantly did, breaking open one Door, and seizing the Keys of the rest, secured them. They kept Possession four Days, swearing and hectoring in a most intolerable Manner, to the great Terror of him and his Wife, being both inform Persons, and near seventy Years of Age.

On the 18th they forcibly entered the Room, where the said Henry’s Wife, a feeble Woman, lay, and pulled away her Bed out of the Room, teluring her Time to put on her Clothes, and leaving her only the Matt and Cords to lie on, while themselves lay on the Bed in another Room.

On the 20th they sold the Goods to several Persons, but refused to give the said Henry any Account of them, though often desired. So that the Value of them, which must have been considerable, was to him unknown.

On the 14th of November, Robert Allen, a Bayliff, with two Informers, came and seized Household Goods, and Shop Goods, of Henry Jennings, of Ellingham-Magna, and carried them away to the Value of 18l. not leaving him so much as a Bed to lie on.

On the same Day, the said Bayliff and Informers went to the House of Winifred Dice, of the same Town, Widow, (who then was, and had been above five Years a Prisoner for Times) and seized all they could find of hers, to the Value of 150l, which they sold for 23l. The Bayliff and his Affiliants, with two Waggoners by them employed, consumed in Meat and Drink for themselves and their Horses, to the Value of 5l.

On the same Day also, they went to the House of John Lang, of Little-Ellingham, and took away a Feather-bed, and the Furniture belonging to it, worth 2l.

On the 23d the Sheriff’s Officers went to the House of Robert Jarmain, of Shoebarn, demanding 220l. for the King. Having seized what he had, they left a Man in Possession, who with his Horse continued there eight Days. Then they went again to dispossess the Goods, and sold them for 19l. 10s.
On the 29th Thomas Cockerill, for a Fine of 10 l. 5 s. for Meeting, had, by Warrant from Justice Low, a Seizure made of one Hundred and forty Pair of Shoes, which the Officers left in his Shop till the 1st of December, and then took away one Hundred Pair of them, worth 10 l. 10 s.

On the 3d of December, Anthony Alexander, a Tanner in Norwich, by Warrant from the same Justice, had taken from him two Hundred Hides, worth 30 l. but valued by the Appraisers, employed by the Distainers, at 21 l. 10 s.

On the 26th of the Month called January, the Girl Anthony Alexander, for a Fine of 15 l. for Meeting had taken from him by Warrant from Nicholas Helwis, Mayor, Leather to the Value of 1 l. 10 s.

In this Year were committed to Norwich Castle, on Process for Absence from the National Worship, Henry Wake, John Wajey, Matthew Bradbury, Katharine Hafecwood, Robert Jarmain, and John George; as was also Nathaniel Butler, upon the Statute for 20 l. per Month.

ANNO 1685. On the 31st Day of the Month called March, Robert Southgate, for being at a Meeting at Wells, had taken from him four Milk Cows, and eighteen Sheep, worth 12 l. 10 s. And at another Time two Horses, worth 7 l. 10 s.

In the Month called April, Thomas Lawes, John Weiberby, George Bragg, Robert Camping, and Richard Roberts, were remaining Prisoners in Yarmouth Goal, whether they had been committed in the Year 1682 for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance. And at the same Time, John Fildeman, John Cad, Thomas Murford, John Garney, William Melbom, Stephen Ams, James Mabec, John Eljegod, William Kiddle, John Fenn, Nicholas Comit, Thomas Baddery, John Deffance, William Waymer, and William Clayen, were continuing Prisoners at Norwich Goal, having been for the same Cause committed thither about the Latter-end of the Year 1683. The Case of these last fifteen, as drawn up by themseves, is contained in the following Address, viz.

"An ADDRESS of the PRISONERS at Norwich, to the REPRESENTATIVES of that City and County, humbly desiring to take our suffering Condition into Consideration.

WE, who have been great Sufferers for no other Cause but for worshipping God, and because it hath differed in Ceremony from the established Worship of the Nation, have been termed Sedition and Rebellion, and have prosecuted us as such, almost to the utter ruiniug of us in this World. Some Times by Laws made against pietious Sectaries, and other Times as Papifs Recusants, though our Endeavour hath been, and yet is, to keep a Conscience void of Offence toward God and all Men, as our Consciences bear us Witnesses, and also our Neighbours among whom we have lived, who have seen our peaceable Behaviour. And farther, our Willings to give unto Caesar the Things that are his. And although nothing has been alleged against us, but the Cause of our Worship, yet grievous have been our Sufferings as aforesaid, witness the Prisoners that are at this Day through the Nation, as also the Havoek that has been made upon our Goods for many Years past by Bayliffs and mercenary Informers, who have not only abused us, but have domincered over and abused the Justices and Justice it self, for bafe and finitver Ends, which has ruined many Families, (of such as were always willing to submit to the Sword of Justice, that is for the Punishment of Evil-doers, and the Praife of them that do well) as we believe you are not unfeitable of.

Therefore we do humbly beseech you, as Opportunity offers it self, that you would make Intercession on our Behalf, that the heavy Barden may be taken off, and the Oppressed go free, so shall we be the more engaged to pray for the Prosperity of you and yours.

Thus
A Collection of the Sufferings

NORFOLK, 1685.

"Thus in Behalf of our selves, and our suffering Friends, from fifteen of us, who have been Prisoners onwards of two Years, because we cannot swear that which we hold and believe our Christian Duty, to wit, to practice true Allegiance to our Prince.

The 7th of the Month called April, 1685.

Oath tendered.

These fifteen, at the Summer Assizes this Year, had the Oath of Allegiance again tendered them in Court, and were recommitted to Prison. The Oath was also at the same Time tendered to J. Pratt and William Hemafterlow, Prisoners in the Castle at Norwich, and they were returned to Prison for refusing to take it.

On the 7th of the Month called June, three Informers came to the House of Jonathan Booty, of Steaton-Michael, where they found but three Persons assembled beside those of the Family, however they determined to make a Convention of it; and lodged their Information with Justice Houghton, who granted his Warrant to levy 20l. for the House, and 10s. for the said Jonathan and his Wife being at the Meeting in their own House: And on the 27th of the Fifth Month following, the said Informers, with the Constable and Warden of the Parish, came and took away Cattle, Hay, and Housethold Stuff, to the Value of 14l.

On the 6th of September this Year, the Sheriff's Bayliffs, with one Allen an Under-Grazier, and several of his Prisoners to assist them, came with a Warrant from the Sheriff, with an Exhert out of the Exchequer for 20l. per Month, to the House of Samuel Pike of Hinching, demanding 100l. for the King, but not shewing their Warrant. They seiz'd all his Goods and Chattels, kept Possession of his House six Weeks, and about a Week after the Seizure sent him Prisoner to Norwich Castle; They lived upon the Premises, feuding themselves and their Horses at their own Will and Pleasure; indolently dominoering over his Wife and Family, and took away two Milch Cows, and three Horses, worth 15l. A Sow and five Pigs, worth 2l. Corn, Hay, and Meal, worth 49l. Two Carts, a Pair of Harrows, Part of a Plough, with Harnefs, to the Value of 8l. A Bed, Bedding, Bras, Pewter, and other Housethold Goods, to the Value of 7l. 3s. 4d. Two Malt-Qua Ins, Utensils, and Tools of Husbandry, and other Things, worth 2l. 16l. Amounting in all, to 82l. 14s. 4d.

The same Persons went also to the House of Wm. Dix, Widow, (from whom they had left Year taken Goods worth 150l. as before mentioned) and seiz'd all her Goods and Chattels, both within Doors and without, and drove and carried away five Cows, two Calves, and a Lamb, worth 17l. 15s. Corn, Hay, and Cheefe, to the Value of 32l. Four Beds, with the Bedclothes and Furniture, worth 38l. Two Carts and Harnefs, worth 8l. Wool, Pewter, Bras, and other Housethold Goods, to the Value of 20l. 12s. Amounting in all, to 161l. 5s.

This poor Widow had at that Time several fatherless Children, and was then in Prison for Tithes, where she had been near six Years. Grieved was her Cafe, who while under close Restraint and Confinement, suffered such spoiling of her Goods for not going to Church, which in her Circumstances was impossible to do.

The same Bayliffs took from Henry Jennips, of Ellingbam magnae, Goods worth 20l. being almost all he had left of the Spoil they made last Year.

On the 8th of the same Month, they took from Thomas True, of East Dereham, the Covering of his Bed, and Yarn, worth 1l. 4s.

On the 10th they took from Christopher Kiddel, of Ellingbam magnae, four Milch Cows worth 16l. And two Shotings, a Silver Spoon, Bras, Pewter, &c. worth 12l. 18s. making together 22l. 19s.

On the 12th they went with their Allittants to the House of Edward Miles of Thaxton, demanding 120l. for the King; and without producing their Warrant,
Warrant, took Possession of his Effects, viz. his Corn, Cattle, Hay, Household Goods, &c. which they carried away and consumed, to the Amount of 116l. 18s. They kept Possession several Weeks, keeping Horses and Men there at a great Expense, fitting up at uneconomical Hours in the Night, drinking, swearing, and curving, to the great Terror and Disturbance of him and his Family. By the Seizure of his Horses they prevented the Tilling of his Land in order to low his Winter Corn, and by their taking away his Corn and Cheese, laid up for his Family's Provision, they obliged him to buy Food for his Household, which he had no sooner done, but those Spoilers, sometimes fix or seven of them together, presently devoured what he had bought. In short, their Proceedings were barbarous and illegal. The said Allen, Under-Godler, and his Prisoners, made an Inventory and pretended Appraisement of the Goods, without rendering any Account to the Owners, and carried them off under Colour of having bought them of the Sheriff. So they never made any Returns of what they had once laid their Hands on.

On the 22d of the same Month, they went to the House of James Denton of Blowfield, saying, They came to seize all he had for the King. They got the Keys of his House, and kept Possession; took out of his Cupboard 15l. in Money, and so terrified his Wife, who was not of his PerDITION, that the borrowed 12l. more for them, to prevent their carrying away her Household Goods: Which Sums of Money, with two Silver Spoons, some Books, and other Things they took, amounted to 30l.

On the 24th Robert Nicholas, and George Leveridge, Bayliffs of the Hundred, made a Seizure of the Goods of William Stonewich, of Crowworth, and drove away two Cows worth 4l. And on the next Day were carting away his Goods, when some of the Neighbours redeemed them by paying the Bayliffs 7l. more.

The same Bayliffs took from Samuel Decer, of Attlebury, three Milk Cows, and two Heifers, worth 9l.

And on the 2d of October, they took from William Freeman, of Attlebury, a Load of Hay worth 2l. and on the 15th, two Load of Hay worth 4l. 10s.

On the 5th of the same Month, the same Bayliffs went to the House of John Roe and William Roe, of Longham (whom they had grievously dis tributed the last Year, as before related) and seized and drove away twenty two Milk Kine and a Bull, worth 57l. Seven Horses with Carts, Harnefs, &c., worth 46l.

And on the 14th they took an Horfe, Saddle, Cloth, and three Cheefes, worth 2l. 14s. amounting in all, to 105l. 14s.

When these Sufferers informed the Sheriff of the Value of these Goods, he answered, that He had no Account brought him of any more than 38l. but withal threatened the Complainers, that If they appeared against him on this Occasion, he would ruin them to all Intents and Purposes.

From Henry Skinner, a poor Journeyman Shoemaker, they took all they could find of his, amounting but to 20s.

From Simon Brooks, of Attlebury, they took Hay, Corn, and Household Goods, which some of his Neighbours, in Complicity to him, redeemed for 4l. 10s.

They also made Distress on the Goods of John Enatts, of Lumpton, a Member of the established Church, for his Wife's frequenting the Quakers Meeting, which Goods he redeemed by paying 3l.

In this Year, Richard Ranjon was remaining a Prisoner in Norwich Castle for Tithe; as was Daniel Phillips on a Writ de Excommunicato cujusdem; and Thomas Foller on a Significavit of Contempt, upon Proceedings against him in the Ecclesiastical Court.

In this Year also, Simon Brooks, of Attlebury, was committed to Prifon, and close confined, at the Suit of one Beatty, Priest of that Town, for Tithe.

ANNO 1686. In this and the two preceding Years were taken for Tithe of Corn and Hay, from William King and Martha Hart, of North-Willian, Henry Miller, of Wickmore, John Allen and William Bevy, of Lammas, Edward Miles of Thaxton, and Samuel Pike, of Hingham, so much in Quantity as
A Collection of the Sufferings

NORFOLK. 1686.

... amounted to the Value of 30l. 12s. And in the same Years, from Robert Dey and John Goodwin, of Yaffburgh, William Sharning, of Branton, Nathaniel Booty, of Coldfield, Elizabeth Ransom, of Gunton, and William Beck, of Swanfield, Corn and Hay worth 13l. 10s. 6d.

ANNO 1687. Taken this Year from the aforesaid Robert Dey, Henry Miller, Nathaniel Booty, William Booty, Elizabeth Ransom, Samuel Pike, and Edward Miles, Corn and Hay to the Value of 18l. 12s.

ANNO 1688. Taken from several of the before-named Persons, and Thomas Blomfield, in Corn and Hay, to the Amount of 16l.

ANNO 1689. Taken from the aforesaid Samuel Pike, and from Christopher Kiddell, and Francis Dix, of Ellingham, Corn and Sheep, worth 5l. 13s. 4d.

ANNO 1690. Taken from diverse of the Persons before-named, and from John Sayer and Henry Jenney, of Great-Ellingham, Francis Baldwin, of the same, John Priest, of Guningham, William Coleby, of Coldfield, and Henry Wake, of Gaywood, for Tithes of Corn, Hay, Lambs, and Wool, to the Value of 16l. 7s.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. 1654.

... suffering of W. Dewsbury.

CHAP. XXVII.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

ANNO 1654.

The first Suffering of this People in this County was that of William Dewsbury, who about the Beginning of December, being in the Street at Wellingborough, was called to by Thomas Andrews, Priest of that Town, who spoke to him thus, Give me desiring the People, left the Plagues of God fall upon thee. William replied, Wherein do I deceive them? The Priest answered, In telling them, there is no Original Sin. William asked him again, Didst thou hear me say so? To which the Priest made no Answer, but went away. About three Weeks after this, William went into the Steeple-house, and waited till the Priest had done, and then spake to the People, who gave Attention to what he said. After which he thus spake to the Priest, Thou hast accused me of deceiving the People; prove thy Accusation now before the People, or acknowledge the Falsehood of it. But the Priest, without giving any Answer, departed. Upon this, William was haled out of the House into the Yard, where he again preached to the People, who stood quietly to hear him, till the High-Constable came, and laying hold of him, led him to the Market-place, saying, He would bring Evidence against him for Blasphemy. After a short Time he was let go again, and lodged at a Friend's House that Night. Next Day, being the 28th of December, a Constable came to him with a Warrant to apprehend the Quaker, but without mentioning his Name: However the Constable carried him to a Justice of the Peace, who committed him to Northampton Gaol by a Mitiinus, which was laid to contain a Charge of Blasphemy, wherefore Dewsbury was somewhat earnest in requesting a Copy of it, but that, though both just and reasonable, was refused him. By the same Mitiinus the Justice also sent Joseph Storr to Prifon with him, who only came to hear the Issue of his Friend's Examination, and against whom no Accusation was laid, but such was the Justice's Prejudice, that he observed not any Distinction in their Cases; it was enough to him that they were both Quakers. In the Prifon they were kept twelve Steps under Ground, among Thieves and Murderers, till the Quarter Session on the 10th of the next Month,
Chap. 27. of the People called QUAKERS.

Month, when they were brought before the Bench of Justices, where their Mifdemeanour was read, but they were again refused a Copy of it; Nor did the Justices take any further Cognizance of their Case, but remanded them to Prison till the next Affizes, to be held about two Months after. At this Sessions Francis Ellington, who came thither to hear the Trial of his Friends, was charged by the Justices with a Misdemeanour, respecting a Letter he had sent to one of them; and under that Pretext they required of him Scurrilities for the good Behaviour, which he refusing to give, was also committed to Prison.

Before the next Affizes, Henry Williamfon having attempted to speak to the People, after the Priest had done his Office, was by them sorely beaten and abused, and afterward committed to the same Prison with the Others.

At the Affizes, which began on the 10th of the Month called March 1654, William Dewberry, Joseph Storr, and Henry Williamfon, were brought before the Judges, Hales and Windham, and were examined in Manner following, viz.

Judge Hales. What camest thou into this Country to do, that thou didst not stay in thy own Country with thy Wife and Children?

W. D. I lived in that Country with my Wife and Children, until the Father revealed his Son in me, and called me forth from my Wife and Children to declare his Word of Eternal Life, which he hath manifested to my Soul in the great Work of Regeneration, in the new Covenant of Life in Christian Jesus:

The Everlasting Gospel I am sent to preach to those that dwell upon the Earth.

Judge. I fear it is a Delusion, and thine own Fancies, and not the Truth.

W. D. Time will make it manifest.

Judge. Thou dost without People together, and aslent against Ministry and Magistracy.

W. D. As thou standest in the Presence of God, take heed of hearing to false Accusations. Ministry and Magistracy, which is of God, I own: But those that are called Ministers of Christ, and walk contrary to Scripture, I disown.

Judge. But who are they that walk contrary to Scripture?

W. D. They that abide not in the Doctrine of Christ: But have the chief Places in the Assemblies; stand praying in the Synagogues, love Greeting in the Markets, are called of Men Masters, which Practice Christ cried Wo against; and they that walk in it, walk contrary to Scripture.

Judge. Thou hast small Things to speak of.

W. D. There is nothing small the Lord commands.

Judge. Thou hast well.

Then the Judge enquired of the Court, what they had against these Men?

W. D. That is it we would have manifest, what Law we have transgress'd.

Judge. Produce what you have against them, and I shall proceed according to Law.

Clerk of the Peace. Here are Papers which Dewberry and Storr had, which are against the Lord-Protector.

W. D. The Papers they took from me, which they say are against the Lord-Protector, was the Word of the Lord I was moved to write, which I sent to him privately with Care, the One in the Fourth Month in the last Year, and the Other hath been privately with Care delivered to him; and privately I kept the Copies of the Papers, until I was apprehended by Virtue of a Warrant granted forth by Justice Penlow, and there was not any Name, but for One whom he had in Scorn called a Quaker, and with that Warrant the Constable had me before him, who commanded the Constable to see if I had any Money; which was done, and my Money taken from me, and after a little Time he gave it to me again. Then they took those Papers from me, which
which I had privately on me in a Letter-Cafe, which here they publish publicly as an Evidence against me.

Judge. Read the Paper.

When Part of it was read, the Judge bid them Give over; saying, This Paper is not to be published.

W. D. It is not my Mind they should be published. The Spirit of Truth, that gave them forth, did direct them privately to the Hands of the Lord Protector.

Judge. How durft thou write to him in such an high Language, as from the Spirit of the Lord?

W. D. They in whom the Spirit of the Lord is, write from the Spirit, and he that hath not the Spirit, is none of his.

Judge. But I fear it is not from the Spirit, for many pretend the Spirit, and the Divine Light, and Revelations: But how shall we know they are the Truth according to the Scriptures?

W. D. The Scripture cannot be known, but by the pure divine Light of Christ, which enlightens every one that comes into the World; which pure Light Christ hath given to every one, a MEASURE, to try the Spirits in them, whether they be of God or not: Every Spirit that confesseth Christ come in the Flesh, is of God; but he that denies Christ come in the Flesh, is the Spirit of Antichrist. And this Light gave the Scriptures forth, which Light leads to Christ, who reveals the Father to the Soul, which gives up to be guided by him. So comes the Soul to know God by the Revelation of Jesus Christ, in whom they are known that walk in the Spirit, by their Fruits in all their Words and Works. And the Prophet JOSIAH, that had the Spirit of the Lord, and from the Spirit declared the Word of the Lord to the King of Israel, the People could not bear his Words.

Judge. Thou sayest well, if thou dost as thou sayst, but this, it may be, will be expel'd, and I think it will be fair, to give Bail for your Appearance at the next Assizes.

W. D. First make manifest what Law we have transgress'd, before Bail be required.

After this they were let aside, and the Judge proceeded to other Business, till the Court was ready to break up in the Evening, and then the Gaoler asked the Judge, What be should do with those Yorkshire Men.

Judge. Bring them before the Court. Which was done.

Then some in the Court said, Take off their Hats, and two of their Hats were taken off, and as they were about to take off William Dewsbury's Hat, the Judge said, Let it be on, and bade them put on the Hats of the other two again, which was done at his Command:

Then he spake to W. Dewsbury, saying,

Judge. Now I see what thou art; and thy Vizard and Form of fair Words is seen, that thou art not the Man thou pretendest to be.

W. D. Vizards and Formality I deny; but the Power of God I own and witness, in which I stand, and am subject to it, and to the Ordinance of Man for Conscience-sake.

Judge. Now thou art commanded: Take off thy Hat.

W. D. Honour is not in pulling off the Hat, but in obeying the just Commands of God, which is according to the Will of God; and my Hat offends not any; but who are offended at it, may take it off: I shall not reflit them. But there is not any Scripture that expresseth any Honour to be in putting off the Hat.

Judge. What! must we do nothing but what is express in Scripture, for our Apparel what we shall put on.

W. D. Yes, the Scripture saith, Let your Adorning be with modest Apparel.

Judge. Art thou Judge, that thou standest covered, and wilt not uncover, as other Prisoners do?
CHAP. 27. of the People called QUAKERS.

W. D. What I do, God is my Witness, I do it not in Contempt to any, but in Obedience to the Power of God for Conscience-fake.

Judge. If you will not stand as Prisoners, I will do no Thing concerning you, but here I found you, and here I shall leave you.

IV. D. We have been above ten Weeks in the Low Goal, and not the Breach of any Law found against us: And we do stand subject to the Power of God, what he suffers thee to do with us.

Then the Judge spake to Henry Williamson.

Judge. Which dost thou know the Lord moved thee to come hither?

H. W. By the Spirit with which he hath given me.

Judge. Thou madest a great Disturbance in the Church: Thou dost with thy Hail on in the Time of Prayer.

H. W. God is my Witness: No Disturbance I made, for peaceably I flood, as the other People did: I spake no Words: I moved my Hands against none: And as soon as the Man had done speaking, they hailed me out, some by the Hair of my Head, and tearing it, and others dashing me in the Face with their Books: And whether they broke the Peace or I, judge ye.

Judge. It may be Sureties must be required of you for your good Behaviour.

H. W. If I have transgressed any Law, I am willing to suffer by it.

Judge. But if you be Men that intend to walk in good Behaviour, as you pretend, it is but a small Matter, and if you will find Sureties to appear at the next Assizes, I will set you free.

H. W. We are of no ill Behaviour, for we are bound to good Behaviour of God, and he that walks in the Truth is of no ill Behaviour.

On the 12th of the same Month, Judge Windham came to the same Bench where Judge Hales was, and being together, they called for the Prisoners, Descherry, Storr, and Williamson, and again examined them as follows, viz.

Judge Windham. Take off their Hats. Which was done.

Judge Hales. Read the Evidence against them.

Clerk. William Descherry and Joseph Storr had Papers found on them against the Lord Protector, and William Descherry did go into the Congregation at Wellingborough, and disturbed the Minister and the Congregation in standing with his Hat on in the Time of the Sermon and Prayer: and then declared their Words, The Priests teach for Hire, and the People love to have it so: And railed on the Minister in the Streets, calling him Hiring: and made a great Disturbance in the Market, and then went into Francis Ellington's House, and spake forth at a Chamber-Window to the People in the Streets, and so made a great Disturbance.

Judge Hales. What sayst thou? Didst thou speak these Words?

W. D. Railing I deny: Neither did I speak these Words to Thomas Andrews, whom they call a Minister, in the Streets: If you will hear, I shall declare the Ground of my Going into the Steeple-houle at Wellingborough. I was going in the Town, near to Thomas Andrews's Houle, whom they call Minister, who called to me as I was going in the Streets, Give over deceiving the People, tol the Plagues of God fall upon thee. I answered him, Didst thou say I deceive the People? He replied, I say thou dost. I said to him, Make it appear wherefore I do deceive them. He answered, Thou tellst them there is no Original Sin. I then asked him, Didst thou bear me say any such Words? Then he went away. Hearing Words he gave forth, which he said there was spoken, and was not; for the Truth's Sake, that not any Lie should rest upon it, when the Priest, Thomas Andrews, and the People were met together at the Steeple-
house, I did go in, and spake not a Word until the People were dismissed:
Then I declared the Word of the Lord to them before they went away. And
I spake to Thomas Andrews to prove there before the People, what he had
falsely accused me of, or to own his false Accusation, but he did go away, and
did not answer one Word at all, and all were peaceable, till Henry Smith, of
Wellingborough, haled me by Force out of the Steeple-house: And as I was
declaring the Truth to the People in the Yard, William Base, called High-
Constable, took me from that Place, and said, He would bring Evidence against
me for Blasphemy, and had me to and fro in the Market, and so made the
Tumult that was made among the People; but when he could not prove what
he said, he let me go, who went to a Friend's House, and came no more in
the Market that Day: So the Peace that was broken, and the Tumult that
was made, was by them, and not by me.

Judge Windham. Dewsbury, thou art well known in the North, and in
Yorkshire; there I have heard of thee; but where was thou born?
W. D. My natural Birth was in Yorkshire.

Judge Windham. Dost thou begin to cant? Is there any other Birth?
W. D. Yea. Except ye be regenerate and born again, ye cannot see the
Kingdom of God. Which Birth I witness,

Judge Windham. At what Place in Yorkshire was thou born?
W. D. My natural Birth was at a Town called Allithorpe, nine Miles from
York, towards Hull.

Judge Windham. Where hast thou been by Time?
W. D. When I was thirteen Years of Age, I was bound Apprentice to a
Clothmaker, in the West Part of Yorkshire, at a Town called Holbeck near
Leeds.

Judge Windham. Didst thou serve thy Time?
W. D. I did stay till the Time was near expired, and then the Wars began
in this Nation, and I did go into the Service of the Parliament.

Judge Windham. Dost thou deny all Popish Tenets?
W. D. Popish Tenets I deny; and all Tenets contrary to the pure Doctrine
of Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Judge Windham. Dost thou own the Scriptures to be a Rule to walk by?
W. D. The Scriptures I own, and the pure Light and Power of Christ
Jesus that gave them forth, to guide in an holy Conversation according to the
Scripture, and he that walks contrary to it, is condemned by it.

Judge Windham. But if thou and Fox had us in thy Power, you would soon
have your Hands imbrued in Blood.
W. D. It is not so: The Spirit of Truth, which we witness in us, is
peaceable, and doth neither Violence, nor shed Blood: And all that are guided
by the Spirit of Truth, their Hands are bound from offering Violence, or
shedding of Blood.

J. Storr. It is well known in the Nation, their Sufferings and Stonings, and
never lift up an Hand against any.

Judge Windham. It is because you have not Power; but here is Evidence
against you for breaking the Peace. Will you give Bond for your Appearance at
the next Assizes?

W. D. It is the Liberty of the Laws of this Nation, that all that professes
the Faith of Christ Jesus, may walk in Uprightness to their Faith in him,
without any Breach of the Laws. And I require a Law may be read unto us,
that the Evidence brought against us is a Breach of, that by the Law we may
be convinced of the Transgression of it, before any Bail may be required of us.

Judge Windham. We are Judges, and we conceive and judge what is charged
against you to be a sufficient Ground to require Bail of you, for your Appearance
at the Assizes.

W. D. Though you be Judges, you are Judges of a Law, and are to judge
according to the Law, which is your Rule to judge by, and that Law I would
have you to read us, and if we have transgressed it, judge us according to it.
Judge Windham. You are Transgressors of the Law, in that you are not subject to Government and Authority in not pulling off your Hats.

W. D. We are subject to the Government and the Power of God, and to the Ordinance of Man for Conscience - like, but shew us in Scripture, which is a true Testimony of the Power of God, in which we stand, that putting off the Hat is required in Subjection to Authority, and read us a National Law, which is the Ordinance of Man, that requires no such Thing.

Judge Windham. It is the Practice and Custom of the Nation.

W. D. The Customs of the Heathen are vain.

Judge Hales. From the Evidence which hath been read, we expect Bond for your Appearance, as hath been required, at the next Assizes.

W. D. Not any Law we have transgressed: If you know the Breach of any Law by us, let it be read, that we may by it know the Ground what Bail is required for, and what we are to answer at the next Assizes.

Judge Hales. What sayst thou, Storr? Will thou enter Bond for thy Appearance at the next Sessions?

Storr. Where are those that have given Evidence against me, that I may answer to the Particulars of those Things charged against me.

Judge Hales. If thou wilt give Bail for thy Appearance at the Assizes, then shall those that have informed against thee appear Face to Face.

Storr. We are bound by a Stronger Tie than any outward Bond.

Judge Hales. What sayst thou, Williamson? Will thou enter Bond for thy Appearance at the next Assizes.

Williamson. I am not of any ill Behaviour; but am bound to good Behaviour by the Power of God.

Judge Hales. If you will not find Sureties, you must lie here till the next Assizes. Look to them, Gaoler.

W. D. Do with us what thou hast Power.

Accordingly they were carried back to Prison, and there confined, as before, in the nasty Low Goal among Felons, till another Assize. In the mean Time several others of their Friends were also committed to Prison, viz.

1. John Whitehead, who some Time before occasionally went into the Steeple-houle at Wellingborough, and tarried quietly till their publick Worship was ended, and then asked the Priest some Questions concerning his Doctrine and Practice, to which the Priest made no Answér, but went away, calling him Madman: However the People, who generally hated were soon convinced he was not so; for his powerful Preaching, and rational Discourses, was well accepted by many of the Priest's Hearers: The Report of which so nettled him, that he challenged John Whitehead to a Dispute at a Time and Place appointed. That Conference made the Priest yet more uneafy, because he did not any more Matter of Complaint to the Magistrates. A little Time after, he sends a Message to John to meet him at Mr. Pentlow's, (who was a Justice of the Peace) that he might hear and determine the Dispute between them. But this Snare was laid too open, and Answér was returned, that he must appoint some other Place. He then sends for John to meet him at a Lecture in the Steeple-houle, where several other Ministers and People were to be: This he accepted, came thither, and quietly waited till their Service was over: Then he proposted a Question to the Preachers, which they refused to answer, but Andrews, the Priest, began to accuse John Whitehead, who defended himself with plain Truth, to the Conviction of many of the People; so that the Priests being drove to their last Argument, Byfield, Parson of Torrington, laid violent Hands on John, and dragged him by Force out of the Steeple-houle. A Warrant was procured to apprehend him as a Vagrant, and he was carried before two Justices met on purpose. He told them he was no Vagrant, and that he could prove his Habitation and Manner of Living by one of his Neighbours, a substantial Man, if they would admit him to come in. Upon this Marmaduke Storr was called, who informed them of the Place of John's Residence, and that he had a Wife and Family whom he reputedly maintained. Then
Then they asked Marmaduke his Name and Place of Abode, and what was
his Business in those Parts. He told them his Name, and that he lived at Hol-
denby in the Eastern Parts of Yorkshire, that he was a Grazier, and held Land
for that Purpoze, that he came thither to visit and help his Brother Joseph Storr,
Prisoner at Northampton, and was going thence into Staffordshire to renew the
Leafe of his Farm then expiring. The Account he gave, both of himself and his
Neighbour, was so unexceptionable that the Justices were at a Stand, and
after some Consultation with the Priests, drop the Pretence of Vagrancy, and
concluded to enquire them both another Way. They asked Marmaduke,
whether he would swear to the Truth of what he had said, and finding that he
would not, they tendered them both the Oath of Abjuration. They answered,
that they had sufficiently demonstrated their good Affection to the Common-
wealth, in affilling it with their Persons and Estates in Times of its greatest
Strains, and that they were well known to be no Papists, but that they could
not Swear for Convenience' sake. They required of them Sureties for their good
Behaviour, upon refusing which, they were committed to Prison on the 17th of
the Month called March 1654, and at the next Sessions were ordered to be kept
till the Affizes. By this Imprisonment Marmaduke Storr was prevented from
getting his Leafe renewed, so that his Family were constrained to remove, and
carry off his Stock at a Day's Notice, to his very great Detriment.

2. Edward Ferman, when the Priest had ended his Performance in the
Steeple-house at Brandon, and was coming out, went in and spake to the People.
The Priest, on purpose to enquire him, goes back again to his Pulpit, desires
the People to tarry, names a Text, and falls to preaching; but soon left off
again, pretending that Edward had interrupted him, and under that Pretence
charges a Constable with him, and carries him before a Justice, who finding no
just Cause for the Priest's Complaint, sought another Occasion against Edward,
and committed him to Prison for three Months, under a groundlesse Charge of
being a Vagrant.

3. Thomas Cockett, of Dingley, hearing of the said Ferman's Imprisonment,
applies to the Justice who committed him, and acquaints him that Ferman was
no Vagrant, but an industrious honest Man, and of good Repute. The Justice,
instead of relieving the injured Man, takes Occasion against the Complainant,
who a little before had writ a Letter to one of the Justices who had sent a
Friend of his to Prison; which Letter was as follows,

"JOHN BROWN!

I Went to William Steel's House, where was a Friend Prisoner, and desired
to speak with him, he told me he had an Order from thee that none
may speak with him. Is this to do as thou wouldest be done unto? Thou
halt a Light of Christ in thy Conscience, which bears witness with the Law
of God, and tells thee, thou shouldest do as thou wouldest be done unto. In
perfecuting one of Christ's little Ones, thou hast done it unto him, and Wo
is thy Portion.

A Lover of that which is pure in thy Conscience.

The 4th of the First
Month 1654-5.

"THOMAS COCKETT."

This Letter was called an absurd One, and from thence the Justice took
Occasion to require of Cockett Sureties for his good Behaviour, and for his
refusing to give such Security, sent him to Prison. The Gaoler refused to
give him a Copy of his Mitimus, but when it was read at the next Sessions, the
principal Matter charged against him, was the writing that Letter, which he
therefore desired might be read in Court; but that was not granted; and the
Justices ordered his Continuance in Prison till the next Assizes.

4. John Hutchin and Michael Pattefon, who were sent to Prison, at the In-
itation of the Priest of Wellingborough, under Pretence of their having
disturbed
of the People called QUAKERS.

disturbed him in his Office; though they had only food still and silent while he was preaching.

ANNO 1655. At the Assizes at Northampton, on the 21st of the Month called July, came on the Examination of William Dewberry, Joseph Storr, Henry Williamson, John Whitehead, Marmaduke Storr, Thomas Cockett, and Francis Ellington, before Edward Atkins, Judge of the Assize; as follows, viz.

Judge. What is thy Name? W. D. William Dewberry! What art thou here for?

Judge. The Mitimus will express what I was committed for; but a Copy of it I am denied by the Keeper of the Goal.

Judge. What is thy Name? W. D. Unknown to the World.

Judge. Let us know what Name that is, that the World knows not.

W. D. It is known in the Light, and not any can know it but him that hath it; but the Name the World knows me by, is William Dewberry.


Judge. That is afar off.

W. D. Nay: For the Truth's Sake, I am free to declare, according to the Knowledge of the World: My natural Birth was in Yorkshire, nine Miles from York, towards Hull.

Judge. You pretend to be extraordinary Men, and to have an extraordinary Knowledge of God.

W. D. We witness the Work of Regeneration to be an extraordinary Work wrought in us by the Spirit of God.

Judge. But the Apostles wrought with their Hands in their Callings.

W. D. They had Callings in the World: Some were Fishermen; Paul, a Tentmaker: But when they were called to the Ministry of Christ, they left their Callings to follow Christ where he led them by his Spirit to preach the Word: And I had a Calling in the World as they had, and in it did abide, until the Father revealed his Son in me, and called me from my Calling I had in the World, to preach the Eternal Word he had made known to me in the great Work of Regeneration.

Judge. Why didst thou not abide in thy own Country, and teach People in those Parts?

W. D. There I did stay, until I was called thence to go where I was led by the Spirit of the Lord; and as many as are led by the Spirit of God, are the Sons and Daughters of God, and they that have not the Spirit of Christ, are none of his.

Judge. You say well: For we must in Charity conclude, that every one in this Place hath the Spirit of God in them: But how do you know that you are guided by the Spirit of God?

W. D. They that have the Spirit of God are known by their Fruits, and he that believeth in Jesus Christ, and is guided by his Spirit, hath the Witness in himself.

Judge. That is true: Yet not standing I see by your Carriage, that what my Brother Hales did at the last Assizes, in requiring Bonds for your good Behaviour, he might justly do it; for you are against Magistrates and Ministers.

W. D. Make that manifext wherein we are against them.

Judge. To the Clerk of the Peace. What have you against these Men? Clerk. Here is an Information given upon Oath by Mr. Robert Beton, that William Dewberry, on the 29th of December, did go into the Church in Wellingborough, and ftood with his Hat on in Time of Sermon and Prayer, and

Vol. I, 6 R
after the Minister had done, he spake these Words, *The Priest's preach for Hire, and the People love to have it so: But what will ye do in the End thereof?* With other railing Words, which made Disturbance among the People.

Judge. *What have you against Storr and Williamson? But nothing was produced against them.*

Judge. *I shall take Course, that these that have disturbed the Ministers, before I go forth of the Town, shall be indicted.*  

W. D. *It is the Liberty of the Law of this Nation, that any that are brought Prisoners before those that sit to judge their Causes, may speak for themselves the Truth, to witnesses against the false Information given in against them, and that Liberty I take to manifest the Ground of my Going into the Steeple-houfe at Wellingborough: As I was going in the Street, Thomas Andrews (call'd Minister of that Town) called to me with these Words, Give me receivings the People, left the Plagues of God fall on thee. I replied, Doth thou say I deceive the People? Make it manifest wherein I deceive them. He answered, Thou sayest there is not any Original Sin. I then asked him, Didst thou hear me say so? To which he would not answer, but fled away. I being falsely accused by Thomas Andrews, afterwards when he met with the People at the Steeple-houfe, I went into it for the Truth's Sake, and after he had done, I pronounced this Question to him, that he would prove there before the People, what he had openly accused me of, in saying, there was no Original Sin, but he would not answer, but in Silence fled away: And what I here declare that I did, is not any Breach of the Law of this Nation.

Judge. *But in that you are found wandring in the Country, you break the Law; for there is an ancient Law, that if any did go from their Dwellings to travel in the Country without a Certificate from some Judge, they were to be taken as wandring Persons.*

W. D. *If there be any such Law, read it to us: And if there be such a Law, in thy Confince thou knowest it is contrary to Scripture; for the Apostles and Ministers of Christ went to and fro in the Country, preaching the Word of Eternal Life, and there were added to the Church daily such as should be saved, and the Number of the Saints and Brethren was daily increafed; and the Law that is in Force in this Nation, doth allow all that profefs Faith in *Jesus Christ*, to have free Liberty to walk in the Faith, which is according to Scripture.*

Judge. *Thou hast an eloquent Tongue, and thou art proud of it.*

W. D. *Pride I deny, but the Truth I witness, which will judge Pride, and torment all that live in it, until it be destroyed.*

Then the Judge spake to Joseph Storr.

Judge. *Is thy Name Joseph Storr?*

Storr. *Yes.*

Judge. *What art thou here for?*

Storr. *I have been twenty nine Weeks in Prison among those arraigned for Felony and Murder, and know not for what Cause I am imprisoned, and never any Accuser appeared to my Face to prove me the Transgressor of any Law, and I define that my Accusers may appear before my Face, that I may have a Trial according to Law, for Judge Hales promised at the last Affizes, if I would appear at this Affizes, my Accusers should appear to my Face.*

The Judge said no more to him, but asked,

*Which is Williamson? What have you against him?*

*John Brown, the Justice that committed him, whispered to the Judge,* who said no more to Williamson, but called for Whitehead.

Judge. *Is thy Name John Whitehead?*

*J. W.* *Yes, I am so called.*

But he was examined no farther.

*J. W.* *I desire the Liberty which the Law of the Nation allows, that I may be heard speak, and have a Trial, having been kept eighteen Weeks in Prison, and no Accuser hath appeared to prove me the Transgressor of any Law.*

Judge.
CHAP. 27. of the People called QUAKERS.

Judge. Common Fame is a good Accuser, though not a good Judge; yet I am satisfied, from what I have heard, to continue you in Prison, unless you will lay in Bond to be of good Behaviour, and appear at the next Assizes, for you are by common Fame accused to be a dangerous People, and Breakers of the public Peace.

J. W. So the People of God (by the common Fame of the World) was in all Ages everywhere spoken against, and accused to be Disturbers of the Peace, as Paul was accused to be a Mover of Sedition, through the whole World.

Then the Judge spake to Marmaduke Storr.

Judge. Is your Name Marmaduke Storr.

M. S. My Name is so called: I desire to have my Trial according to Law, for I was taken in my Journey, and imprisoned from my Management of about seven score Pounds per Annum, and have never yet forfeited my Liberty, but appeared in serving the Common-wealth in its greatest Straits, for which they are indebted to me about two Hundred Pounds, as my Commission, Debenture, and Claim upon Record, will make appear.

His Cause was no farther examined.

Judge. Which is Ellington?

T. E. I am so called.

Judge. What are you here for?

T. E. I was in Bonds fifteen Weeks for my Appearance at the General Sessions, and when I appeared there, no Accuser came to my Face, nor was any Evidence read against me, to prove me the Breaker of any Law, and there I was committed, by those called Justices, to the Goal, where I have been kept in the Dungeon these thirteen Weeks among those arraigned for Felony and Murder, and have been taken from my outward Habitation which was at Wellesborough, within seven Miles of this Place, and have been deprived from my outward Calling which I lived in, and kept from my Wife and five Small Children, and so am deprived of the Benefit of the Law of this Nation, which no Felon or Murderer that is here, is deprived of; for they have Liberty to speak for themselves, and to have a fair Trial according to Law, which is denied us.

Judge. To the Clerk of the Peace. Where is your Evidence against these Men?

Clerk. This Ellington is a Receiver of these Men, and here is a Letter that he writ to a Justice of Peace, wherein he doth accuse the Justice of doing Injustice, in committing Bewherry and Storr to Prison.

Judge. Why do you trouble me with that which there is no Matter of Fact in? I much wonder you should trouble a Judge of the Assizes with such small Things, and not end them in your own Sessions, for we come hither to determine greater Matters. Mr. Ellington! I have a great Love to you, bring a Man that lives in this Country: Will you enter into Bond for your good Behaviour, and to appear at the next Assizes?

F. E. I am of no evil Behaviour, neither to this Day hath any Thing been proved against me concerning it, and if it yet can be proved by any one Man here, that I have been of evil Behaviour, or have broken any Law of this Nation, I am present to answer it, and to give in Bonds for my Liberty.

Judge. Thou hast transgressed the Law, in that you come to the Bar with your Heads covered, because it is a Contempt of Authority.

F. E. There is no Law in this Nation requires any such Thing as putting off the Hat; if there be any, I desire it may be read, that before the Country I may be convinced by the Law, before Bonds may be required.

Judge. I shall deal favourably with you, for I shall take your own Bond to appear at the next Assizes.

F. E. First prove me a Transgressor of the Law; for the righteous Law of God faith, Where there is no Law, there is noTransgression; and there is no Law in England that requires putting off the Hat, therefore it is not a Transgression: Therefore I desire I may have the Benefit of an Englishman, which is not denied to any Felon here among us; for I have to this Day stood always faithful to the Common-wealth, and have not forfeited any Liberty, but have hazarded my Life and Estate to procure Freedom, which now I am deprived of.

Judge.
A Collection of the Sufferings Vol. I.

Judge. If you will not put in Bond for your Behaviour, which I think is very reasonable: Take him away.

F. E. For my Behaviour, if there be any here that can accuse me, I would have you Countrymen to speak, any of you; if not, let all the poor. People in Wellingborough, and the Towns thereabouts, and the Poor in Northampton, which I have for these fifteen or sixteen Years employed in carding, spinning, dyeing, and weaving of Wool, speak what my Behaviour hath been toward them or others: For I have, until they call me into Prison, employed more poor People at Work about Wool, than any one Man in this Country doth; yet notwithstanding what I have done, and do, may not I have the Benefit of the Law, as all Malefactors here have.

Judge. Gaoler, take him away.

Then the Judge spake to Thomas Cockett.

Judge. Is your Name Cockett.

T. C. Yes: If any have ought to accuse me of, I am ready to answer the Law.

He was not suffered to proceed, but the Judge called to the Gaoler to take them away. Howbeit Marnaduke Storr spake thus to the People.

M. S. Take Notice, all People, how we are deprived of the Privilege and Liberty that the Law of this Nation allows, in that we may not be heard speak, and have a legal Trial, which is granted to Felons and Murderers.

As they were withdrawing, William Dewsferry turned to the Court, and spake thus to the Judge.

W. D. With what Measure thou metest to us, it will be measured to thee again, and the Lord God of Heaven and Earth will judge between thee and us, and will give unto thine, and every one of you, according to the Works you have done, and in that Day you shall know what is now declared is the Truth; the Lord hath spoken it, in whom we trust, and he will us deliver.

So the Court rote, and the Gaoler had them all back to Prison; where they continued about six Months longer, till the Month called January 1655, when they and some others were discharged by an Order from Oliver Cromwell, the Protector; having suffered a grievous Imprisonment without any just or legal Process against them, viz.

William Dewsferry and Joseph Storr, fifteen Months; Henry Williamson, John Whitehead, Marnaduke Storr, and Thomas Cockett, about ten Months; Francis Ellington thirty eight Weeks; John Hutchin and Michael Pattejon, twenty eight Weeks, and Edward Ferman thirteen Weeks.

During their Imprisonment, their Friends were not admitted to visit them, but several who attempted it, were taken up and sent out of the Town with a Pafs. Thomas Goodacre, desiring to see them, was repuls’d by the Gaoler, and going from the Prison met the Mayor and some of the Aldermen in the Street, to whom he spake thus: Men! see what is the Fruit of the Ministry of this Nation, and what it has brought forth, for Wickedness and Perdition abroad; and those that say they are Christian Magistrates, and persecute the Innocent, are Heathens, and know not God. Adding, that they could not bring any Scripture to prove that ever any Christian Magistrate did persecute any Man as they had done, who call his Friends into Prison. This deferred Reproof so incensed the Magistrates against the Reprover, that they committed him to Prison, where he lay about eleven Weeks. The Mayor of Northampton, in this Year, was Peter Walsley, a Man of an hasty and Cholerick Disposition: When one Walter Ferr came before him with his Hat on, he threw it into the Kennel. At another Time Michael Gainer having lent him a Book, he threw it into the Fire. In his Mayoralty Mary Horne was committed to Bridewell, and Elizabeth Hunt to Northampton Goal, for certain Expressions of Reproof, which gave much Offence to the Priest of Wellingborough.

Thomas Stubbs, exhorting the People of Daventry to Repentance, was sent to Prison by a Justice, who, when Thomas asked him, By what Law be proceeded, told
told him, *By that Law that says, All Quakers must go to Prifon*; though indeed there was no Such Law. However he was confined thirteen Weeks, and then released at the Sessions; but ordered to be sent out of the Country: Shortly after he returned, and being at *Tram Meeting*, was taken thence, and by two Justices committed to Bridewell as a Vagrant, where he was cruelly whipt, and endured much Hardship, not being suffered to have necessaries for his Money.

**ANNO 1656.** On the 26th of the Month called *May*, at a Meeting in a Field belonging to William Lovel of Hardingstone, Thomas Stubbs was preaching, when Captain Pinkerd came with some Horshoe of the County Troop, saying, *That he had Orders from Major Butler to disperse that Meeting: He asked William Lovel, whether he owned that Meeting?* Who answering *Yes*, the Soldiers were ordered to take him Prisoner, which they did, and with him John Crook, John Samms, and Thomas Stubbs. They were detained in the Field under a Guard from Hours, while the Captain went to the Priest’s House to caroufe, and consult what to do with his Prisoners. At length the Soldiers were ordered to carry them to Northampton Goal. The Goaler opening the Door to receive them, they asked him, *Whether be had any Mimiimis?* He answered, *If you will come in I will receive you.* They replied, *We shall not commit our felices.* Then the Captain ordered his Soldiers to put them in by Force, which was done. The Goaler telling them, *By Captain Pinkerd’s Order I have received you, and shall detain you.* So he put them into the lower Goal among Thieves and Murderers, and denied even their Wives and Children the Liberty of visiting them. William Lovel soon procured an *Habeas Corpus* to remove him to London, where he put in Bail to appear at next Term, and returned Home again; but a Few Days after was, by Major Butler’s Order, taken from his own House, and without any Cause assigned, committed to the Marshall’s Custody, where he remained about sixteen Days. He afterwards appeared at the Term, and was discharged: But the others yet continued Prisoners.

In this Year also, Thomas Goodaire was taken preching in a Meeting at *Oatfield*, and by two Justices sent to Northampton Goal, where he lay among Felons, in a Place twelve Steps under Ground, sixteen Weeks. Henry Hall and others, going to a Meeting at the House of John Hart of Towcester, were caught in the Street, and fined 10s. each, for travelling on the Sabbath. Several of them had their Horses taken away, and one was in the Stocks for Four Hours. Anne Richardson was imprisoned eight Weeks at the Inquisition of the Priest of Wellingborough, to whom a just Reproof from her had given great Offence.

**ANNO 1657.** In this Year Edward Roberts, of Overton, a Man of exemplary Patience and Innocence, and of a Conversation truly edifying, died a Prisoner, for his Testimony against Tithes, in Northampton Goal, at the Suit of Lionel Godrick, his Parish Priest, after one and twenty Months Imprisonment. His Preceptor had before taken from him four Horses worth 28l. for a Demand of 31. 3s. for Tithes.

On the 13th of September, William Ireland went into the Steeple-house at *Findon*, and when the Priest had done, and was going out, spake thus to the People; *Fear God: He is worthy to be feared of all that know him; and mind the Light of Christ in you, which shows you the Eclis of your Ways.* For this Christian Exhortation he was sent to Bridewell for six Months, where he was unmercifully whipt, and so cruelly used, that he became exceeding weak, so that he hardly survived the Time of his Imprisonment, but presently after died.

In like Manner Anne Corby, for exhorting the People at Burton-Latimer to fear God, and to mind the Light of Christ Jesus within them, which was a sure Teacher, and witnessed against the Eclis of their Doings, was imprisoned eleven Weeks in Northampton Goal, and together with her, Anne Peel, though no Breach of any Law was proved against either of them. For supposed Offences of the like Nature, Rebecca Peake and Mary Bottom also suffered Imprisonment.

In this Year also, the Grand Jury at the Quarter Sessions found two Bills of Indictment against William Lovel, one for Blasphemy, in saying, *The Scriptures*...
A Collection of the Sufferings

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. 1657.

Vol. as to that 8 for help this John Parker, another Justice in that County. William Lovel, for not paying his Fine, remained in Prison about a Year and an Half, and then was discharged by an Order from Richard Cromwell and his Council.

On a like ground was Charge of Blasphemy, Francis Ellington, of Wellingborough, for being convicted of one Lane, a Priest, and others, who consorted together against him. Lane swore, and his Evidence was accepted, in Contradiction to several Ear-Witnesses who were present when the Words charged against him were spoken. However, the Jury found him Guilty, and he was sentenced to the House of Correction for six Months, where he was cruelly whipped, and underwent other barbarous Uriage.

About this Time William Vincent, Thomas Olive, and Rebecca Peake, were fined under the Name of Sabbath-breakers, for no other Cause than travelling to their religious Meetings on the First-day of the Week.

William Richardson and William Page, both of Wellingborough, for being fined for frivolous Demands, pretended to be due for Tithe of Calves and Eggs, and for Smoke-Money, and for Easter-Ofierings; beside which, the said William Page had his Goods taken away on such Pretences, to the Value of 4l.

In this Year also, for Demands of 10s. 3d. for Tithes, Goods were taken from several Persons, to the Value of 1l. 13s. 8d.

ANNO 1658. Thomas Smallbone, of Edmond, for 3l. 5s. claimed by the Priest of that Place for Tithes, was imprisoned five Weeks, and had also his Goods taken by Execution, to the Value of 9l.

William Vincent, for a Demand of only 4d. for Tithes, was imprisoned in Northampton Low-Goal, at the Suit of Thomas Andrews, Priest of Wellingborough, above a Year among Felons, by whom he was much abused, being a very weak Man, and having above a dozen Sores about him, by which he was rendered almost unable to help himself, and obliged to go on Crutches. His miserable Cafe was represented to the Priest, his Protector, who yet shewed no Liberty towards him, but seemed to value the poor Man's Life at less than one Groat.

Several others in this Year, for Claims of Tithes, amounting to 3l. 8s. 4d. had Goods taken from them worth 9l. 10s.

Grievous were the Proceedings against Nicholas Day, Peter Mackermefis, and George Whitlock, all of Findon, who for refusing to take an Oath at a Court-Lect, were fined 20s. each; for Non-payment of which, they underwent the Seizure and Loss of their Goods, to the Value of 56l. 2s. 6d.

In this Year also, Richard Ellard, having served an Apprenticeship in Northampton, was refused his Freedom of the Town, for refusing to take the Oath of Admission, usual on that Occasion.

ANNO 1659. Margaret Parker, of Aino on the Hill, a poor Widow, having three Children, was imprisoned at Northampton seven and twenty Months for Tithes of Corn and Hay, less than 13s. 4d. in Value. This poor Woman's Sufferings were grievous, being close confined among Murderers, Thieves, Whores, and some called Witches, in a close naffy Place, where her Friends were not admitted to see her, otherwise than through the Key-hole of the Door.

We also find imprisoned at Northampton, for very small Demands of Tithes, the following Persons, namely,

Robert Curtis, a poor Shepherd, of Colebigban: Peter Mackermefis, imprisoned above a Year; John Garret, forty Weeks: And John Betts, of Aino on the Hill, seven Weeks.

Elizabeth
Elizabeth Hunt and Mary Betham were again imprisoned; the latter for speaking to the People in Wellingborough Steeple-house, before their Preacher came, these Words, *Turn your Minds within to the true Preacher of Israel, who will never deceive you, for all other Teachers will deceive you.* The former, applying to the Priest in the other's behalf, was also sent to Goal with her by the fame Mithimus, as a Disturbuer of the Priest and People at their Worship, though she was not there. At the Sessions, on the 13th of the Month called April, they were fined 5s. each, and continued in Prison, till released by Order of a Committee of Parliament. Some Time before this, John Green and John Rogers had suffered Imprisonment for their speaking in Opposition to some of the publick Preachers of those Times.

ANNO 1666. On the 23d of December, at a Meeting in the House of William Atton, of Middleton, where George Robinson was concerned to preach, a Justice of the Peace being informed of it, sent for William Atton; Robinson, to prevent his Friend's suffering for what himself had done, went with him: The Justice ordered Robinson to be set in the Stocks, and afterward committed him to Prison till the next Sessions, when the Justices tendered the Oath to them both, and also to Daniel Will, who came thither to observe the Proceedings, and upon Refusal committed them all three to Northampton Goal, where they lay about three Quarters of a Year.

On the 27th of the same Month, Christopher Moore, of Richmond in York- shire, passing toward London, tarried at a Meeting at Dingly, where he was taken by a Warrant, and carried before two Justices, who upon his refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, sent him to Northampton Goal; whether on the 13th of the next Month were also committed for the same Cause, Richard Wright of Holcot, William Darnell of Hannon, James Pratt of Barton, Thomas Wright of Ould, and Samuel Swayne of Billinge, who were taken together when met at Richard Wright's House; also John Mason, taken by a Constable in a Friend's House at Polebrook.

On the 20th of the Month called January, John Parnell, Michael Gaine, Thomas Hewett, Thomas Hiron, Richard Verney, William Mathew of Holmeby, Oliver Mallows of Hallton, Thomas Grewing of Duffton, Daniel Roe and Henry Roe, of Dalton, were taken from a Meeting at the House of Daniel Will in Northampton, and sent to Prison. In the same Month John Hart, of Teceles, John Butcher, and Thomas Hiron, of Attle, John Bett and John Borton, of Aino, Thomas Miller, Richard Miller, Richard Hewes, and William Chandler, of Backley, were taken out of their own Houses by Soldiers, and committed to Prison for refusing the Oaths. And about the same Time, Thomas Butcher, of Attle, was taken out of his Fields, and sent to Prison; as was Samuel Harper, of Market-Harborough in Leicestershire, who was seized by a Soldier as he was going to a Meeting.

In the same Month were taken at a Meeting in Farndon, Francis Child, Thomas Mackernes, and Thomas Holloway, all three of Market-Harborough aforesaid, John Goddard, of Marston-Truffel, William Rington, of Great-Bowden, James Piggin and John Warren, both of Oxon in this County, and committed to Prison: Also from a Meeting at Attleborough were taken William Ward, of that Place, and John Gerrit, of Findon, which two only were committed out of twenty seven who were at that Meeting, the Justice being told that the Goal was so full it could not hold them. Nevertheless, on the 24th of the Month called February twelve others were thrust in, who had been taken by a Party of Horfe from a Meeting at the House of William Evans in Farthingstone, namely, William Evans, Francis Evans, and George Ayers, of that Place; Richard Abbe, Thomas Ingram, and John Green, of Bigbrooke; John Ayres, of Evertont; Robert Burnall and William Robinson, of Ealstott, Robert Curtis, of Colehighb; Thomas Poole, of Fower; and William Abbot, of Delfcott.

Singular was the Cafe of John Lane, who being come upwards of forty Miles to visit a Relation in Tardy-Gables, was falsly accused of being at a Baptifh Meeting, and thereupon sent for by a Justice of the Peace, who committed him.
to Prison for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance. The Number of Prisoners now in Northampton Goal was near forty, put into the Low-Goal twelve Steps under Ground, where they were lock'd up every Night among Felons, and in Winter the Garder kept the Door fast sixteen Hours together, and they lay so close one by another, that he who was up late could hardly set his Foot between them to go to the Place where they should lie. Some of them were sick for Want of Air, and when their Friends came many Miles to visit them, they were not admitted: Their Food and Necessaries were often kept from them, so that their Sufferings were exceeding great.

About the same Time, Richard Painter, Benami Bradshaw, and Lawrence Gilgraff, were taken out of their own Houses in Northampton, and committed to the Marshall's Custody for refusing the Oaths. For the same Cause, Thomas Smith, John Chapman, and Francis Creeke, were imprisoned among Felons at Peterborough.

The Generality of the Prisoners before mentioned lay about three or four Months, and then were discharged by the King's Proclamation.

ANNO 1661. Joseph Gammage, of Bugbrooke, was imprisoned in this County for refusing to pay Tithes.

ANNO 1662. In this Year Thomas Arnold, of Heyford, and Thomas Willer, of Brackley, were committed to Prison for their Testimony against paying Tithes.

On the 15th of the Month called July, thirty eight Persons were taken at a Meeting in Northampton, of whom twenty five, being Inhabitants there, were sent to the Town Prison, viz. Daniel Wilks, John Parnell, Thomas Hewett, Edward Wallis, John Oddell, John Lees, Jane Ably, Walter Farr, Michael Gains and Mary his Wife, Richard Painter and Rebecca his Wife; Benami Bradshaw and Elizabeth his Wife, Laurence Gilgraff and Frances his Wife, Thomas Hires and Alice his Wife, Mary Cooper, Anne Hewett, Anne Cook, Anne Tiplady, Katherine Bof, Sarah Kemp, and Elizabeth Hewett. The other fifteen were committed to the County Goal, namely, William Level, Richard Green, William Green, Mary Green, Philip Haddon and Elizabeth his Wife, all of Hardingstone; Robert Burling, of Cotton-End; Thomas Gayling, of Dipton; Henry Raw and Mary Denti, of Dallington; John Foster, Jane Canby, and Bridget Dilly, of King's-Thorp: And on the 28th, John Hart, of Towcester.

On the 6th of November, William Mather and John Smith, both of Wellingborough, were taken out of a Meeting at the said Mather's House, and sent to Northampton Goal, where they lay about three Months. To the same Prison were committed about three Months latter, William Atton of Middleton, Simon Mutton of Geallington, Nathaniel Beely of Rucel, Thomas Bow of Corby, George Almond of Midburn, Giles Mophrey of Geallington, Thomas Cooke of Weldon, and John Mrlos of Ockley, who were taken at a Meeting in the said William Atton's House.

On the 14th of December were taken out of a Meeting at the House of Mary Cooper in Northampton, Edward Wallis and Thomas Hires, both of that Town, Thomas Gayling of Dipton, John Forster of King's Thorp, Richard Green and Matthew Haddon, of Hardingstone; they were committed to Prison in a nasty flinking Place, scarce good enough for Swine, where five of them remained in a very cold wet Sealion, till the Sessions on the 16th of the next Month.

ANNO 1663. In this Year Robert Ably, Arthur Green the Elder, and Arthur Green the Younger, all of Bugbrooke, suffered Imprisonment for their conscientious Refusal to pay Tithes. And in this Year also, Peter Muckenew and Nicholas Day suffered Difficulties of Goods for refusing to pay Steepel-hedhe Rates, or Easier-Offers.

On the 23d of the Month called August, was a large Meeting of two or three Hundred at the House of Henry Hopkin in Moystone, whether came a Corporal and five Soldiers with a Justice's Warrant, and entered the Meeting with their Pistols cockt, yet flood still and heard John Samn then preaching. The Meeting being ended, they took away eight Persons, namely, John Samn of Haughton-Corques,
CHAPEL. 27. of the People called QUAKERS.

Houghton-Conquest in Bedfordshire, William Lovel of Hardington, Daniel With, Benoni Bradshaw, and Laurence Gilgraf, of Northampton, George Ayres of Farthingstone, Joseph Gammage of Bugbrooke, and Thomas Dent of Killigberry. The Soldiers took them to an Inn in Northampton, whence they were committed to the Common-Goal, and next Day, being the Time of the Assizes there, were brought before the Judge, who tended them the Oath of Allegiance, and remanded them to Prison for refusing it.

On the 6th of September, William Hopkins, William Simpson, and Richard Alby, taken at a Meeting in Bugbrooke, were for the same Cause committed to Prison; as were also on the 30th of December, George Warner, John Nottingham, Thomas Cattle, and Thomas Allgood, who were taken at a Meeting in Goddington.

Toward the End of this Year, twenty two Friends, having been long confined together with ten Felons and Debtors in a close Room, most of which was taken up with the Straw on which they lodged, so that they had little Space to walk in, a violent Fever seized first some of the Felons, to whom as fellow Creatures, and fellow Prisoners, though in a Cause vastly different, the Friends thought it their Duty to be affinitant in their extreme Weakness, and accordingly did what they could for them, till at length the Air being exceedingly corrupted with the Breath of the Differenced, a Kind of Contagion spread among the Prisoners, and the Friends to generally fell sick, that when called over at the Assizes, only four of them were able to appear before the Judge, who being informed of their sad Condition, gave a private Order to the Gaoler to let them go forth for Air, by which Means some recovered, but seven of them, being too weak to go out or be removed, died there; of whom an Account follows in the Beginning of the next Year, viz.

ANNO 1664. 1. William Carr, who was at first committed on a malicious Accusation of spreading a treasonable Paper; and when at the Seizons there appeared no Ground for such a Charge, they tended him the Oath of Allegiance. He lay in Prison about eleven Weeks, and died on the 25th of the Month called March 1664.

2. Richard Alby, who died on the 26th of the same Month.

3. John Samm, a faithful Minister of the Gospel, an incessant Labourer in the Work of the Ministry, and of an exemplary Life and Conversation. He died on the same Day with Alby.

4. Thomas Arnold, who departed this Life on the 1st Day of the Month called April.

5. William Ewins, who also died on the same Day.

6. Joseph Gammage, who both died on the 11th Day of the said Month.

7. William Lovel, who died on the 1st Day of the Month called April.

Thee all finished their Course in Peace, and departed in full Assurance of Faith, having their Hope and Confidence firm in the Lord, by whose Power they had witnessed Redemption from a vain Conversation, and who had armed them with the Patience of the Saints to undergo Tribulations and Afflictions for the Testimony he had called them to bear, who supported them with the Consolations of his Spirit, and enabled them in the Midst of their Afflictions to sing Praises unto him, and to blest his Name, to the Edification and Comfort of another, and to the Alonnement of others who beheld their Piety and Patience.

ANNO 1665. At a Sessions held at Northampton Castle on the 4th and 6th Days of the Month called April, five of the People called Quakers received Sentence of Banishment to Jamaica, on Conviction for the third Offence in meeting together for religious Worship, namely, William Robinson, Richard Parfons, John Coory, Elizabeth Harris, and Daniel Roe; and at another Sessions on the 12th and 13th of the Month called February, this Year, four others, viz. Thomas Allen, Francis Child, Richard Coe, and William Line, were also sentenced to be transported to the same Place. In this Year also John Beth, John Borton, Edward Hardly, and John Holcroft, poor Labourers, had their Goods

NORTH-AMPTON-SHIRE.

5 Sentenced to Banishment.

4 Others transported.

Other Sufferings.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

NORTH-AMPTONSHIRE.

1665.

Barnetment of J. Trelise.

Goods taken by Distress for a Fine of 4s. each, imposed for four Weeks Absence from their Parish-Church. Likewise John Garrett, of Findon, for refusing to take an Oath, when summoned to serve on a Jury, suffered nine Months Imprisonment.

ANNO 1666. On the 25th of the Month called April, at Northampton Sessions, John Trelise, of Farndon, was indicted on the Act of Banishment for the third Offence. The Foreman of the Jury, impanelled to try him, was William Smith, of Farthingstone, who in Oliver Cromwell’s Days was a fierce Sticker against the Common-Prayer, and then employed to hunt and persecute the Innocent: He was now upon the Turn of Times as zealous for what he had before opposed, and by his Violence over-awed some others of the Jury to bring the Prisoner in Guilt, who accordingly was sentenced to be transported to Jamaica for seven Years.

On the 20th of the Month called May, was a Meeting at the Houle of John Mackernes in Findon, to which a Constable came with a Rabble of Assistants, and told the Friends, that they must none of them go thence till they had been before the Justices, he having a Warrant to secure them, and as soon as the Meeting was ended, he, with his Assistants, dragged about forry of them to a neighbouring Alehouse, namely, Thomas Olliv, William Page, Robert Fox, John Nottingham, Thomas Page, William Matber, Elizabeth Ellington, Judah Olliv, Alice Ives, and Alice Harris, all of Wellingborough; John Garrett, Joseph Garrett, Nicholas Day, William Miller, * Frances Miller, and Hannah Day, all of Findon; Richard Pell, John Pell, Anne Pell, and Elizabeth Rees, all of Little-Harradon; Elizabeth Bugg, of the Ile of Ely; William Pooley, Thomas Abbott, and Christopher Davis, all of Addington; John Woolston, Laurence Key, and Mary Farry, all of Attleborough; Thomas Austin, of Staxwood; and Anne Nicholas, of Rance; Daniel Brown, John Bays, William Wooton, and Joane Brown, all of Puddington in Bedforshire; James Pratt, of Ravton; George Warner, James Warner, Thomas Hanggood, and Thomas Cattle, all of Kettening. They were detained all Night at the Alehouse, and next Morning put into a Cart and a Wagon, and so conveyed to Justice Telerton’s at Ealton, who with another Justice present, fined them 40s. each, and for Non-payment sent them all to the County Goal for six Weeks.

At the next Quarter Sessions, on the 12th of the Month called June, two of them, viz. Nicholas Day and Joseph Garrett were indicted for the third Offence. The Foreman of the Jury was the afore-named William Smith, of Farthingstone, against whom the Prisoners excepted as being prejudiced against them, but the Court over-ruled their just Exception. So they were soon brought in Guilt, and received Sentence of Transportation to Jamaica for seven Years.

On the 17th of the same Month, Thomas Page, Thomas Pell, Samuel Britton, John Bugg, Anne Mary Page, Mary Ives, Elizabeth Hackney, Anne Cox, Isabel Gibbs, Mary Bailey, Mary Waring, Elizabeth Bull, Sarah Bailey, Anne Vice, and Mary Houghton, were taken from a Meeting in Findon, kept all Night in an Alehouse, and next Day carried in a Wagon to Justice Telerton’s, who with another Justice present, severally fined them, and for refusing to pay sent them to Northampton Goal for six Weeks, though the Condition of several of them might have moved Compassion; one Woman being great with Child, another having a sucking Child, and several poor Widows, having divers small Children to provide for.

On the 15th of the Month called July, Richard Pell, William Pell, Anne Pell, Elizabeth Rees, John Ellington, Alice Ives, Amy Robinson, and Mary Farry; some of whom had been before committed in the Month called May, suffered six Weeks Imprisonment, and returning again to the Meeting at Findon, were taken thence, detained one Night in an Alehouse, and next Day committed to Prison.

From

* Frances Miller had with her a young Child sucking at her Breast.
From other Meetings, held not long after at the same Place, were also taken and sent to Prison, John Haughton, Thomas Preston, Edmund Mackenzie, Rebecca Mackenzie, Ellen Garrett, Sarah Bailey, Henry Roe, John Parnell, Michael Gaines, Samuel Gaines, John Gaines, Thomas Hewlett, George Ireland, and Alexander Manning.

On the 19th of the Month called July, Daniel Wills, Henry Roe, William Griffin, Michael Gaines, John Gaines, and John Parnell, were brought to the Seffions at Northampton, to be tried on the Act for Banishment for the third Offence: One of them, Henry Roe, was sentenced to be transported to Jamaica for seven Years; but upon some Doubt arising, the Trial of the others was postponed, and in Process of Time they were releas'd. The Trial also of John Lewis, on the Act for Banishment, intended to have been that Seffions, was prevented by his Death in the Prison a short Time before.

In the Month called August, John Pell, John Crick, Robert Wallis, and Richard Wright, were committed to Prison for being at a Meeting in Welliborough: And in the Month of September, John Haughton, William Page, John Garrett, John Nottingham, Thomas Page, and John Ellington, taken at a Meeting in Findon, were also committed to Prison. These last fix with others, to the Number of fifteen Men and ten Women, were kept lockt up all Night in an Alcohole, and next Day the Men were put into a Cart, and the Women into a Waggon, and carried before Justice Telverton, who signed a Militimus for committing ten of the Men to Prison; but another Justice's Hand being necessary, he directed his Clerk to carry it to one Justice Ward, not far from Northampton: The ten Men were again put into the Cart, and conveyed with the Militimus to thesaid Justice Ward, but he refused to sign it; upon which the Prisoners were conveyed to Northampton, and when there, the two Clerks, viz. Ward's and Telverton's, busied themselves to find out some other Justice to sign the Militimus, but could procure none, nor could the Goaler legally receive them without. So the Prisoners, after long waiting, returned every Man to his own Home: But some Time after, the last mentioned six were taken by another Warrant and sent to Goal; three of whom, viz. John Haughton, John Nottingham, and Thomas Page, were afterward sentenced to Transportation. The Number of Persons of this Persuasion, at one Time under close Confinement in the County Goal, was more than four hundred, of whom many were Farmers and Husbandmen, lockt up from their Business both in Hay-time and Harvest, to their very great Los and Damage.

ANNO 1667. Robert Abby and Arthur Green, before mentioned to have been committed to Prison in 1663, were yet remaining there at the Suit of one Whitfield, Priest of Bugbrooke, who during their Confinement made great Spoil on their Effects at Home, taking away some Times whole Fields of Corn, and some Times whole Loads of Grain and Hay, far exceeding any legal Claim: At the same Time preffing the Goaler to keep them close confined, which he did, alledging in Excuse of himself, that he had asked the Priest, Whether he might not let them go out some Times to fetch in their Provisions and Necessities; but was answer'd by him, No; keep them in, and pine them, and starve them. So that their Imprisonment was very long and grievous. There were also yet remaining, closely confined, those fifteen Persons whom in the two preceding Years we have mentioned to have undergone the hard Sentence of Transportation; under which five of them had now lain two and thirty Months, three others of them twenty eight Months, and none of them less than fourteen Months. In this Year also we find imprisoned at Northampton, under Sentence of Premonition, Thomas Dent and George Ayre, who had then continued in that State about four Years and three Months. About this Time the Prisoners there thought meet to publish a Paper declaring their innocent Plainness and Integrity, being as follows,
A Paper published by some of the Prisoners.

SINCE the Lord called us, whom the World calls Quakers, into that Land, where the Light of Christ shineth, we have come to witness the Lord's Power fulfilled, that all the Children of the Lord should be taught of the Lord, and that the Lord would teach his People himself, and we need not that any Hireling Priest teach us; so we bid Adieu to all Hireling Priests and Teachers, and shall not, nor never may, put into their Mouths again.

Secondly. Since we came into this good Land, we never have been without wife Men among us, that if any Difference hath arisen between a Brother and a Brother, we have been made willing to put our Cause to their Determination: And to never among the Thousands of those called Quakers, Brother has never been found to go to Law with a Brother, and that before Infidels, such as judge for Gifts and Rewards. So adjure Hireling Priests, and deceitful Lawyers: Christ's Government which we live under, will never admit of any of you.

Thirdly. And since the Lord hath brought us into this good Land, there is not a Beggar found among us, but all are made willing to labour with their own Hands, that so they may be serviciole to all in their Generation.

Fourthly. The Civil Magistrates, neither at their Assizes, nor at their Seffions, have not at any Time any one of us brought before them for the Breach of any just Law of God or Man: Yet we are many of us brought before them, as Daniel was, and as Christ Jesus said we should, for Things concerning our God, and for Righteousness's fake: And for those Things we are not ashamed.

And when Magistrates Eyes come to be opened, and they once come to hate the Whore, and to eat her Filth, and to burn her with Fire, then they will see, that the Quakers Principles are not destructive to good Government nor Governors: But as People come to own their Principles, and to live in them, they will eafe the Magistrate of a great deal of Labour, and free the Nation of a vaft Charge, that is now spent needlessly upon Priests and Lawyers, and yet for all that no Reformation wrought among the People.

The foregoing Paper expresseth the early Sense of this People respecting mercenary Priests and Lawyers, as having no Place among perfect Christians; because the true Ministers of Christ are ever ready freely to communicate unto others their Experience of the Teachings of his Spirit freely given them: And as to Lawyers, a Government of universal Peace can find them no Employment.

In this and the two preceding Years, Thomas Cooke had taken from him, in Cattle and other Things for Tithes, to the Value of 13l. 7s. And.

ANNO 1668. The said Thomas Cooke had taken from him for Tithes, two Acres of his best Corn.

ANNO 1670. In the two last Years we find but few Instances of Persecution in this County; but upon another Act issued against Conventicles in this Year, the Informers and others again made a Prey on their religious Neighbours, as appears by the following Extract of a Letter from Welliborough, dated the 13th of the Fourth Month 1670.

SOME Days by past, the wicked Ruler's Agents came and streined from Thomas Office sixty Pounds worth of good Cloth at one Time, and had Orders to take twenty Pounds from Francis Ellington, but forborne in Regard of a Deed of Sale for the Security of his Creditors, &c. The Friend
CHAP. 27. of the People called QUAKERS.

Friend shewed them what he had reserved, but they would not then take it, but desired him to go with them to the Justice, who is a great Persecutor, and when he saw the Deed, he bolded and said, It would do the Friend no Good: Who answered, that If the late Act had not frustrated all the Laws of England, his Council informed him, that he might sell his Goods to whom he pleased. So the Justice bade the Constable forbear till he had sent to London:

Then he asked the Constables, Whether they had taken enough from Thomas Ollive. They said, They thought they had. He replied, Be sure you take enough and more, that so there may be twenty Pounds for the King, twenty Pounds for the Poor, and twenty Pounds for the Informer, and if you take Goods enough, then of the Requisite you shall have one Part, and I will have the Rest. They answered him, that They would never receive a Penny on that Account. Also one Télverton, Knight and Burgifis for Northampton, said the same Words to the Constables. They also took seven Beasts from another Friend dwelling near ; and from another Friend one hundred and fixy Pailure Fleece, and moft of his Brafs and Pewter: And from another they were ordered to drain for seven Pounds fifteen Shillings; and from another as much, who being a Widow's Son, and having nothing in Possifion, the Warrant was returned to the Justices, who lent the Constables back again with a Command to take his Clothes: Another Friend was drainifd for twenty five Shillings; another for forty Pounds; and another for twenty Pounds; besides diverse for five Shillings and ten Shillings a piece: Also two or more were drainifd for eight Pounds a piece, and another for twelve Pounds.

"The Bishop of Peterborough visited at Resel laft Week, and there said openly in the Mafs-house, after he had given every Officer a Charge to put the late Act in Execution; That when they met again, (meaning the Parliament) they would make a stronger for them, they would get a Law made to take away their Lands and Goods, and then they should be held for Bond-fasers."

This shews that fome of the leading Ecclefafticks thought the Laws, though very fever, too favourable toward the Quakers; wherefore they not only urged the Execution of them to the utmost Extremity; but would willingly have extended them to the utter Extermination of those whom in their mistaken Zeal they deemed to be Hereticks.

In this Year, at Northampton they met in the Street, being excluded from their usual Meeting-place; for one of those Meetings Edward Cooper had a Fine of 3l. imposed on him for himself and thirty four others forfeyled, for which the Officers took away his Goods to the Value of about 16l. But when after a long Time they could find no Body to purchase them, they were redeemed by some charitable Neighbours for 3l. and returned to the Owner.

Thomas Cooke, for abetting himself from the publick Worship, had Goods taken from him worth 15s. He was also committed to Prison, and suffered Dillets of Goods to the Amount of 7s. for the Charges of carrying him thither.

ANNO 1672. In this Year Daniel Roe, John Nottingham, Thomas Page, John Haughton, Nicholas Day, Joseph Garrett, William Robinson, John Cary, Thomas Allen, Richard Coe, John Trollope, William Line, Francis Child, and Elizabeth Harris, were fet at Liberty from their long and grievous Confinement in Northampton Goal, where some of them had lain under the dismal Sentence of Transportation between seven and eight Years, and none of them left than fix Years. At the fame Time was also discharged Thomas Dent, who had been confined there under the Prement upwards of nine Years.

ANNO 1677. Robert Asby, John Asby, and Thomas Hajiott, of Bigbrook, were imprifoned at Northampton lor Tithes, and lay there a long Time, at the Suit of Samuel Clark, Richard Rainford, and William Bugby. Improvioris or Tith-farmers. And not long after, Peter Macker nes was lent to the fame

Vol. I.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

Prison for a Demand of small Tithes on an Exchequer Process, at the Suit of the Prior of Findon.

ANNO 1678. William Tibbs and John Green, of Bugbrook, were Prisoners in Northampton Goal for Tithes, at the Suit of several Impropricators, and also of John Whitsfield, Prior of that Parish.

ANNO 1679. The aforesaid William Tibbs had taken from him on an Execution for Tithes, by the Sheriff, 40l. for an original Demand of but 6l. and the said John Green, for a Claim of 20s. for Tithes, had an Execution served on his Effects for 20l. John Ayres, of Farthingestone, for a Demand of 20s. for small Tithes, had an Execution awarded against him for 12s. at the Suit of one Hogg, Prior of that Parish. The same John Ayres and Henry Hopkins were also imprisoned for refusing to pay Tithes. Likewise William Miller, of Findon, was committed to Prison on a Process against him for small Tithes in the Ecclesiastical Court.

William Pooley, of Addington-Pace, was prosecuted in the Exchequer, at the Suit of Nathanael Hezignant Priest, for Tithes of about 6l. Value, for which were taken from him by a Sequestration, Horles, Kine, and Hogs, worth 40l., but some of his Relations afterward redeemed them by the Payment of 20l.

ANNO 1680. Richard Bradshaw, of Fossor in Northamptonshire, writ a Paper, expressing the Christian Zeal of his Writer against the Payment of Tithes, and containing a just Reproof of those, who being convinced in their own Judgment that Tithes are Antichristian, do nevertheless submit to pay them for Fear of suffering, we have thought meet, for the Sake of such, to infert the same, thinking it may be as necessary now as it was then; it is as follows,

"A Testimony to the Truth, and against that which makes a Profession of Truth, and yet can pay Tithes.

Friends,

YOU that are convinced of God's eternal Truth, but chiefly you that have a long Time been convinced of it, and do bear a Testimony in the Assembly of God's People, and also against the false Ways and Worships of this World, against the Hireling and his Wages, in Words; yet notwithstanding these Testimonies, can throw into the Mouth of the Whore's Merchants: The Lord hath often shewed me, you are within the Borders of Babylon; and thus faith the Lord, Come out of Babylon my People, and touch no unclean Thing, for if you partake of her Sins, you must partake of her Plagues, if you repent not in Time, for the Spirit of the Lord will not always strive with Man. But this I have farther to signify unto you, and that from the Lord, There is a Way out of Babylon, and out of all her Borders, and to be separated from all her Brats: I do believe I need not say much concerning the Way, for I believe many of you do know the Way, and they that do not, let them learn of him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. The just Man's Path is a flaming Light, where the way-faring Man, though a Fool, cannot err therein. And it is the Desire of my Soul, and the Breathing of my Life unto God, that I with you, and you with me, and all that make a Profession of the Name of the Lord, may walk therein, that we may give no Offence to them that are without, neither to the Church of God.

Friends, that which moves in you, and caues you to pay Tithes, is not of the Lord's planting; therefore Every Plant which God hath not planted, ought to be plucked up.

Friends, you that pay Tithes, and we that for Conscience-like cannot pay Tithes, yet make a Profession of the True God, and all to have the same Teacher: Be cool in your Minds, Friends; and let the true Heart-searching God search every Heart with his pure heavenly divine Light and Power, for that will do none of us any Harm."

God
"God is a God of Order and not of Confusion: He doth not lead his Children to destroy the Testimonies one of another. But you that make a Profession of the Truth, and yet can pay Tithes, do undervalue the Testimonies of us who for Conscience-fake cannot pay Tithes, and alio of many of our Brethren who are taken out of the Body, which sealed their Testimony with their Lives, and died Prisoners, being cast into Prison for their faithful Testimonies against Tithes: I say, you that pay Tithes make our Testimony void, as much as in the Strength of the Matter lieth. You that have been longer convinced, and should be good Examples to the new convinced Ones, rather throw Stumbling-blocks in their Way.

"Therefore be not deceived; he that serveth to the wicked One, must receive his Wages accordingly; and he that serveth to God, shall receive from God his Wages, which will be Peace in his own Conscience. Friends, I beseech you bear with me, for I do not desire to boast my self, but to clear my Conscience of this Matter, which hath lain as a Weight or Burden upon the Seed in me for some Years. I have considered, and seriously took a View, and seen some lie in Prison, and some suffer deeply the Spoiling of their Goods; and have heard of others in other Countries which have suffered far more deeply than I have seen, for their honest and faithful Testimony against Tithes: And also seen others make a Profession of the same God, and yet pay Tithes; that troubled me, and often caused my Soul to be more than usually sad: Then the Lord showed me, that we were not all of one Heart and of one Mind, and that we did not all obey one Teacher in this Matter, God hath raised up many living Witnesses, that the Substance is come, (blessed be his holy Name for evermore) which puts an End to all the Tithes and Shadows of the Law in the first Covenant, when the outward Temple, and outward Tabernacle, and old Priesthood, were standing; then the Priests offered up for the Sins of the People, and God accepted it: The People paid a tenth Part of all which they did possess, as an Offering to the Priest, and I do believe that God was pleased with it in that Day and Time: But it is not so now, for now every Man and Woman must offer to the Eternal High-Priest, a living and spiritual Sacrifice of God's preparing. Therefore knowing him to be come, viz. Christ, who is the Wisdom and Power of God, who put an End to the first Covenant, to the outward Tabernacle, and outward Temple, and the old Priesthood, and its Tithes, and hath ended all the Types and Shadows of the Law, there can be no more paying Tithes to the Priests, nor Impropiators, under the Gospel Dispensation, and be clear in the Sight of God.

"Friends, this Matter of Tithes lieth such a Burden upon me, I cannot leave it yet; for that which payeth Tithes, and that which receiveth Tithes, are both generated in one Womb: The Wife in Heart know the Mother of them both; for she is come in Remembrance before the great God of Heaven, and as she hath done to others, it shall be done to her double, for God is avenging himself of her, for down she must tumble like a great Millstone, and must be confounded, and the Saints rejoice at the Smoke of her Burning, though Babel's Builders see it not.

"Therefore, Friends, I beseech you, be you wholly separated from her before it be too late, and you perish without Remedy. Be warned in Time, Friends; let every one turn to the Lord, with our whole Heart, have no Dependence upon any Thing but the true and living God, for there is yet a Door of Mercy open, and be he that will come, may come, and take of the Water of Life freely, without Money, and without Price. Friends, in the Name of the Lord there is everlasting Strength: Therefore, Friends, be encouraged in the Name of the Lord, you tender-hearted Ones, to whom Tithes is become a Burden: I clearly intend you in the Lord's Behalf, Give up and be faithful to what you know, and let your whole Dependence be in the Lord alone, and if he doth not do that for you, which never Man could do, believe him not; but if he doth that for you, that never Man could do, believe him for the Work's
"Work's Sake. Friends, the Eyes of all are upon us, some watching for Evil, and some for Good; and some take Notice of our Friends lying in Prison for Non-payment of Tithes, and also fee others suffer deeply the Spoiling of their Goods, and also fee others pay Tithes, and they know we that suffer Imprisonment, and he that suffers Spoiling of Goods, and also he that payeth Tithes, make a Profession all of one Religion, and all to be guided by the Spirit of God.

"Friends, let him be Judge, to whom all Judgment is committed; for is this like to reach the Witness of God in our Neighbours, and Enemies, and them that take Notice of us, and to signify to that of God in them, that we are a People, all of one Heart and of one Mind? Or will it not rather signify, that we are a double-minded People? When one strives to pull down that which another builds, the Building cannot go so well forwards.

"But notwithstanding all Oppositions, God will have his Work go forwards, and will have a People that shall bear his Name in Truth and Righteousness: Yea, blessed and magnified be the Name of the Lord, who hath by the outstretched Arm of his mighty Power gathered a Remnant into the Covenant of Light and Life, and to bear his Name and Truth in Righteousness, and are made willing through the Love of God (to his Honour be it spoken) to take the Cross and despise the Shame, whom this Testimony doth not concern as to Matter of Charge: Therefore, Friends, beware of taking that to you which doth not concern you as to Matter of Charge; but let this Testimony go to whom it doth concern, for I know it concerns too many, the more's the pity.

"And, Friends, you that are made willing, through the Love of God, to bear a Testimony against Tithes, I intreat you to be faithful, and let there be no private Confenting to Wives, nor Relations, nor Neighbours, paying for private Tithes, as Wool, Milk, and Eggs, and such Kind of Things, and other petty Matters, as the Priests count their Due, and the great Tithes also. Friends, I say for the Truth's Sake, and for Conscience-take, let there not be any Thing of that Nature harboured in any of your Breasts, and private Confenting to any of these Matters, for it is all Abomination in the Sight of God: And though you may hide from Man, there is no Hiding from God, for the Lord is bringing the hidden Things of Eternity to Light.

"It is the Desire of my Heart, and the Breathing of my Soul unto God, that the Hindermost of the Flock may come in that Life wherein there is Power to repel the Devil in all his subtle Temptations, and that all that have gone astray, may come to know the true Shepherd's Crook, and fully return to him who is the Shepherd and Bishop of the Souls of the Righteous: For the Lord desireth not the Death of Sinners, but rather that they would return and live.

"RICHARD BRADSHAW."

This Testimony carries with it an Evidence of the Sincerity and Uprightness of the Person who writ it, and of a true Concern for his Brethren, that they might be united in the Practice of those Christian Testimonies which they made Profession of; and not draw back for Fear of Sufferings.

ANNO 1682. On the 2d of the Month called June, the following Persons were in Prison at Northampton for their refusing to pay Tithes, namely, Nicholas Day, Edmund Mackerns, and Peter Mackerns, on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, for Tithes; the two Former having then lain there about two Years, and the Latter about five Years: William Miller, who had been confined there about three Years: Robert Ashby, John Ashby, and Thomas Haffett, who had then been Prisoners four Years and an Half; Also John Kemping and William Barnes, at the Suit of Harris, Priest of Killingbry.

In this Year Peter Jaban, a Frenchman, was imprisoned at Northampton for refusing to pay towards the Repairs of the Steeple-House; and for the same Cause George Mackerns, of Scalfwell, Husbandman, was committed to Prison.
Prison by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, on the 21st of December this Year.

In the same Year, George Ayres, of Farthingstone, for his Attendance at religious Meetings, had three Warrants granted against him, by Henry Benson Justice, for 10l. 5s. each, for which were taken from him, two Horses, ten Cows, two Calves, forty one Sheep, a Sow and six Pigs, a Waggon, Corn, Utensils for Hufbandry, Wood, Hufhold Goods, and other Things, worth 45l. 15s. 11d.

Besides which, he had taken away for Absence from the National Worship, Pewter worth 15s.

For the same Cause also were taken from Susanna Bilton and William Basly, Goods worth 4l. 10s.

And from Benjamin Wright, of Buxley, for being at a Meeting, were taken Goods worth 6s. 9d.

A violent Promoter of the Distrefs, made on the aforesaid George Ayres, was John Hutton the Priest of Farthingstone, who preently after his Sermon, or Service, was over, fpoke to the Parish-Officers about making the Distresses, defiring them to do their Work thoroughly. At which Time Thomas Hogg, one of the Informers, promised the Parson that he would take Care to see it thoroughly managed; and accordingly, the said Hogg, with another Informer, a Servant to the Priest, attended the Officers, urging them to take all they could find: But the Officers thinking they had sufficient, did not take away their Bedding, which the Informers would have done, and threatened to come again for the Rest. A short Time after, the said George Ayres with his Wife, and Susanna Bilton Widow, each of the Women having a fcving Child at her Bread, were fernt to Prison for Want of Distresses, for Absence from the National Worship, the said Priest Hutton, their Professor, having said, as was credibly reported, that he would rid the Town of them all. The said Susanna Bilton, being in Prison, had taken from her, by Justice Benson’s Warrant, for being at a Meeting, thirty fix Sheep and two Cows, worth 18l. The Sheep and Cows being fold, the Officers brought back 5l. but instead of returning it to the Widow, paid most of it to the Priest for a Mortuary claimed by him on the Death of her Husband, and detained another Part for the Steeple-house Rate, till they had but eight Shillings remaining, which the Widow refused to receive, left the should thereby seem to confent to their unjust Distribution of the Rest.

John Ayres, of Litchborow, for Meetings, suffered Distresses of his Goods to the Value of 4l. 14s. 3d. being all the Professors at that Time had Opportunity to come at.

On the 28th of the Month called May this Year, the aforesaid Priest Hutton, attended by his Servant Matthew Arnold, and Thomas Hogg, Informers, with Constables and others charged to affift them, came to the Meeting at Farthingstone with a Justice’s Warrant, which they read in the Meeting, and took the Names of some Persons present: After which the Priest, and Hogg the Informer, charged the Constables with them, who with their Affiliats drew most of them out of the Meeting by Violence, overturning the Forms, and throwing them into the Street. In which Work the Priest’s Servant was very active, being commended by his Matter for his Industry therein: They nailed up one of the Doors of the Meeting-house, and kept Watch at the other, pretending that they feized the House for the King.

On the 2d of the Month called June, Elizabeth Basly, Sarah Daniel, and Alice Nicholas, were Prisoners in Northampton for Fines imposed on them for Absence from the National Worship; and on the 13th of the same, James Wells suffered Distresses of Goods worth 8s. 8d. for his Wife’s being at a Meeting at Farthingstone.

About the 23d of the Month called July, Hutton the Priest, with Hogg the Informer, came to break up the Meeting at Farthingstone, where Richard Bradshaw not moving at their Command, they violently haled him out, and caufed him to be fet in the Stocks, together with John Gibbons, and kept them both
both locked in near eight Hours. Next Day they procured a Warrant from Justice Needham, and carried them to him, who tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and sent them to Prison for refusing it.

On the 17th of the Month called August, John Hart and Nicholas Read, of Towcester, were committed to Prison by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, having been presented in the Ecclesiastical Court, for Absence from the National Worship, by the Wardens of that Parish, who had themselves been first presented there, by the Priest of the same Parish, for Neglect of what he called their Duty.

On the 20th of the same Month, the following Persons, having been taken at Farthingstone Meeting, were by the Constable and others, at the Instigation of Priest Hutton, put into an empty House, and kept there all Night, and next Day carried before Justice Needham, a Captain, newly put into Commission of the Peace: Before him the Priest also appeared, pressing the Justice to tender them the Oaths; which when they refused to take, the Justice asked the Priest, What should be done with them, seeing they would not Swear. The Priest readily answered, Make their Mutinies, and send them to Prison: Which accordingly was done. Their Names were Thomas Smallbone, Richard Ellis, Anne Wells, Hannah Harris, Joanna Dillingham, Margaret Simson, Dorothy Paine, Martha Line, Margaret Adams, Sarah Ingram, Elizabeth Gray, Mary Cumberland, and Elizabeth Freeman.

Some of the Women were married, and had Families of Children, others were sickly, and the rest Maidens. In Prison they employed themselves in knitting, sewing, spinning, &c. for their Subsistence, having most of them little but what they wrought for.

On the 26th of October, Samuel Cox, of Woodford, was committed to Prison by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, after a Prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court, carried on against him by William Gates, Priest of the Parish, for Absence from the publick Worship, and for Marriage Fees claimed by the Priest, though he had not been married by him, nor by any of his Function.

Edward Cooper had taken from him for Meetings, Goods to the Value of £l.

ANNO 1683. On the 23d of the Month called April, a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo being instituted against Samuel Bradshaw, of Northampton, for his not going to Church, he surrendered himself a Prisoner upon Proclamation.

About the 28th of the Month called May, John Left, a Carrier of Todeafter in Yorkshire, was taken from a Meeting at Whittlebury, and sent to Prison; of which take the Account given by himself in a Letter to George Fox, viz.

"Dear George Fox,

I was taken Prisoner next Day after I parted with thee at Whittlebury Meeting, and by one Lofts, called a Justice, sent to Northampton Goal, to answer at the Sessions for being at a Convencible, as he called it, and refusing to give Bond to be conformable to the Church of England. Since I was brought hither, I have been before them at the Sessions, and was asked some Questions, as Where I lived? I said, I lived in the Fear of the Lord. Being asked the same over again, I answered, I live in the Truth. At which they were offended, and said, They would have no Conting. After I did open my Bufines in the Country something to them, and told them my Name, and where I lived. Then I was asked, If I would take the Oath of Allegiance? I answered, that Christ Jesus, the Everlasting King, had forbidden all Swearing long ago, and therefore I would not Swear. They said, I might have Time to consider of it, and I might have it read. I said, I had considered it already; And willing to speak something more, they hindered me, and said, We will have no Preaching here: Take him away Guard. However Peace with the Lord is the Portion of all those who suffer for Well-doing, and through the Lord's Love I have that Peace in my Meature with the suffering Seed. Dear George, Friends here in Prison for the Testimony of Truth,"
Chap. 27. of the People called Quakers.

"Truth, dear to have their Loves remembered to thee generally, and here we have good Meetings, praised be the Name of the Lord.

Northampton Goal, the 13th
of the Fourth Month 1683.

John Loft."

On the 15th of the month called July, Thomas Poole and Daniel Roe were taken at a Meeting in Bugbrooke, and carried before the Justices at Northampton, before whom the Priest of Bugbrooke, named Whitfield, appeared against them, and would have convicted them on his own single Information, telling the Justices, that He could not get one Soul else in all his Parish to appear against them: But the Justices would not convict them on his single Evidence. Failing in his Purpose in this Point, he insisted on the Justices tendering them the Oath of Allegiance, which they did, and upon their refusing to Swear, committed them to Prison.

On the 28th of the same Month, William Bajely, of Farthingstone, was taken out of the Field from his Work, and carried before Justice Needham, who, for refusing to Swear, committed him to Prison, where his Wife was before, as we have already mentioned, and being in Prison, the Priest Hatton procured a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo against her, and continued her there. Thus, after he had prosecuted them for Meetings to the Loss of all their Subsistence, he found Means farther to manifest the Extent of his Malice, by imprisoning their Patriots without any Prospect of Redemption.

On the 15th of September, John Bradford, of Little-Billing, and on the 2d of October, William Tibbs, of Bugbrooke, were committed to Prison by Writs de Excommunicato capiendo. About this Time also were taken by Proceedings on the Statute for 20l. per Month, for Absence from their Parish-Church,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Shilling</th>
<th>Penny</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Cooke, of Welton,</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feast Beasts, two Horfs,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Household Goods, to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Value of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Widow Sewel, five</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beasts worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Boone, of Corby,</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirteen Beasts and five</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs, worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bland, of Briggock,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one Cow worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Booth, Goods worth</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Palmer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Gaines</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 79 s. 2 d.

Thomas Charles was also indicted for the same Cause on the same Statute, and suffered Diffretes of his Goods.

Timothy Barberow and Thomas Mercer, were committed to Prison on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, the Former having been prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for not bringing his Children to be baptized. Richard Gill was also committed to Prison on a Seclions Process, for Absence from his Parish-Church.

At the Lent Assizes in 1683-4, the Prisoners at Northampton delivered the following Petition, viz.

"To the Judges of Assize, and General-Goal-Delivery for this County of Northampton.

"The Humble Request of us whose Names are here under-written, being Prisoners in the County Goal belonging to the said County, S he w e t h, T h a t we, most of us living upon our daily Labour, and honest Care to get a Livelihood for our Maintenance in the World, without being burdensome to any, about a Year and a Half since, being met together..."
together for the Worship and Service of God at Farthingstone in the said County,
were seized upon by a Constable and other Officers at our peaceable and quiet Meeting at several Times, and at Bugby-hook were brought thence before "Justice Needham of this County, who committed us to this Prison, where we remain at this Time: May it please you therefore, that in Regard of our long Confinement, our Condition may be inspected and examined, as in your Wildoms shall be thought fit, and then to deal with us according to our inoffensive and sufferings Condition, our Capacities being but mean in Things pertaining to this Life, that you would be pleased to order our Delivery, of which we should willingly accept, and as it is our Duty, shall give God Thanks, on your and our Behalf, who alone is worthy of Glory and Honour over all for ever and evermore. Amen. And we, who honour the Lord, shall by our peaceable Living, shew our Love to all in Authority under the King, unto whom we are subject for Conscience-fake.

"Richard Bradshaw,
John Gibbins,
Richard Ellis,
John Loft,
Thomas Poole,
Daniel Roe,
John Packwood,
Josiah Packwood,
William Basely,
Elizabeth Grey,
Elizabeth Freeman,
Margaret Simpson,
Margaret Adams,
Hannah Harris,
Anne Wells,
Martha Line,
Jane Billingham,
Sarah Ingram,
Dorothy Payne."
And for us who suffer for Righteousness, this know, it was the Practice of all who honoured God in all Ages, to have an high Esteem of Magistrates, being ordained and empowered of God to that high Calling, which it rightly discharged, brings with it the Blessing of God in this World, and they come to receive that Wisdom which is from Above, to judge by, between Man and Man, to preserve Peace and Unity among the People, which are the World of Mankind, which have been led by an evil Spirit from that Obedience that of Right is due from all Men to be given to the Lord their God: And hence comes Strife, Debate, Murder, and every evil Work, which by the Ordinance of the pure God, Magistrates ought to suppress in every Age of the World. And all those Rulers, Kings and others, that fulfilled their Places in giving God the Glory due to His Honour, they purchased an honourable Name in the Truth, and are worthy to have their Names recorded in the Register of Life Immortal, and in the Records of Worth among Men in this World: So that you may come to have your Names among those before gone, and amongst the present faithful Lovers, and Favours, and Honourers of the Moll High, to whom is Renown for ever and evermore.

And we send this Book in Love, that you may understand that our Practice in this Point is no Fancie, or from a lewd Spirit, but grounded on the Truth of God, and that your Judgment might in the Truth be sware in this weighty Point.

From Northampton Goal, the 5th Day of the Second Month 1684.

The aforesaid Letter and Book were received by Sir Roger Norris, who at that Time appeared favourably inclined toward the Prisoners; but they did not obtain any present Relief.

At the same Sessions Thomas Boughton, of King-Cliff, was prosecuted for Absence from the National Worship.

On the 27th of the Month called May, William Hackney having been cited to appear at Sessions for abetting from the publick Worship, surrendered himself there to the Bayliff who cited him, and was by him delivered into the Custody of the Gaoler, without any Direction or Order from the Bench.

About this Time John Loff, who had been in Prison above a Year for refusing to Swear, was let at Liberty, having some Time before written a Letter to Sir Henry Longville, the Justice that committed him, a Copy of which here follows:

Friend Henry Longville!

I am in the Fear of the Lord I desire thee to consider how thou hast abused that Power which the Lord hath committed into thy Hand, as thou art a professed Christian Magistrate, in lending any to Prison, or otherwise causing any to suffer for their exercising of Faith in Matters of Spiritual Worship. Read John iv. Ver. 21, 22, there thou mayst see what Christ Jesus said to the Woman of Samaria, who spake of God's Worship being at Jerusalem, and that they worshipped at that Mountain where that Well was that Jaoab bought: But Eiln Christ unto her, Woman, the Hour cometh, and now is, that neither at this Mountain nor at Jerusalem, shall ye worship the Father: Ye worship ye know not what: God is a Spirit, and they that worship him, must worship him in Spirit and in Truth. And the Lord knows, I had nothing in mine Heart in my going to that Meeting, but in Sincerity to perform my Duty to that holy God, who is a Spirit, and must be worshipped in his Spirit's Leadings. And we were not plotting against the King, nor any of his Subjects, but rather praying to God both for him and the Nation, that Sin, that provokes the Lord God, might be departed from, and that Love to God, and one towards another, might be increas'd: And
A Collection of the Sufferings  

Vol. I.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.  
1684.

"to I durt do no other than deny giving Bond to go no more to such Meetings, whatever my Sufferings had been. Now God being the highest Power, who created all Men to serve him, and will call all Men to give an Account to him of all our Deeds done in this World, how ought poor Mortals to fear before him from the highest to the lowest. So all Magistrates, Kings as well as others, ought to honour him, by being a Terror to Evil-doers, and Encouragers of all that live a sober and quiet Life in the Fear of the Lord; for Christ said to his People that were persecuted for their Love and Obedience to him, Fear not then that can only kill the Body, and afterwards can do no more, but fear him that is able to cast both Body and Soul into Hell Fire. Thou mayst read the xxvth Chapter of Matthew, Verle 33, and 34, to the End, and there thou mayst fee how Christ takes that which is done unto his People that suffer for their Love and Obedience to him, as done unto himself. And in Matthew vth, thou mayst fee who are blest of God, the Meek of the Earth, the Merciful, the Poor in Spirit, and they that mourn, for they shall be comforted; and, Blessed are you, when Men shall revile you, and persectue you, and speak Evil of you falsely for my Name's Sake. Such as are here mentioned are blest of the Lord. And in the fame Chapter thou mayst fee, Verle 24 to 37, how Christ Jesus forbids all Swearing. So that my Imprisonment, which thou haft caufed to come upon me, this hard Winter, and last Summer, thou mayst friently take Notice, is the Caufe of my writing this; defining whilst thou haft Time, thou mayst prize it, and seek to the Lord to forgive thy Trefpafs against him by breaking his righteous Law writ in thy Heart, and in all Hearts, and in the Scriptures of Truth, where Christ faith, Do unto all Men as ye would they do unto you. Matt. vii. 12, And the weighty Truths being laid to Heart, then I know thou wilt be as ready to fet at Liberty, as thou waft raffh and forward to cast into Prifon, him that never did thee any Wrong, nor the King, nor never plotted his Harm, nor never will, but witheth the Everlasting Good both of him and all People. So having hid my innocent Suffering before thee, and as on my Part also forgiven thee, I leave thee to the Light of Christ, by which all Men must be judged, faved, or condemned, and from him receive the final Sentence of Come ye Bleffed, or Go ye Curfcd. The Review is to be feen, Matt. xxv. 31. to the End.

Written in Northampton God, the 16th of the Left Month 1685-6.

"John Loft."

The Manner of the said John Loft's Discharge is fully expref in a Letter written by himself to George Fox, being as follows:

"Dear George Fox,

My sincere and unfeign Love salutes thee, as one whom the Lord hath truly honoured with his Life, and living refreshing Wildom, which is from Above, in which I feel thy Care to preserve what thou canst of them the Lord hath gathered from under the Spirit and Power of Error, and out of Strife, and whatever would break that Unity that stands in the Truth, where is thy Reft, I believe, with the Faithful, that put their Confidence, not in the Arm of Flesh, but in God alone. At the Seffions held at Northampton this last Week, I was called before him called Sir Roger Norris, and several other Justices: One of them was he which lent me to Prifon, to whom I writ, and as I understand, he shewed it them all, not at Seffions, but in the Goaler's Garden, after they were rifen the first Day; and when they came out of the Garden they lent for me before them, and he, called Sir Roger Norris, called for my Mitimus, and read it to himself. Then he or some other faid, I was committed for being at a Conventicle. I faid, I was at none: I was with a People that met together to wait upon the Lord, and to worship him, as was the Duty of all Men. Then they
they said, I was accused for being a Teacher there: I said, I was no Teacher; but we meeting as the primitive Christians did, and waiting upon God, he taught us by his Spirit, and this was the Privilege of all the true Church, or to this Purposc, and judged I might thus speak, when the Lord put Words into my Mind, and did, and we did pray to God, and exert one another to that which is good. Some then said, I was guilty out of my own Mouth. I said, It was Truth what I had spoken. Then some said among themselves, We may fine him 20/. Then he called Sir Roger Norris, asked me the Names of our Justices, and Where I lived? I told them, I lived about eight Miles off York, when at Home; but said, If you intend to have my Goods taken from me, I am not willing to hurt my self. So I told no Names. Then he call'd Sir Roger Norris, said, If I would give Bond, I should have Liberty, and appear if they sent for me. I said, I was not convinced of any Wrong I had done to any, the King or any of his Subjects; and so would give no Bond, but if they would take my Word, I would promise, if Health and Liberty allowed. The Goaler standing by, said to them, He will give no Bond, for he told his Brother be would never own him again; [viz. if he were bound for me.] But I did not say just so to my Brother, though I did hinder him always as much as I could, believing the Lord was able, when he pleased, to work my Deliverance. So at the last Sir Roger Norris said, I should have my Liberty, paying the Goaler's Fees. After the Seffions were over next Day, the Goaler when I spake with him, said, He was to tell me from Sir Roger Norris, that he would remit my Fine, and if I paid my Fees, I might go my Ways. I said, I could pay none, being a Sufferer for no Wrong done to any. After two or three Hours he said, He would leave it to me, but if I did not answer him, he would trust none more for my Sake.

"There were no other Friends called, nor set at Liberty. One that before went out upon Bond, wrote to them, and laid his Condition before them, that he was a poor Man, and had a great Sort of Children, and had little but his Hand Labour to maintain them with: However, they did not answer his Defire. One more was sent to Prison on a Seffions Proces. This with my dear Love. Going to Yorkshire.

Northampton, the 1st of the Fourth Month 1684.

"JOHN LOFT.

"P. S. Friends at Leeds still are for persecuted, both by Imprisonment and Spoil of Goods."

About this Time John Lane, taken at a Meeting in Northampton, had the Oath tendred him by the Mayor and Aldermen, and for refusing to take it was committed to Prison. Also John King, Richard Baker, Thomas Lingford, Joshua Hart, John Francis, John Groce, and William Abbey, being taken at a Meeting at Whittlebury, were carried in a Waggon to Northampton, and next Day had the Oath tendred them by the Justices, and for not taking it were committed to Prison.

About the 3d of September, Nicholas Read, after above two Years Confinement for his religious Testimony, died a Prisoner.

On the 31st of October, Rebecca Sewel, of Brigstock, for frequenting religious Meetings, suffered Dilatrefs of fix Cows to the Value of 24/. On the 23rd of November, Edward Cowper, Thomas Dent, Edward Fester, Alexander Manning, and John Gill, were taken from a Meeting in Northampton, and committed to Prison as Rioters.

On the 8th of the Month called January, George Warner, James Warner, Roger Booth, and Thomas Cattell, taken at a Meeting in the House of Simon Matter, of Goddington, had the Oaths of Allegiance, &c. tendred them by Roger Norris, Justice, and for refusing to Swear, were committed to Goal.

On the 1st of the Month called June this Year, Peter Mackernets died a Prisoner; and on the 1st of September, Thomas Harker departed this Life in the same State, having both suffered Imprisonment for Tithes about seven Years.

ANNO
ANNO 1685. On the 31st of the Month called March, Richard Thorp was arrested for 120l. for eleven Months Abiency from his Parish-Church, and carried to Prifon, where he lay five Weeks, and then was removed by an Habeas Corpus to the King's-Bench at London.

At the Quarter Sessions in or about the Month called April this Year, Tobias Brown, William Froshby, John Kington, Thomas Bean and Susanna his Wife, Joseph Clark and his Wife, Thomas Charles, William Lane, William Chandler, Thomas Akins, Anne Winkles, Sarah Daniel, Alice Nichols, Elizabeth Bassley, Richard Vial, John Bland, Mary Trafford, Thomas Allen, Thomas Cooke and his Wife, Thomas Cooke jun. Simon Motion, Alexander Clark, John Thorly, Henry Ashley, William Griffin, and William Chapel's Wife, were indicted for Abiency from their Parish-Church, and put to considerable Expend and Charge.

In this Year Thomas Boughton, one of the Prisoners at Northampton, exhibited to the Justices at their Quarter Sessions there, the following Certificate.

"To His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, of the Honourable Bench, at the General Quarter Sessions, to be helden for the County of Northampton, and all others whom it may concern.

We the Inhabitants of King's-Oliffe, in the County aforesaid, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby certify, that Thomas Boughton, of our said Town, being now a Prisoner in the Prison of Northampton aforesaid, for not conforming himself to the Church of England, now established by Law, hath neither himself, nor any of his Predecessors, to our best Knowledge, at any Time been taxed or accused for any Disloyalty: And that his Father, for his Loyalty in the Time of our most gracious Sovereign Lord King Charles the First, was a great Sufferer, both in his Person and Goods, by the rebellious Party: And that the said Thomas Boughton, now in Prison as aforesaid, hath born all Offices considerable in our said Town, and hath discharged his Duty very well in the Execution of them, as well in yielding Obedience to the Precepts and Warrants from his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, as in doing and performing any other Matter, Cause, or Thing, whatsoever, that concerned the same. And farther that the said Thomas Boughton, now in Prison as aforesaid, is a Person of an honest and peaceable Conversation, and not at any Time, as we know, guilty of any disloyal Practices against the Government as aforesaid, but always behaved himself as a peaceable Subject of the same. Witness our Hands this eighteenth Day of December, in the first Year of the Reign of our gracious Sovereign Lord James the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoq. Dom. 1685.


We, his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Northampton, whose Names are here-under written, do certify, that the said Thomas Boughton is a Person of an honest and peaceable Conversation to the best of our Observation, and not at any Time, as we know, guilty of any disloyal Practices against the Government, but hath always behaved himself as a peaceable Subject of the same. Witness our Hands.

"R. Norwich, L. Palmer."
At the same Sessions were also exhibited the following Certificates, viz.

"Northton 1s.

These are to certify whom it shall or may concern, that Timothy Burborow, Thomas Fowler, and Thomas Mercer, late Inhabitants of the Town of Aynee in the County of Northampton, and now Prisoners in the said County Goal, and have been there two of them a Year and three Quarters, and the other a Year and a Quarter or thereabouts, upon the Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, for no other Cause but Non-conformity, being called Quakers, are notwithstanding Persons of a peaceable and honest Conversation, and not at any Time, as we know, guilty of any disloyal Practices against the Government, but have always behaved themselves as peaceable Subjects of the same; and therefore humbly conceive their said Offences to be pardonable by Virtue of a Warrant dated the 18th of April 1685, whereby his now Majesty hath been graciously pleased to signify the same for the Relief of those who have testified their Loyalty and Affection to the Government, as in the said Warrant more largely doth appear. In Testimony whereof we the Inhabitants have hereunto set our Hands this seven and twentieth Day of December, in the first Year of the Reign of his Majesty that now is, Annoq, Dom. 1685.

Thomas Norris Churchwarden, Edward Homan Churchwarden,
Wm. Borton Overseer, Samuel Bading Overseer,
Edward Jarvis Constable, Jo. Lawley,
John Borton, Henry Borton,
Edward Godcheer, William Howes,
Giles Southam, Tho. Hanslasy,
Laban Tomlins, Edward Letch,
William Jeffs, John Jeffs,
John Spencer, Thomas Tomkins,
Wm. Borton sen. Thomas Smith,
Matthew Borton.

We whole Names are under-written, being Justices of the Peace for the County of Northampton, do certify, that Timothy Burborow, Thomas Fowler, and Thomas Mercer, above-named, are Persons of a peaceable and honest Conversation, and not at any Time, as we know, guilty of any disloyal Practices against the Government, but always behaving themselves as peaceable Subjects of the same. Witness our Hands the 5th of January 1685.

Jo. Gardiner,
Jo. Woodhutt.

"Northton 1s.

These are to certify whom it shall or may concern, that John Grove, late of Whittlebury in the County of Northampton, and now a Prisoner in the said County Goal, and hath been there about a Year and an Half, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, (being one called a Quaker) is notwithstanding a Person of a peaceable and honest Conversation, and not at any Time, as we know, guilty of any disloyal Practices against the Government, but hath always behaved himself as a peaceable Subject of the same, and therefore humbly conceive the said Offence to be pardonable by Virtue of a Warrant dated the 18th of April 1685, wherein his now Majesty hath been graciously pleased to signify the same for the Relief of those who have testified their Loyalty and Affection to the Government, as in the said Warrant more largely doth appear. In Testimony whereof, we the Inhabitants...
of Whittlebury, and Neighbours adjacent, have hereunto set our Hands this seven and twentieth Day of November, in the first Year of the Reign of his Majesty that now is, Annoq. Dom. 1685.


Whoso whose Names are under-written, being Justices of the Peace for the County of Northampton, do certify, that John Growe above-named, is a Person of a peaceable and honest Conversation, and not at any Time, as we know, guilty of any disloyal Practises against the Government, but always behaving himself as a peaceable Subject of the same. Witness our Hands this 14th Day of December 1685.

"Jo. Gardiner, Jo. Woodhutt, R. Norwich."

Some Months before these Certificates were signed, the Prisoners had represented their Case to the Members of Parliament for that County, in Manner following, viz.

"To the Knights and Burgesses for the County of Northampton, now assembled in Parliament.

W E, the poor oppressed and suffering People of God in your County, called Quakers, do in the Humility of our Minds, make it our Request and Desire, that you would be pleased to take into your serious Consideration the great and heavy Sufferings that for many Years we have suffered through, and still do undergo, only for the Exercise of our Consciences toward Almighty God, and to use your friendly and Christian Endeavours for our Relief; for several of us have had our Goods dispossessed, and taken away by Informers, and our Bibles cast into Prison, and one Widow Woman of Fartingstone, after her Goods were taken away, cast into Prison, having six Children, one then sucking at her Breast, and is still a Prisoner. Some fined 12d. a Sunday, and for not paying cast into Prison. Others, their Cattle seiz'd by Bayliffs for 20l. a Month, and drove away and sold, and many suffer'd Imprisonment at one Time last Year, near four score of us, and in this last Winter about three score of us crowded together, and four of our Friends died Prisoners the Year past. But of late several are now upon Security to appear at the Assizes; yet there still remain in Prison thirty two Men and Women, some upon Bills of Writs, and some upon the Oath, most of us having been here above two Years, and some three or four Years; which Sufferings greatly tend to the ruining and undoing of many industrious Families that have helped to bear the Charge of the Nation, and they who have been in a Capacity to relieve others, may by such Means be reduced to stand in Need of Affistance themselves, if not timely prevented by your Care and Providence, who are now in a Capacity to move in our Behalf, and to use charitable Endeavours for our Relief and Liberties. We are not willing to particularize our Sufferings, which have been long and many, rather desiring that the Lord may move upon your Hearts with Bowels of Pity and Compassion, to the ealing of a poor
Chap. 28. of the People called QUAKERS.

"poor afflicted People, who have done neither King nor Nation any Wrong, "and who are in Sincerity and Truth,

"Your Christian Friends,

Northampton Prison, the 13th of the Fourth Month 1685.

"John Lane, John Hart,
"John Ashby, Richard Baker,
"Geo. Mackerness, Timothy Burborow,
"Tho. Boughton, William TIBBS,
"Josiah Packwood, John TIBBS.

"Signed on the Behalf of our selves and our Fellow-Prisoners."

About the 7th of the Month called March this Year, John Willoughby and William Elfe, Justices, came to a Meeting at Northampton, and took thence Men, Women, and Children, to the Number of forty five, and sent them to Prison. At the next Assizes they were indicted for a Riot, but soon after discharged by a Warrant from the Attorney-General.

Toward the Close of this Year, the several Persons called Quakers, then in Prison at Northampton, either on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, or for Fines on Exchequer Procefs against them for Absence from the Church, or other Procefs for their religious Assemblies, were generally set at Liberty by Virtue of the King's Proclamation. But a short Time before, viz. on the 9th of the Month called March, Dorothy Paine died a Prisoner.

ANNO 1686. On the 21st of the Month called April, Thomas Boone, of Corby, for being present at the Interment of his own Wife, was fined as a Transgressor of the Law against Conventicles, and suffered Distress of his Goods for that supposed Offence, to the Value of 7l. And in the same Month Thomas Cooke, of Weldon, had taken from him for his attending religious Meetings, two Horses, and several Household Goods, worth 20l. Also Samuel Cox, of Woodford, suffered Distress of his Goods for absenting himself from the National Worship.

On the 14th of September, the said Thomas Cooke, after a Prosecution in the Hundred Court for Tithes, at the Suit of John Gates, Priest, sustained the Loss of Household Goods by Distress, to the Value of 3l.

Chap. XXVIII.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

ANNO 1649.

The first Imprisonment of George Fox was this Year at Nottingham, occasioned by his Opposition to one of the publick Preachers there, and by his testifying to the People the Excellency of the Teachings of the Holy Spirit, and the Necessity of Obedience thereunto, as the most certain and unerring Guide, leading into all Truth, and enabling to form a just Judgment of the Doctrines, Sentiments, and Opinions of Men. His Preaching at that Time was with an holy Zeal and Fervency, effectually reaching to the Confidences of many that heard him: Nevertheless, some took Offence at his Appearing in their Place of Worship, and the Officers of the Parish took him away, and put him into a nasty stinking Prison: Toward Evening they
George Fox grievously abused.

Imprisonments and Distresses for Tithes.

they had him before the Mayor and Aldermen, who after some Examination, recommitted him. Some Time after, the High-Sheriff, whose Name was John Reckles, sent for him to his House; and at his Coming in, the Sheriff's Wife met him in the Hall, and taking him by the Hand, said, Salvation is come to our House: For both her Husband and she, were effectually reached and convinced by the Force and Energy of George Fox's Testimony, which had wrought such a Change in the High-Sheriff, that he himself, the next Market-day, went into the Streets, and preached Repentance to the People. Some others also in that Town found themselves under the like Concern. This Sheriff lodged G. Fox in his own House, entertaining him courteously; but the Mayor, and some other Magistrates, were the more incensed against him, so that they caused him to be taken from the Sheriff's House, and sent to the Common-Goal, where he remained Prisoner a considerable Time.

After his Release from that Imprisonment, he went into the Place of publick Worshipp at Mansfield-Woodhouse, and there declared the Testimony of Truth to the Priest and People; but his Christian Love met with unkind Reception, for the People fell upon him, and struck him down, almost smothering him, for they beat and bruised him cruelly with their Hands, Sticks, and Bibles; then they dragged him out, scarce able to stand, and put him in the Stocks, where he sat some Hours; and they brought Whips, threatening to whip him: After some Time they took him to a Knight's House, where were many Magistrates, who seeing how ill he had been used, after some threatening, set him at Liberty: But the rude People again assaulted him, and floned him out of the Town.

ANNO 1658. John Cooper, of Skehet, for conscientiously refusing to pay a Demand of 16s. for him on Tithes, had three Cows taken from him worth 10l.

William Claytor, of Eton, was subpoena'd at the Suit of Doe Williamson, a Priest there, into the Exchequer at London, where he personally appeared, but, not employing an Attorney, was sent to the Fleet, as if he had not appeared, and lay there two Years: During which Time, the Priest and his Servants made Spoil of his Goods at Home, carrying off an whole Load of his Corn together. He was afterward sued by the said Priest in the Court of Common-Pleas, and a Verdict was obtained against him for 20l. Upon that Verdict, Execution was awarded, and his Goods taken from him to the Value of 42l. He was also detained in Prison three Years and a Quarter.

William Smith, of Belforpe, suffered nine Weeks Imprisonment for Tithes. And for the same Cause Edward Langford, of North-Sellingham, was imprisoned about seven Weeks: And in the next Year he was again cast into Prison, and there remained several Years. Thomas Elsbam, of Gorton, also suffered Imprisonment for refusing to pay Tithes.

About this Time Mary Leadbeater, and Anne Fricknall, were grievously abused by the People, and set in the Stocks at Mansfield-Wodhouse, for some Words they had spoken displeasing to a Priest there.

Robert Wilde, of Wellerton, was fined 3l. 6s. 8d. for not putting off his Hat in Court.

ANNO 1659. George Rogers, of Wellow, for going a few Miles to a Meeting on the First-day of the Week, had his Horse taken, and kept from him two or three Days: After which, they disfrained his Goods for a pretended Fine of 10s. for breaking the Sabbath.

On the 7th of November this Year, William Dewsherry, preaching at a Meeting at Newark upon Trent, was insulted and much abused by the People: However the Meeting was held, through much Disturbance, and at the Cope of it, another Meeting was appointed at the same Place on the 11th of the same Month, being the First-day of the Week, at which, while the Testimony of Truth was declaring, a rude Multitude broke in, thrusting down both Men and Women, buffeting, punching, and floning them, so that some were knockt down, others had their Teeth beaten out, and their Faces bruised: Women had
had their Head-clothes pull'd off: After this Manner they continued to abuse about an Hundred Persons who were there religiously assembled, and who bore all patiently, as Christian Sufferers. These Things were acted on the Day they call'd their Sabbath, by a People who deem'd it a Prolanation of that Day to travel five Miles to a Meeting, and whose Consciences could admit them to exercise such Barbarity on the Day in which they have thought it a Crime to have been employed in any honest Labour.

ANNO 1660. On the 2d of the Month called April, Elizabeth Hoston, paffing quietly on the Road, was met by one Jackson, Priest of Selbyton, who abufed her, beat her with many Blows, knock'd her down, and afterward put her into the Water. About the fame Time, William Gloslyon was imprifon'd fourteen Weeks for faying, that the Scriptures were a true Declaration of the Word of God, but not the Living Word of God it self. So grofs was the Ignorance and Superfition of thofe Times.

About the Month called January this Year, Thomas Hurf, Thomas Hinley, Thomas Spanald, John Torr, Humphrey Need, Mary Gamble, Robert Scrinbow, Richard Bateman, John Storss, George Cockran, Thomas Highfield, John Hurf, James Storss, John Beeby, Richard Brown, Edward Pe, Samuel Hoton, John Leadbeater, Thomas Richardsen, Robert Grace, Robert Marrit, Richard Brookely, James Stack, William Glojip, Thomas Crafts, Griffith Lewis, William Smif, Thomas Smif, Robert Carnall, Robert Shaw, Dorothy Kirkman, Anne Fiewer, Ifabel Gregory, Elizabeth Wood, Grace Smith, and Anne Webfey, were at one Time Prisoners in the Town and County Goals of Nottingham, for refuing to take the Oath of Allegiance; fome of them having been taken at their religious Assemblies, others on the Highway, and fome as they were going to visit their Brethren in Prifon.

In this Year also, Roger Storss, William Thorp of Gerton, and Robert Morfon of Workhop, were Prisoners for refuing to pay Tithes.

ANNO 1661. Robert Scrinbow, Thomas Auckland, Thomas Holywell, and John Leadbeater, were taken from a Meeting at Sarsfield by Soldiers, who carried them before their Officers, with whom were two Juftices, who tendred them the Oath of Allegiance, and for refuing it, fent them to Prifon, where they were lockt up every Night in the Pit among Felons. In the fame Year, John Weaver, Ralph Bateman, Richard Bateman, Thomas Jugall, Edward Afton, and Richard Birkett, were taken out of a Meeting at Upton, and committed to Prifon.

ANNO 1663. In this Year, Robert Shaw was imprifon'd in the Common-Goal of this County, for his conftientious Refufal to pay Tithes.

ANNO 1666. John Hart and John Recklefs were committed to Prifon on the 8th of the Month called January, by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, after a Profecution in the Ecclefaftical Court, for Abfence from the National Worship.

ANNO 1667. In September, William Day, of Eastwood, was committed to Prifon for refuing to pay Tithes, at the Suit of Thomas Hewitt, Priet, and was continued Prisoner about four teen Months.

ANNO 1669. At a Quarter Sessions, held at Nottingham in the Month called January, Penfion Whaley, Chairman, in his Charge to the Grand Jury, endeavoured to incendie them againft the Quakers by the following Speech, viz.

"The Law they are profecuted by is that in 35 Q. Elizabet, which they pretend to be against Papifts. [Clerk. Read the Preamble to that Act.]
"Which being read, he proceeded] You may fee that it was not made against them, for the Church of Rome is a true Church, as well as any other; for a Man, though he be a lame or ill favour'd Man, yet he is a Man, as well as a Lord, or an Earl. And though the Church of Rome hath fome Corruptions in it, yet it is a Church as well as any other, and fo it could not be made against them; therefore it muft needs be made againft their People: You ought therefore to put it in Force, and not pity them. I Vol. I. 7 A "
This Speech discovers the Author's Ignorance of the Quakers Principles to be equal to his Vindict against them: Yet it seemed to have some Influence on the Proceedings of that Court; at which John Wood, for his Non-conformity to the Church of England, was fined two Hundred Marks, and upon his Refusal to pay that Fine, was committed to Prison.

About the same Time Edward Affton, being taken at a Meeting, had the Oath of Allegiance tendered him, and for not taking it was sent to the House of Correction.

ANNO 1670. Of the Justices in this County, the aforesaid Peniston Whalley and Robert Thoroton were the most officious in enforcing the Act against Conventicles, and by the Warrants of them and others, many Dittresses were made on those whom no Severities could deter from attending their Assemblies for religious Worship; for their Confinacy in this Refpect, were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Absent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Richardson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Moreland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Heighfield</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carried over 27
**Chap. 28. of the People called QUAKERS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Brought over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Marshall</td>
<td>27 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Doe</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Watson</td>
<td>1 3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Oates</td>
<td>0 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>39 12 4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Robert Carnell, of North-Cullingham, for a Meeting at his House, the Officers took Goods worth 30l. saying, they were ordered by the Justice to take three or four Times the Value, that they might afford to sell good Penny-worths.

From Robert Shaw they also took away Goods worth 30l. for a Meeting held at his House, though himself was at that Time a Prisoner many Miles from Home.

It happened that William Claytor, of Elton, and John Barker, of Bingham, were together at a Friends House, where were no others but the Family: One Chamberlain, an Informer, came in, and asked William some usual familiar Questions, to which he gave him proper Answers. The Informer goes to Justice Whalley, and tells him, There was a Meeting, and that William Claytor spake: Upon which the Justice fined him 20l. for Preaching, and cause Diftresses to be made on his Goods, which amounted but to 15l. so they afterward seized some Sheep of his, to the Value of 4l. more. And from John Barker they also took Goods worth 12l.

From Thomas Ingall, of Welkorp, they took away his Corn, Hay, Carts, and Cattle, to the Value of 97l. The Quantities of his Corn and Hay were so great, that six or seven Persons were employ'd several Days together in carrying them away.

Nathaniel Price, of Farnsfield, a poor fatherles Boy, whom his Friends in Charity had put out Apprentice, being taken at a Meeting, and having nothing else to discharge his Fine, the Officers took away his Coat and Breeches, four Half-pence, his Knife, Sheath, and Scissors, shewing no Compassion to an Orphan under such moving Circumstances.

At another Meeting William Claytor, and some others, being assembl'd, and sitting together in Silence, two Informers came in, and with them some of the Town Officers: One of the Informers said, Take their Names. W. Claytor asked, What will you take our Names for? The Informer replied, For a silent Meeting. Nay, said the other Informer, put him down for a Speaker; which they did accordingly, and he was fined by Justice Whalley for speaking or Preaching, though the Informer had spoken as much as he, and on the same Subject. So he was fined 40l. as on a second Conviction for Preaching, having been formerly convicted on a like Stratagem as before mentioned. Another Seizure was made of his Goods to the full Amount of that Fine, and when he would have appealed to the Sessions against such illegal Ufage, his Appeal was rejected. A parallel Case to this was that of Joseph Wallis, who sitting silent in a Meeting, one Walker, an Informer, came in, and asked him, When will you give over this? Joseph answered, When will theu give over thy Trade? Walker return'd, Not till you give over yours. Joseph replied, Thine will not bring thee Peace in thy latter End. For this Joseph Wallis was fined 20l. as a Preacher, and, for that Fine, had a Stack of Hay taken from him by Diftreis.

For the same Cause of religiously Assembling to worship God, were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Carried over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Poole, at Lodge in the Woods</td>
<td>16 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowland Darowboll, of Corbywell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Doubleday, of Whaddon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Garland, of Mansfield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Carried over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Walker</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Doe</td>
<td>1 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Watson</td>
<td>7 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Oates</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

Brought over

1. s. d.

Robert Moore, of Mansfield 16 6 0
Robert Grace, of Sutton 4 2 0
Richard Brandreth, of Sutton in Ashfield 6 8 0
Samuel Hooten, George Cockran, and Mary Leadbeater, of Skebbie 8 9 0
Edward Bingham, of Mansfield-Wooburn 25 15 0
John Theaker, of North-Cullingham 38 0 0
Thomas Elson, Thomas Ridge, and William Rauworth, of Gerton 23 18 0
Joseph Watts, of Greittorp 24 0 0
George Wheldale, of Headon 20 0 0
Mary Snowden, Mary Theaker, Thomas Crane, Faith Sturgiss, William Wilson, and Mary Watson 10 11 4
William Gavert, of Carton, and John Truswell, of Sutton upon Trent 11 7 0
John Smith, Hugh Heale, Matthew Hortley, John Abbot, James Cock, and John Watson 6 13 6
William Watson, of Farnsfield 19 0 0
Margaret Dring, of Holham 16 18 0
Thomas Sanfor, of Liverton 12 0 0
Ralph Bateman 28 0 0
John English, Edward Ash, John Law, William Wilson, Alice Smith, Andrew Hodgson, Laurence Watts, and John Gudderith 12 0 4
William Hudson, George Rogers, William Rogers, and Lydia Martin 1 16 0

281 9 2

Diverse others also had their Goods taken by Distresses for their religious Meetings, so that the Sums of the Whole, within this County, amounted in a short Time to 598l. 10s. 10d.

After this the Storm of Persecution, in this County, seemeth to have ceased for a considerable Time; so that we have no farther Accounts of Sufferings here, till

ANNO 1676. When it appeared, that the Quietness and Ease, for some Time enjoyed, was not owing to the favourable Disposition of the Justices, but rather to some Restraint put on them by those in higher Authority, which being again removed, they returned to their accustomed Severity, and caused many Distresses to be made on the Goods and Chattels of their harmful Neighbours for conscientiously resorting to their religious Assemblies; so on the 16th of the Month called April this Year, upon Information of a Meeting at Hucknall, the Parish-Officers came and took from John Bullivant, a Mare and other Goods, worth 3l. He was a poor Sailor, no House-keeper, but dwelt in his Shop: The Justice, Thoroton, judged him to be extremely poor; and therefore ordered the Officers to take all he had, the Coat from his Back, the Hat from his Head, and the Hammer which he work'd with. From Richard Bateman, another poor Man, they took most of the Goods he had, worth about 40s. but sold by them for 3s. 6d. They also took the Goods of William Clay, of 40s. Value, and sold them for 10s. being urged thereto by the Justice, who strictly charged them to sell the Goods for what they could get, though they sold 10l. worth for 30s. and because they did not sell the Goods within a limited Time, he fined the Constables 5l. each, and made Distresses upon their Goods for the same. From Christopher Brandreth, the Officers took a Mare worth 4l. And from George Cockran, Goods worth 11s.

On
Chap. 28. of the People called QUAKERS.

On the 23d of the same Month, for a Meeting at the House of John Grace, of Sutton, they took from Thomas Cochran, two young Bulls worth 3/. And from William Maydon, a Cow and Hothold Goods, worth 5/. 4s.

On the 28th of the Month called May, for a Meeting held in the Street at Sutton, was taken from George Cochran, a Cow worth 3/. 6s. 4d. From John Bulwood, eleven Quarters of Malt worth 10/. 9s. And from George Hopkins, Goods worth 1/. 2s.

For a Meeting, held about the same Time, at the House of Rowland Dabey, they took from Edward Richardson, of Kierton, a Blacksmith, not only his Hay and Corn, but also his Bedding, his Children's Apparel, and even the working Tools and Utensils of his Trade, to the Value of 16/. And from William Maidley, Robert Bullivant, and John Smith, they took Goods to the Amount of 1/. 15s.

For a Meeting at the House of William Wilson, of Certon, were taken from the said William Wilson, two Cows, the Property of a Neighbour, of whom he had borrowed them: But such irregular Seizures were counterenanced by the Justices, for when the Officers came to distrain the Goods of Thomas Fox for being at the same Meeting, they found a Quantity of Timber which he had lately sold to one Thomas Levesly, and was actually in Levesly's Possession; all which was made appear to the Justice, and the Bill of Sale produced, nevertheless the Justice ordered it to be taken away from the present Possessor, and the Officers acted accordingly: The Value of that Timber was 6/. 6s. 8d. Stephen Swinfon had also his Goods seized for being at the same Meeting, to the Value of 2/. 6s. But the Justices being informed that there was a Cow of his which the Constable had not taken, they fined the Constable 5l. for Neglect of Duty, and obliged him to pay 20s. to compound the Affair. From Thomas Grant, of North-Scale, they took Goods worth 5l.

For a Meeting at Fransfield, they took

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Ralph Bateman and John Bateman, Sheep worth</th>
<th>1. 1. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Watson, Household Goods, Corn and Cattle, worth</td>
<td>33 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Hadley, Mary Handy, John Wood, and Stephen Moore, Goods to the Value of</td>
<td>60 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 11 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>97 11 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a Meeting at the House of Edward Wood, of Ekrin, Wheelwright, they took

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From the said Edward Wood, six Cows, two Heifers, and Timber, worth</th>
<th>1. 5. 6.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Camm, of Kirfall, two Cows, an Horfe, and a Mare, worth</td>
<td>25 14 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Hind, of Welley, two Cows and a Calf, worth</td>
<td>10 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Noble, of Kirfall, Pewter and Bras, worth</td>
<td>6 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Bradshaw, of Oxen, for a Meeting at his Houfe, they took two Mares and four Bealls, worth</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>63 1 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the 11th of the Month called June, for a Meeting held by the Highway-side, when they were forcibly kept out of their Meeting-houfe at Knapsboro', were taken from Joseph Humphry, three Pewter Dishes worth 7s. And from William Kent, Richard Hind, and James Hind, Goods worth 1/. 2s.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

On the 18th of the same Month, for Meetings at Kneefal on the Common, were taken

From Edward Wood, of Ekris, Timber and Household-Goods, worth
Thomas Oakland, of Knaphorp, almost all his Goods, worth
John Call, of Kirfali, Goods worth
John Kent, of North-Layes, eight young Beasts, worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the 27th of the Month called July, the following Warrant was granted, viz.

"To the Constables, Churchwardens, and Overseers, of the Poor of Wellow, and every or any of them.

FORASMUCH as James Hind and Richard Hind, of the said Town, are lawfully convicted before me, for having been present at a Conventicle or unlawful Assembly, on Pretence of Religion, otherwise than by Law is established, in Kneefal, on Sunday the 25th of June last past. These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to require you to levy of each of the Offenders ten Shillings a piece, being formerly convicted, by Diffretts and Sale of Goods, which Sums you are to deliver to me to be distributed according to Law. Hereof fail not, as you will answer the Contrary at your Perils.


"ROBERT THOROTON."

By this Warrant James Hind had his Bedclothes taken from him, worth but 13s. And from Richard Hind they took away an Hog, worth about 10s.

We shall next subjoin a Copy of a Warrant of Diffretts for a Meeting at Mansfield.

"Nots. 5s.

"To the Constables, Churchwardens, and Overseers for the Poor, and Thirdboroughs of Sutton in Ashfield and Hucknall, and every or any of them.

FORASMUCH as Robert Grace and his Wife, Elizabeth Brandis, John Blackburne, Samuel Whitworth, Elizabeth Whitworth, Elizabeth Fello, and Sarah Clay, Richard Bateman, Joseph Roberts, Francis Clay, and Margaret Whitworth, of your said Towns, are lawfully convicted before me, for having been present at a Conventicle or unlawful Assembly, on Pretence of Religion, otherwise than by Law is established, in Mansfield, on Sunday the 9th of this Instant July. These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to require you to levy of each of the said Robert Grace, for his own Offence and his said Wife's Offence, the Sum of one Pound, being formerly convicted; and the said John Blackburne, Samuel Whitworth, Elizabeth Whitworth, and Elizabeth Fello, of every one of them, the Sum of five Shillings a piece; and of the said Margaret Whitworth, the Sum of five Shillings for her own Offence, and the Sum of two Pounds by Reafor of the Poverty of Richard Bateman, Joseph Roberts, Sarah Clay, and Francis Clay, formerly convicted, by Diffretts and Sale of Goods, which said Sums you are to deliver
CHAP. 28. of the People called QUAKERS.

**" deliver to me to be distributed according to Law. Hereof fail not as you**
**" will answer the Contrary at your Peril.**
**" Given under my Hand and Seal the 25th Day of July, 28° Car. 2.**
**" Anno Dom. 1676.**

" ROBERT THOROTON."

Pursuant to the foregoing Warrant, Distrefles were made on the Goods of several of the Persons therein mentioned.

All for a Meeting at Sutton in Aldfield, were taken about the same Time,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
<th>Distrefles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Day, a Mare, an Heifer, Pewter, Brafs, and Bedding, worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14 10 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Farnsworth, of Scaftworh, five Cows, worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Spavold, five Cows worth</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Nicbolfon, an Heifer worth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zachary Bower, a Cow worth</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Greats, four Cows worth</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wilson, a Mare worth</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gervase Creafe, Pewter worth</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Torr, of Scrooby, four Oxen and an Heifer, worth</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Kirkby, of Greatforth, seven Beasts worth</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>92 17 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Meetings at the House of John Seaon, of Blythe, were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Seaon, all his Household Goods, Cattle, Horses, Swine, Carts, and other Utensils of Husbandry, with Wood, Stone, and Brick, worth</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Greats, of Blythe, Hay, Corn, Beasts, Swine, Household Goods, and other Things, worth</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Henry Upton, of Harwooth, two Oxen and three Cows, worth</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Kirkby, six Beasts, five Horses, and Household Goods, worth</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Husdon, of Mattersea, five Cows, ten Swine, Corn, Hay, and Household Goods, to the Value of</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Birks, of Scaftsworth, Horses and Cows, worth</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zachariab Bowers, Cows, Calves, Horses, Corn, Hay, Carts, Ploughs, and other Utensils, Bedding, Pewter, Brafs, and other Goods, worth</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Denton, two Calves and other Goods, worth</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Farnsworth, of Scaftsworth, Cattle, Horses, Corn, Hay, Carts, Ploughs, Harnets, &amp;c. four Beds, and other Household Goods, worth</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Hickfon, of Tickhill, an Heifer worth</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>303</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* They took at another Time from Henry Upton, all the Residue of his Goods.
The Distresses made this Year, for the Caufe of their religious Assemblies only, amounted to 712 l. 8 s. 4 d. many of which were exorbitant, and the Fines frequently laid and levied, upon flight, and sometimes false Informations: The Law did indeed admit the Sufferers to appeal to the Quarter Sessions, but the Justices, more tender of one another’s Honour than of the Quakers Grievances, seldom gave them any Relief.

One John Sayton was informed against, and fined 20 l. by Justice Thoroton, for being at a Meeting in the Parish of Blythe, at a Time when he was at the Distance of more than sixty Miles from thence: He appeared to the Quarter Sessions, and with much Difficulty obtained an Hearing of his Case: The Jury finding the Matter clear, brought in a Verdict for the Appellant; whereupon Peniston Whaley, one of the Justices, ordered them to go out again, but one of them answered, We are agreed, and have well considered the Matter: Whereupon the Justice in a Rage flung off the Bench, and said, You deferve all to be hang’d; adding, that they were as bad as Highwaymen; and said, he hoped the King would take away Juries, for this, said he, will not do. Thus Sayton was acquitted, and the Jury dismissed, to make Room for another more agreeable to the Purposes of the Court. Next Morning another Jury was impanelled, and another Appeal of the like Nature came on. The Case was that of William Hedjan, whom the Evidence could not prove to have been at the Meeting he was charged with, and though eight of the Jury were pickt Men, known to be against the Appellant, yet the other four stood out, and no Verdict was agreed on till about eight at Night, when one of those four being taken ill, and needing Refreshment, Justice Whaley told them, If they did not agree, they should be kept there till they died, and as one of them died, the Court would choose another, till they were all dead: They were over-awed into a Compliance, and after the Court was adjourn’d, privately gave in a Verdict against the Appellant. When one of the Jury said, He would gladly do Equity; Justice Thoroton replied, You have nothing to do with Equity.

By such partial Proceedings of the Justices, Informers were encouraged, and took little Regard to their Affections, feeing their most groundlesse Testimonies were accepted for incontestable Truth, and all Proceedings against them were so manifestly disconcerted. However, in one notorious Piece of Deceit they were detected: The Case was this: On the 26th of November 1676, certain Informers came to a Meeting at Blythe, and finding no Preacher there, resolved to make one. So they came out again, and consulted with their Associates; one of whom, Edward Butterworth, goes into the Meeting, and demurely feais himself there; till the Informers came again: Then Butterworth stood up, and said, Blessed are the Peacemakers, with some other Words; upon which, Thomas Sharp, one of the Informers, lays hold on him, pulled him out of the Meeting, and delivered him to the Conftable, who carried this pretended Preacher before Justice Sands, where Sharp appeared to make Information against him. But the Justice, observing the Fellow’s Behaviour, suspected him, and examined him, Where be lived? He answered, At Broughton, eight Miles from Lincoln. The Justice ordered him to be brought again next Day, when Sir Ralph Knight being also present, they again examined him, and he still afferted that he lived at Broughton: Sharp, the Informer, being also examined upon
upon Oath, affirmed, that he never saw the Man before in all his Life. But between these two Examinations, the following Certificate had been procured, and was produced before the Justices; viz.

"THIS may certify whom it may concern, that we whose Names are under-written do testify, that Edward Butterworth and Thomas Sharp, of our Town of Newark, are very well acquainted and near Neighbours, living together in our Town, and both in a Street; most of our Town well know it.

"JOHN MILNER,
"THOMAS MERRYWEATHER."

Upon this the Justices ordered Butterworth to find Sureties for his Appearance at Sessions, or else to be sent to Nottingham Goal, but as the Constable was conveying him thither, he made his Escape. About three Days after, he came to the Justices, and two of the Informers with him, who were bound for his Appearance at Sessions. But we do not find any farther Proceeding in this Affair; for though the Deception was clearly discovered, and the Perjury of Sharp the Informer, made manifest, yet the Justices let the Affair drop; for they were too favourable to such grofs Offenders; as on the Contrary, when some Parish-Officers, either out of Compassion to the Poor, or Unwillingness to prejudice their Neighbours, were remis in executing Warrants, the Justices were very severe, as in the Case of one Greffie, a Constable of Blythe, whom they fined 5l for omitting to execute a Warrant of Distreß; and for that Fine he had taken from him, two Cows and other Goods, worth 9l. 4s. 1d.

Thomas Farnworth, John Birks, and Zacharias Bowers, for refusing to Swear, when summoned to serve on a Jury at a Court-Leet, were fined, and had their Goods taken away by Distreß for the said Fines.

We find not many Instances of Persecution in this County after the Year 1676, except that many Land-Owners, and Occupiers, had their Corn taken out of the Fields for Tithes; of which the Priest, and others, took large Quantities: The Value of the Tithes, so taken, with the Persons Names from whom they were taken, between 1686 and 1690, of which we have an Account, were as follows, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account of Tithes in kind.</th>
<th>l. s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At Blythe, from John Seaton, George Greaves, John Wilson, Thomas Back, Charles Hopkinson, Joseph Sibbatar, and John Bullman</td>
<td>28 14 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Everton, from John Cannfall and Gervase Lambert</td>
<td>2 19 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Clararough, from John Richardson, John Gunthorpe, Joseph Turnbull, and William HUDSON</td>
<td>15 0 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Scaftforth, from Robert Spawell and John Jephson</td>
<td>9 19 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Willoughby, from James Canna and George Canna</td>
<td>8 0 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Lanham, from Gervase Harrison</td>
<td>17 10 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At South-Leverton, from Thomas Sampson</td>
<td>17 3 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Kneessal, from John Mackon</td>
<td>7 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Maplebeck, from John Canna</td>
<td>9 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Kirrall, from Solomon Johnston and Roger Noble</td>
<td>3 4 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Sutton, from John Traynell, Hugh Heald, and Richard Tacy</td>
<td>24 19 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Grassthorpe, from Jane Smith</td>
<td>4 11 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Scooby, from John Torr and Robert Jephson</td>
<td>12 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Tickhill, from Anne Lambert</td>
<td>4 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Harworth, from George Greaves</td>
<td>5 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At North-Cullingham, from Robert Carnell</td>
<td>1 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Hucknall, from John Langford</td>
<td>0 10 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Car. over 17L 19 7
In the Year 1689, Gervase Harrison, of Lanark, was prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for small Tithes and Easter-Offerings, at the Suit of Richard Bradley, Vicar of that Parish: The Parson’s pretended Claim was only for Trifles, viz. For three Communicants 6d. for six Calves 2s. 2d. for twenty five Lambs 6s. 3d. for Wool of thirty six Sheep 6s. for one Chicken 2d. for Eggs at Easter 4d. for Hemp and Growth 3d. For not appearing to answer to these Demands, which were rather fictitious than real, the poor Man was denounced Contumacious, and upon Certificate thereof to two Justices, they granted a Warrant, by which he was committed to Nottingham Goal, where he lay nine Weeks, two of which he was kept in the Dungeon.

C H A P. XXIX.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Doctrine of the Gospel, and those who, from a lively Experience of its Virtue in their own Conversion, are under a necessary Impulse of Christian Love, constraining them to publish it unto others, ever met with violent Opposition from formal Preachers, inflaming to themselves, in an unconverted State, the Title of Christ’s Ministers, and attempting, for filthy Lucre’s sake, to intrude themselves into an Office his Spirit has not qualified them to discharge. Hence proceeded the evil Treatment which the People called Quakers, at their first Appearance, underwent from the Students at Oxford; whither,

ANNO 1654. In the Month called June, Elizabeth Heavens and Elizabeth Fletcher, two North-Country Women, came under a religious Concern to exhort the Inhabitants of that Place, and the Scholars in their Colleges, to Repentance and Amendment of Life. Their Labour of Love was rejected by the Scholars, and their Christian Advice met with inhuman Returns of Delights, and Cruelty. The Students, hating Reproof, fell to abusing the innocent Women, and drove them by Force to the Pump in the College, where they pump’d Water upon their Necks, and into their Mouths, till they were almost dead: After which they tied them Arm to Arm, and inhumanly dragged them up and down the College, and through a Pool of Water, and threw Elizabeth Fletcher, a young Woman, over a Grave-stone into a Grave, whereby she received a Contusion on her Side, from which she never recovered, but died not long after. A few Days after this, the same Women went to one of the Places of publick Worship, and after the Priest had done, one of them began to exhort the People to the Practice of Godliness: But two Justices of the Peace, who were present, ordered them immediately to be sent to Bocardo, a Prison so called, where they use to put Felons and Murderers. Next Day those Justices sent a Message to the Mayor, desiring him to meet them and others
others to examine these Quakers: The Mayor answered, Let those who committed them deal with them according to Law, if they have transferred; for my Part I have nothing against them: If they want Food, Money, or Clothes, I will supply them. However, when the Justices were met, the Mayor went also, and the Vice-Chancellor was sent for, who readily came. The Women being called, and asked their Names, and Places of Abode, made proper Answers. Then being asked, What was their Business at Oxford? They replied, That they were commanded of the Lord to come thither. Being asked, What they came to do? They answered, To declare against Sin and Ungodliness, as Pride, Covetousness, Lust, and all Manner of Self-Richteousness, and false Worship, which both Priests and People lived in, contrary to the Commandments of God. Then being asked, How they knew they were called of God? They replied, They knew the Voice of God, and that they were called of him. Then the Vice-Chancellor, who was the chief Actor against them, charged them, that they blasphemed the Name of God, and did abufe the Spirit of God, and dishonour the Grace of Christ; and then asked them, Whether they read the Scriptures? They said, They did. Then he asked them, Whether they were not obedient to the Power of the Magistrate? They answered, They were obedient to the Power of God, and to the Power, as it was of God, their Seals were subject for Conscience-fake. Well, said the Vice-Chancellor, you profane the Word of God, and I fear you know not God, though you talk so much of him. Then the Women were ordered to withdraw, while the Magistrates consulted together. At length, their Sentence was drawn up in Writing, which was, That they should be Whipt out of the City. Now it was the Custom there, before any such Sentence or Corporal Punishment was executed, that the Mayor did sign and put the Seal of his Office to the Order; which in this Case he refused to do, because he could not in Conscience consent to a Sentence he thought undeserved. But so eager were the Vice-Chancellor, and some others, that they told him, If he would not sign their Sentence, they would execute it without him. And so they did, and gave Orders that the poor Women should be severally whipt next Morning, which was accordingly done, though the Con-Scioufness of their Innocence did to move the Heart, even of the Executioner, that he performed his Office with a manifest Reluctancy. But their Persecutors would be obeyed, and had their Order executed with Severity. The Women endured their grievous Sufferings with Christian Patience, in no wise murmuring or Complaining, so that their meek and patient Behaviour was very affecting to many of the sober Inhabitants, who observing the Innocence of their Testimony, attended with such surprizing Demonstrations of the Patience of Saints, acknowledged them as Servants of the Living God, and in much Love and Tenderness accompanied them out of the City.

For bearing the like Christian Testimony, against Vice and Superstition, publickly in the Assemblies and Places of Concourse at Oxford, Jeremy Hayward, John Shackerly, Thomas Lee, Mary Lee, and William Simpson, also suffered Imprisonment there, and the latter of them was lent away with a Pafs. At another Time Jeremy Hayward, and Laurence Willer, for speaking to the Vice-Chancellor in the Street, probably in Reproof of his percuting Dispo- sition, were committed to the County Goal. Laurence was releas'd again within a few Days, but the other continued there thirty three Weeks. In this Year also, Anne Aubland, declaring against false Worship at Banbury, was lent to Prison, under a Charge of Blasphemy; and upon Trial at Sessions, was cleared of that Accusation: Yet the Jury brought her in Guilt of a Misdemeanour, in calling the Minister a false Prophet. A Reflection, never more offensive, than where most deferred. Thomas Cole, for going to hear her Trial, and standing in Court with his Hat on, was fined 5l. and lent to Prison.

ANNO 1655. For the like pious Zeal, and religious Declarations of the Truth at the publick Assemblies in Banbury, were imprisoned, William Simpson, Thomas Marsball, Nathanael Ball, and Nathanael Welford, who was confined eleven Months, and afterwards had his Goods taken away to the Value of 5l. for about a Mark demanded by the Gaoler for his Fees.
Sarah Timms, in the Grave-Yard at Banbury, exhorted the Priest to fear the Lord: For which Christian Exhortation, some of her Hearers knocked her down, and struck her violently. The Mayor and Magistrates, who were present, instead of restraining them from offering such illegal Abuses, sent the innocent Woman to Prison, where she lay half a Year. Also Jane Wing, for bearing her Testimony to the Truth, and against Deceit, in the Market-place at Banbury, was imprisoned five Weeks: As were Mary Coat and Mary Lawprey, for reproving the Vices of the Mayor and Magistrates there; the former was released the same Night, but the other detained eighteen Days.

John Shackerly, for speaking to a Priest, at Oxford, some displeasing Words, was by his Means sent to the City Prison, and there detained seven Weeks. And at another Time, for the like Offence against the Vice-Chancellor, he was imprisoned twenty eight Weeks.

ANNO 1656. Hester Biddle, of London, was imprisoned at Banbury for some zealous Reprehension uttered against the Mayor and Magistrates there.

ANNO 1657. In this Year Alexander Harris was imprisoned for Tithes, on two Actions; one at the Suit of a Priest, the other of an Improvisator: After three Years and an Half Imprisonment, he was taken sick, and his Case being represented to his Executors, they had Compasion on him, and having made sufficient Proof of the Man’s Sincerity, were not willing he should die under Confinement at their Suit, and therefore freely and generously discharged him. But their Deputy afterward took the Corn off his Ground for the Tithes, Annually, in what Quantities they pleased.

About the Middle of the Month called February this Year, William Cole, of Charbury, prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, was sent to Prison for refusing to give in his Answer upon Oath. Being there, he was charged also with an Action for Tithes, by an Improvisator; at whose Suit he was detained in Prison till he died, a faithful Witness against the Antichristian Oppression of Tithes. The same Improvisator took from him also, while in Prison, Goods worth 20 l. for 5 l. demanded.

Thomas French, of Upper-Norton, was also imprisoned at the Suit of William Thomas, a Lawyer, and Renter of Tithes; and for a Demand of but 11 s. for Tithes, suffered two and forty Months Imprisonment.

ANNO 1658. In this Year, Richard Kite of Upper-Norton, Margaret Freebody of King’s Hutton, Richard Betteris, and Hannah Alock, were at several Times imprisoned for their Christian and religious Exhortations and Reproofs, given to the Priests and People on various Occasions: For which Caute allo, Batbia Hafeword, of Borton, was fined, and otherwise evilly treated by the Populace at Croftody, the Priest looking on, and laughing at the Wickedness of his Hearers.

There were, in these Times, some Men advanced to the Office of Magistrates, so extremely fond of Personal Homage, as to prosecute and imprison Men for the Offence of that, which no Law required: Hence it was that Simon Thompson and Nathanal Knowles, meeting William Fines, otherwise called Lord Say, and not paying him the customary Ceremony of the Hat, were by him sent to Oxford Goal, and detained two Months. At the next Seftions, he cauffed them to be sent to the House of Correction, and detained there near eight Months, the said Nathanal Knowles being several Times cruelly whipt, and otherwise ill used. Likewise Ellis Hookes, going to visit his Mother, then residing at the House of Sir William Walker at Stanton-Harcourt, because he did not pay the Knight and his Lady the Hat-honour, and customary Compliments, was by them, and their Servants, beaten and abused: And by their Influence, his own Father was so incensed against him, that he turned him out of Doors.

It so happened about this Time, that Richard Parnsfoorth, walking with one of his Friends up Banbury-Street, met the Mayor, and a Justice of the Peace named William Allen: The Justice looking very angrily upon Richard, struck off his Hat; by which he discovered his own Pride and Wrath, and how little
little he merited the Homage he looked for. After this the Mayor and Justice sent for Richard, and committed him to Prison. Next Day, when their Pride and Paffion were a little abated, they sent for him, and told him, If he would pay the Goler's Fees, and promise to go out of Town that Night, he should have his Liberty. But he would promise nothing; knowing that they had committed him illegally. Wherefore to cover their unlawful Procedure, they tended him the Oath of Abjuration, which his Refusing to take furnished them with a Pretext for his Recommitment to Prison, where he lay about six Months. In like Manner Jane Waugh, after five Weeks illegal Confinement, was recommitted by an Order of Sessions, for refusing to take the Oath of Abjuration.

About the same Time James Wagstaff, of Banbury, was fined 40s. by the Mayor for refusing to Swear, and his Goods were taken away by Diftreß for that Fine.

In this Year also, William Potter, of Tadmarton, had his Horse taken from him for riding to a Meeting on the First-day of the Week, for a pretended Fine of 10s. for Sabbath-breaking. After Half a Year's keeping, they sold the Horse for 2l. and returned nothing to the Owner. In like Manner the Son and Daughter of William Burrough, of Geydon in Warwickshire, going to Banbury Meeting, had two Horses taken from them worth 12l. which were sold about Half a Year after, and nothing returned to the Owners. Also Thomas Palmer and Richard Mills, coming to a Meeting at the Same Place, had two Mares taken from them worth 4l. Likewise William Potter and Simon Thomp- son, for being at a Meeting in Broughton, were by the Lord Say committed to Oxford Goal, and there detained twenty five Weeks. So furious a Zealot against the Quakers was this Lord Say, that for no other Cause than their being such, he arbitrarily and illegally forced the said Simon Thompson and John Parfons, two of his Tenants, out of their Houfes, had their Goods thrown into the Street, and obliged them, their Wives, and seven Children, to lie in the Streets three Weeks in a cold wet Seafon; and their Goods were much damaged.

Christopher Birkehead of Britwell, and George Bailey of London, going to visit their Friends in Banbury Goal, were for their Christian Charity, by the Mayor's Order there detained; the Former three Days, and the Latter several Weeks.

We shall close our Account of this Year by extracting certain Passages out of a printed Relation subscribed by Jeremiah Hayward, Abraham Allen, Thomas Ryland, Henry Train, Laurence Walker, Thomas Swan, Alexander Green, and Abraham Badger, Eye-Witnesses, and Partakers of the barbarous Treatment which the Quakers, at their Meetings in Oxford, usually met with from the Students there.

"They came into a Meeting, and drew a Friend out by the Hair of the Head; the Proctor himself pulled John Shockley by the Hair, and out of Doors, from Richard Pettigrew's House, and violently thrust out others: And several Times the Scholars have thrown Stones and Dirt at Friends, and broke the Door to pieces, and broke the Windows several Times, and took away the Key of the Door, and knock'd Tenter-hooks into the Key-hole, and pull'd up Part of the Porch. And when Friends have been coming into the Meeting, or going forth, the Scholars have squeezed them in the Passage of the Door, that some have been hurt: And came into the Meeting, and turn'd up the Forms and Seats which Friends sat on, and rid upon the Backs both of Men and Women, like wild Horses: And this is the Fruits of the Scholars, who are called young Ministers in Oxford, against the People of God, daily disturbing their Meetings, like wild Savages, and brought Gunpowder and Squibs, and fired them, and let the Room on a Smoak, and blown among People under their Clothes, like to let the House on Fire, and to undo People; and have shot Bullets among Friends to knock out their Eyes. Stamping wildly and rudely like Tavern-Fellows, crying, Give us Beer and Tobacco. And the Scholars have come into the Meetings among the People of God, and call'd for Wenches; Vol. I.
or Harlots, like Fellows that haunt Bawdy-houses.——And have brought
Strong-Beer into the Meetings, and drank to Friends, and because they have
refused to drink, have thrown it on their Necks, and Clothes, and Bands.
——And sung Bawdy-Songs, and cursed and swore.——And several
Times came into the Meetings, blowing and puffing with Tobacco-Pipes in
their Mouths, cursing, swearing, and flaming, making the House shake
again.——And proffer'd to put their Hands under Women's Aprons, and
aff't, If the Spirit were not there?——And the Scholars have come into
the Meeting to act Job and his Dog, and one of them divided his filthy
Stuff into Utens and Points, after the Manner of the Priest, and another
raised Doctrines of a Tinker and a Cobbler, and many more wicked Actions
by Mockings, and Scoffings, and filthy Language.——And these Scholars
have been so shameless, that after Meeting they have professed in by Violence,
and took Meat off from the Table, came into the House of the Friend where
the Meeting was, and took the Bread, and the Potage out of the Pot,
like greedy Dogs, lapping them up, and have stolen and taken away the
Books out of the Houle, and carried them away.——One of the Servants
of the Lord going from a Meeting to his own Dwelling, and going by
John's College, a great Company of Scholars drew him into the College,
fore'd him up into their Hall, and by main Strength, and much Violence,
thrust him into a Chair, and then used abominable and wicked Words, to
have drawn the Friend's Mind out of the Fear of the Lord; but when they
could not prevail, they brought Beer, and like Robbering Beasts and Swine,
proffer'd to pour it down his Neck, and struck and beat him with many
grievous Blows, and pinch'd him, insomuch as he was amazed, and his
natural Sense taken away for a Time with their Cruelties; and this Man,
about that Time, had not eaten a Bit of Bread in ten Days Time, being
very weak; and they thrust Pins into his Flesh, and pinch'd him, and kept
him in there with many wicked Scoffings, asking him, Whether the Spirit did
not move him now.——

I am weary of transcribing their Abominations, and shall cease with this
Remark, which how severe ever it may seem, is natural and just, viz. Had
these Scholars been professedly educated there for Ministers of the Devil, they could
not have given more certain Proofs of their Proficiency.

ANNO 1659. Benjamin Staples, of Cholilston, was suberced'd into the Ex-
chequer for Tithes, and for refusing to swear to his Answer there, was imprisoned
forty Weeks. Thomas Taylor, of Norley, for refusing to pay Tithes to the
Priest, was committed to Prison by Order of the Committee of Safety, who,
it seems, lookt upon the Refusal to pay Tithes as a Mark of Dissatisfaction to the
Government. Timothy Paulson, of Alderbury, for 4l. demanded for Tithes,
was imprisoned at Oxford fifteen Months: Allo Edward Boucher, of Milcombe,
fuffer'd imprisonment there for the same Cause.

About this Time Edward Veeser, Nathanael Lamprey, James Wagstaff,
George Tomkins, and Benjamin Staples, suffered Difficulties of their Goods for refusing
to pay the Affections made on them for repairing the National Worship-
houses.

ANNO 1660. In this Year Edward Veeser, James Wagstaff, Nathanael
Lamprey, Henry Phillips, John Galiver, Richard Mecock, and Edward Shep-
berd, were excommunicated for not paying toward the Repair of the Steeple-
house at Banbury. And for a like Cause, Giles Edmunds, of Chipping-Norton,
was sent to Goal on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, and remained Prisoner
above seven Years. Allo Edward Lord, of Milton, for refusing to pay toward
Repairing the Steeple-house at Shipton, suffered Difficulties of Goods to the Value
of 40/. Thomas Gipin, of Warborough, was detained seven Weeks in Custody of
the Marshal at Oxford, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance; Which
Oath was tendered at the Quarter Sessions in Oxford, on the 2d of October, to
Thomas
Thomas Goodyear and Benjamin Staple, for refusing to take it, Sentence of Premunire was passed upon them in these Words, viz. You are out of the King's Protection, and all your Lands, Goods, and Chattels are forfeited, and to be seized for the Use of the King, and you are to remain in Prison during the King's Pleasure. Thomas Goodyear, who was brought to the Bar with Irons on, alking of the Court, Whether the Gaoler had Orders from them to put him? was thus answered, The Gaoler may do what he will with you, for you are out of the King's Protection. Being returned to Prison, the wicked Keeper told the other Prisoners, that If they wanted Clothes, they might take theirs off their Backs, for, said he, they can have no Law against you. To which one of the Prisoners answered, that He would go naked rather than do so.

In the Month called January this Year, Edward Vivers, John Long, James Woodall, Nathanael Lammer, John Guliver, and Richard Mecock, were sent for before the Justices sitting at Banbury, and upon their refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, committed to Oxford Goal.

On the 11th of the same Month, the following Persons were apprehended at a Meeting at Banbury, by the Mayor's Order, who, because they would not take the Oath of Allegiance, committed them to Prison there, viz. William Potter, John Plummer, George Tookins, Thomas Cole, William Hodges, Thomas Bovils, Richard Hibornes, Nathaniel Ball, Thomas Shelselly, Edward Bunter, Thomas Clifford, Thomas Hodges, Jonathan Ball, Leonard Hall, John Smith, John Alcock, John Green, Robert Knight, William Evans, William Keevis, Thomas Clarridge, John Parfons, John Smith jun. Edward Times, Simon Thoopen, Christopher Barrett, Nathanael Knowles, Thomas Spiers, and Benjamin Wrights.

On the 13th, the Meetings at Milton and Briston were broken up by a Justice of the Peace, and the Perfrons under-named were carried to Burford, where the Oath of Allegiance was tendered them, and for refusing to take it, they were sent to Oxford Goal, namely, Thomas Lee, George Hancock, John Willett, Richard Dalby, William Edwards, Thomas Harris, Michael Selwons, John Jefferon, Thomas Minch, Thomas Greenaway, John Harris, James Selwons, William Pettifer, John Affon, John Hill, Robert Seccoal, Robert Willett, John Gibbs, Francis Dring, John Butler, and William Lill: Four of them, viz. Robert Seccoal, Michael Selwons, James Selwons, and Robert Willett, had Goods taken from them to the Value of 1l. 3s. 4d. for the Charges of carrying them to Goal. All of them were detained in Prison about seven Weeks, till the Selwons, and then discharged, except Thomas Lee, to whom the Justices again tendered the Oath in Court, and recommitted him.

On the 15th of the Month called January, Benjamin Ward, for refusing to pay Tithes to the Priest of Tadmarton, was committed to Oxford Goal, and continued there fifteen Months.

In the same Year, Michael Selwons, for 4l. demanded of him for Tithes, had his Goods taken away, to the Value of 2l. 5s.

Anno 1661. Bray Dyvel, of Adderbury, was prosecuted in the Hundred Court for a Claim of 13l. for Tithes: He demurred to the Jurisdiction of the Court, as having no Right to take Cognizance of Tithes: This he produced some Statutes to prove, which the Jury desiring to inspect, were forbidden by the Court, who arbitrarily ordered them to go out and find for the Plaintiff. They accordingly found 13l. Debt, and Costs of Suit: Whereupon the Court ordered them to go out again and find troble Damage, which they would not do: Nevertheless the Court proceeded to give Judgment as it they had done; and ordered Differts accordingly, by which a Cow was taken from him worth 3l. 10s. He had at another Time two Cows taken from him worth 7l. on Pretence of an Outlawy against him for Tithes.

In the same Year, Benjamin Staples, for 2l. 1s. demanded of him for Tithes, had Cattle taken from him worth 5l. 5s.

On the 6th of October this Year, a Party of Soldiers went into a Meeting at Banbury, and barbarously abused the Assembly, beating and bruising many of the People called Quakers.
of them, and wounding one in the Breast with a Sword, dragging them by
Violence out of the Houle, and when out, continuing to beat and abuse them.

ANNO 1662. George Tomkins, for a Claim of 2l. 3s. 4d. for Tithes,
had Goods taken from him to the Value of 5l. 5s. And Benjamin Staples, for
Tithe of 2l. 1s. 5d. Value, had his Goods taken away worth 7l. 10s. He was
also imprisoned eleven Weeks for refusing to pay Tithes.

Francis Dring, of Bifhnofton, was summoned to the Ecclesiastical Court for Ab-

ence from the publick Worship; and at his first Appearing there, was excom-
municated. The Excommunication, was sent to his own Father, being Vicar of the
Parish, to read; which he would gladly have declined, but through Fear of the
Bishop, did read it; though the Sense of his Son's Innocence, and the Injustice
of the Sentence, struck such a Damp upon the poor Man's Spirits, that his
Countenance was observed to change while he was reading it, and a Fit of
Sicknefs immediately feized him, so that he never came into the Pulpit more,
but died soon after. About the fame Time, Richard Wright, of Henfy, was
excommunicated for not sprinkling his Children, and committed to Oxford
Goal by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, where he was kept Prisoner above
fix Years and an Half.

In this Year also, for Absence from the publick Worship, were taken

-  

Francis Dring, William Wife, John Waller, Thomas
Munch, Anne Watts, and Mary Wheeler, Goods
worth

Giles Tidmarsh, John Butler, Richard Kite, Thomas
Tidmarsh, Walter Coleman, and Edward Drink-
water

Thomas Reeves and John Evans, of Great-Thorpe, were taken from a Meeting
at Milcomb, and committed to Oxford Goal, and after fix Weeks Imprisonment
were fined at the Seffions 5l. each, for which Reeves had Goods taken from
him worth 7l. and Evans two Cows worth 6l.

The several Perfons following were fined for being at Meetings at Milcomb
and Banbury; their Fines amounted to 56l. for which several of them had their
Goods taken by Diftrefs, viz. Edward Vivers, Bray Doyley, Thomas Hobborne,
John Long, Henry Philips, Thomas Butcher, Jonathan Churchill, Christopher
Barret, Timothy Poulteney, George Tomkins, Edward Butcher, Nathanael Ball,
Thomas Cole, and George Astlon.

In the fame Year, Edward Vivers, James Wagstaff, Henry Philips, and
Jonathan Churchill, were taken out of a Meeting, at Banbury, and committed
to Prison for refusing the Oath of Allegiance: As were also Laurence Willier,
Jeremy Hayward, John Shackerly, Abraham Badger, Alexander Green, Edward
Harman, and Silas Norton, who were taken out of Meetings at Oxford. Also
Jane Waub and Thomas French were taken from a Meeting at Banbury, and
committed to Prison.

At the Seffions at Oxford, in October this Year, Robert Sea coal, George Han-
cock, Michael Seffions, James Seffions, Robert Willet, John Harris, Thomas
Minchin, Francis Dring, Richard Kite, Giles Tidmarsh, William Kite, and Mary
Ryton, were indicted for being at an unlawful Assembly, and fined 5l. each, for
which Fines were taken by Diftrefs,

From Robert Sea coal, Goods worth

Michael and James Seffions

Thomas Minchin, George Hancock, and Francis Dring

The

* Part of this was Corn, Wood, and other Things carried away in Carts. It was
observed that the Horses, used on that Occasion, died soon after: So that the Owner of
them had not one left to carry in his own Corn in Harve.
CHAP. 29. of the People called QUAKERS.

The said Robert Willett, before his Fine, was also sent to Prison, where he died not long after. Also John Willett, taken at the same Meeting, was imprisoned in Oxford Goal fourteen Weeks, and then by Order of Sessions, sent to Bridewell for one Month. Likewise Richard Clinton, of Woffham-Mill, taken at the same Time, and imprisoned, fell sick in Prison, and died soon after his Release from thence. William Pettifer was also sent to Prison from the same Meeting, and at the Assizes in the next Year, had Sentence of Premunire passed upon him by Judge Hide; and was detained Prisoner about ten Years.

At the same Sessions Alexander Harris, Benjamin Staple, Thomas Law, and James Weaver, were fined: And for those Fines, Goods were taken from Alexander Harris, worth 7 l. 10 s. and from Benjamin Staple, to the Value of 5 l.

At that Sessions also, Thomas Nickols and Jeremy Hayward, coming into the Court to hear the Trials of their Friends, had the Oath of Allegiance tended them, and for refusing to take it, were sent to Prison.

About the same Time, Abraham Allen, Robert Middleton, Jeffrey Bennett, John Betteris, Simon Norton, Alexander Green, and Thomas Upton, were taken out of a Meeting at Burford, and committed to Prison. Also Richard Betteriss was taken out of a Meeting held in his own House, and by a verbal Command of Dr. Brayley, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, committed to Beacons, without any written Misdemeanor, and there confined thirteen Weeks.

ANNO 1662. In this Year Edward Drinkwater, of Gaging-Hill, for 30l. demanded of him for Tithes, had three Horles taken away worth 18 l. Also George Jenkins, of Milcomb, for 5 l. 13 s. 4 d. claimed for Tithes, suffered Diffrrces of his Cattle, to the Value of 23 l.

On the 19th of the Month called June, Joseph Coale, Clement Taylor, John Reynolds, and John Bolt, were taken from a Meeting at Henly, by a Serjeant and several rude Fellows; and shut up all Night in a nasty Prifon, without so much as Straw to lie on. This being done without any legal Authority, the Actors of it upon second Thoughts, let them at Liberty again the next Day.

On the 2d of the Month called February, some Soldiers came to the Meeting at Bankbury, and took the Names of those present, one of whom was Henry Philips, who the same Evening was cited to appear before the Justices, which he did next Morning, and they required Sureties for his good Behaviour, and that he would not go to Meetings, which being refused, they sent him to Oxford Goal till the next Sessions, where the Oath was tendered him; as it also was at two frequent Sessions, at the last of which, Sentence of Premunire was past upon him, under which he was continued in Prison eight Years and an Half.

In this Year also, John Carpenter, James Wagstaff, and Paul Newman, being at Warwick about their lawful Business, some Friends met them at their Inn in the Evening, when the Bayliff of the Town came near Bed-time, and let a Guard upon them till the next Morning, having nothing to charge them with, he tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing to Swear, sent them to Prison, where they also lay eight Years and a Half. Lawrence Willier also, for refusing to Swear, was imprisoned about Half a Year. Also William Waters, of Henley, for suffering Meetings at his House, was excommunicated, sent to Oxford Goal, and kept there above fix Months. Likewise Thomas Reeves, of Green-The, was committed to Oxford Goal on a Writ de Extremunare capiende, in the Month called February 1664, and after fix Years and an Half Imprisonment, died there.

Edward Harman, of Berkshire, went to visit his Friends in Oxford Goal, and returning thence, was apprehended by the Gaoler, and carried before the Mayor, who tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and committed him to the City Prifon, where he continued a Year and a Half.

Hard was the Case of Thomas Minchin, a poor blind Man, of Burford, who was prosecuted in the Bishop's Court for Absence from his Parish Church, afterward excommunicated, and by a Writ de Extremunare capiende, sent to Oxford.

VOl. I.
Oxford Goal on the 23d of the Month called March 1663-4, where he lay Prisoner eight Years and an Half. The Priest of Burford, and a Regifter of the Bishop's Court, had been active in this Persecution. What afterward happened to these Men became a Subject of popular Remark. The Priest who published the Excommunication against him, about Half a Year after, was suddenly struck blind in his Pulpit, and continued so to his Death. The Regifter was not long after struck with a Sore and Lamenefis, so that his Flesh rotted away from his Bones while he was yet alive. These extraordinary Incidents occasioned such Reflections, as either Compassion to the innocent Sufferer, or Dislike to the Authors of his Suffering, are naturally apt to excite.

ANNO 1664. In this Year Mary Gilkes, of Bloxham, for a Demand of 25s. for Tithes, had two Cows taken away worth 6l. Also John Woodfield, for a Claim of 17s. 6d. suffered Diffret for four Cows worth 9l.

In the Month called August, Edward Vivers, Nathanael Lamprey, John Smith, John Long, William Strange, Thomas Cole, John Gulliver, Edward Shepherd, Thomas Miller, and Richard Miller, were taken from a Meeting at Banbury, and sent to Prison, where they lay six Weeks.

ANNO 1665. Taken in this Year for Tithes,

From Benjamin Staples, of Chadlington, for 2s. 1d. demanded, Goods worth $4 8 0

For 1l. 12s. 1d. Taken 10 8 0

Alfo Thomas Reeves, of Great-Tote, had an Horfe taken from him worth 5l. for a Demand of Privy-Tithes, he being then in Prison.

In September, Edward Vivers was taken from his lawful Business, and, as was said, by an Order from the Lord Chancellor Hide, then Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford, committed to Prison: He was brought forth at several Assizes and Sessions, but though nothing appeared against him, yet he was from Time to Time returned to Prison. At length the Lord Say, who succeeded Hide in his Lieutenancy of that County, ordered Edward to be brought before him at a Session, when the only Cause shewed for his Commitment, was an Information that he had built a Meeting-house, and caufed a Burial-place to be walled round: Whereupon, after two Years and seven Months Imprisonment, he was set at Liberty.

At the same Time, with Edward Vivers was also imprisoned in like Manner John Gulliver, who was confined two Years and a Quarter from his Wife and five small Children. During his Imprisonment his Wife died; her Death was thought to be occasioned through Grief at the Suffering of her Husband, and the Hardships sustained by her self and Family through his Confinement.

On the 29th of October, George Tomkins, William Hedges, Robert Knight, Simon Thompson, and John Stow, were taken at a Meeting, and sent to Prison for three Months. And about the same Time, Benjamin Ward, of Tadmarton, and Timothy Paulney, of Adderbury, for being at a Meeting at Milton, were fined 5l. each, and for refusing to pay it, committed also to Prison for three Months, as were Edward Drinkwater, John Watts, and Peter Barrett, for five Months.

On the 27th of December, George Waffen, of Stanstead, was committed to Prison by a Writ de Excommunicate capiendo, for his religious Non-conformity, and continued Prisoner about eight Years. In the same Month Thomas Nichols, of Oxford, having opened his Shop on the Day called Christmas-day, was taken before a Magistrate, who, that he might find some legal Occasion against him, tended him the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing it, sent him to Prison, where he lay about Half a Year.

ANNO
CHAP. 29. of the People called QUAKERS.

ANNO 1666. John Harris, taken from a Meeting at Milton, was committed to Prifon, where he lay thirteen Weeks.

John Wheeler, John Fernbam, John Goodenough, Thomas Monk, Thomas Taylor, Thomas French, William Franklin, Ellen King, Margaret Esmead, and Mary Saunders, being taken in a Meeting at the House of Elizabeth White, at Cogg, near Whitley, were by two Juftices, committed to the Houfe of Correction for one Month. The like unmerited Punishment was inflicted on John Long and Nathanael Ball, who had been taken from a Meeting at Nor-Newton.

Thomas Nichols was taken by the Goaler and an Apparitor, and carried to Prifon: They pretended to have a Writ againft him, but would not let him fee it. He was kept under clofe Confinement for a long Time after; the Confequence of a Prosecution in the Eccleſiaſtical Court for his conſcientious Abfence from the publick Worship.

Rogcr Brown, being chosen an Attorney for the Land-Tax, and coming before the Commissioners with his Hat on, they threatened to fend him to Prifon; but having no legal Matter againft him, they tended him the Oath of Allegiance, which they knew he would not take, and therefore fent him to Goal, where he was detained sixteen Days: Thus was the Law made ufe of to avenge themselves, and to punifh a Man for not humouring their Pride.

In this Year also, Edward Drinkwater, John Watts, Peter Barrett, and Abraham Ryeman, were committed to Prifon for their constant attending religious Meetings.

ANNO 1667. On the 15th of December, the Widow Parfons, Anne Sessions, Elizabeth Bignall, Mary Saunders, Anne Box, Ellen King, Mary Haftings, Judith Bully, the Widow Rawbone, Elizabeth Drug, Alice Wheeler, Anne Waters, Lucy Turner, Mary Ktou, and Anne Franklin, were taken at a religious Meeting, and committed to Bridewell for one Month. And about the fame Time, for the like Caufe, John Eccles was committed to the County Goal for three Months.

In this and the next preceding Year were taken for Tithes,

From Edward Drinkwater, of Eaton, for 51. 15s. demanded, Goods worth 25 l. 5 s. d.

John Haftings, of Swarford, for 3 l. demanded, Goods worth 13 l. 0 s. d.

Benjamin Staple, of Chadlington, for 6 l. 6 s. 6 d. demanded, Goods worth 20 l. 16 s. d.

* Thomas Reeves, of Great-Tue, for 15 l. demanded, Goods worth 6 l. 0 s. d.

Jfiah Green, of Tadmarton, for 10 l. demanded, Goods worth 4 l. 0 s. d.

For 16 l. 6 s. 6 d. Taken 68 l. 16 s. d.

ANNO 1668. Cathcrift Haywarfd, taken preaching in a Meeting at the Houfe of Richard Betteris at Oxford, was by the Vice-Chancellor's Order, committed to the City Prifon for one Month.

ANNO 1669. On the 28th of the Month called Augufi, Robert Seacell, Michael Sessions, George Hancock, Thomas Field, and Edward Walter, were taken at a Meeting at Milton, and then warned by the Contable to appear before the Juftices at their Monthly Seffions at Chipping-Norton. They accordingly appeared, and after fome Difcourfe about going to Church and Swearing, the Juftices took their Words one for another, to appear at the next Quarter Seffions: They came thither, but with their Hats on, whence the Juftices took Occafion to

* Thomas Reeves was at the fame Time a Prisoner on a Writ de Excommunicato capientis, and continued fo till he died, after fix Years and an Half Confinement.
to fine them five Marks each, and for Non-payment committed them to
Prifon, where they lay about Half a Year, through an exceeding cold Winter.
The said Robert Seacole, George Hancock, and Michael Seffions, had also Distresses
made on their Goods for their Fines, to the Amount of 12l. 5s. Also James Seffions had a Load of Wood taken from him, for a Fine of 5s. imposed on
him for being at a Meeting. It was observed, that the Perfon employed to
cart away that Wood, soon after sustained the Los of all his Horses, which
died suddenly, so that he had none left to fetch in his own Harvest.

ANNO 1670. On the 29th of the Month called May, was a Meeting at the
House of Thomas Gilpin at Warberouge, of which the Priest of the Parish,
named Robert Ceppit, gave Information to a Neighbouring Justice, who fined
the said Thomas Gilpin 20l. The Priest in his Sermon, a little before, had told his
Auditors, that "Although the King's Laws might be contrary to the Law of
God, yet they ought to be obeyed and submitted to: He was a merry Fellow, and
Pot-Companion, and when in his Cups, would go with his Comrades to the
Quakers Meetings, to make Sport of them.

On the 26th of the next Month, was another Meeting at the said Thomas
Gilpin's, which the Officers said, they were told of by Mrs. Powel, a Parson's
Wife, who in the Warmth of her Zeal had sworn, that Next Time she would be
Inform'd her self. Upon Complaint made of this Meeting to Francis Wain-
man and William Bayly, Justices, they granted a Warrant, authorizing the
Officers to break open Locks and Bolts. So they went to Thomas Gilpin's,
and broke open his Door, and took away his Household Goods, leaving him
not a Bed to lie on, nor a Pot to boil his Food in. He had a Family of five
small Children, which suffered much through this Seizure. Some Time after,
as soon as he had got his Corn in, being about three Acres, the Officers came
and took that also, with two Pigs, in all to the Value of 11l.

Richard Betteris, for a Meeting at his House in Oxford, was fined 20l. for
which the Officers took of his Goods to the Value of 20l. which they under-
fold so much, that the Justices granted them another Warrant to detain again
for a Deficiency of 10l. which they laid upon Humphry Ollie, Thomas Nichols,
and Laurence Wilher, who were present at the same Meeting, and their Goods
were taken away to the Value of 14l. 8s. 3d. Befide which, the two half
had taken from them for their own Fines, Goods worth 2l. 6s.

Taken also in this Year, for Meetings,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Williams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Efined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Turner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Pawling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Fernham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Monk</td>
<td>3 3 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Turner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wife, Bray</td>
<td>5 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doyley, and Christopher Barret</td>
<td>4 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Taylor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Kight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Windows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Wheeler</td>
<td>2 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Winchecomb, wearing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel, worth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Goodenough</td>
<td>7 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Shackerly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Lanket</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Lanket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Affon, of Bloxham</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43 9 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jane Betteris, a poor Widow, and her Daughter, were fined 10s. for Meet-
ing; but they having lately had their Goods seiz'd, and very little left, one
of the Officers in Compasion paid their Fine, and left the poor Remainder of
their Goods in their own Possession. And from Silas Norton aforesaid, they
took Goods worth 1l. 5s. Edward Franklin, having no Goods, was sent to
Bridewell, and kept there nine Days.

ANNO
CHAP. 29. of the People called QUAKERS.

ANNO 1671. In this and the two next preceding Years, Edward Drinkwater, for Demands of 15l. 12s. made on him for Tithes, had his Goods taken away to the Value of 35l. 4s.

ANNO 1672. In this Year also, Goods were taken from the said Edward Drinkwater, to the Value of 16l. 10s. for Tithes: And from John Strow, of Great-Tue, were taken for the same Cause, Goods worth 2l. 18s. From the same Edward Drinkwater were taken, at another Time for Tithes, four Cows and three Sheep: And from George Tomkins, of Milecomb, five Cows.

By the King's Letters Patent, granted in Favour of this suffering People, were discharge this Year, from their grievous Imprisonment in Oxford Goal, the following fifteen Persons, some of whom had been there long confined, namely, Joseph Davis, Henry Philips, William Pettifer, Robert Thorp, John Thorp, Joseph Stevens, John Benham, Thomas Perry, Thomas Bayley, John Wrenn, Thomas Minchin, George Welfon, Giles Tidmarsh, Godfrey Bennett, and Thomas Gilpin.

ANNO 1674. Benjamin Ward, for Tithes of 3l. Value, claimed by Cropwell Wbeatley, Priest of Toddington, suffered Diffres of forty two Sheep, worth 20l. Also William Hewes, of Epwell, at the Suit of Humphry Smart, Priest, for Tithes worth but 3l. had taken from him fix Cows worth 18l. John Tomkins, at the Suit of John Dade, Priest of Waddington, had taken from him for Tithes, twenty nine Sheep and three Cows, worth 20l. And Thomas Strank, of Milcomb, at the Suit of the same Priest, was committed to Oxford Goal for Tithes.

Taken by Diffres, for Meetings this Year,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Cows</th>
<th>Calves</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Burbereus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bray Doyley</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Holcroft</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Treppafi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Garner</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Wheeler</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNO 1675. The Diffres taken this Year, for frequenting religious Assemblies, were as follows, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Cows</th>
<th>Calves</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Wheeler</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Dring</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Yearton</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Kirby</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wife</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Minchin</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Lynam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Harris</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'The above Tables are taken from the Books of the Quakers, and are to be considered as correct.
from the National Church, of which he had been a Member. This highly
incensed his Parish-Priest, Robert Cripps; and he having an Influence over the
poor Man's Landlord, Justice Gregory, persuaded him to exert his Power against
his poor Tenant, whom the Priest purrour'd in the Guise of an Heretic. The
Justice presently fined the poor Man 12 d. per Day for Absence from the Church,
and caused his Goods to be taken away, to the Value of 24 s. which to a Man
in his Circumstances, was a great Suffering, for he was very poor, and had
many Children, some of whom were little. The Justice also turned him out of
his Mill, which he and his Family had held many Years: For all which
hard Usage he affigned no other Cause, than that the Man was turned Quaker; which,
said the Justice, is the confounded Religion of all. Thus the honest
poor Man, and his Family, were sacrificed to the Malice of the Priest, and
the Ignorance of the Justice.

ANNO 1677. John Hastings, of Swarford, was committed to Prison by
a Warrant grounded on a Certificate out of the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes,
at the Suit of Martha Beasly, Widow and Executrix of Henry Beasly, Rector
of Swarford.

ANNO 1678. Thomas Fardon was committed to Prison, at the Suit of
Richard White, Priest of Broughton, for a Demand of 5 l. for Tithes; and
during his Imprisonment, the Priest's Tithe-Gatherer took Corn off his Ground,
to the Value of 7 l. About the same Time, John Wyatt was also imprisoned
at Oxford for Tithes. And Humphry King, of South-Newton, was committed to
Prison, at the Suit of Robert Penn, Improvisor, for Tithes of 40 s. Value; he
continued a Year in Prison, and within that Time had taken from him by
the Prosector, Corn and Hay, to the Value of 4 l. 10 s.

In this Year also, was taken from Nathaniel Ball, of North-Newton, for
Tithes, Corn worth 20 l. And from John Alcock, of Swinford, to the Value of
5 l.

ANNO 1679. William Staple and Thomas Dene, both of Hook-Norton,
were committed to the County Goal at Oxford, at the Suit of Thomas Wise,
Priest, on the 28th of the Month called April this Year, and both died Priso-
ners there about three Months after; the Former for a Demand of 4 l. 12 s.
and the Latter of 2 l. 25 s. 6 d.

George Tomkins, of Milcomb, was prosecuted in the Exchequer, at the Suit of
John Dide, Priest of Widdington, and had his Sheep, Corn, Hay, and Pea,
feized by a Sequestration, to the Value of 100 l.

Thomas Strank, at the same Priest's Suit, had his Corn, Cows, and Sheep,
taken by a Sequestration, to the Value of 42 l. 5 s. 6 d. Also Susanna Butelby,
of Milcomb, Widow, at the Suit of the same Priest, had taken from her for
Tithes, a Cart, Corn, and other Things, worth 14 l. 7 s. 8 d.

ANNO 1683. John Long, of Netherby, was prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical
Court for Tithes of Milk, at the Suit of John Knight, Vicar of Barmby: He
was sentenced to pay 6 s. 8 d. for Tithes, and 1 l. 3 s. 4 d. for Charges, for
Non-payment of which, he was pronounced contumacious, and upon a Certifi-
cate of Contumacy, was, by Warrant from two Judges of the Peace, com-
mitted to Prison; where he lay till some Relation of his, by paying the Priest's
Demand, obtained his Liberty.

On the 15th of the Month called July, was a Meeting at Eton, in the
Parish of Epton: Alexander Harris, though not present at that Meeting, yet
was fined as being one of the Owners of the House, and had taken from him,
Hay and Wood, to the Value of 8 l.

On the 28th of the Month called August 1683, Thomas Minchin, a Mercer
of Harford, by an Exchequer Process, directed to John Wickham Esq.; then
Sheriff of the County of Oxford, for eleven Months Absence from Church, and
not coming to hear what they call Divine Service, had Goods taken from him
worth 90 l. Though he was at that Time a Prisoner in Oxford Castle, on a Writ
de Excommunicato capiendo, for the same Cause, and continued there three Years,
till discharged by King James's Proclamation of Pardon.
On the 12th of October, Edward Young, of Milton aforesaid, had taken from him by an Exchequer Process, for Absence from his Parish-Church, Goods to the Value of 60l.

ANNO 1684. In this Year were taken at Banbury, for Fines imposed for Weekly Abstinence from the National Worship.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At Banbury, on the 2d of the Month called August, the Meeting was held in the Street, near the Meeting-house, which they were shut out of; and as Richard Vickers was praying, Richard Wbeatley Mayor, with his Officers, came in; he fined Richard Vickers 20l. and inflicted his Warrant for Distress, by which he had Goods taken away, to the Value of 35l. 3s. 9d.

On the 28th of December, Silas Norton, Thomas Nichols, Thomas Fletcher, Nathanael Pilkener, Thomas Broughton, Joseph Lamb, Daniel Lamb, John Freeman, James Bracey, Mary Clark, Joane Knowles, Anne Lancut, Thomas Unyon, John Hunt, and Elizabeth Hughes, being together in Silence, waiting on the Lord at their usual Meeting-house at Oxford, Richard Pratt Mace-bearer, and Robert Gardner Bell-man, Informers, with Eaton a Confiibil, came and told them, They muft go to the Hall: Being come thither, the Mayor and other Justices ordered the Informations against them to be taken down in Writing, and discharged them on Promise of appearing at the next Sessions. In the mean Time, on the 4th of the Month called January, the former twelve of the last mentioned Perasons, were taken again at their Meeting, sitting as before, when the same Informers, and three Confiibles, took them away to the Hall, where after Examination by the Mayor and Justices, upon their refusing to find Sureties for the good Behaviour, they were sent to Prison till the next Sessions, on the 15th of the same Month, at which an Indictment was drawn up against them, and the other three, who also appeared there according to their Promise: The Grand Jury, having found the Bill, and they refusing to enter into a Recognizance to travel it, were all of them sent back to Prison.

On the 2d of the Month called January, John Haynes, of Banbury, being at the Intering of one of his Friends there, spake somewhat to the People who were met on that Occasion, by Way of Exhortation to remember their Latter-end: The late Mayor, Richard Wheatley, (though out of his Morality, yet a Justice) came, and upon his own View and Hearing, convicted the said John Haynes, and fined him 20l, for which a Warrant was issued, and his Goods taken by Distress to the Value of 22d. When the Officers had seized the Goods, they charged some poor Men present to assist in carrying them away, but they refused; the Confiibil committed one of them, Nathanael Reijon, to Prison, and threatened another of them with the Stocks.

On the 18th of the same Month, Information being given to Samuel Reynolds, Mayor of Banbury, and two other Justices, of a Meeting at the House of John Parson, they granted Warrants for Distress, by which they were taken from Andrew Hill, Goods worth 94l. Thomas Strank, Goods worth 21l. 4s. 3d. and from John Hiborne, to the Value of 1l. 16s.

In this Year also, John Hughes was imprisoned for his Refusal to pay several Fines imposed on him for being absent from the publick Worship.

ANNO 1688. William Palmer, of Horton, in the Parish of Horley, was Subject to appear at Westminster, at the Suit of Stephen Godwin, Priest of Horton, to answer to an English Bill, for four Years praying Tithes, for which he demanded 52l. he also claimed 5s. for a Marriage Fee, though he had not been employed in marrying him; also 6s. for a Mortuary for his deceased Mother,
Mother, who left no personal Estate. In the Month called August this Year, he was taken by an Attachment, and carried to Oxford Gaol, where he continued near two Years, till set at Liberty by an Act of Indemnity. Nevertheless he was shortly taken again on a new Writ of Attachment, for not appearing to the former Subpoena, and recommitted to Prison.

ANNO 1689 and 1690. Taken in Corn, Hay, and other Things, for prudential Tithes, from the several Persons undernamed, as follows, viz.

| Tithe of Corn, &c. | At North-Newton, from Nathanael Ball and Benjamin Ward | 12 | 0 |
|                   | At Lower-Tadmarton, from William Potter and         | 18 | 15 |
|                   | At Milcomb, from William Tomkins                    | 5  | 3 |
|                   | At South-Newton, from Richard King                  | 11 | 10 |
|                   | At Great-Tue, from John Store and John Butcher      | 12 | 0 |
|                   | At Little-Tue, from Edmund Marshall                  | 4  | 10 |
|                   | At Shetford, from Thomas Taylor                      | 4  | 0 |
|                   | At Nether-Heyford, from Richard Day                  | 3  | 0 |
|                   | At Adderbury, from Christopher Barrett, Bray        | 16 | 15 |
|                   | Dayley, and Ralph Hill                               | 0  | 8 |
|                   | At Middle-Barton, from Thomas Fletcher              | 2  | 18 |
|                   | At Epwell, from John Grafton (en. William Hemings)  | 24 | 0 |
|                   | John Haversin, and Richard Grafton                  | 3  | 17 |
|                   | At Nethorp in Banbury Parish, from John Long         | 5  | 4 |
|                   | At Coggs, from Michael Reynolds                      | 4  | 16 |
|                   | At Roakes in Benington Parish, from Thomas Tddy      | 137| 1 |
|                   | At Warborough, from Thomas Gilpin                    | 6  | 0 |

Having now gone through such Sufferings of this People as we find recorded in this County, we proceed to Somersetshire.

CHAP. XXX.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

ANO 1655.

On the 7th of the Month called May, Thomas Murfords, of Englecomb near Bath, being under a religious Concern to publish the Testimony of Truth, went into a Steeple-house at Bath, but his Christian Love was ill requited by the People there, who grievously beat and abused him: He was afterward by Warrant from two Justices sent to Prison, where he lay within one Day of two Years, under the Oppression of an unmerciful Gaoler, who forced him to lodge on the bare Ground, and would not suffer his Friends to visit him. Observing Persons remarked, that Major Boyse, one of the Justices who committed him, was soon after smitten with a grievous Disease in his Legs and Limbs: And that the Gaoler, who had used him so hardly, fell into a kind of Defpair, and was in perpetual Disquietude of Mind till he had given up his Office.
Christopher Holder and Robert Walfred were imprisioned at Ilchester; the one for speaking to the Priest in Knowbbie Steeple-house, and the other for exhorting the People there, after the Priest had done: The former was soon bailed out, but the latter continued there about five Months.

John Dando and Peter Walter, standing peaceably in the Steeple-house at Cameley, the People, at the Inquisition of their Priest, pulled out the said Peter, and threw him into a Brook. A Brook: John Dando tarried till the Priest had done, and then spake to him the Words of Truth and Soberness; but the Priest reviled him, and excited the People against him, who kicked and beat him sorely. One Thomas Douglas was very active in those Abuses, and most desperately swore that he would stop their Mouths, and with his Staff often struck the said Peter Dando on the Face: This Douglas was a Man who had but one Eye, and it was observed, that shortly after, that Eye was struck out with the Blow of a Stick, so that he was quite blind.

Jofab Coale, for his Christian Admonition to the Priest and People at Mudford Steeple-house, was dragged out, and inhumanly beaten, kicked, and abused, to the endangering of his Life. With like Ufage Thomas Leighton was received at North-Curry, when he would have exhorted the People there to Repentance: After manifold Abuses, he was committed to Ilchester Goal, where the cruel Goaler hand-bolted him to another Prisoner, an egregious wicked Fellow, who made it his Sport to pull the innocent Man to and fro in the Goal: At Tawton Seiffions, he was fined 5l. for not putting off his Hat; and when he asked the Judges, By what Law they so fined him? the Chairman answered, That be would do it without Law. After that he had Irons put upon his Wrists, and was fastened thereby to the Bars of a Window in Tawton Castle for some Time, and then carried back to Ilchester, where he continued Prisoner three Months longer. In like Manner Benjamin Manfield was treated at Shipton Motley, who, in the Steeple-house there, was thrown down by the rude People, unmercifully treading and stomping on his Breast, by which he was mortally bruised, and in that Condition sent to Ilchester Goal, where he lay languishing fourteen Weeks, and being let out, soon after died.

ANO 1656. John Dando, of Hollostone, for a Demand of 17s. 10d. for Tithes, had Goods taken from him worth 1l. 17s. 10d.

ANO 1657. Jasper Batty, of Street, for a Demand of 40s. for Tithes, had Goods taken from him worth 4s. 6d. And William Sergeant, of Bathford, for 5l. demanded for Tithes, had Goods taken away, to the Value of 15l.

On the 1st of the Month called June, as Henry Gundry, an Husbandman, of Street, was driving his Oxen, he was arrested by two Bayliffs, at the Suit of a Tithe-farmer: The Bayliffs beat and abused him, and hurried him away to Ilchester Goal, without permitting him to speak to his Wife or any of his Friends. He continued Prisoner there above fourteen Months.

John Pitman, of Street, William Shepherd, of Walton, and John Allen, of Trent, were shipped into the Exchequer for Tithes, and personally appeared at London, but no farther Proceeds were made against them.

George Taylor, of Kinglbury, at the Suit of Charles Darby, Priest there; and Samuel Clifton, Henry Cliftier, Thomas Lockier, and John Cary, all of Alford, at the Suit of Thomas Eare, Priest of that Parish, were shipped into the Exchequer, where they all five personally appeared; notwithstanding, which, they were committed to Ilchester Goal by an Attachment, on the 19th of the Month called January 1657, where they continued, John Cary about four Months, the rest of them about seventeen Months.

On the 3d of October this Year, William Sergeant, of Bathford, was arrested at the Suit of William Ellis, of Bath, an Improprinator, kept Prisoner there about two Days, and then removed to Ilchester Goal: When he had been there about ten Months, the Director entered another Action against him and his Wife; and in the Time of Harvest, when the industrious Woman was taking Care of their Corn, arrested her, and sent her also to Prison: They had two
truly Servants yet left at Home, who diligently followed the Work of getting in their Harvest; but the Priest, then Vicar of Box, at whose Suit the said William Sergeant had before been arrested, and for a short Time imprisoned, found Means, under some Pretence, to get the Servants also arrested, taken from their Labour, and sent to Prison; thus endeavouring to compleat the Ruin of the whole Family: And had not some of the Neighbours been more charitable than he, their Harvest must have been lost for want of Hands to get it in. The said William Sergeant, after twenty Months Imprisonment, sealed his Testimony against the Antichristian Oppression of Tithes, by Death, and laid down his Life, a faithful Witness to the Truth of the Gospel in that Behalf.

About the Month of September this Year, William Beaker, of Backwell, was imprisoned for Tithes, at the Suit of Thomas Edwards, Priest of Kingston-Seymour: After ten Months Imprisonment he was discharged, by Means of the Death of his Procurator, a Man much addicted to drinking, who being overcharged with Liquor, as he was riding homeward, fell off his Horse and brake his Neck. This Circumstance misfortuned obvious Cause for Reflection to such Persons as exercised their Thoughts in observing the Tokens of Divine Justice, discoverable by such extraordinary and singular Incidents.

Thomas Lozembourg, of Queen-Camel, and John Langdon, of the same, were imprisoned at Ilchester, at the Suit of Henry Andrews, Tithe-farmer of the Panlonage of Camel; the former thirteen Months, and the latter, though above seventy two Years of Age, was detained there above ten Months; and being then released, was again imprisoned for the like Cause the next Year.

John Allen, of Trent, being subpœna'd into the Exchequer for Tithes, appeared there personally, and afterward exhibited his Answer to the Priest's Bill, which, because he could not swear to it, was rejected; but before an Attachment was served, Oliver Cromwell died, and the Suit dropped: Which being afterward renewed, fell again by the discharging of Richard Cromwell: Nevertheless, the said John Allen was imprisoned for some Time, by Order of the Barons of the Exchequer.

William Vincent, of Trent, and Henry Moore, of Burnham, appeared personally, according to their Subpœnas into the Exchequer for Tithes: Nevertheless, they were imprisoned at Ilchester for a Contemp; the former ten Months, and the other four Months.

Jeffery Rumney, of Walton, was imprisoned four Months for Tithes. John Waterman and George Waterman, for a Claim of 16 d. for Tithes from each of them, were also committed to Prison: Also William Petersham, of Springfield, suffered Imprisonment for the same Cause: Likewise William Tucker, of Nasiy, died a Prisoner at Ilchester, a faithful Witness unto Death, against the Oppression of Tithes.

James Gateway, a poor Journeyman Weaver, for a Demand of 2d. 1/2 d. for Tithe, was subpœna'd into the Exchequer, at the Suit of Nicholas Brain, Priest of Wellington.

On the 7th of the Month called April this Year, was a Meeting at the House of Thomas Budd, in the Parish of Martock, to which five Priests came, attended by a Rabble furnished with Staves, cudgels, pitchforks, and such like rustick Arms. They rushed into the Meeting with so much Confusion and Noise, that the Preacher could not be heard: Their Coming made it indeed a riotous Assembly, which the Moment before was a Congregation of grave and serious Christians, of sober and virtuous Conversations, and some of them of considerable Estates: However, the Priests who brought the Mob, and caused the Riot, complained to the Magistrates, that the Meeting held at Thomas Budd's was a riotousAssembly, to the Disturbance of the publick Peace. Whereupon one Captain Raymond, with his Soldiers, was ordered to disperse the next Meeting that should be held there: Accordingly he came thither on the 23d of the same Month, when Thomas Salibouge was Preaching, and took him, together with Thomas Budd, into Custody, and conducting them next Day
Day to Robert Hunt, Justice of the Peace, they were by him, and others, 
examined; the Tenour of which Examination was as follows, viz. 
Justices. What is your Name?
T. S. Thomas Salthoue.
Then they asked his Trade and Habitation, to which he made direct 
Answers.
Justices. Do you acknowledge Subjection to the present Government of this 
Nation?
T. S. I own the higher Power, and the wholesome Laws of this Land, 
which are grounded upon the Law of Equity, by which I stand to be judged, 
and am now brought before you, in Submission to the present Government, by 
Captain Raymonds Order. I expect the Privilege of a free-born Englishman, 
to wit, Liberty of Conscience, to wait upon and worship God in Spirit, ac-
cording as is express in the Instrument of Government.
Justices. We require you to be uncovered before the Magistrate.
T. S. I am sensible that I am in the Presence of the Lord God of Heaven 
and Earth, and I know of no Offence in standing before him with my Hat 
on; and if it be no Offence to him, who is the Lord and Master, I hope it's 
none to moderate Men (though Magistrates) that are but his Servants.
Justices. How long is it since you came from Lancashire?
T. S. About a Twelve-month; I cannot tell the Time to a Day.
Justices. How long ago is it since you came first into Somerfetshire?
T. S. Above a Year, but I have been in Lancashire since that.
Justices. Where have you been this last Half Year, or the greatest Part of it, 
or where have you been a Week together in one Place?
T. S. I have been more than a Week at Plymouth, of late; but whether I 
have been the greater Part of this last Half Year in Somersetshire or Devonshire, 
I cannot tell.
Justices. How are you maintained? How do you live?
T. S. I want for nothing: I have Food and Raiment, and am therewith 
content.
Justices. An Highwayman would say so much for himself.
T. S. Do you look upon me to be such an One? To whom have I been 
burdensome? Or where is mine Accuser that hath any Thing to lay to my 
Charge?
Justices. Here is Captain Raymond doth accuse you.
T. S. It's well he is present: His Words cannot be wrested. Captain 
Raymond! What hath thou to lay to my Charge, or accuse me of?
Captain Raymond. Thou didst me, and gave me no good Account of your 
Business, or whence you came, or whither you lived.
T. S. That was not a fit Time to examine me, the Company being in 
Confusion and Disorder, and several speaking to me who had no Authority; 
though I denied not to answer thee, nor do I now deny either my Name, Birth, 
or outward Habitation. I have a Father and Mother living, who have a good 
Estate in the Outward, from whom I have been (and may expect to be) sup-
plied, when I have need of any Thing in the Outward.
Justices. There is a Scripture that you little mind: He that will not work, 
neither let him eat.
T. S. I own that Scripture; and must answer you with another: Cursed is 
he that doth the Work of the Lord negligently.

Then the Justices proceeded to examine Thomas Budd.
Justice Hunt. How long have you known Thomas Salthoue?
T. B. About a Year.
Justice Hunt. Do you know whence he came?
T. B.

* It was just as they came out of the Meeting, with a Multitude of rude and noisy 
People about them.
T. B. I have heard that he is a North-Countryman born; but in what Parish and County I know not.

Justice Hunt. How often has been been at your House?

T. B. Two or three Times, but he never lay at my House but one Night.

Justice Hunt. Do you know what Calling he is of?

T. B. I know not of what Calling he hath been formerly, but I believe he is now called to preach the Gospel.

Justice Hunt. What Ground have you to believe that he is called to the Ministry?

T. B. Because the Word preached by him has reached my Heart.

Priest Walker. Can you own that Man to be a true Minister, that will not acknowledge the Scriptures to be the Word of God? What say you, Mr. Budd, are the Scriptures the Word of God, yea, or no?

T. B. Christ is the Word; and the Scriptures are a true Declaration of him.

Priest. But do you own the Scriptures, both of the Old and New Testament, to be Truth?

T. B. Yes, I do.

Priest. Gentlemen, I shall desire you to give me Leave to ask Mr. Budd some farther Questions.

T. B. Thou art no Justice of Peace, therefore I am not bound to answer thee.

Priest. But seeing the Gentlemen have given me Liberty, let me ask you; Did you ever take Tithes when you were a Minister?

T. B. Yes, I did.

Priest. And seeing you are now of the Judgment that it is unlawful to take Tithes, are you not bound to make Restitution?

T. B. I never sued any Man for Tithes, while I acted as a Minister in the National Way; and if any are free to give their Tithes to the Minister, I have nothing against it; but for Ministers to enforce the Payment of Tithes from the People by Law-Suits, I know no Rule in Scripture that will warrant such a Practice.

Justice Hunt. If Men were free to pay their Dues, the Minister would have no Need to sue them.

T. B. Possibly they may not profit by their Ministrv, and therefore they are not free to pay them.

Justice Hunt. Though they are evil Ministers, yet the People are not to withhold their Dues from them; for Judas had a Maintenance as well as the rest of the Apostles.

T. B. If any are free to maintain a Judas, they may use their Liberty.

Priest. I desire to ask one Question more of Mr. Budd: Do you own the Resurrection of the Just and Unjust?

T. B. Yes, I do.

Justice Hunt. I hear you have had several Meetings at your House of late: What Number of People do you conceive there was at that Meeting about three Weeks since?

T. B. I conceive there might be about seven or eight Hundred.

Justice Hunt. And how many do you think were there meeting at your House Yesterday?

T. B. About two or three Hundred.

Justice Hunt. Did you send any Letters abroad to give Notice of the same?

T. B. Yes, I writ Letters to some Friends to acquaint them of it, it being that which they had before desired of me.

Justice

* Thomas Budd had been one of the established Preachers of the National Church, but being convinced of the Truth, as professed by the Quakers, had separated himself from that Church, renounced his Benefice, and became a Minister of the Gospel, without Money and without Price.
Justice Hunt. Do you not conceive there is Danger in such Meetings?  
T. B. Our Friends met together peaceably in the Name and Fear of the Lord, to worship him in Spirit and in Truth; where we sustained great Injuries, making no Resistance: We had our Clothes torn; some spat upon our Heads; others threw Cow-dung, Sticks and Dabs of Earth at us; and afterwards our Friends that spoke, were hailed and pull'd down from their Places: Therefore as you are set to do Justice upon Offenders, so I desire that you will make Enquiry after such of them as were guilty of that Tumult, and let the Innocent enjoy their Freedom.  
Captain Raymond. Mr. Budl, I hope you will engage here before the Gentlemen, not to have any more Meetings at your House without an Order.  
T. B. It is our Liberty to meet together in the Worship and Service of God, and for so doing we shall not expect Orders from Men.  
Captain Raymond. I pray take Notice what Mr. Budl says, He intends to have more Meetings at his House.  
T. B. Friends, we live now in perilous Times, and therefore though our Meetings formerly have been but seldom, we intend to have them more frequent for Time to come.  
Justice Cary. Mr. Budl, your Friends are much grieved that you have been a Man so much given to change.  
T. B. I wish all my Friends would turn all their Grief into the Grief for their own Sins: And not only I, but Paul himself doth witness a Change, saying of himself, that he was a Persecutor, a Blasphemer, and Injurios, but God showed Mercy.  
Justice Hunt. Did you preach Christ formerly, when you were a Minister?  
T. B. Yea, I did preach Christ in a Notional Manner, but now I witness him in Life and Power.  
Justice Hunt. Do you own Magistracy and Government?  
T. B. Yea, I do.  
Justice Hunt. Is not Honour due to Magistrates?  
T. B. Yea, to such Magistrates as are a Terror to evil Doers.  
Priest. But there is Honour due to evil Magistrates.  
T. B. What, as being Evil?  
Priest. Yea.  
T. B. wilt thou set it down in Writing under thy Hand?  
Justice Hunt. Nay, it is not due to them as Evil, but as Magistrates.  
T. B. This I own; that there is Honour due to the Power, for there is no Power but of God.  
Justice Hunt. Do you then distinguish between the Person and the Power?  
T. B. Yea.  
Justice Hunt. So then it seems there is Honour due to the Power, but none to the Person: How then is this Honour to be express'd?  
T. B. Not by flattering Titles and Compliments, but by Love, Service, Duty, and Obedience.  
This Examination thens, with what a noble Spirit of undaunted Innocence, and Intrepidity, these Men maintained their religious Right of Assembling together for the Worship of God, for which they stood ready to sacrifice their Liberty, and even Life itself. Notwithstanding this convincing Proof, both of the Meekness and Magnanimity, by which true Christian Sufferers, in the Cause of a good Conscience, are supported; the Issue was, that the Justices sent Thomas Saltboufe to Prison by the following Mitimus, viz.

"Somerset fs."

"W. E have herewithal sent you the Body of Thomas Saltboufe, who was this Day brought before us as a dangerous, idle, and wandering Perfon, who upon Examination can give no Account of any visible Bilate he hath to live upon, but upon his own Confession it appears to us, that he hath for Vol. I."

"T. Saltboufe committed to Prison."
A Collection of the Sufferings Vol. I.

SOMERSETSHIRE. 1657.

"Robert Hunt, "
"John Cary."

To the Keeper of the Goal at Ilchester. Greeting.

At the Quarter Sessions in the Month called July, great Endeavours were used to have found him and others, present at the same Meeting, namely, Thomas Budle, William Beamin, John Pitman, John Dando, Christopher Pittard, George Taylor, John Collins, Samuel Clothier, Richard Adams, John Gobier, Jasper Batts, Robert Wipfield, Henry Gundry, Edward Taylor, and Arthur Gundry, guilty of a Riot: But those Attempts were frustrated by the concurrence of Testimonies of all the Witnesses produced against them, unanimously agreeing, that all the Quarriers were unarmed, and did not make any Resistance. Wherefore the Justices tended the Oath of Abjuration to Thomas Saltman, and for refusing to take it, fined him 5l. At the same Sessions Christopher Bacon was fined 5l. for appearing there with his Hat on. The like Fine was also at that Sessions imposed on Thomas Lofcomb, who being chosen Surveyor, had been then imprisoned several Months for refusing to swear to execute that Office; being thus fined, he was committed to Prison for Non-payment. Jasper Batts and John Pitman, both of Street, were fined 20s. each, for refusing to take an Oath when tended at them a Court-Lect.

George Taylor and his Wife, riding on the First-day of the Week to Pudding-come Meeting, had one of their Horses taken away; and on the same Day of the next Week, passing therein again through Ilchester, had their Mare taken away with Saddle, Pillion, and Bridle. In like Manner Christopher Pittard's Horse was taken from him as he was riding to the same Meeting: At which Meeting the Justices, Hunt and Cary, being informed that Thomas Budle's Wife was present, they granted their Warrant for levying 10s. upon her Husband's Goods. About the same Time Christopher Bacon, of Sutton, going to Pudding-come Meeting, by the Way went to visit his Friends in Ilchester Goal, where he was taken by the Watch; after three Days Detention there, he was sent to Prison, where he lay three Months; till the Sessions; at which he was fined 5l. for not taking off his Hat, and recommitted. For the same Cause also, James Hobbs, of Walton, a substantial Yeoman, being imprisoned to the Quarter Sessions, was fined 5l. and for not paying it, recommitted to Prison, where he had been then Months before for refusing to Swear when called to serve upon a Jury.

In this Year also, John Collins and Samuel Curtis, coming to a Meeting at Hucc-eburb, had their Horses taken from them. John Collins's Horse, confecrated to be worth 7l. was sold for 50s. of which when they offered to return him 40s. he refused to accept it, being unwilling to shew any Compliance with their Injustice.

ANNO 1658. In this Year were taken for Tithes, Demand Goods worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Henry Clothier, of East-Liddiford, for</th>
<th>Demand Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Jacob, of the same</td>
<td>7 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Baker, of Berrington</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 11 0 0 Taken 25 10 0

Elizabeth
Elizabeth Jones, Alice Wythey, and Katharine Wythey, for 12d. demanded of each of them for Tithes, were subjected into the Court of Exchequer.

About this Time it happened that Elizabeth Tucker, a zealous Woman of Ilchester, went to the House of James Strong, Priest of that Place, and exhorted him in the Name of the Lord, to give over deceiving the People, where he was set up and owned as a Minifter, and no longer to make a Pretz upon the Innocent by his covetous Practices. The Priest, angry at Reproof, thrust her out, and shut the Door after her, before she had fully express’d her Mind; Wherefore she again attempted to have spoken to him in the Steeples-houfe after his Sermon, but he would not hear her. She went again to his House, two Women of that Town, Anne Wilmot and Joane Giles, accompanying her, and began to speak to him, but was thrust down Stairs by one of his Company, and much hurt. The Priest, to avenge himself of these three Women, formally swore the Peace against them, declaring on Oath, that he went in Fear of his Life from them; upon which they were committed to Prifon, and at the next Assizes, refusing to submit to the Priest, whom they said, they had not injured, were fined one of them twenty Pounds, and the other two twenty Marks each, and for Non-payment sent back to Prifon, where they remained thirteen Months.

John Evans, of Englecomb, a Man of a considerable Estate, was taken up as a Vagrant at Wells, but eleven Miles from Home, and carried before a Justice of the Peace, who, because he appeared before him with his Hat on, committed him to Prifon, where he lay about four Months.

Katharine Evans, Wife of the said John Evans, publickly exhorting the People to Repentance in the Market-place at Salisbury, was, by the Mayor’s Order, tied to a Whipping-post in the Market, and there whipt by a Beadle, who doing his Office was observed to tremble much: After which she was sent out of Town with a Paf. She returned thither in the next Month, and exhorted the People as before: The Mayor then ordered her to Bridewell, and to be put in a close nasty Place, called the Blind-house, where two Madmen had lately died, with a Charge to the Keeper that none of her Friends should come to her, and that she should have no Food but what she earned in that Place, which yet was too dark to see to work in. This was a kind of Egyptian Cruelty. While she lay there, the Magiftrates were consulting to have her whipt again, when one of them, Colonel Wheat, zealously oppofed it, and told the Mayor, They might as well have whipt the Woman of Samaria, that brought the glad Tidings into the Town. This put a Stop to their Proceeding, fo that after some Time of Imprifonment in that nasty Place, they privately ordered her to be sent out of the Town.

Tobias Daniel, of Kenfig, went into the Steeples-houfe there, and after their Worship was over, uttered a Christian Exhortation to the People, for which he was sent to Prifon, but at the Sessions was acquitted from an Indictment laid against him for disturbing the Priest in his Office, to whom he had neither done nor said any thing.

William Wyllye, of Nuffley, standing still in the Steeples-houfe there, was violently pulled out by the Priest himself, and next Day sent to Ilchester Gaol by a Warrant from Justice Cole; who also about the fame Time committed Edward Mitchell, of Barrington, to Prifon, for speaking to the Priest and People there. This Justice Cole was so virulent againſt the Quakers, that when a Sheep-fealer was brought before him, he spake to him thus; I will fend you to Goal to the Quakers, and you fhall go to the Gallows together. But he, who made fo light of other Men’s Lives, enjoyed his own not long, for shortly after, being ready deft to go out on a Journey, he was surpriz’d with sudden Sickness, and died the fame Day.

For the like Christian Exhortation given to the Priest and People, Mary Hafel, of Whitechurch, was imprifonned at Ilchester four Months, and Samuel Scott, of Puddingmore-Milton, was fet in the Stocks there two Hours: Also the
The aforesaid Katherin Evans was much abused by the rude People, at the Insultation of the Priest at Warmingter, and had her Cloths torn off her Back.

William Woosey, of East-Liddiford, after the Priest had ended his Sermon there, spake to him some Words of Reproof, for which he was, by two Justices present, sent to Ilkefisher Goal, and at the next Seffions at Taunton, was sentenced to Bridewell for five Months, as an idle, lewd, disorderly Perfon, a Diifturb of the Peace of the Commonwealth, for breaking the Laws, and speaking againft the Ministers of the Gospel. But what Right this Priest, whose Name was Thomas Horsey, had to that honourable Appellation of Minister of the Gospel, and with what Kind of Justice the Commissioners in those Days for ejecting scandalous Minifters, did proceed, the Reader may judge by the following Account of him, viz. "When he came to East-Liddiford, he had a Living at Barton, a Mile or two from thence, where he so behaved himself, that some of his Parifhioners preferred him before the Commissioners, and exhibited Articles against him for being a Drunkard, a Quarreller, a Railer, a Malig- nant, condemning Authority, and vilifying Acts of Parliament, a constant Gamefter, a Propheter of the Lord's Day, a Breaker down of Fences, an Encourager of idle, leafe Liars, and Swearers, a false Swearer, an abusive Man in Language, with much more." There were seven and thirty Witnesses ready to give Evidence against him: The Priest well knowing that his Manners would not bear such a Scrutiny, before his Trial came on, jurred his Living into the Commissioners Hands, and so the Prosecution dropped. The Commissioners immediately placed him in the Parfonage of East-Liddiford, then vacant, and that of Barton, which he had resigned, being also void, they appointed him to officiate there, and to be paid Weekly. Thus the Man, whose Merits had brought him to the Brink of Ejecution from one Living, was preferred to the Profits of two, by the Partiality of the Commissioners.

William Stone, of Shopwick, standing full in the Grave-yard there, while the Priest was speaking at the Internment of a Perfon deceased, was struck several Times by the Priest with his Fift or Book, and because he could not excite his more civil Hearers to abuse their inoffensive Neighbour, he was angry, and obtained a Warrant from a Justice of the Peace to bring Stone before him, for the Justice wanted not Will to have obliged the Priest, by perfecting the Quaker, but could not find any colourable Caufe to proceed against him, wherefore he dismiss'ed him with threatening Words. Among thofe who about this Time also suffered for testifying againft the Hireling Priests, were Edward Taylor of Street, John Wall of Edington, and Robert Giles of Ilmijler. Likewife John Anderdon, of Bridgewater, for testifying againft Superflition and false Worship, was pull'd out of the Steeple-house there by Robert Holcomb, the Parifh-Clerk, who faid, that John Anderdon had been among Witches. And the Wife of one Andrews, a zealous Presbyterian, faid, that John Anderdon was turned from God to the Devil: An Expression heard and reftented by his Neighbours, who knew his upright Character and Conversation, and it was by them remarked, that the Woman, after that Expression, soon fell into a languishing Condition, pined away and died.

Anthony Tucker, of Uphorow in Devonshire, going homeward from London, was taken at Sanford-Armwood, and by a Justice of that Place fent to Taunton Bridewell, where he was kept three Weeks. Thomas Briggs and John Brathweil, who came many Miles to visit one of their Friends in Prison at Ilkefisher, were unmercifully beaten by the wicked Goaler, and not fuffered to come in; Samuel Scott alfo, who went with them to the Goal-door, was much abufed; as was alfo John Saffe.

At Bath, Nicholas Jordan, Jane Marford, John Ewan, and Katherin his Wife, with others, as they paifed to and repaffed from the Goal, were affaulted and abufed by the Rabble in the Streets, who faid, They were ordered by the Mayor to fit them fo, because they were Quakers. In like Manner, John Slade, was grievously abufed as he was travelling quietly on the Highway.
ANNO 1659. Richard Hill, of Faringdon, for 2l. 7s. 10d. demanded for Tithes, had Goods taken from him worth 20l.

In this Year the following Per ons were committed to the County Goal for refusing to pay Tithes, viz.


In this Year also, James Pierce of Kinham, Thomas Boulter, John Sage, John Cole, and Richard Hill, all of Chepton, were subpena'd into the Exchequer for Tithes. Likewise Henry Gould of Street, and Agnes Barret, the being very ancient, and both poor, were arrested for a frivolous Demand of Tithe, which a Neighbour, in pure Compassion to their Circumstances, paid, and so ransomed them out of the Bayliffs Hands.

On the 22d of the Month called March this Year, was a Meeting at the Marker-Cros in Glastonbury, where Edward Burroughs preached. Samuel Winney, Precent of that Parish, attended by some drunken Fellows with a Drum, came thither and demanded of Edward, By what Authority he came there to preach? Edward answered in the Scripture-Phrase, He that hath received a Gift, let him minister according to the Gift received. He then returned the Question upon the Priest, defining him to prove his Call to the Ministry by Scripture. This pick'd him, and he withdrew, leaving the Rabble to plead his Caufe, who fell to beating their Drum, whooping, halloeing, and thrilling the Friends to and fro, in a wild and barbarous Manner: And it was said, that one of the Priest's Agents had made many of the Mob drunk, on purpose to qualify them to perform such wicked Service for the Church.

ANNO 1660. In this and the several preceding Years from 1654, there had been taken by Distrefles in this County, for trifling Demands made on Account of Steeple-house Rates, Clerks' Wages, and such Ecclesiastical Pretences, amounting but to 4l. 19s. 4d. Goods worth 22l. 8s. 3d. Some of which Distrefles were very Exorbitant, for Instance, Matthew Canney, for a Claim of 1s. had Goods worth 20s. taken away; and John Fudge, for 2s. 8d. had his Effects seized to the Value of 3l.

A Person very officious in making these Distrefles, who ufed to boast among his Pot-Companions how he would make Spoil of the Quakers, as he was going Home from his Associates, fell into a Coal-pit, where he was found dead next Morning. His doleful Exit was remarked as a just Judgment on a wanton Perfection. It happened about the same Time, that one John Langley, Warden of Kinham, was taken sick, having in his Custody Goods which he had taken by Distrefles from some of these People, which on his Death-Bed he ordered to be returned, saying, They were bought Men: An Action demonstrative of real Repentance for what he had done.

On the 22d of the Month called August this Year, John Comb, after above nine Months Confinement, died a Prisoner in Newgate Goal for Tithes: And on the same Day, Thomas Murfard and John Evans, of Englecomb, were committed to the same Prison for Tithes, at the Suit of the Priest of that Parish, and together with them Julian Evans Widow, near an Hundred Years old. On the 27th of the same Month, Jeremy Langdon, of Queen's-Camel, a poor Man, aged about fifty seven, was taken from his Harveft-Work, (in the Fields of his Brother John Langdon, then in Prison for Tithes) and sent to Goal for Ti thes of a Load of Beans, amounting to about 4s. for which trifling Demand the Prosecutor also caufed three other poor Men, who were employed to get in John Langdon's Corn, to be arrested and put to much Expence, viz. William Hagget, John Bailey, and John Goodfam. On the same Day William Martin...
was sent to Prison for Tithe worth about 4s. Also Mary Thatcher Widow, aged about sixty four, was sent to the same Prison, where she lay about two Years and ten Months, for Tithes of not above 6s. Value.

On the 7th of September, Thomas Hurd, of Somerton, was committed at the Suit of William Prynn, Impropriator. And on the 20th of the same, John Sage, of Chewton, about sixty six Years of Age, with John Cole and Richard Hill, of Farlington, were sent to Prison for Tithes, where they lay two Years and eight Months, till discharged by the Death of their Prosecutor.

On the 17th of October, Hugh Willimon, of Stafford in the Parish of Berwick, was committed to Prison, and after about fourteen Months Confinement died a Prisoner for his Testimony against Tithes. And about the same Time, for the same Cause, Richard Adams, of Limington, also laid down his Life in Prison: As did also Thomas Dunn, of Kingsbury, who on the 7th of November departed this Life after an Imprisonment of seven Months Continuance. Thus these Men ended their Days, bearing a faithful Witness against the forced Maintenance of Ministers by Tithe, a Maintenance utterly inconsistent with the Doctrine of Christiand, and the free Dispensation of the Gospel. About this Time John Baker, of Everach, was committed to Prison on Revival of an old Suit for Tithes of about 16s. Value, for which he suffered about eight Years Imprisonment.

On the 22d of the Month called January, Jasper Batt and Henry Gundry, of Street, were sent to Prison; the former for Tithe of 4s. 6d. Value, and the latter but of 1s. On the same Day James Pearse and Thomas Boulter, of Keigham, were also carried to Ilkefether Goal for Tithes; as had been five Days before, Abram Gundry and William Tyler, of Street, for the same Cause. Also Sarah Batt, of the same Place, a Widow aged seventy three, was carried to the same Prison under an Arrest, but set at Liberty again upon some Engagement for her Appearance.

Boisterous were the Proceedings at a Meeting at the House of John Hall in Chew-magna, where James Burgis, a Captain of the Militia, rushed in at the Head of a rude Rabble, who at his Command, haled out the Persons assembled, by Violence, tearing their Clothes, and threatening to kill them, abusing the Women barbarously, so that some of them were in Danger of their Lives. In like Manner John Warre, a Justice of the Peace, conducted himself at Gregory-Stoke, where he, with Soldiers, fell upon the Persons assembled, beating many, breaking their Heads and battering their Faces most cruelly; they knocked down some whom they met upon the Road, threw one into a Pond of Water, and then standing on each Side, threatened to Pistol him if he came out; others they wounded, so that the Blood ran about their Heads, and few escaped unhurt.

Many of this People were now in Ilkefether Goal; the Caufe and Manner of whose Commitment is expressed in the following Letter, written by one of them, viz.

"Dear Friend,

"By Reason of some ruff, undaunted Enterprize of the Monarchy-men in London, which we hear of late hath happened, which we are altogether unacquainted with, and clear in our Confidences and Practices toward God and Men, from the least Knowledge of or Hand in, yet we are made as equally guilty with Tranfgrifiers, amongst whom we are numbered and confined in Prison, where we patiently wait until the Lord clear our Innocency, and plead our Caufe. We are in Number already one Hundred and forty, and expect more to be daily added, and the Cry of the innocent Babes, who are left as it were Fatherless, and of the mournful Women, that are deprived of the Help of their Husbands, by such a sudden Surprizal, cannot but reach into the most secret Corner of the King's Palace, and pierce the hardest Heart that hath any Affection to Nature: The Lord plead our Caufe, and clear our Innocency, and reward them according to their
The Number of Prisoners thus imprisoned, between the 21st of December and the 17th of the Month called March this Year, at Ichefter, was two Hundred and twelve, whose Names in the Index for this County may be distinguished by their Reference to this Page. Their Usage in the Goal was very hard, Lombard the Gaoler, and his Underkeepers, hating several of them from Prifon to Prifon, using many vile and wicked Words, and shutting up thirty or forty of them together, in a cold Cock-Loft, and another Place, where they had scarce Room to lie down, and permitting neither Meat, Drink, nor Bedding to be brought them by their Friends, nor had they Liberty so much as to eafe their Bodies, but in the same Room. Some of them were denied Straw to lie on, and even Water to drink. Tho' who came to visit and relieve them were very much abused: The Provisions for their Subsistence were sometimes taken away and given to the Felons; Two of them, John Anderson and Richard Lincoln, were put in Petters of Iron, and fo kept severall Days and Nights, and led in them through Ichefter Town by the Hangman, to the Atomishment of the sober Inhabitants who knew them and their Conversation. Samuel Curtis, and five others, were chained in the Common Goal among Felons.

In this Year also, Thomas Gully was committed to Cock-Myde Prifon.

ANNO 1661. On the 8th of the Month called May, John Clothier, of East-Liddiford, was sent to Prifon for not paying Tithes. On the 15th of the Month called June, Jonathan Tucker, of Street, was seiz'd in his own House by Bayliffs, on an Action for Tithes, and hurried away to Ichefter Goal, without being suffer'd to take with him either Clothes or other Necessaries. In the Month of September, Thomas Goodland of Saltford, Christopher Pittard of Humner, Thomas Comb and Thomas Hamborogh, both of Gregey-Stoke, were committed to Prifon for Tithes, but after twenty Months Imprisonment were set at Liberty by Means of the Death of their Profecutor. In the fame Month Thomas Gully was committed to Taunton Castle for Tithes, and lay there about fifteen Months till his Profecutor died.

On the 21st of November, Richard Harditch, of Clapton, was committed to Prifon for Tithes; as was on the 3d of the Month called February, Jeremy Langdon, of Camel.
On the 28th of the Month called March, the Affizes began at Chard, twelve Miles from Ilchester, and the Quakers in Prison were ordered by the Grooler to go thither the Day before, which they did generally on Foot, being about two Hundred, and but one Keeper attending them. At that Affizes nine of them were tried on the following Indictment, viz.

"Somerset is.

The Jurors for our Lord the King, upon their Oaths present, that the Affizes and General-Goal-Delivery of our Lord the King for this County of Somerset aforeaid, at Chard in the same County, on Thursday the 28th Day of March, in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of our Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. before Robert Poiter, Kn. Chief Justice of our said Lord the King, attainted to hold Pleas before the King, and Thomas Terrill Kn. one of the Justices of our said Lord the King, of the Bench of Justices of our said Lord the King, attainted to make the Goal-Delivery of the County aforeaid, of the Prisoners of the same being: The aforeaid Justices the Oath of Allegiance, in English called the Oath of Obedience, mentioned and expressed in a certain Act of Parliament of our Lord James, late King of England, began and held at Westminster in the County of Middlesex, on the 19th Day of March, in the fifth Year of his Reign over England, &c. and over Scotland the thirty seventh, and holden by Prorogation at Westminster aforeaid, on the 5th Day of November, in the third Year of his Reign over England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the thirty ninth, late fet forth and provided, intituled, An Act for the better discovering Popish Recusants, to Henry Lavor, of Teviot in the County aforeaid, Husbandman; Thomas Budd, late of Martlock in the County aforeaid, Clerk; John Anderton, alias Anderson, late of Bridgewater in the County aforeaid, Yeoman; John Clement, late of Chard in the County aforeaid; Thomas Atkins, late of Nether-Compton in the County of Dorset, Yeoman; Peter Hutchins, of Horfington in the County aforeaid, Husbandman; Henry Pope, of Shipton-Beachamp in the County aforeaid, Parchment-maker; Richard Benfield, of Wincanton in the County aforeaid, Linen-weaver; Humphrey Torbury, of Froome in the County aforeaid, Husbandman; and Thomas Mercer, late of Taunton in the County aforeaid, Petry-Chapman; then and there being, and to every of them then and there being of the Age of eighteen Years, to take and pronounce upon the Holy Gospel of God in the open Affizes aforeaid have tendred, and the Oath aforeaid to them, and every of them, have caufed to be read; and the same Henry Lavor, Thomas Budd, John Anderton alias Anderson, John Clement, Thomas Atkins, Peter Hutchins, Henry Pope, Richard Benfield, Humphrey Torbury, and Thomas Mercer, the Oath aforeaid to them, and every of them, in Form aforeaid, by the aforeaid Justices in the open Affizes aforeaid, so as aforeaid then and there tendred to take and pronounce, then and there obfinitely, and altogether to take hath refufed and denied, against the Peace of our said Lord the King that now is, his Crown and Dignity, and against the Form of the Statute in that Cafe late made and provided, &c.

"Swanton."

Upon this Indictment they were ordered to remain in Prison till another Affizes; as were also Thomas Doggett and John Clare. So they were recomitted, together with John Scaife, Thomas Saltboye, John Crouse, William Thomas, William Wallis, and William Elliott; which six were ordered to continue till the next Sessions: All the rest, in Number about one Hundred and ninety seven, were discharged.

At
At the Sessions, on the 23d of the Month called April, the Said John Croge, William Thomas, William Willis, and William Elliott, were set at Liberty; but the Court required Sureties of the other two for their going Home, one into Lancashire, and the other into W'Amorland, and for their coming no more into Somerfiefle for three Years; These Terms they could not comply with; wherefore Thomas Saltifoule was sent back to Prifon, and John Seafe was ordered to the House of Correction as a Vagabond, under a Pretence of his refusing to serve the High-Sheriff for 4s. per Annum, tended him in Court: An Artifice to enmark him, and prevent his preaching in those Parts. They were detained till the Latter-end of the Month called May, and then enlarged upon the King's Proclamation for letting the Quakers at Liberty.

On the 14th of October, Christopher Pittard of Hummer, and on the 24th, John Smith, were sent to Prifon for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance. On the 7th of the Month called January, Samuel Curtis was committed for the same Cause, having been taken from a Meeting there, which was broke up by armed Horsemen, who beat the Friends with their naked Swords, and haled and dragged some of them on the Ground with much Violence. Also John Clark of Grinton, Christopher Bacon of Sutton, and John Wall of Edington, were sent to Prifon for suffering Meetings at their Houses.

In the Month called February, Thomas Beard, Richard Lincoln, William Cogan, and William Smith, were committed to Holfeber Prifon for absenting themselves from hearing Common-prayer: And for the same Cause, in the next Month, William Shepherd of Walton, and Thomas Tucker of Glaflonbury, were also sent to God.

In this Year several suffered by Distrefs of Goods for their Non-attendance at the publick Worship, viz.

William Thomas, Edith Haggard, John Fudge, Lucy Travers, Walter Fudge, George Adams, and Jeremy Langton, to the Value of
3 10 3
William Smith, Edward Cousins, Benjamin Cogan, Richard Lincoln, Thomas Beard, William Elliott, and William Willis, to the Value of
3 12 8
Jane Wythman, Thomas Paul, Robert Horwood, Walter Giles, and John Woff, to the Value of
2 5 0
9 7 11

We meet in this Year with a Transjection equally illegal and inhuman, done by Thomas Horsfey the Priest of Eafl-Liddiford, whole Character we have before given, pag. 584. This Parson, with others by him employed, feized on the Highway in the said Parish, the Corps of Thomas Lockier of Norib-Barraco, and took it by Force from his Friends, who were going to inter it in their Burying-place at Linington; they kept the Corps in Liddiford Steeple-house two Nights and a Day, and then buried it in the unconfecrated Part of the Ground called the Church-Tard. The Priest's Pretence for this was a Demand of 6 s. 8 d. upon their passing through his Parish.

In this Year also, Hugh Drake, of Buckland-Mary, was committed to Prifon for proposing some Questions about Tithes to the Priest, who at that Time was prosecuting him for not paying them. William Brean was also imprifoned for saying to Richard Fifer, Priest of Long-Afhton, as he was preaching, these Words, Leave off the Traditions of Men, and turn to the Light of Christ. Likewise David Sweet was sent to Prifon for fixing on the Market-Croft at Glaflonbury some Papers denouncing the Judgments of God against the Sins of the Times. Some for no other Cause than the Omiflion of paying Hat-honour to Men delivering none, were assaulted on the Road; as was Christopher Bacon, who was cruelly beaten by one John Stradling, to whom he gave no just Occasion of

We meet in this Year with a Transjection equally illegal and inhuman, done by Thomas Horsfey the Priest of Eafl-Liddiford, whole Character we have before given, pag. 584. This Parson, with others by him employed, feized on the Highway in the said Parish, the Corps of Thomas Lockier of Norib-Barraco, and took it by Force from his Friends, who were going to inter it in their Burying-place at Linington; they kept the Corps in Liddiford Steeple-house two Nights and a Day, and then buried it in the unconfecrated Part of the Ground called the Church-Tard. The Priest's Pretence for this was a Demand of 6 s. 8 d. upon their passing through his Parish.

In this Year also, Hugh Drake, of Buckland-Mary, was committed to Prifon for proposing some Questions about Tithes to the Priest, who at that Time was prosecuting him for not paying them. William Brean was also imprifoned for saying to Richard Fifer, Priest of Long-Afhton, as he was preaching, these Words, Leave off the Traditions of Men, and turn to the Light of Christ. Likewise David Sweet was sent to Prifon for fixing on the Market-Croft at Glaflonbury some Papers denouncing the Judgments of God against the Sins of the Times. Some for no other Cause than the Omiflion of paying Hat-honour to Men delivering none, were assaulted on the Road; as was Christopher Bacon, who was cruelly beaten by one John Stradling, to whom he gave no just Occasion of

We meet in this Year with a Transjection equally illegal and inhuman, done by Thomas Horsfey the Priest of Eafl-Liddiford, whole Character we have before given, pag. 584. This Parson, with others by him employed, feized on the Highway in the said Parish, the Corps of Thomas Lockier of Norib-Barraco, and took it by Force from his Friends, who were going to inter it in their Burying-place at Linington; they kept the Corps in Liddiford Steeple-house two Nights and a Day, and then buried it in the unconfecrated Part of the Ground called the Church-Tard. The Priest's Pretence for this was a Demand of 6 s. 8 d. upon their passing through his Parish.

In this Year also, Hugh Drake, of Buckland-Mary, was committed to Prifon for proposing some Questions about Tithes to the Priest, who at that Time was prosecuting him for not paying them. William Brean was also imprifoned for saying to Richard Fifer, Priest of Long-Afhton, as he was preaching, these Words, Leave off the Traditions of Men, and turn to the Light of Christ. Likewise David Sweet was sent to Prifon for fixing on the Market-Croft at Glaflonbury some Papers denouncing the Judgments of God against the Sins of the Times. Some for no other Cause than the Omiflion of paying Hat-honour to Men delivering none, were assaulted on the Road; as was Christopher Bacon, who was cruelly beaten by one John Stradling, to whom he gave no just Occasion of

We meet in this Year with a Transjection equally illegal and inhuman, done by Thomas Horsfey the Priest of Eafl-Liddiford, whole Character we have before given, pag. 584. This Parson, with others by him employed, feized on the Highway in the said Parish, the Corps of Thomas Lockier of Norib-Barraco, and took it by Force from his Friends, who were going to inter it in their Burying-place at Linington; they kept the Corps in Liddiford Steeple-house two Nights and a Day, and then buried it in the unconfecrated Part of the Ground called the Church-Tard. The Priest's Pretence for this was a Demand of 6 s. 8 d. upon their passing through his Parish.

In this Year also, Hugh Drake, of Buckland-Mary, was committed to Prifon for proposing some Questions about Tithes to the Priest, who at that Time was prosecuting him for not paying them. William Brean was also imprifoned for saying to Richard Fifer, Priest of Long-Afhton, as he was preaching, these Words, Leave off the Traditions of Men, and turn to the Light of Christ. Likewise David Sweet was sent to Prifon for fixing on the Market-Croft at Glaflonbury some Papers denouncing the Judgments of God against the Sins of the Times. Some for no other Cause than the Omiflion of paying Hat-honour to Men delivering none, were assaulted on the Road; as was Christopher Bacon, who was cruelly beaten by one John Stradling, to whom he gave no just Occasion of
SOMERSETSHIRE.
1662.

Offence; and John Wall, of Edington, who had his Head broke by Lewis Pierce, who also threatened to kill him.

We find also taken this Year for Tithes, from Thomas Smith, a Cow worth 3l. 10s. and from William Brakes, two Cows worth 10l. And that Christopher Pittard, of Hunster, for a Demand of 4l. for Tithes, had Goods taken from him worth 30l.

ANNO 1662. On the first Day of this Year, viz. the 25th of the Month called March, the Affizies began at Chard, when the following Letter was presented, viz.

"To the Judge of Affize, now holden at Chard.

WHEREAS we, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, were on the 4th Day of February, so called, last past, committed to the Common Goal in this County, to be brought forth in order to our Trial:

We were indicted for being at a Meeting or Convention, as they say, with several other Things and Circumstances altogether untrue, and being very innocent of any evil Intent to any Person or Persons whatsoever, and many of us very poor Men, and ignorant of the Law, and do not know what Snares or Dangers we may run our selves into, by any Mistake or Nicety, or otherwise, in the Law, we do desire we may, according to our Innocency, be cleared and discharged from further Trouble, Suffering or Cost, that so we may enjoy our just Liberties, and be capable to provide for our Families, and follow our Occasions honestly in the Sight of God and Men."

Subscribed by fifteen of the following Persons, viz.

John Collings, William Hodges, George Adams, Walter Fudge, Thomas Budd, William Creke, John Munden, John Fudge, William Benton, Henry Leverett, John Leverett, Richard Slade, Samuel Scott, Melchisedec Fever, William Peares, John Slade, and Samuel Trent, who had been taken at a Meeting at Puddinmore, and sent to Prifon. At this Affize they were called into Court in the Abience of the Judge, their Indictment read, and they required to give Bail to traverse it at the next Affizies, which they not contenting to, were recommitted to Prifon.

In this Year, William Partridge and John Quire, of Misterton; John Rayson, Joane Wallis, and Sarah Wallis, of Hebruners, Elizabeth Wife of Thomas Ward, of Abbot's-Ley, William Kent, John Leworye, and Mary Webster, of Porlock; and Thomas Stewer, a Servant to Thomas Hard, of Somerton, were sent to Goal upon Convictions for not repairing to some Church or Chapel, or other usual Place appointed for hearing Common-prayer.

On the 26th of the Month called July, John Adams, of Taunton; and on the 27th, Matthew Perrin, John Evans jun. Nathanael Parke, George Clapp, William Roach, John Denbury, and Rice Morris, taken out of a Meeting at Hugh Batton's House in Taunton; and on the 30th, Joseph Miderton, taken out of his own Houle; were committed to Prifon for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

On the 3d of the Month called August, Thomas Horsey, Priest of East-Liddiford, with a Tithing-man and some Soldiers, came to a Meeting there, and by Force haled the Friends out, and would have had them to a Justice, but they refused to go without a Warrant. Next Day the Priest procured a Warrant, by which Samuel Clother of Alsfard, John Cary of the same, and Giles Brook of Liddiford, were committed to Liebefr Goal.

On the 8th of the same Month, about thirty Friends, with as many Felons and Malefactors, were conducted from Liebefr Prifon to the Affizies at Wells, which began the next Day, where Samuel Clother and some others were called to the Bar, and had the Oath of Allegiance tendered them; upon Refusal of which, they were recommitted to Prifon together with the rest. At the same Affizies,
Affizes, Henry Lambert and Walter Caffle, poor Men, brought thither by an officious Constable, who took them from their Families, were fet to the Bar; Caffle was discharged, but Lambert was sent to Goal, to lie there with the others, till another Affizes.

On the 30th of the same Month, William Thomas and John Holcomb, of Dulverton, were sent for from their own Houses by a Warrant from a Justice of the Peace, who tendered them the Oath, and sent them to Ilkebeffor; as he did, about the same Time, one William Lyddon, of Wythell. There were also added to the Number of the Imprisoned this Month, Annos Parfons of Wellington, and Henry Turner and Francis Ferris, of Milceton.

On the 2d of September, Hugh Batton and Thomas Robins were sent to Prifon, from a Meeting at Tawton, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance: On the 7th, Isaac Wyblam, Isaac Wyblam jun. Elizabeth Wyblam, Elizabeth Tucker, Elizabeth Davis, John Tucker, Walter Giles, William Stacey, Joane Giles, Saffan Paul, Robert Badcock, Robert Giles, Alice Vincent, and Anne Wiltum, being taken in a Meeting at Dimlinjer, were sent to Prifon; the two last mentioned being great with Child, and having left, the one of them four, and the other two small Children at Home: On the 14th, Henry Lawor, Samuel Hopkins, Maurice Raymond, John Cordeltin, Thomas Hopkins, and Edward Clark, were taken in a Meeting at Trent, and committed for refusing the Oath: On the 15th, William Tolman of Wilt-Lackington, and on the 23d, John Gooden of Broad-Merfion, taken at religious Meetings, were sent to Prifon: As were on the 28th, Andrew Raymond, and James Callway, for refusing to Swear: And on the 31st, Thomas Paul and Mary Webb, were taken out of a religious Assembly, and imprisoned.

On the 6th of October, about thirty of this People were brought from Ilkebeffor Goal to Bridgewater Sessions, which was the next Day; at which two Men and nine Women were releafed; but the ref, after tendering the Oath to some of them, were remitted to Prifon.

On the 9th of November, a Justice of the Peace, with a Party of armed Horfemen, came to a Meeting, held at John Roman's Houfe in Gregory-Stoke, and took thence thirteen Perfons, whom, with feven others they took in the Way thither, he fent to Ilkebeffor Goal; namely, Thomas Goome, Walter Bell, Gregory Prowel, Edward Warner, Jerome Prowel, Thomas Prowel, James Humphreys, John Croker, Marmaduk Hopkin, John Legge, Hugh Luffe, Thomas Cocker, Jeremy Williams, John Bampton, John Durman, Samuel Deek, George Packerell, William Grimes, Henry Smith, and John Collier: Soon after their Commitment, two Oxen, which had been Henry Smith's, were feized for the Charges of carrying them to Goal; but those Oxen had been before fold to one of the Neighbors, who, to avoid a Law-fuit, paid 2 l. 2 s. to redeem what was his own before. They alfo took a Braf-pot worth 3 l. for the Charges of carrying one William Lidgon to Prifon; which having fold, they would have returned him 17 s. and no more, though the Constable might have had him conducted thither for 5 s.

On the 19th of December, Thomas Parfons was committed for refusing the Oath: And about the fame Time, Thomas Leighton, of Cullompton in Devonfife, travelling between Minehead and Tawton, on his lawful Occafions, was met by Sir Hugh Windham and his Servant, who after askimg him some Queftions, obliged him to go back about feven Miles to Sir Hugh's Houfe, who thought the faid Thomas gave an unexceptionable Account of himfelf and his Bufinefs, yet tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and fent him to Ilkebeffor Goal. On the 28th of the fame Month, Benjamin Hopkin, Edward Jacob, Nicholas Pitman, William Waterman, Edward Ryall, and Sampson Watts, were taken from a Meeting at Tawlington, and carried before a Justice, who, for their refusing to Swear, fent them to Prifon.

At the Sessions at Wells, whither forty one of the Prifoners called Quakers were conveyed, the laft named fix were fined 20 s. each, eight were discharged, and the others returned to Prifon.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

SOMERSET SHIRE. 1662.

In this Year were taken for Fines, for Abseance from the National Worship, Goods to the Value here under-mentioned, viz.

From

Edward Causens, Richard Lincoln, Hugh Drake,
James Calkay, Thomas Beard, Walter Robins,
and Daniel Wyatt
Alice Cheffick, Nicholas Pitman, Sampson Watts,
William Darw, Richard Bill, Michael Corp,
and Richard Renfield
Deborah Higden, Margaret Lye, Isaac Bart,
William Willis, Thomas Parfons, and William Beakes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Fines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Causens</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Lincoln</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Drake</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Calkay</td>
<td>3124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Beard</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Robins</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Wyatt</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Cheffick</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Pitman</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampson Watts</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Darw</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Bill</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Corp</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Renfield</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Higden</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Lye</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Bart</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Willis</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Parfons</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Beakes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imprisonments for refusing to pay Tithes.

In this Year the following Persons, for refusing to pay Tithes, were committed to Prison, viz. Thomas Parfons of Portishead, and Thomas Beard of Crewkerne: Melleur Keane and Melleur Kinglake, Widows; the former having five, and the latter two Children; at the Suit of one Colbert, Farmer of the Tithes of Middlezoy Parish: Allo George Harris, of Ryhme-Intrinfica in the County of Dorset, at the Suit of John Elseford, Priest: And Walter Robins and Daniel Wyatt, at the Suit of the Priest of Buckland-Mary.

In this Year also, John Anderson was fined at the Affizes for coming into the Court with his Hat on.

ANNO 1663. We have several Times before mentioned Thomas Horsey, Priest of Earl-Liddiford, a Man no less furious in Zeal for the Church, than immoral in his Conversation. This Man had a Son named John Horsey, a sober young Man, who having served an Apprenticeship at London, was there convinced of the Truth of the Quakers Principles: He came into the Country to visit his Father and Mother, but his Father refused to entertain him, and turned him out of Doors, with terrible Threatenings. Soon after, the young Man was under a religious Concern to go to the Steeple-houfe at Somerton, when his Father was officiating there, and to proclaim Repentance to him and the People; upon which his Father cauht him to be apprehended and sent to Bidefey Goal, about the 29th of the Month called March; and at the Sessions used the utmost of his Endeavours to have persuaded the Judges to send him to Bridewell, but they would not; for the impetuous Temper, and unnatural Cruelty of the Priest, instead of provoking the Magistrates against his Son, excited their Compassion toward him, so that they let him at Liberty.

William Thomas, of Dulverton, was committed to Prison by the following Mutilmus, viz.

"Somerset £5."

"To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Ilchester in the said County.

WHEREAS William Thomas, of Dulverton in the County aforesaid, doth, under Pretence of religious Worship, oftentimes assemble in great Numbers in several Parts, raising Sedition against the true and sincere Religion of God in the Kingdom established, and to the great endangering of the publick Peace; which Kind of Meetings ought not at any Time to be suffered, but eftentially proceeded against, as the Law has directed.

And for that it hath been proved unto us upon Oath, that the said William Thomas hath maliciously disturbed Walter Bickham, of Dulverton aforesaid, Minifter, in doing the Service of God. These are therefore requiring you, in his Majesty's Name, the said William Thomas to receive and take into your safe Custody, and him to keep for the Space of three Months, and not deliver until he shall be thence delivered by due Order and Course of Law.

Hereof
of the People called QUAKERS.

Hereof fail not at your Peril. Given under our Hands and Seals at Downe aforefaid, the 9th Day of August, in the fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second over England, Anneq: Dom. 1663.

Robert Hawley,
George Sidenham.

By this ill worded Mutinies, both deficient in Sense, and untrue in Fact, was the Man’s Liberty sacrificed; though in Truth he had neither done nor said any Thing to disturb the Minifter, but only flood till while he was preaching. The sole Offence probably was the keeping of his Hat on.

At the Affizes held at Chard, in the Month called April this Year, about thirty five of this People were brought into Court; of whom fifteen, indicted at a former Affizes, were call’d to Trial; thirteen of them appeared, two being left in Prison sick; they were fined 3l. 6s. 8d. each, and remanded to Prison till Payment, where one of them, George Adams, died about three Weeks after. Eighteen others had the Oath tendred them, and refusing to take it, were recommitted till another Affizes. In the same Month, at Ilchester Seffions, those twenty Persons, before mentioned to have been taken at Gregory-Stoke Meeting in November 1662, were fined 20s. each, and set at Liberty, as were also twelve others. At a Seffions at Taunton, in the Month called July, Thomas King of Crewkerne, after some Time of Imprisonment for being at a Meeting, was discharged.

At Taunton Affizes in the Month called August, the several Persons following, being convicted of refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, received Sentence of Premunire; namely, John Cary, Thomas Budd, John Collins, Matthew Perrin, Joseph Pearce, John Evans, Nathanael Parke, George Clapp, William Rede, Henry Turner, John Denbury, Amos Parfons, Rice Morris, Andrew Raymond, Henry Lambert, and Giles Brooke.

In the same Month, Gregory Ceely and Edward Durham, of North-Carry, were brought to Ilchester Goal upon an Attachment out of the Exchequer, at the Suit of their Parish Priest: Also Daniel Wyatt and William Collins, were imprisoned by a Capias on a Significant out of the Bishop’s Court at Wells: And upon a like Significant, Christopher Pittard had been committed about two Months before.

In September, Henry Clothier of East-Liddiford, being in his Fields, was arrested for Tithes by Bayliffs, at the Suit of Thomas Horsey Priest, who came with the Officers, and would not suffer them to give him the Liberty of binding up, or driving Home his Load of Corn, nor going to his House to catch any Necessaries, but had him hurried away to Prison immediately, and afterwards gave out such threatenung Words among the neighbouring Workmen, that none dare affit in getting in the said Henry’s Corn, or threshing it out, so that it lay long in the Field in Danger of being spoiled.

On the 6th of October, at Taunton Seffions, Thomas Combe the Elder, of Gregory-Stoke, was presented for being at an unlawful Assembly, and required to give Bail to answer it at the next Seffions, which he refusing, was sent to Ilchester Prison; whither had been sent about a Week before, Thomas Rocke of Ilminster, for the same Caufe. To that Seffions also were brought Nathanael Gage and Elizabeth his Wife, William Stacey, Humphry Winton, and John Cheeke, all of Ilminster, by Warrant from a Justice of the Peace, for being at a Meeting two Weeks before; but upon Enquiry it appeared, that they had not been at any Meeting for nine Months before, so they were acquitted; as were also Hugh Luff and John Bampton, brought thither after the same Manner.

On the 8th of October, John Penkard, of Keingsham, was brought to Ilchester Goal by an Attachment out of the Exchequer for Tithes. And on the 18th of November, Thomas Hemborough, Elizabeth Lea, and Joanna Combe, all of Gregory-Stoke, were arrested for Tithes, and soon after sent to the same Prison. The
A Collection of the Sufferings Vol. I.

SOMERSETSHIRE, 1663.

Condition of these three might have moved Compassion; *Thomas Henborough* being a poor Man with a Wife and three Children: The Widow *Les* had six Children, five of whom the left in a destitute Circumstance, and the sixth being a fucking Infant, she carried with her to Prison; the Tithes demanded of her not amounting to 25s. The other Widow had five Children, and was so very poor, that her Brother *Thomas Coome*, then also a Prisoner for his religious Testimony, had formerly in Charity kept two of them: She had only two Acres of Ground, the Tithe of which was usually sold for 8s. But the rigid Exactors of Tithes are too often void of common Humanity, and can without Reluctance behold the Destruction of the Fatherless and the Widow. In the same Month also, *John Clutter*, of East-Liddiford, was committed to Prison, at the Suit of Priest *Harvey* before mentioned. In this Year *John Bull*, of Cheva-magnus, had taken from him by the Parish-Priest and his Agents, Corn, Instruments of Husbandry, and Household Goods, which some Persons, Confederates with the Priest, appraised at 29s. 18d. though really worth 63s. 12s. 4d. *John Cox* had also a large Quantity of Corn taken from him for Tithes: *And Edmund Beakes*, of Blackwell, for the same Cause, suffered Distress of a Mare worth 7s.

On the 22d of November, *Thomas King* and *Samuel Curtis*, taken at a Meeting at Hazleborough, were sent to Prison upon the Evidence of two or three Soldiers.

In this Year also, Distresses were made on the Goods of *Florence Brofeley*, *Thomas Bryan*, *Izaac Bryan*, *Josiah Nichols*, Nathanael Strode, Abraham Clutter, Nathanael Bryan, and *Edmund Beakes*, to the Value of 21s. 10s. 3d. for absenting themselves from the National Worship: *Thomas Jefferies* had also his Goods taken from him for the same Cause.

In this and the two foregoing Years, after Proces against them in the Ecclesiastical Court, the following Persons were excommunicated, viz. *Henry Moore*, *John Hubbert*, William *White*, and *William Petheram*, all of Burnham; *John Petheram of South-Brent*, *Nicholas Keele of Lympsham*, and *William White of Mark*. Diverse also were excommunicated for not going to hear Common-prayer.

That our Reader may have the clearer Idea of the Innocence, Courage, and Confinacy of this People in their Sufferings, we shall transcribe the Copies of two Letters written by the Prisoners at *Ilchester*; the one to their Friends in Newgate, London, viz.

"Ilchester Prison in Somersetshire, the 22d of the Ninth Month 1663.

"Dear Friends and Brethren!

"Companions in Tribulation, Fellow-Sufferers for the Testimony of Jesus, and Prisoners for the Hope of Israel, which never makes ashamed:

"We your Fellow-Servants, and Members of the Body which edifieth itself in Love, and countering worthy to be Sufferers with you in Bonds for the Testimony, do in the Singleness of our Hearts, and Fervency of Love, yea, in the Fellowship of his Sufferings who is our Life, and also in the Unity of the one Spirit, hereby salute and embrace you. O ye dearly beloved of the Lord, and Servants of the Most High God, whom our Heavenly Father hath crowned with his Eternal Prence, and Everlafling Arm, in the Midst of you. Verily when we behold the Greatness of your Service, the Weight of your Sufferings, and the Sharpness of your Trials, our Hearts are even melted, and our Bowels turned within us, and how can we but in a true Sympathy, as living Members, both mourn and suffer with you? Yet when we behold the Arm of our God, which is now stretched over you, and your Confinacy in your Testimony, our Souls breath forth Praises to God for you; and truly the Fame and Report of your Boldness and Fidelity which is gone forth, even strengthens the weak Hands, and confirms the feeble Knees; and adds Life and Resolution to a Remnant."
Remnant to follow you in the same Tribulation, Sufferings, and Patience, as in the good Will and Pleasure of our Heavenly Father they may be called thereunto.

And as a Testimony thereof, we judge it meet at this Time to acquaint you with the present Condition of Friends here, who at this Time bear a Share in Suffering. Here is in this Place about an Hundred of us Prifoners, (besides nineteen Baptifs) fifteen of us were imprisoned near two Months before the Spring Assizes, for meeting together to worship God, which was the Cause signified upon the Mittimus; and at the Assizes we were called and indicted, who defined our Trial according to Law, we being innocent Men, but were demanded to put in Bail to traverse our indictment the next Assizes, but we refused and defined present Trial, which according to Law we ought to have had, but it was denied us, and we returned Prifoners again for refusing to give Bail, where we were kept till the Assizes following, at which we were brought forth again, with many more, who in the mean Time were taken up; some of whom were taken from their Houses; all which attended as Prifoners at the last Assizes, and could not obtain a Trial, except five, who were called the first Day of the Assizes, and never more called, though promised in Court to be called again, but turned back again Prifoners, and one more who was brought into Court with his Hat on, and for that was indicted and fined, without due Trial, 61. 13s. 4d. no Law nor Reason shewn him to convince him that the Wearing of his Hat was a Tranfgression, though defined by the Prifoner in the Court: And so all Friends were returned to Prifon again. We who had formerly been indicted were returned again for want of Bail, and others returned again to Prifon, though never called, to be kept without Bail till the next Sittings, where we are all continued to this Day: And before the last Sittings here were brought to Prifon eighteen Friends, viz. nine Men and nine Women; the Women were discharged again and one Man, and the rest returned again. Here was very lately sent to Prifon from one Meeting, one and twenty Friends, by him who is called Sir John Warry, who is now the High-Sheriff of this County: He also sent at the same Time sixteen Baptifs. Besides, many Friends have suffered great Spoiling of Goods, and very many are of late cited to their Spiritual Courts as a Testimony against them. And although many, as to visible Appearance in the Outward, are scarce a Step from Ruin; yet this we can testify to the Praise of our God for ever, that we have not followed him in vain, for he daily manifesteth his Strength in Weakness, and is perfecting Praise out of the Mouths of his Babes, who have not hitherto shrunken in the Day of Trial, nor one amongst them found that hath turned his Back, for Truth is still honourable among them, and the Love retained and increas’d in which it was received. And truly it is the Desire of our hearts in the Sight of God, that we may be always found faithful to him, who by his Grace hath called us, that we may glorify him in Bonds or Liberty, Life or Death. Wherefore, O ye beloved of the Lord, cease not to make mention of us in your Prayers, that nothing may move or shake us from that Hope whereof we are called to be Witnesses, nor separate us from that Love and Life which is now revealed in us, but that in Faithfulness to the Lord, Union and Fellowship with the Saints in Light, we may be preferred to the End, in which we dearly salute and embrace you all, and remain

"Your Dear Brethren and Fellow-Prifoners for the Testimony of Jesus, and Hope of Israel.

"John Anderson, Henry Gundry,
"Matthew Perrin, Jasper Batt,
"William Beaton."
This Letter favours of the Humility, Patience, and Resignation of faithful Sufferers, and of that fervent Love which the Persecuted, for the Testimony of Christ and a good Conscience, bear one towards another, praying for each others Preservation, and final Perseverance to the End of their Hope, the Salvation of their Souls.

The other Letter, or Address, was written to the King when at Bath, and is as follows:

"FORASMUCH, O King! as our daily Sufferings are augmented, and our Number in this Place so greatly increas'd, that we cannot any longer well hold our Peace, but do in the Fear of God, and in true Humility in his Sight, in all Lowlines of Mind, after long Imprisonment, present thee, in this thy Progress and Day of Prosperity, with our grievous Sufferings for our Conscience in Things relating to God; our Souls being subject to the Lord that made Heaven and Earth: And against thee, O King! have we not done or imagined Evil, but do, according to the Truth and Righteousness in our Hearts, defend thy Peace and Prosperity, and that Mercy may establish thy Throne in Equity and Justice. And whereas we who are called Quakers, because of the Fear of God, and to keep our Consciences void of Offence, cannot take any Oath, many of us are by a severe Sentence deprived of all the Goods we have in this World, and our Wives and innocent Children thereby expeated to utter Ruin, unless the Execution thereof be prevented; and others by Fines beyond their Abilities, adjudged to perpetual Imprisonment, and that for Matter of pure Conscience only, and not for any Design of Evil, or Wrong, intended towards thee, O King! or any of thy Subjects, as hath been largely testified by many Years Experience, through many Trials and Hardships in Bonds, wherein the Lord hath been with us, and preferred us innocent and upright in our Hearts toward thee, and for this we appeal to the Witnesses of God in all Men, whether we have not so approved our selves to this Day, in the Sight of God and Men. And as an Addition to our present Sufferings, the Goaler's Cruelty so abounds, that many of us are likely to be expeated to Famine, and utter Defraction, being thrust together in such a great Number, and denied such necessary Accommodation, as is ordinarily given to the worst of Men, besides what is daily farther threatened. We therefore, as to our outward Man, being Objects of thy Mercy and Clemency, it being in thy Hands to dispose of us at thy Pleasure, do in all due Submission make our Appeal unto thee, as unto one who is able to relieve us: And the Lord open thy Heart to consider our Innocency and Diligence, and to acquit us from our grievous Sentences, and other our Imprisonment. And it is the Desire of our Hearts, that in Truth and Righteousness the God of Peace may prosper thee to reign: And what Profit will the Death of the Innocent be to the King?"

From the Prisoners called Quakers, in Ilchester, this 4th Day of the Seventh Month 1663.

Subscribed by thirty of the Prisoners.

This Letter, or Address, discovers an innocent Simplicity, attended with Christian Courage, expresing a decent Submission void of Flattery, and professing all due Allegiance and peacefull Subjection to the King and his Government, with a noble and stedfast Resolution of keeping their Consciences undefiled and void of Offence toward God. This is the Stile of true Christian Confessors, whom the Perfect Fear of God hath exalted above an abject and servile Departure from his Commandments, in Conformity to the Laws of any Power upon Earth.

ANNO 1664. On the 7th of the Month called May, Katharine Evans and Sarah Chevers, Women who travelled in the Work of the Gospel, came
to Minehead from Ireland: A few Days after, passing to their Dwelling at Bath, they had a Meeting with some of their Friends at Wirlescombe: The Mayor, with some rude Attendants, came and roughly broke up the Meeting, setting a Guard upon the House all Night, who behaved themselves very abusively both in Words and Actions: Next Day the Friends were had before the Mayor and another Justice, who after they had searched them, and taken from Sarah and Katharine several Letters, and opened them, though they found nothing therein but private Affairs, yet refused to return them. They also sent the Women to Prison, together with William Lyddon, John Potts, William Bond, and William Thorne, whom the Keeper of the Prison put into the Dungeon.

In this Year John Clark, of Griston, was proceeded against for Tithes, so clandestinely, that before he knew any Thing of the Prosecution, he was outlawed, and an Execution served, whereby they took from him Cattle to the Value of 22l. The Outlawry was obtained by a false Return of Non est inventus, when as he was constantly and publicly about his Business near Home, and at Markets and Fairs, frequently in Sight of the Priest, his next Neighbour, who prosecuted him. He was also, by the same Priest, prosecuted in the Bishop's Court, and excommunicated.

About this Time they were imprisoned for Tithes, John Peterton, George Harris, and Richard Hardtitch. About which Time Tristram Gundry, after five Years Imprisonment for Tithes, was set at Liberty.

Hard was the Case of William Collins, who suffered above a Year's Imprisonment for Tithes of a very little Corn. He was a poor Man, had a Wife and six Small Children, who, by Reason of his Imprisonment, were obliged to retire to her Father's House at Buckland, where Francis Halibury, the Priest who prosecuted her Husband, also dwelt. The Priest stirred up the Officers of the Parish against the Woman and her Children, so that by an Order of the Justices they were removed to Combe, where the Officers of the Parish would not receive them, but procured a Counter-Order, and carried them again to Buckland, where, though her Father would willingly have entertained them, the Parish-Officers would not suffer him, so that the poor Woman and her Babes were constrained to lie in the Streets. All this was occasioned by the Malice of the Priest, a Man, who in regard to Religion, seemed only to purify his own Interest, for he had been a Priest at Westhall in Oliver Cromwell's Time, and turning with the Times, at the King's Restoration obtained the Benefice of Buckland.

In this Year John Cox suffered Distress of Goods for not paying toward the Repairs of the Steeple-Houle; as did likewise, Lucy Higgins, of Farlington.

In this Year also, Henry Lavor, Richard Coggan, Thomas Parsons, and John Anderson, for 2d. each, demanded of them for Easter-Offerings, were excommunicated; as were also, John Deane and John Peare, both of Bridge-water, for a Demand of 4d. from each of them. Also Michael Corpes, for not paying Tithes, suffered by Distresses of his Corn.

On the 14th of the Month called March this Year, John Evans died a Prisoner, under Sentence of Premature, for his Obedience to the Precept of Christ, Suffer not at all.

ANNO 1665. On the 17th of the Month called April, William Brakes, of Backwell, was committed to Prison for Tithe, at the Suit of his Parish-Priest.

And in the same Year, John Sage of Chewton, Henry Moore of Clevedon, Robert Ruffel, Jeffery Ramsey, and Meltizedeck Feuer, were also imprisoned for Tithes.

ANNO 1666. Taken this Year, by Distresses, for Tithes,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary Tyler of Walton, Corn worth</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Gundry, Cattle worth</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Tucker, Cattle worth</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tristram Gundry, Corn and Cattle worth</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Gundry, Goods worth</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: £5 10 0
In this Year also were imprisoned in Ilchester Goal for Tithes, John Harding of Marken, at the Suit of Priest Jelfip: Richard Jefteries, at the Suit of Captain John Anbery, Improprator: John Cole and John Sage, both of Chevton, and the latter about eighty Years of Age, at the Suit of Anne Kingmill, Impropratrix: Henry Gundry and Trijfran Gundry, of Street, on an Attachment out of the Exchequer, at the Suit of William Street.

James Budd and Richard Penny, were sent to Prison by the following Mittimus, viz.

"Somerset Is.

I send you herewithal the Bodies of James Budd, of Weymouth, and Richard Penny, of Bradford in the County of Dorset, who were taken at a Convention this 2d of September, at the House of Robert Annis, of Wilt-Mudford, in the said County, who have refused to take the Oath of Allegiance, or to submit to any Fine imposed on them according to the Statute in that Cafe made and provided. These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, strictly to charge and command you to receive the said James Budd and Richard Penny into your said Goal, and them there safely to keep for the Space of three Months from the Day of the Date hereof. Whereof fail you not, as you will answer at your Peril. Given under my Hand and Seal this 2d Day of September 1666.

"Fra. Windham."

By this Mittimus they were convey'd to Ilchester, and delivered to the Custody of the Goaler, having first had their Coats taken off their Backs for the Charges of carrying them thither.

In the same Month was also issued the following Mittimus, viz.

"Somerset Is.

To the Keeper of the House of Correction at Ilchester.

Forasmuch as the Persons, whose Names are here underwritten, are convicted before us for being at a Convention, the 2d Day of this Instant September, at the House of Robert Clark, of Mudford in the County aforesaid, contrary to the Statute in that Cafe provided: These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to will and require you to receive the said Persons herewith sent into your Custody, and them to keep for the Space of ninety Days to hard Labour, except they, or either of them, respectively, shall pay us, or one of us, the Sum of five Pounds, to be distributed according to the said Act of Parliament: And at the End of ninety Days you are to deliver them to the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Ilchester, who is hereby required to receive them for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, and them to keep until they shall be from thence delivered by due Course of Law. Hereof fail you not at your Perils. Given under our Hands and Seals the 24th Day of September, Anno 1666.

"Simon Clark, William Brook,
"John Morgan, Thomas Long,
"Edward Philipps jun. William Helliar."

This Warrant was accordingly put in Execution, and the Prisoners abovenamed were committed as therein directed.

On the 28th of September, John Andrews, of Limington, was committed to Ilchester Goal for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance; as was also, on the 18th of November, Wenlock Christison, of Sutton, for the same Cause.
CHAP. 30. of the People called QUAKERS.

Taken this Year by Distresses, for Absence from the National Worship, from John Banton, John Dury, and Lucy Higgins, Goods worth £1. 6s.

ANNO 1667. In this Year they were imprisoned at Ilchester for Tithes; John Hilbert, William Petherham, and William Wride, on an Outlawry, at the Suit of Thomas Monpean: Gregory Cecily, at the Suit of Robert Hild, Tithe-farmer; William Beakes, at the Suit of Joseph Cresonell, Priest of Backwell; Mary Clatber and Samuel Clatber, at the Suit of Thomas Earl, Priest of Afford; John Pinkerd, on a Writ de Excommunicato capiente, at the Suit of Thomas Cadington, Priest of Kington; And Edmund Beakes, at the Suit of John Harris, Tithe-farmer of Portibhead.

Henry Clatber and George Jacob were committed to Taunton Castle, at the Suit of Thomas Horrey, Priest of Liddyford.

On the 23d of the Month called August this Year, William Hodges died a Prisoner at Ilchester, after six Years and ten Weeks Confinement there, for his religious Testimony.

In this Year they were taken, for their assemblings to worship God, from William Martin, Thomas Leajome, and Mary Langdon, Goods worth £1. 6s.

ANNO 1668. Taken this Year, for Tithes, from John Clatber, of East-Liddiford, Goods worth £1.

The following Perfons were this Year imprisoned for Tithes, viz. Thomas Brain of Shipton-Mallet, at the Suit of Samuel Horner, Impropiator: Edward Shilcock, a poor Man, for 2 l. 6s. d. at the Suit of Samuel William, Priest of Westonuper-Mare: Marmaduke Guest of Curry-Rivel, at the Suit of Stephen Mann, Vicar of that Place: John Dando, Thomas Dando, and Richard Hill, at the Suit of Thomas Hodges, of High-Liddleton, Impropiator.

On the 3d of the Month called March this Year, Henry Leverick laid down his Life in Prison at Ilchester, under Sentence of Premunriere, for his Obedience to the Precept of Christ in refusing to Swear.

ANNO 1669. Taken this Year by Distresses, for their religious Conftancy in assemblings together for Worship,

From John Clatber, of East-Liddiford, Goods worth

Eleanor Jacob of the same

John Andrews of Limington

Thomas Whitehead and William Dovers, of North-Cadbury

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taken also for Tithes,

From John Clatber and Eleanor Jacob, Corn worth

John Gayland, Gregory Cecily, and Thomas Whitehead

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imprisoned this Year for Tithes, John Martin and Edith Haggard, at the Suit of one Brooks, Priest of Weston-Bampfield: William Mayes of Worwell, at the Suit of Thomas Starr and one Franklin, Impropiators: Daniel Wyatt and Bartholomew Afford, of Buckland-Mary, at the Suit of Francis Hubayway, Priest: And Elizabeth Lea, at the Suit of George Baultow, a Proctor in Gregory-Stoke.

Thomas Gully and Jefter Batt, were this Year committed to Taunton Castle for Tithes.

ANNO 1670. The Parliament in this Year passed another Act against Conventicles, by which great Encouragement was given to the Informers, who being generally idle and diffolute Perfons, chose rather to live on the Spoil of their Neighbours, than by honest Labour and Industry. Hence it was that the Sufferings of this People, for religiously assemblings to worship God, were much increas'd. Distresses were large and numerous in this County; to express which,
which, as succinctly and intelligibly as we can, we have distinguished them by the several Places where the Meetings in those Times were usually held, viz. Yeovil, Porlock, Publoe, Long-Sutton, South-Cadbury, Crewkerne, Wythell, Burnham, Bridgewater, Taunton, Gregory-Stoke, Middlezoy, and Hummer.

I. YE O V I L Meeting.

On the 7th of the Month called June, a Justice of the Peace, named Helkar, with Officers and Soldiers, came to a Meeting then at the Houfe of Henry Lavor, and drew the Friends out, and conducted them to an Inn. In the Street, as they passed, Thomas Whitehead exhorted the People to repent and fear God, for which he was fined 20l. as a Preacher, sent to the Blind-houfe Prifon, and charged with seducing the King's Subjects. His Wife, Jane Whitehead, also uttered some Words of Exhortation to the People, for which the Justice fined her 20l. and when it was pleaded in her Behalf, that the Words of the Aét, Every Person who shall take upon him to preach, did not extend to the Women, the Justice deridingly anfwered, Where the Letter of the Aét is deftructive, I will take the Spirit of it ...

They also fined Henry Lavor 20l. for his Houfe, and others 5s. each; which Fines were levied partly on the Perfons themselves, and partly on others present at the fame Meeting. For that and other Meetings, held at Yeovil this Year, the following Distrefles were made, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Description</th>
<th>Goods worth l. s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Whitehead, of South-Cadbury</td>
<td>24 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Allen of Hummer</td>
<td>21 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Andrews, of Limington, for one Half of Jane Whitehead's Fine</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marmaduke Coate, of Hambridge, for the other Half of Jane Whitehead's Fine</td>
<td>20 14 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Lavor, Mother of Henry Lavor, for his aforesaid Fine for the Meeting-houfe</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Loscomb, of Queen's-Camel, for himself, his Son Jonathan Loscomb, and his Servant Matthew Bendall</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John King, a poor Day-Labourer, his wearing Apparel</td>
<td>3 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Allen, of Trent, for himself, his Wife, and Children</td>
<td>1 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Prankerd, Christopher Pittard, William Waterman, John Waterman, and George King, Richard Sutton, Jane Musier, and George Musier</td>
<td>2 6 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Moore, Samuel Sweetnam, Anne Sweetnam, Anne Sweetnam jun. and Elizabeth Napper, all of Yeovil</td>
<td>1 17 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Windsor, John Windsor jun. John King, John Vivian, for himself and Mary his Wife</td>
<td>5 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Atkins of Martock, Hefer Long, Giles Jordan, Henry Lavor, and Jane his Wife</td>
<td>17 3 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Rudge, of Berswick, for himself and Sarah his Wife</td>
<td>4 15 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When
CHAP. 30. of the People called QUAKERS.

When Mary Laver, who was not at the Meeting, was unjustly disdrained on for her Son’s Fine, the appeal to the Quarter Sessions, but instead of getting Relief, was obliged to sit down with an additional Los of 91. 12s. Coft on the Appeal. The Court, in her Cafe, were misled by Justice Helliar, who, when John Allen was fined 10l. ordered the Informer to take ten of his best Cows for that Fine, and he himself would be the Purchaser. When Thomas Lofcomb had his Goods, worth 40s. exposed to Sale, the Priest of Queen’s-Camel sent his Servant, who bought them for 15s. Thus the Justices, and the Priests, too often interferred themselves in having the Quakers Goods under-rated.

At one of those Meetings, on the 5th of the Month called July, the Informers afterward swore againft fix Persons who were not present, viz. Giles Brook of Mudford, Robert King of Berwick, and his Wife, Nicholas Martin, Mary Windfor, Wife of John Windfor jun. and Joane Pittard. These Names, though they were not at the Meeting, were included amongst those convicted, in the following Warrant, viz.

“Somerset Is.

WHEREAS the several Persons under-named were convicted before me, by the Oaths of Christopher Reekes and Thomas Hole, for being at an unlawful Conventicle in Tewill Church-Yard on Tuesday the 6th Day of July last past, and diverse of them having been formerly convicted since the late Act of Parliament for suppressing such seditious Meetings, whereby they have incurred double the first Penalty: These are therefore, in his Majesty’s Name, to will and require you, immediately on Sight hereof, to demand the several Sums of the several Persons here under-written, being Fines imposed on them for being present at an unlawful Conventicle at the Time and Place before mentioned, and upon Refusal to pay their several Fines, to levy the Same by Distrefs and Sale of their several Goods so refusing, rendering the Overplus, if any be, and the Money so paid or levied to bring to me, to be distributed according as the said Act directs: And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given under my Hand and Seal this 2d Day of September 1670.

“Edward Phillipps.”

Thus heedlessly did the Informers proceed, swearing at all Adventures upon me. Surmise, which in this Case was utterly inexcurable, because the Door of the Meeting-houfe opened into the Ground called the Church-Yard, where the Friends assembled, being shut out of their usual Place of Meeting, and it was very easy for the Informers to have seen who were there.

II. PORTSHUTT Meeting.

Taken from Thomas Parsons, of Portshutt, for Meetings at his House.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Hobbs, Robert Bullock, and Edmund Beakes</td>
<td>£ 63 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Griffin, a poor lame Man</td>
<td>£ 32 19 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Wallis, for himself and his Wife</td>
<td>£ 5 16 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Long and Jeffery Runney</td>
<td>£ 8 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hodels, all his Cattle</td>
<td>£ 27 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Thomlins, an old Man, sick and lame</td>
<td>£ 5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Carter, Thomas Stevens, and John Purle</td>
<td>£ 1 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Hupley, Anne Plate, and Benjamin Tizard</td>
<td>£ 1 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Moore and William Beakes, both of Backwell</td>
<td>£ 19 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Hobbs and James Worms</td>
<td>£ 2 19 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Gaylard, of Clevedon</td>
<td>£ 1 10 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: £ 166 6 9
The before-named Thomas Parsons was convicted for several Meetings at his Houfe, upon the Oaths of Informers who were not at thofe Meetings, but swore to them only upon feeing People pass to and from his Houfe. When the Officers expofed fome of his Cattle, and a Mare and a Colt of James Hobbs, to Sale at Bristol Market, the People understanding them to be the Spoils of Conience, no Body would purchase them at any Rate; but in their Return Home, they told them very cheap at Long-Afton, and to confirm their Sale, went back to Bristol, and would have entred them in the Market-Book, but the Toll-keeper refufed, becaufe they were not fold there: So the next Week they were brought again to the Market, and the Buyer and Seller appearing, got them entred by the Help of two Justices, who were very officious in this Affair.

When the Informers came to feize the Goods of James Worme, a Lodger, who hired a Room with a Bed, whereon one John Griffin at that Time lay fick; they had the Barbarity to pluck the Bolfter and Sheets from under the fick Man, and make them Part of their Spoil; the rest they made up with Shirts and other Linen. A notorious Informer in thefe Cales was Edmund Hayward, a Man fo hardned, as to make a Sport of his wicked Employment; when he had taken away all the Cattle one Farmer had, and a Neighbour in Charity had lent him two Cows to milk for his Children, this Hayward told one of his Comrades, that there was two more Cows lent him from Heaven. And no doubt would have feized them, had he not been prevented by their being fpeditly returned to the Owner; for the Manner of fuch Harpies was to take all they could find, and as soon as the Sufferers had renewed their Stock, to repeat their Plunder. The Mother of this Hayward was a fober Woman, and aware to his Actions, which she cautioned him againft in the following Letter, viz.

"Son Edmund,

My Love is to you remembred, but at this Time with much Grief of Heart I write unto you; for I understand you have been an Instrument of giving much Trouble to honest People, which grieves me more than I can exprefs: And I now earnefly require you to heed what I fay, if you have any Love to God, or Love to your own Soul, or Love to me, that fo foon as you have received these Lines, you refolve for the Time to come, never to do any Thing more againft honest People, not fo much as to speak againft them one Word tending to their Hurt. And if you are in an Office, you may keep forth of the Way, as honest fober Men do elsewhere. And I do understand, that none doth meddle in thefe Employments, but thofe that have not the Fear of God before their Eyes, and fuch as do not fend upon their Credit and Reputation in this Life, nor their Happinefs in the Life to come. An Informer is accounted the bafile of Men that are. Thofe that are accounted Rogues do fcorn to be Informers, that being accounted a Degree worfe than they. I with you were but fenfible of my great Grief and Trouble about this Business, and not me only, but your Brothers and Sifters alfo. And I intreat you to write to me with what Speed you can, to give me Satisfaction, for I much long till I hear from you, and am in continual Trouble till I hear you are of another Spirit. As you tender any Comfort and Peace, mind what I fay, and fall remain

"Your Loving Mother,

"M. Player."

III. PUBL O E Meeting.

Nicholas Allen, at whose Houfe the Meeting was ufually held, had his Houfe feized on by the Officers for a FINE of £ 20 0 0

Carried over 20 0 0
For being at Meetings at Puckle, were

Brought over

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Wade, James Cotton, John Knight, and Richard Walter, Goods worth</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Summers, George Veal, Thomas Butcher, of Chew-magna, and Roger Cotton</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. LONG-SUTTON Meeting.

Taken from John Burt, whose Doors the Spoilers broke open

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alice Gaylard, Edward Perries, and Thomas Wicomb</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Ossley and Jacob Turner</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity Gaylard Widow, and William Copp</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Bull, Richard Plowman, and Joane Newell</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Dabb, a poor Widow</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Gaylard 20 l. Robert Thomas 1 l.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Gee, William Burt, Robert Ford, and William Kelway</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rapacious Informers, not satisfied with the Seizure they had made on Joane Newell, came again with the Officers, and took away the small Remainder of her Goods, invaluably charging the Officers to clear the House, threatening to have them fined if they left any Thing. The like Spoil was also made on William Kelway, who had all his Goods seized by Persons who would not produce any Warrant. The Seizure made on the Widow Dabb, was of Cattle and Hay, the Property of her Fatherless Children, to whom they were left by their Father's Will; but the merciless Informers regarded neither Right, Title, nor Property, having no Compassion on the Fatherless and the Widow. The Diftres made on Anne Gaylard, was for a Fine imposed on her Son, who dwelt with her, but had no Property in the Goods, and she was not convicted of being at the Meeting, so that the Seizure was illegal. The Seizure of William Gee's Goods, was for his Son's being at a Meeting where himself was not: He appealed to the Quarter Sessions, but obtained no Redress. From Richard Newell, a poor Man, who dwelt in the Meeting-house, they took all they could lay Hands on, stripping even the Matts from off the Benches, and throwing his Beer into the Street, that they might make Prize of the Barrel.

### V. SOUTH-CADBURY Meeting.

Taken from John Fever, of Queen's-Camel, Baker, Bread out of his Oven, worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walter Fudge, of the fame</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Corpe, of North-Cadbury</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Dawes, of South-Cadbury</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulchizade Fear and Jane Telfit</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Langdon and Nicholas Pitman</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Adams, of Corton, Deborah Higgins, of Sparksford, and Edward Jacob, of Kempton</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One of the Warrants for Distresses was in the following Form, viz.

W H E R E A S Nicholas Pitman, of North-Cadbury in the County aforesaid, Alice Chiswick, of the same, Anne Cooke and Frances Cooke, of the same, Michael Corpe, of Woolston in the Parish of North-Cadbury aforesaid, and Edith Corpe, of the same, all of them being of the Age of sixteen Years old and upwards, and Subjects of this Realm, were duly convicted before me, by the Oath of two credible Witnesses, for being present at a Conventicle, on the 17th of this Instant July, in the House of Thomas Whitehead, of South-Cadbury in the County aforesaid, where five Persons and more were assembled together, contrary to the Form of the Statute in that Case made and provided. In Pursuance of which said Statute I do impose on each of them a Fine of five Shillings. These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to will and require you, forthwith on Sight hereof, to demand the Sum of five Shillings of each of them the said Nicholas Pitman, Alice Chiswick, Frances Cooke, Anne Cooke, Michael Corpe, and Edith Corpe, which if they, or either of them, shall refuse or neglect to pay you, you are hereby authorized and required to levy the same by Distresses and Sale of the Offender's Goods for neglecting or refusing, rendering the respective Owners the Overplus thereof, which said Monies you are forthwith to pay to me to be dispossessed according to the said Statute: And you are to make Return of this Warrant at Compton-Pauncefort, on Monday the first Day of August next. And hereof fail not at your Perils. Given under my Hand and Seal this 19th Day of July, Anno Dom. 1670.

"ROBERT HUNT."

The Officers made Return of this Warrant as thereby directed, but not finding any Goods or Chattels of the said Alice Chiswick, Frances Cooke, Anne Cooke, and Edith Corpe, they made Report of their Insolvency.

VI. CREWKHERNE Meeting.

Taken from Thomas Beard and Richard Lincoln
William Partridge and Benjamin Coggan
John Squire, of Misterton, and William Smith
Robert Chapell and Grace Brown, of Hajesborough
Robert Giles, Thomas Paul, and Giles Wof, of Ilminster
Francis Wilkins and Elias Osborne, of Chiltington
Samuel Curtis, of Crewkerne
Richard Newberry, Joseph Gillet, William Ferris, and William Wilkins, all of Hawkchurch in Dorsetshire
Robert Curtis, of South-Perrot in Dorsetshire
Katharine Dornford, of Higher-Kingcomb in Dorsetshire
Edward Cousins, for his wife, on a false Information
Joseph Limry, of Thorncomb in Devonshire
Margaret Winterbay, of Scarborough
Samuel Paul, of Hajesborough

Goods worth
l. s. d.
35 6 0
30 4 8
2 17 8
3 16 3
4 10 0
2 9 0
20 0 0
6 14 0
0 8 0
0 13 10½
1 8 0
0 16 0
1 16 0
0 5 0

111 4 5½

Several
CHAP. 30. of the People called QUAKERS.

Several Persons, taken at Crewborne Meeting, dwelling in other Counties, the Distresses on them were made by Warrant from some Justice of the County where they dwelt, after his receiving a Certificate from one of the Justices of the Peace of the County where the Meeting was. The Form of which Warrants may be seen by the following Copy of one of them, viz.

"Dorsetshire.

"William Floyer Esq, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for this County.

"To the several Tithe-Gross and Filly-hone in the Parish of Hawkcoburch, and to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the same Parish, These.

"WHEREAS I am credibly informed, by a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of William Hilar, Esq, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Somerset, that William Walker, William Ferris and Mary Ferris his Wife, all of your said Parish of Hawkcoburch, were lawfully convicted by the said William Hilar Esq for being at a Conven-
ticle in the House of Samuel Curtis in Crewborne, on Wednesday the tenth Day of August last past, I do therefore, according to the Act of Parliament in that Case provided, impose the several Sums of five Shillings on each of the said several Persons. There is therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to authorize and require you, that forthwith upon Sight hereof, you levy the Sum of five Shillings on the Goods and Chattels of every one of the before-mentioned Persons convicted as aforesaid, by Distress and Sale thereof. And the Money you are to bring to me at Ch买到mouth on Wednesday next, to the End it may be disposed of according to the said Act. You are not to fail, as you will avoid the Penalties mentioned in the said Act. Given under my Hand and Seal at Ch买到mouth in the said County, the Day of September, Anno. rii. Caroli Secundi a. D. M. 58.

"Anne, Dom. 1670.

"W. Floyer.

"Some of the Justices were forward to communicate Intelligence of this Kind to the Magistrates of other Counties, that so none of these People might escape the Penalty of the Law, who would not decline from their Religious Duty of assembling together to worship God,

VII. WYTIEHELL Meeting.

Taken from William Liddon, of Wytthell
Robert How, of Brampton-Repos
William Thomas, of Dulc region

Goods worth

43 4 0
5 13 0
11 11 0

50 8 0

The Encouragement at this Time given by some Magistrates to the Informers, was obvious in the following Instance: There were two base Fellows, Mudford and Lobb, who practised the Trade of Informing. Mudford had got a Welsh with Child in Sellworthy Parish, and being had before Justice Wind-

43 4 0
5 13 0
11 11 0

50 8 0

The Encouragement at this Time given by some Magistrates to the Informers, was obvious in the following Instance: There were two base Fellows, Mudford and Lobb, who practised the Trade of Informing. Mudford had got a Welsh with Child in Sellworthy Parish, and being had before Justice Wind-

- 6 17 4
- 5 13 0
- 11 11 0

50 8 0

his
his old Trade, in which the Justice shewed them his favour and Countenance, palliating their notorious Immoralities by saying, that Whatever they were in other Respects, they were honest Men in that.

VIII. BURNHAM Meeting.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taken from</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Moore, of Burnham</td>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Geoffrey, of South-Brent</td>
<td>40 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Keele, of Limpfham</td>
<td>9 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Brice, Anne Hubert, Robert Sutton,</td>
<td>2 8 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Rogers, Thomas Gold, and Richard Corpe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Clarke, Richard Kingsbury, Josiah Wride, John Board, and John Coombe</td>
<td>2 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Harris and Thomas Smith, both of Mark, and Richard Geoffrey, of South-Brent</td>
<td>1 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Laurence and Andrew Whitport, both of Axbridge, and Richard Kingsbury, of Berrow</td>
<td>4 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Clark, John Brice of Burnham, Thomas Whitport, and Richard Stoodly</td>
<td>11 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IX. BRIDGWATER Meeting.  

On the 29th of the Month called May 1670, as the following Persons, viz. Thomas Powel and Thomas Collins, of Middlezoy, John Slocombe of Mervland, John Smith of Stathe, Hays Hilborne of North-Peterton, John Bullam of the same, Nathanael Bloden of Gregory-Stoke, and James Pope of Stowell, were passing intentionally to a Meeting at the House of John Anderson in Bridgewater, they were stopp'd by the Bayliff and Constables, who demanded of them 1s. each, and for refusing to pay it, sent them to Prifton.

X. TAUNTON Meeting.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taken from</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Alloway and Abraham Dicken</td>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 15 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XI. GREGORY-STOKE Meeting.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taken by Diftrefs for Meetings,</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Thomas Whitehead, of South-Cadbury, Thomas Woolfry, of Beecrocomb, and John Gullock, of Ille-Abbots</td>
<td>5 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Powel, of Middlezoy, Thomas Gully, of Gregory-Stoke, and George Chilcutt, of North-Curry</td>
<td>9 2 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Daub, Walter Bult, and Richard Graham</td>
<td>2 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Paul, Robert Giles, and Benjamin Chick, all of Limfinger</td>
<td>3 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elias Waymouth, of Taunton, Inn-keeper</td>
<td>13 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elinor Condryck, of Gregory-Stoke, Widow</td>
<td>1 6 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Smith and Thomas Hembrough, for their Wives</td>
<td>1 5 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carried over 35 14 2
Some of the Warrants, authorizing these Difficulties, were grounded on false Informations: The Informers swore that Thomas Gilly was at a Meeting at a Time when he was sick in Bed, and died soon after. They also charged Gregory Ceely upon Oath, of being at a Meeting where he was not, and that Adria his Wife was at the same Meeting, when she had been dead twenty five Years before. To save this, after the Difficulties were made, the Justice's Clerk and the Informers laid their Heads together, and altered the Record by erasing the Name Adria, and putting in the Name Philippa, who was his present Wife, though that also was false, for he was not at the Meeting. They also swore against William Lea the Younger, as being at a Meeting five Weeks after his Death.

When Edward Berham, being falsely informed against, went to make his Complaint to the Justice, he found Hayward, the Informer there, impudently confronting him thus, If you will take the Oath of Allegeance you may be excused: Thus the Tender of the Oath was made use of by the wicked Informers to stifle the just Complaints of those whom they had falsely accused, and to secure themselves from the Punishment they deserved.

When John Roman, who was no Quaker, was fined 60l. for permitting them to meet in his House, though he himself was not at those Meetings, but occupied the House where they were usually held. He appealed to the Quarter Sessions, but instead of obtaining any Redress, incurred 40l. more Charge for treble Costs, being cast in his just Appeal.

Thus the Informers swore at random; though when they were more cautious, the Justices would convict on very slender Evidence; for when an Informer convicted John Cuffe and his Wife, he acknowledged that he did not see them at the Meeting, but swore he saw them go into the House, and afterward into a Neighbour's Yard; this Evidence was sufficient with Justice Walrond to convict them, and order Difficulties of their Goods.

In making Seizure on the Goods of Elias Waymouth, an Inn-keeper of Taunton, for Fines for himself and twenty others being at a Meeting, viz. John Holgate, William Clark, George Way, William Edwards, Hannah Pullen, Francis Harford, Robert Dyer, Robert Edwards, Grace Button, Thomas Bond, Edmund Bond, Agnes Coombes, John Smith and his Wife, Joane Hampton, Katharine Snowting, Claribella Dalman, Susannah Pack, Edward Palsman, and Humphry Pope, the Informers acted in a most insolent Manner, breaking open the Doors, and pretending a Pistol cockt to his Bræft, telling him, that was their Warrant.

It happened at a Meeting at Gregory-Skoke, on the 10th of the Month called July this Year, that one Captain Lacey came with a Troop of Horse to the Meeting-place, and demanded the Names of the Friends present, but they observing him to swear and curse outrageously, did not believe him to be a Justice of the Peace, and therefore refused to tell their Names; whereupon he took away six of them, viz. Thomas Plaice, Roger Nott, John Nott, Richard Cooper, Joseph Cole, William Day, John Anjer, William Elliott, William Saylor, Thomas Stone, William Gravett, Jonathan Collier, William Dare, Owen Henry, John Slocomb, and one other, and carried them Prisoners to North-Peterton, where being certainly informed, that this Swearing Heelf was invented with the Authority of a Justice, they told him their Names. He then rendred them the Oath of Allegiance, and committed them to Prison. This was done at the
SOMERSETISHIRE. 1670.

Character of a perfecting Priest.

Moving Cafe of a poor Widow.

XII. MIDDLEZOEY Meeting.

Taken from Edward Warner, John Parfons, John Tomp- 
son, and Thomas Collins, all of Middlezoe.

Thomas Powel of the same, at least

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
& l. & s. & d. \\
\hline
4 & 13 & 4 \\
40 & 0 & 0 \\
44 & 13 & 4 \\
\end{array}
\]

The said Thomas Powel, being fined 20l, to prevent Informers from devouring the Substance of his Creditors, returned to them some Part of his Shop Goods before the Seizure, by which, though the Informers were disappointed of some of their intended Prey, yet his Loss was at least 40l.

XIII. HUMMER Meeting.

Taken from John Allen, of Bridginton

Rafe Pittard, John Goodson, John Waterman, 
Jasper Stokes, Mary Stokes, and Anne Raymond

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
& l. & s. & d. \\
\hline
29 & 0 & 0 \\
31 & 0 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

Beside the many Distresses before mentioned, were also taken for attending religious Meetings in this County, within the present Year,

From John Cole, Thomas Stone, William Cooke, and Richard Plaice, all of Shapwick

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
& l. & s. & d. \\
\hline
1 & 19 & 8 \\
1 & 19 & 8 \\
\end{array}
\]

Carried over 1 19 8
Chap. 30. of the People called QUAKERS.

Brought over

From William Pearce and John King, both of Chilborn, and Thomas Place, of Edington
Lucy Higgins, of Tarlington
Richard Nelson, of Long-Sutton
John Plumley, John Young, and George Plumley
James Plumley, John Gullock, Walter Bult, and John Dorman

Total

SOMERSET SHIRE.
1670.

8 1 2

The Amount of the Distresses; herein before specified to have been made this Year, is

934 12 10½

On the 22d of the Month called June this Year, Thomas Budd, a faithful Man, having been a Prisoner at Horsehoe about eight Years and four Months, under Sentence of Premunire, departed this Life in much Peace, declaring some Hours before his Death, That he had renewed his Engagements and Covenants with God, and was therein well satisfied, and expressed a firm Hope and Belief, that God would support him as in Life, so in Death, with the right Hand of his Righteousness. He also rejoiced and praised God, that his Children did walk in the Way of the Lord.

On the 8th of the Month called July, Abraham Dickson and John Alway were sent to Prison by the following Mitimus, viz.

"Somerset ½s.

Herewith I send you the Bodies of John Alway and Abraham Dickson, both of Taunton-Magdalen in the County aforesaid, who were brought before me this present Day, and stand accused for that they have not some Years past come to their Parish-Church, nor received the holy Communion or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and whereas they have refused to take the Oath of Allegiance unto our Sovereign Lord the King, the same being duly tendered them: These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to charge and require you forthwith on Sight hereof, to receive the said John Alway and Abraham Dickson into your Goal, and then safely keep in your said Goal until the next Assizes and General-Goal-Delivery, to be held for the County aforesaid, then and there to answer the Premises, and to be dealt with according to Law. Given under my Hand and Seal at Chipley, the 8th Day of July, in the 22d Year of his Majesty's Reign. Annoq. Dom. 1670.

To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Horsehoe, or to his sufficient Deputy. There.

Edward Clark, etc.

They were accordingly committed to Prison, and at the Assizes held the next Month at Wells, had Sentence of Premunire put upon them for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

On the 26th of the Month called August, Samuel Clothier died a Prisoner, having suffered at several Times, ten Years and three Months Imprisonment for not paying Tithes, which he esteemed an Antichristian Imposition. He finished his Life and Testimony in Peace with God, and left a good Savour behind him. Several Persons were fined, and suffered Distresses of their Goods for being at his Burial at Alford. Robert Hunt, a Justice, calling their Meeting Vol. I. 7 P

Death of T. Budd after long Imprisonment.

Death of S. Clothier.

Mitimus of J. Alway and A. Dickson.

Sentence of Premunire.
Several of the Neighbours also, who were not Quakers, were fined for going to the Burial, and paid their Fines to prevent the Seizure of their Goods.

On the 21st of December, Thomas Parsons of Portishead, and John Spore, of Perbury, were committed to Prison, where the said Thomas Parsons died about three Months after. He was a faithful and valiant Man, who kept his House open for Religious Meetings, in the most dangerous Times, and maintained his Testimony to the Truth through many Imprisonments and Spellings of his Goods, abiding firm unto the End, and finishing his Course with Joy.

In this Year the following Persons were committed to Prison at Ilchester for refusing to pay Tithes, viz. Andrew Owley, Edward Perriks, and Robert Banton, at the Suit of John Strode, of Long-Sutton, Impropriator: John Cary, at the Suit of Thomas Earl, Priedt of Alfordis: Richard Causey of Badworth, at the Suit of Mary Smith, the Priest's Widow: Robert Thomas of Long-Sutton, at the Suit of John Strode, Impropriator: John Coate, at the Suit of Samuel Tilly, Priedt of Kingbury: Margaret Gregory and John King, at the Suit of Edward Jacob, Priedt of West-Liddiford: John Smith of Gregory-Stoke, at the Suit of George Boulswell, Tithe-farmer: Arthur Geofry and Richard Geofry, of South-Brent: William Lyddon of Wykeb, at the Suit of John Hillacre, Tithe-farmer.

ANO 1671. John Hilbert, of Burnham, was imprisoned for Tithes, at the Suit of Thomas Monkton, Impropriator: As was Robert How, of King's-Brampton, at the Suit of Thomas Dike, Impropriator: Which Thomas Dike afterward, when on his Death-bed, troubled in Mind for what he had done, to demonstrate his Repentance, released the said Robert How from his Imprisonment.

Also Elias Ockern and Elizabeth Perian, of Chillington, were imprisoned at the Suit of John Poulte, Impropriator: James Pope, at the Suit of William Bull of Shapwick: And Walter Hodges of Kingbury, on a Writ de Excommunica capiendo, at the Suit of William Strode, Impropriator.

ANO 1672. Taken this Year by Dittrefls, for Tithes,  

Thomas Gally was this Year imprisoned for Tithes, at the Suit of John Ellis and John Stallington, Impropriators: For the fame Caufe John Andrews suffered Imprisonment: As did Thomas Coube in the Castle of Taunton.

In this Year the following Persons, by the King's Letters Patent, were released from their Imprisonment in Ilchester Goal, where many of them had been long confined and endured much Hardship, viz. William Beaton, Samuel Scott, John Leverick, John Fudge, John Slade, Samuel Trent, John Anderson, Thomas Plaice, William Day, William Salway, Richard Cooper, Roger Natt, John Nett, John Cole, Andrew Elliott, John Holcombe, Thomas Stone, William Dare, William Grevett, John Anger, Jonathan Collier, Owen Henry, John Smith, John...
CHAP. 30. of the People called QUAKERS.


ANNO 1673. Thomas Plate was sent to Prison for being at a Meeting; he was also fined 20 l. and had his Goods disftrained for the same.

ANNO 1674. Jane Lofcomb, Wife of Thomas Lofcomb, of Queen's-Court, was fined 5 l. for refusing to Swear on the Trial of a Thief, who had stolen her Husband's Goods. Also Margaret Ham, Wife of John Ham, of Hampshi. for absenting herself from the National Worship, was committed to Prison by a Warrant granted by William Fane, a Priest, who was also a Justice of the Peace.

ANNO 1675. John Cole, Elizabeth Coleman, William Turner, Mary Gillet, John Sweet, Sarah Hart, Henry Crofts, and Anne Marley, having been imprisoned for Meeting, were discharged at the Sessions in Bath, on the 2d of October this Year.

For a Meeting, held on the 24th of November, at the House of Nathaniel Atwood in Wrofcmb, were taken by Distresses from the said Nathaniel Atwood, William Warre, Laurence Davis, Edward Pole, and Gregory Lenison, to the Value of 38 l.

In this Year the Widow of Philip Tyler, of Walton, was fined for being present at the Burial of her Husband, and suffered Distresses of two Cows worth 9 l. Also about thirty two other Persons were fined for being at the same Burial, and had taken from them in Cattle, Corn, and other Goods, to the Value of 82 l. and upwards. The Warrant for those Distresses was granted by Francis Pawlet, Justice, who, when no other Persons would buy the disftrained Cattle, sent Men to buy them for himself.

On the 21st of the Month called July, John Anderson, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, had Sentence of Premunire past upon him by Judge Rainford.

ANNO 1676. On the 10th of November, on Information of a Meeting at the House of William Beaton in Pudding-Milton, several Persons had their Goods taken away by Warrant from Robert Hunt, Justice, as follows, viz.

From the said William Beaton, to the Value of

Thomas Martin, of Chilton
Thomas Mitchell, of Compton
John Martin, of Breeston, and Samuel Scott, of Helbeifier
William Collins, of Telverton, and Melchisedec Fever

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25 3 8

ANNO 1678. John Whiting, of Naylsey, was prosecuted in the Bishop's Court at Woll, at the Suit of Edward Anckestyl, Priest of Wraxall and Naylsey, for Tithes of the yearly Value of about 20 s. The Parson's Charge, as exhibited against him in a Schedule given into Court, was as follows, viz.

A Copy of the Schedule.

"I M P R I M I S. The said John Whiting had held and possessed in the said Parish of Wraxall and Titheable-places thereof, the Years and Months libellate, all or some of them, seven Acres of Ground, which he fow'd or caused to be sown with Wheat, each Acre yielding five Hundred Bushels, each Bushel worth 8 l. and the Tithe after that Rate.

"Item. The said John Whiting had in the said Parish eight Acres of Ground, which he fow'd or caused to be sown with Oats, each Acre yielding eight Hundred Bushels, and each Bushel worth 4 s. 6 d. and the Tithe after that Rate.

"Item.
"Item. The said John Whiting had five Acres of Ground, which he sowed with Barley, each Acre yielding four Hundred Bushels, and each Bushel worth 5s."

"Item. The said John Whiting was and is an Inhabitant and Parishioner of it and in Wrexall aforesaid, and ought to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper yearly at Easter, and ought to pay the Parson, or his Affigns, the Sum of 6d. in Money, at the Feast of Easter yearly."

Note. According to this Schedule the whole Corn, for one Year, came to 334l. and the Tithe of it to 334l. But if for two Years, the Time they libell'd for, the whole Corn must come to 668l. and the Tithe to 668l. Whereas in Truth the said John Whiting had not a Grain either of Wheat or Barley, and all the Corn he had growing was worth but about 10l. and the Tithe of it came to about 20s.

Hence we may observe, how justly applicable to such Ecclesiastical Proceedings, the Words of the Poet are;

Fugère pudor, verumque fidéque,
In quorum jubiure locum fraudque debite,
Indignaque & vit, & amor fæcralis habendi.

Englified thus,

Faith, Truth, and Modesty, from thence are fled,?
Fraud, Force, Deceit, and Treachery succeed,
With wicked Love of Lucre in their stead.

For refusing to answer to his Adversary's Libel upon Oath, the said John Whiting was excommunicated, and on the 28th of the Month called June, early in the Morning, was arrested in his own Houe, and carried the fame Day to Iceland Prison, being about thirty Miles. He was put into the Sheriff's Ward, by the River Side, over against the Common Goal, where he found several others of his Friends also Prisoners, as were more of them in a Place called the Friary at the other End of the Town, some of whom had been there many Years for refusing to pay Tithes, as by his following Account of them, and of the Times of their several Commitments appears, viz.

In October 1666, John Sage of Chewton Mendip, aged about eighty Years, at the Suit of Anne Kingmill, Widow and Impropiatrix.

In the Month called August 1670, Marmaduke Coate of Hambridge, at the Suit of Robert Banksby, Impropiator.

In November 1676, Arthur Greave of South Brent, at the Suit of William Plemley, Thomas Biggman, and Willoughby Line Spinster, Impropiators.

In the Month called April 1673, Gregory Cely of North-Curry, at the Suit of Robert Hill, Tithe-farmer.

In the Month called January 1670, William Liddon of Wythbe, at the Suit of John Hillacre, Tithe-farmer.

On the 24th of the Month called March 1673-4, Thomas Browning of Limington, at the Suit of Matthew Braine, Prieft.

On the 28th of the Month called March 1674, James Peake of Stowell, at the Suit of Henry Bull, Impropiator.

In December 1674, John Davy of West Zoyland, on an Excommunication, at the Suit of William Peake, Impropiator.

In the Month called January 1674, Jeremy Peake of Michael Creech, on an Excommunication, at the Suit of John Gale, Prieft.

In the Month called April 1675, William Ford of Curry Mallet, at the Suit of Thomas Beale, Prieft: John Whiting, Robert Buliton, John Brit, and Robert Stori, of Burnham, by Julices Warrant, for Contemp in not appearing at the Bishop's Court on Proceses for Tithes, at the Suit of Robert Collier, Prieft.
of Coward: And Edward Silcock of Weston-upon-Mare, on an Excommunication, at the Suit of Samuel Willan, Priest of Welton and Knaflake.

In 1675, John Parfons of Middlezey, on an Excommunication, at the Suit of William Powel, Impropritor.

In the Month called January 1675, John Chappell of Worle, on an Excommunication, at the Suit of Samuel Willan, Priest of Knaflake.

In the Month called March 1676, Robert Wills of Chiffelborough, at the Suit of Priest Gunter.

In the Month called July 1676, Thomas Powel of Greaton, on an Excommunication, at the Suit of William Powel, Impropritor.

In the Month called August 1676, Eleanor Powel, at the Suit of Priest Collier of Grinton.

In September 1676, William Goodridge and Samuel Sayer, of Banwell, at the Suit of Jacob Croftman, Priest.

In the Month called January 1676, Edmund Chappell, of Worle, at the Suit of Priest Willan aforesaid.

In the Month called March 1677, John Pope of Edington, at the Suit of Henry Bull, Impropritor.

In November 1677, Thomas Hurst of Somerton, at the Suit of Henry Crane, Tithe-farmer.

In the Month called February 1677, Thomas Martin of Chilton-Dormer, at the Suit of John Stuckey, Priest.

In September 1678, Henry Gundry of Street, on J ustices Warrant for Contempt in not appearing at the Bishop's Court, at the Suit of Joseph Glanvil, Priest of Bath.

In the Month called May 1679, George Allen of Nasfield, and Samuel Higley of Tatten, upon a Process at Common Law, at the Suit of the Lord Powlet.

Befide those already mentioned, there had been imprisoned for Tithes, some Years before John Whiting's Commitment, John Coare, John Smith, Thomas Ridout of Mark, and Walter Hodges of Kingbury: Also Lucy Traverse, an ancient Widow, who being for some Time at her Daughter's House in Queen's-Camel, was prosecuted for a Demand of 2d. for Easter Offerings, by one Killey, Priest of that Parish, and cast into Prison, where she died a Prisoner on the 25th of the Month called March 1674, yielding up her Life in a free and faithful Testimony against the Antichristian Yoke of such superstitious Impositions.

About September 1678, Christopher Bacon, of Sutton, was imprisoned at Bridgewater by William Macey, one of the Magistrates of that Town, for Tithes said to be due to the Corporation: He was kept close confined in a very cold Room in the Common Prison, Macey, his Procurator, saying, He should abide there until he did eat the Boards of the Left, and through the Extremity of Cold he suffered much, till he became very sick, when with much Difficulty his Wife was admitted to go in and out to administer to him: When he was grown so weak, that it was thought he would have died there, they turned him out; but he never perfectly recovered his Health after, but remained in a weak State of Body about two Months, and then died on the 29th of December, being about fifty Five Years of Age: The aforesaid John Whiting, who well knew him, gives this Account of him, viz. " That he was much spent with " hard Labour, Travels, and Sufferings for the Gospel's Sake, and the Tithi- "mony of it; that there was a fresh Appearance of the Lord's Power and "Prevence with him to the last, so that he was a good Savour to them that "were about him."

For a Meeting at Glastonbury, on the 25th of December 1678, was taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th></th>
<th>Car. over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter Goode, of Mark, an Heifer worth</td>
<td>3 o o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Goode, an Heifer worth</td>
<td>2 5 o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Harris, of Mark, Goods worth</td>
<td>0 14 o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vol. I. 7 Q
From Nathanael Brian, of Douling, four Heifers worth 3l. 5s. each.
Jonathan Nicholls, a Cow and an Heifer worth 9s. 5d.
Abraham Clothier, about eighty Yards of Cloth worth 5s. 15d.
Thomas Heath, a Cow worth 4s. 0d.
John Clothier, two Oxen worth 11s. 10d.
Henry Clothier, two Steers worth about 6s. 10d.

John Clark and Robert Clark, of Grinton, were fined each 3l. 5s. for not coming to the Meeting last mentioned.

For a Meeting held in the Abbey Kitchen at Glasson, Thomas Shepherd and Henry Gundry were fined for themselves, and the pretended Poverty of Jasper Batt, who preached there, 3l. 5s. each; and William Hullett, Hannah Hayes, Anne Pellett, Henry Reeves, Elizabeth Hullett, Dorothy Shepherd, Anne Reeves, John Pellet, Robert Gundry, Rachel Gundry, Julian Nicholls, William Shepherd, and Anne Scott, 5s. each.

And by a Warrant from the same Justice to the Officers of Glasson, Cicely, Wife of Edward Champion, was fined 5l. 5s. and George Godfrey and Hannah Pill, 5s. each.

ANNO 1679. Taken in this and the two preceding Years, from diverse of those Friends before mentioned, while they were in Prifon, Corn, Cattle, and other Goods, for Tithes; as also from several others, whose Names in the Index annexed may be distinguished by referring to this Page, amounting to 94l. 10s. 8d.

John Allen, of Teviot, was excommunicated for Absence from the National Worship; and for the same Cause, John Clothier had his Plough-share and Couler taken from him; also John Dery and John Tucker, of Bladen, George Pearce of Winscomb, and Timothy Willis of Rowborough, had Goods taken from them worth 1l. 6s.

Thomas Dickinson, for being at a religious Meeting, was fined 5l. 10s. And for the same Cause John Clothier of East-Liddiford, and Henry Gundry and William Hullett, of Street, had their Goods taken by Distress, to the Value of 19l.

ANNO 1680. At the Summer Assizes, a Lift of the People called Quakers, then imprisoned at Ilchester, was presented to the Judges, with the following State of their Cate, &c.

"To Judge North and Judge Jones, Justices of the Assize, to be "holden at Wells for the County of Somerset.

"The Humble Representation of some of the Grievances of the People called "Quakers, who are now Sufferers in Ilchester Prifon, in the County "aforefaid, for their Confidence toward God.

"That the Sufferers do believe, and are fully persuaded, and that of "God, that Jesus Christ hath offered himself up by the Eternal Spirit, "the one Offering for all, and hath put an End to the Levitical Priesthood, "Tithes and Offerings, which were under the Law, and is become an Ever-
lasting High-Priest, and Teacher of his People, and doth freely dispense of "his Heavenly Gifts and Graces unto the Sons and Daughters of Men, of "which the Lord in his Everlasting Love hath made us Partakers, Praises "to his Name for ever: And we must confess, that Christ is come in the "Flesh, and is become the Minister of the Sanctuary, and of the true Tabernacle, "that God hath pitched and not Man, and so cannot continue or any longer "uphold
of the People called QUAKERS.

"uphold the Payment of Tithes, which was under the Law. Neither can we Swear for Conscience sake, it being contrary to the Law of God written in our Hearts by his own Eternal Spirit, and as it is written in the Scriptures of Truth. And we are obliged to worship God in that Way as he hath persuaded us, and wherein we have found Acceptance from him, which is in the Spirit and in the Truth. And as the Lord hath called and visited us with his Everlasting Love, so there is a Necessity upon us to confess Christ before Men, lest he should deny us before our Father which is in Heaven.

"For which we have many of us, for many Years, suffered Bonds and Imprisonments, and many of our Friends and Brethren have died in Prison, choosing rather to suffer for the Testimony of a good Conscience, than to fin against God, and so lose our Peace with him, being persuaded that no Man whatsoever can bear us out, or acquit us in the Sight of God, if we sin against the Law and Light of Christ in our Conscience.

"Therefore we desire, that our long Grievances in this Behalf, may be duly considered and removed, that to the Oppressed may go free, which is a weighty Matter, and that you would either ease us, or represent our suffering Cafe to the King, who hath Power to relieve the Oppressed: And the Lord God put it into his Heart to do that which is well-pleasing in his Sight, which will be for his Honour and Peace. And we are the more persuaded that something may be done for our Relief and Release, because the King hath often promised Liberty to tender Consciences, and because our Cause is just, and well known to the Lord, and that we are a peaceable People, we trust the Lord will plead it, who knows that our Sufferings are not of any covetous Mind or Practice, or out of any Subornness, or Contempt of the King’s Laws; but only and alone for our Conscience toward God do we suffer, unto whom we can appeal, who is the Searcher of all Hearts, who knows our Innocency.

"And therefore we hope he will put it into the Hearts of them that have Power to relieve us, or that he will endue us with Patience longer to suffer, rather than to lose the Answer of a good Conscience, which is Peace with God in whom we trust: And we do believe, that it is his Will that his People should be eased of their Oppressions and Grievances that rest on them for their Conscience toward God, unto whom we commit our Cause, defiring your due Consideration thereof; and that you would act for God and his People, while you have Power and Opportunity put into your Hands, knowing that we must all give an Account unto God, who judgeth righteously, and will reward all them that fear him, and work Righteousness."

Thus in Christian Meekness they represented their Grievances, waiting in Patience till it should please God to incline the Hearts of those in Authority to grant them Relief.

In or about the Month called July this Year, John Plumbey, James Plumbey, Charles Plumbey, and John Young, for absenting themselves from the National Worship, suffered by Diftresses of Goods, to the Value of 1l. 15s. by Warrant from John Bailey the Bishop’s Chancellor, and Francis Pauletti, Justices of the Peace.

For a Meeting at Gregory-Stoke, John Caune, John Pinny, Francis Scott, and John Coate, were fined 10l. each, for which the two former had their Goods seiz’d, and Warrants were issued against the others.

Remarkable in this Year was the Cafe of Robert Abbot, an Inn-keeper of Ilkehefe. It was usual for the People called Quakers to have once in a Quarter of a Year, a Meeting at Ilkehefe for their Church-Affairs, and the making Provision for their Poor, which Meeting they sometimes held at the Frizzy, where many of their Friends were Prisoners. In September this Year they came from several Parts of the County, in order to such a Meeting, but Henry Walbou,
Walrond, a Justice of the Peace and Captain of a Troop of Horse, prevented them, by causing the Doors of the Frier to be lock'd, so that neither could the Prisoners go out, nor their Friends come in, for which Reason they were obliged to go to the George Inn, being the House of the said Robert Abbott, where many of their Horses were: There they held their Meeting, the Men in one Room, and the Women in another. But though there was neither preaching nor praying at that Time, yet the said Justice Walrond fined the said Robert Abbott 40l. for two Meetings in his House, and inflicted a Warrant to distraint his Goods, which was done, but Abbott, to prevent their being carried away, paid down the Money, and appealed to the Quarter Sessions, the Charge of which Appeal came to about 20l. more. He was there caft, so that the whole Charge amounted to about 60l. Abbott was not a Quaker, but a civil friendly Man, and those who met at his House, would not let him be a Sufferer for entertaining them, but repaid him his Fine and Costs.


On the 10th of November, John Wride, and Robert Sutton, of Burnham, formerly in Prison for Tithes, were again committed to Prison, at the Suit of Thomas Montefon, Impropriator.

John Plumley, Charles Plumley, James Plumley, and John Young, for Absence from the National Worship, had Goods taken from them in this Year, at several Times, to the Value of 2l. 15.

Remarkable in this Year was the Cafe of Thomas Hymans, of Bridgewater in this County, who having been robb'd on the Highway of 17l. 15s. appeared at the Assizes at Glocefter, to give Evidence against the Persons that robb'd him: But the Judge might not, in that Cafe, accept his Evidence without an Oath, and be, for Conscience' sake, refused to Swear.

Of his several Times of appearing before Judge Levinz, on this Occasion, take the following Account:

At his FIRST Appearance:

The said Thomas Hymans coming into Court with his Hat on, after some Time the Judge ordered his Hat to be taken off, and afk him, Whether he would Swear to the Inditement?

Hymans. No, because 'tis contrary to the Command of Christ to Swear. The Judge then urged the Mofical Law, and pleaded for the Lawfulnes of Swearing.

Hymans. A greater than Majesty is come, the great Lawgiver, whom all are to hearken unto: And the Voice which was heard in the Mount, said, This is my beloved Son, in all Things hear ye him, who faith, Swear not at all.

Then standing up to give Evidence, he was not admitted, but his Evidence rejected: Upon which he went out of the Court.

At his SECOND Appearance:

The Judge ordered the Oath to be tendered him.

Clerk. Lay your Hand on the Book.

Hymans. I will not.

Clerk. The Evidence you shall give between our Sovereign Lord the King and the Prisoners at the Bar, shall be the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth.
Hymans. I will not Swear, but I will testify the Truth, as in the Presence of God.

Judge. Take him away Gaoler.

Then he was taken from the Bar, and put in a Place among the Felons, and made a Spectacle of Reproach to the People, and afterward carried with four Prisoners to the Common Goal.

At his THIRD Appearance.

Judge. Bring forth Thomas Hymans: Tender him the Oath.

Hymans. In Obedience to Christ’s Command, I cannot Swear, but I will testify the Truth, and declare as in the Presence of God; and if I speak otherwise, let me suffer equal with Perjury.

Judge. Why, I am sworn by myself, and am bound to swear others; in Evidence, and I cannot do otherwise.

Then the Judge ordered the Clerk of the Affize to draw up a Bill of Indictment against the said Thomas Hymans for refusing to Swear, prosectute, and give Evidence, which was done. The Grand Jury made some Hesitation about finding the Bill, but upon the Judge’s instructing and persuading them, they did find it.

At his FOURTH Appearance.

He was called to the Bar, and his Indictment being read, the Judge offered him the Liberty of retaining Council.

Hymans. I depend wholly on the Lord; let Truth and Innocency plead my Cause: In Obedience to the Law of God, I will not Swear, for the Law of God is of more Force with me to deter me from it, than the Law of Man to oblige me to it.

Judge. Do you think it is a Sin to Swear? Are you wiser than all your Forefathers?

Hymans. In Times of the Law, Oaths were lawful, as Christ himself, repeating sundry Things of the Law, said, It hath been said by them of Old, Thou shalt not forsake thy self, but shalt perform unto the Lord thy Oaths; but I say unto you, now under the Gospel, Swear not at all. And the blessed Apostle, who ratified and confirmed what his Lord and Master had said, and I believe knew better his Mind than the Pleaders for Swearing in this Age do, said, Above all Things, Brethren, Swear not.

Judge. You must not think to pick Places out of the Scripture. Clerk, Read him the Statute against those that refuse to Swear.

Which was done.

Judge. Why will you be such an Enemy to the King, to the Commonwealth, and to your own self; for here you forset your Recognizance, which must be levied on your Goods and Chattels, besides four Pounds Fine and Imprisonment.

Hymans. Judge Levinz, I desire thou wilt not insist on my tender Confidence toward God: Is it better to obey God or Man?

Judge. God.

Hymans. Here I offer to testify and declare, as in the Presence of the great God of Heaven and Earth, who is the God of my Life, and the God of the Souls and Spirits of all Flesh, and can call God to witness who knoweth all Things.

Judge. And why will you not kiss the Book?

Hymans. Which is greater for me to kiss the Book, or call God to witness?

Judge. Call God to witness: But this is a Ceremony we make use of.

Then three Men by Force pluckt the Glove off his Hand, and laid the Book to the Back of his Hand, for he would not take hold of it, and so clapt it by Force to his Mouth.

At which there was a great Laughter in the Court.

Judge. ’Tis not a laughing Matter.

Hymans. What they have done is by Force. I had rather chuse to die, than sin against God.

Judge. Take him away Gaoler.
At his FIFTH Appearance.

He was set to the Bar with James Graves, one of the Felons.

Judge. Was that one of the Men that rob'd you?

Hymans. This, I do declare as in the Presence of God, was one of the Men that rob'd me.

Graves, standing by, said nothing.

Then Hymans was called up to the inner Bar, and the Oath tending him again.

Hymans. I have no Reservation directly nor indirectly, but for Confidence-fake in Obedience to the Command of Christ, I refuse to Swear.

Judge. I believe they will Swear you rob'd them.

Hymans. Truth was before Oaths were; and Truth will be when Oaths shall end.

Judge. But Oaths are almost as old as Truth: I tell you but so, Friend; but I confess Truth will endure longest. Why will you run into these Troubles, and bring all those Things on your self?

Hymans. Judge Lewis, I desire thee to do as thou wouldst be done unto. It is in pure Obedience to the Command of God, that I refuse to Swear; to that if I suffer, I suffer innocently.

Then the Crier pulled him with his Staff, and said Go back, and the Goaler took him away.

At his SIXTH Appearance.

Judge. Come, honest Friend, will you Swear yet?

Hymans. No. The fame I said at first, I say now: I have said it already.

Judge. Well, what say you to the Indictment then? Are you Guilty, or Not Guilty?

Hymans. I desire to have it read: Which was done. I desire some Time to consider to have my Answer.

Judge. No; you shall have none: You shall give your Answer presently.

Hymans. Guilty of refusing to Swear; but to prosecute, give Evidence, and testify the Truth, I am here ready: Therefore Not Guilty.

Judge. Will you confess the Indictment?

Hymans. No; for then I should confess more than is true. It is an hard Case that I should be rob'd of my Money, in Peril of my Life, and now I am come to testify the Truth, should be put in Prison my felt. Must the Innocent suffer, and the Guilty go free?

Judge. Well, I will give you all the Liberty I can; I will defer Judgment till at least: If you will Swear, you shall be presently discharged of all that is like to come upon you.

Hymans. I cannot Swear, let what Punishment will be inflicted on me. If I were confined to pafs all the Remainder of the Days of my Pilgrimage here in Prison: I had rather chuse to die unjustly thy Prisoner, than to offend the Great God of Heaven and Earth my Creator.

So the Goaler took him back again till the Afternoon.

At his SEVENTH Appearance.

Judge. Honest Friend, will you Swear?

Hymans. The fame I said at first, I say now: I have said it already.

The People urged him exceedingly, and the Grand Jury pressed him very hard; but he continued redfraft, offering to give Evidence, but refusing to Swear.

He expected some Sentence of the Judge against him, but heard none. So he was taken away by the Goaler, carried to the Common Goal, and there close confined, nor could he obtain any Copy of the Caufe of his Commitment, though often desired.

At a subsequent Assizes, held at Taunton, about five Months after, he was fined for the said Offence, by Judge North, five Pounds.

On the 9th of September, William Beaton, at Puddintrone, died in Scheffer Goal, where he had been about twenty seven Months, on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, after a Prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court, for not receiving the
Chap. 30. of the People called QUAKERS.

the Sacrament, so called, at Easing, which Prosecution was carried on, at the Promotion of Edward Santa, Priest of York, and Padukinger.

On the 14th of October, John Davis, of Yewton, refusing to Swear, when summoned to serve on a Jury, was fined by the Commissioners of Sewers, and suffered Distresses of two Cows worth 7l.

On the 26th of the Month called January, John Coate was fined 10l. for Meeting, by Justice Warrend: Soon after an unknown Person came to John Coate's House, took four Oxen out of his Stall, and was driving them away, when his Authority being called in Question, he could produce no Warrant, nor had he any known Officer with him, wherefore Coate took his Oxen and put them into the Stall again. A few Days after this, Justice Warrend issued a Warrant to apprehend John Coate and His Wife for Felony: Accordingly they were brought before him, who, though he could not make a Matter of Felony of it, yet sent them to Prison under Pretence of an High Misdemeanour, and for not finding Sureties for their good Behaviour.

The same Justice fined John Cuffe, of Ashill, 21l. for being at two Meetings, for which his Goods and Chattels were taken, to the Value of 40l. and because the Officers did not forthwith expose them to Sale, the Justice fined them for their Neglect of what he called their Duty, and obliged them to pay 20l.

On the 12th of the Month called February, three Justices, viz. Sir John Smith, Edward Gore, and John Pigot, Esquires, came to a Meeting at Cleverham, and commanded the Friends, who were sitting in Silence, to depart, which they not doing, the Justices took their Names, and charged the Constables to keep them out of the House: They afterward issued their Warrant for Distresses, by which were taken from Arthur Thomas, of Barrow, two Cows worth 6l. 10s. which the Officers sold to Justice Pigot for 5l. From William Beakes, two Cows of like Value, which, when the People refused to buy, were taken by Justice Gore into his own Custody, till sold to a Brother-in-Law of his for 4l. From Gabriel Davis and John Davis, of Yewton, Cattle worth 5l. And from Samuel Hipley and Thomas Mitchell, Goods worth 19l.

There were also fined, for being at the same Meeting, Henry Moore, Samuel Jobbins, and Thomas Cook.

In the same Month John Clothier, of East-Liddiford, suffered Distresses of Goods to the Value of 15l. for three Days Absence from the National Worship.

On the 8th of the Month called March, Rufus Coram and Elizabeth Smith, taken at Crewkerne Meeting, were committed to Prison for a Riot: And William Smith, taken at the same Meeting, was fined 10l. by the Convincing Act, and soon after had his Goods taken from his Stall in Crewkerne Market, to the Value of 40l. as he believed, for he was not suffered to take any Account of them. The said Rufus Coram was detained in Prison till the Quarter Sessions, and was then sent back to Prison under the said Sentence of Premature, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance. At which Sessions also, the like Sentence was passed on Richard Grabbam for refusing to Swear.

In the same Month Vincent Boldy, Richard Grabbam, Joseph Hembery, Gilbert Willcomb, and George Godfrey, taken after a Meeting at Gregory-Stoke, were by Justice Warrend, committed to Prison. Also Joseph Lee, by Warrant from the same Justice, had Goods taken from him worth 13l. and sold to one of the Justices Servants for 5l. 5s.

ANNO 1682. At the Assizes, held about the End of the Month called March, the following Representation was presented to the Judges, viz.

"To the Judges of Assize, in the County of Somerset.

"The Representation of the People of God called QUAKERS, in Humility

"SHEWETH,

"THAT we profess Faith in one only God, through our Lord Jesus Christ, whom we worship in his Spirit, according to the Holy Scriptures, and in the Leadings of the same, are taught to love God above all,

"A Representation to the Judges of Assize."
all, and our Neighbours as our selves, and to lead a quiet and peaceable
Life in all Godliness and Honesty: And do own King Charles the Second to
be chief Magistrate of this Kingdom, and other his Dominions, as being
eminently preferred, and brought into the Government thereof, by the
immediate Hand of God: And do still resolve to be subject to him, and
those in Authority under him for Conscience-false, as good Protestant Subjects,
truly deifying to answer the just End of Government, which is for the
subduing of Sin and Vice, and Encouragement of Righteous and Virtue.
Yet notwithstanding we have been, and many of us are still exposed to
such Perils and Sufferings as must inevitably bring many peaceable and
indulgent Families, who deifie the Good of the King and Kingdom, to
utter Ruin and Destruction: and that only for their pure Conferences toward
God, (before whom we must all appear, and give an Account, and receive a
Reward according to the Deeds done in the Body) and that by Laws made
against Papists, or Meetings to plot or contrive Insubventions, under Pretence
of religious Worship, and lewdish Conventicles, which Principles and
Practices we utterly deny and defteet, as our peaceable Department under
many great Sufferings by those formerly in Power, and since also, may suffi-
ciently manifest, some few Particulars of which late Sufferings we have
herewith annexed, presented to your Considerations (not being willing to
intrude upon your Patience) for this End, that as Providence orders your
coming this Circuit to do Justice, you may not be altogether unacquainted
with our Sufferings: but may use your Authority to relieve the Oppressed,
and put a Stop to the cruel Proceedings of our Opprifiers, or at least diff.
countenance such unmerciful Practices, that so may ye may be fuch as
are a Terror to Evil-Doers, and a Praise to them that do well, which is
truly acceptable to the Lord, and therein his Peace and Blessing will be with
you, which is the earnest Desire and Prayer of the innocent suffering People
aforefaid.

John Coate, Rufus Coram,
Joseph Lyte, George Godfrey,
Marmaduke Coate, William Smith,
Vincent Boldy, Elizabeth Smith,
Richard Grabham, Joseph Hembury.
Gilbert Willcomb.

The suffering Cafes of which Persons were annexed to the said Representation: But it doth not appear that the Judges at that Time granted them any
Relief.

On the 11th of the Month called April this Year, two Bayliffs came to the
House of Thomas Smith, of Cudgel, an ancient Yeoman of good Repute, who
had been prosecuted for Tithes, at the Suit of George Dodington Esq; to a Se-
qustration; they entered the House, and seized all his Goods, shutting him and
his Family out of Doors, telling him, that He must go and agree with Esquire
Dodington. The honest Man, knowing that in this Cafe he could not content
to pay any Thing, procured another Dwelling for himself and Family, and
bore the Loss of his Goods with the Meekness and Patience of a true Christian
Sufferer. His Neighbours began to reflect on the Persons who had thus
turned an innocent Man and his Family out of Doors, and those Reflections
came to the Hearing of the Esquire, in whose Name the Suit had been carried
on: He considering the Man's Cafe, to clear himself of the popular Imputa-
tion of Cruelty on this Occasion, generously sent back the Key of the House
by his Servant to the said Thomas Smith, and restored him to the Possession of
all his Goods; his peaceable and quiet Demeanour, under his Sufferings, having
an effectual Reach upon the Prosector, and moving him to commiserate the
Cafe of a Man who gave so convincing a Proof of his being really conscientious.
On the 22d of the Month called May, Christopher Helder was committed to Prison, by Warrant from Justice Hunt, for refusing the Oath of Allegiance, and two Days after, at the Quarter Sessions, had the Oath again tendered him; which he again refusing to take, was recommitted till another Sessions, in order to a Premunire. There were at that Time continued Prisoners at Ilchester, John Allen, of Bridgewater, who had been close confined almost three Years, on a Writ de Excommunicato capitaendo, for not conforming to the National Worship; and John Anderson, who had been there about six Years and nine Months under Sentence of Premunire, for refusing to Swear.

On the 28th of the same Month Henry Walrond, Justice, took the Names of the Persons assembled at Ilminster Meeting, and caufed them to be brought before him the next Day, when he signed the following Warrant to be executed by the Constables of that Town, viz.

"Somerset is.

"Henry Walrond Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace "for the said County.

"To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Ilchester, These.

"Forasmuch as the Persons under-named, being of the Age of 
sixteen Years and upwards, were by me, and in my View, found 
present at an unlawful Meeting, or Conventicle, held in the Dwelling-house 
of a Person unknown in Ilminster in the said County, on Sunday the 28th of 
this Instant May ; and forasmuch as every one of them hath been by me, 
this present Day, required to find Sureties for their personal Appearance at 
the next General Sessions of the Peace, to be held for this County, then and 
there to answer for the same, and in the mean Time to be of the good 
Behaviour, and they, and every one of them, refused to do it.

"These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to will and require you, on 
Sight hereof, to apprehend and convey the Persons under-named unto his 
Majesty's said Goal at Ilchester, and deliver them to the Keeper, who is 
hereby required to receive them into his Custody, and safely keep them 
until the said Sessions, then and there to answer the Premises. Given under 
my Hand and Seal the 29th Day of May, Anno Dom. 1682.

To the Constables of Ilminster, 
These to execute."

"NAMES.

William Rocky, John Croft, Walter Giles, John Chorley, Robert Giles, 
Alexander Key, John Mead, and Joseph Paul, all of Ilminster: Barbonnew 
Aford, and William Wajoby, both of Euckleand Saint-Mary: Francis Wilkins 
and Matthew Page, both of Chard: Richard Slade of Limington: John 
Lambard, Jofias Limbrey, and John Porter, of Thorncomb: Philip Paul of 
Stokehich, John Forde of Hefelborough: John Vokes of Finch-head: Joseph 
Hemery and Nathanael Blanden, of Gregory-Stoke: Gilbert Willicombe of 
Lyghe: Henry Away of North-Curry: David Wyatt and John Fartbing, 
both of Dummett: Joseph Garland and John Tucker, of Comb St. Nicholas: 
Robert Wills and Giles Knight, both of Chiffelborough: Stephen Harsford of 
South-Peterton: And Francis Wilkins of Chillingdon."

It was usual with the said Justice Walrond, being Captain of a Troop, to 
come with his Soldiers, and break up the Meetings with much Violence: 
He would sometimes demand the Fines to be instantly paid upon the Place, 
which because they would not pay, nor, by giving Bonds, put Money for Fines 
into the Hands of his Son-in-Law, who was his Clerk, he sent them to Prison.
In the Month called July, at Bridgewater Sessions, twenty nine of the Persons who had been taken, by Captain Walrond and his Troop, from their Meetings, were brought into Court: Upon hearing their Case the Captain's Warrant was held illegal in committing them to Prison by the Conventicle-Act, which directed Fines and Distresses; wherefore the Captain and his Clerk caused them to be indicted for a Riot: Upon which Indictment they were fined 6s. 8d. each, and ordered to continue in Prison till Payment. One of those so committed was John Wall, whom the Captain had formerly beaten on the Head, without regard to Law or Justice, and he died in Prison a few Months after.

On the 1st Day of the Month called August, the said Justice Walrond issued the following Warrant, viz.

"Somer set is.

"Henry Walrond Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace "for the said County.

"To the Constables of the Hundred of Abdiike and Bullston. To the "Tithingman, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor of Aishill, "and also to John Burnel, These to execute.

"Forasmuch as John Caffe, of Aishill aforesaid, stands convicted, "on Record before me, for being present at an unlawful Meeting, or "Conventicle, in a certain House called Court-ball, in Inminster in the said "County, under Pretence of the Exercite of Religion, in other Manner than "according to the Liturgy of the Church of England is allowed, on Sunday "the 29th of January last past: And forasmuch as I have imposed on him "ten Shillings for his second Offence, and ten Pounds for the Owner of the "said House, being unknown: These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name," to will and require you, on Sight hereof, to levy on the said John Caffe "the said several Sums of ten Shillings, and ten Pounds, by Distresses and Sale "of his Goods and Chattels, and to bring the same to me to be distributed "according to Law. Given under my Hand and Seal the last Day of August, "Anno Domini 1682.

"Henry Walrond."

By Virtue of this Warrant the Officers took by Distresses, four Oxen, an Horse, and Utensils of Huthandry, worth about 30l. And for another Warrant of the like Import, they made a Seizure of Wheat to the Value of 20l.

In the same Month Thomas Coombe, of Gregory-Stoke, had been committed to Prison by Warrant from two Justices, grounded on a Certificate of Conventicle, on a Prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court, for Tithes and Offerings, at the Suit of Henry Owen, Priest of North-Curry.

On the 2d of October, Thomas Martin, of Chilton-Darmer, was sent to Prison by an Attachment out of the Exchequer for Tithes, at the Suit of John Stuckle Priest, who had before taken, out of the said Martin's Fields, more Hay than the Tithe he claimed could amount to.

In November this Year, Goods were taken for Abstinence from the National Worship, from Anne Sheppard, of West-Penyard, Widow, and James Plumley, to the Amount of 2l. 10s.

On the 21st of the same Month, Henry Gundry, of Street, finnish his Testimony against Tithes, by Death in Ilkebefer Goal, after about four Years Imprisonment; as did also on the 10th of December, Gregory Ceely, of North-Curry, about seventy five Years of Age, after about nine Years Imprisonment for the same Testimony; and on the 12th of the same Month, Samuel Sayer, of Barnwell, who had been a Prisoner more than six Years. Thus by abiding faithful unto Death, they gave the utmost Evidence of their Sincerity in the Christian Cause for which they suffered.
Chap. 30. Of the People called Quakers.

On the 16th of December, John Caffee was committed to Prison by an Attachment out of the Exchequer for small Tithes, at the Suit of John Tyes, Vicar of Aylhull.

On the 16th of the Month called January, William Laurence, of Axbridge, being cited to the Arch-Deacon's Court at Wells, for his Absence from the publick Worship, appeared there before Charles Tourley, the Arch-Deacon, and the following Conference past between them, viz.:

Arch-Deacon. Have you been at Church lately?

Laurence. I come not hither to accuse myself.

Arch-Deacon. O! this is the Taylor: Come, we'll send you and your Goose to Ilchester Goal.

Laurence. I neither fear nor care what thou canst do to me: It becomes not an ancient Man as thou art, sitting in the Place of Justice, to deride such as come before thee in this Manner.

Arch-Deacon. Have you taken the Sacrament?

Laurence. What is that? I never read any such Word as Sacrament in the Scripture.

Arch-Deacon. I will tell you what it is: 'Tis the Lord's Supper; the Ordinance of Bread and Wine.

Laurence. I believe thou dost not truly know what the Lord's Supper is.

Arch-Deacon. 'Tis a fine Thing indeed, that we who have been at the University, and studied the Scriptures these forty Years, should be such ignorant foolish Fools as thou makes us to be.

Laurence. I have known those who have had their Education severall Years at Oxford, who have been as very Sots and Miferants as the Nation affords.

Arch-Deacon. How do you know they were educated at Oxford?

Laurence. Because I have had it from their own Mouths, and their Ill-behaviour in their Lives and Conversations has manifested it. By the Fruits the Tree is known.

Upon this the Arch-Deacon appeared in a violent Passio, and Colonel Berkley, of Pill, and two or three others coming in, hailed Laurence by the Shoulders out of the Court, and the Colonel himself dragged him into the Houfe of the Bishop's Chancellor, named John Bailey, a Justice of the Peace; where after many reproachful Words against the Quakers, as that they were Rakes and Enemies to the King, and would kill them all, and such like, they tendred him the Oath of Allegiance, several Priests being present, and urging the Lawfulnes of Swearing; while Laurence infifted on the express Prohibition of Chrift, and the Necessity of Obedience thereto. The Ifue was his Commitment to Prison, and his Continuance there nine Months. His Mittimus was as follows:

"Somerset is.

"Forsmuch as William Laurence, of the Parish of Axbridge in this County, being this Day brought before us, and severall Times tendred the Oath of Allegiance, hath refused to take the fame, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

"These are therefore, in his Majestie's Name, to will and require you, forthwith on Sight hereof, to receive the said William Laurence into your Goal, and him lately keep there until next General Quarter Sessions, to be held for this County, where you are to have him, the said William Laurence, there to be farther dealt with according to Law.

"Given under our Hands and Seals the 16th Day of January, Anno Dom. 1682.

To the Keeper of his Majestie's Goal at Ilchester, or his lawful Deputy there, Thefe.

"Edward Berkley,

"John Bailey."
In this Year also, the Priests, and other Claimers of Tithes, took away in Corn, Hay, Apples, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Clothier, John Carey, John Clothier, Henry Scrafe, Gregory Cely, and Thomas Coombes, to the Value of</td>
<td>£ 27 17 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel Davis and Matthew Manning, of Yeaton</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bullock of Walton, and John Watts of Nennett</td>
<td>3 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Baunton and Edward Perris, of Long-Sutton, and Thomas Smib, of Cheddo</td>
<td>4 19 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£ 38 7 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Christian Temper with which these Sufferers for Religion were ended, appears by the following Extract of a Letter from one of the Prisoners at Ilchester to a Friend in London, viz.

"Dear Friend,

I received — a large Account of Friends Exercises and Sufferings for the Testimony of a good Conscience toward God; and we cannot but sympathize with them in their Sufferings, as we suffer for the same Testimony. Friends that belong to this Prison being about sixty in Number, and so have been for a long Time, expecting that more will be added shortly, as threatened every where: But through all we do feel the good Hand and Power of the Lord with us, which is our Joy and Comfort, and he will thoroughly purge the Floor, and drive the Chaff from the Wheat, and gather his into Everlasting Rest and Peace with himself.

And the God of Heaven keep and preserve us all faithful to the End of our Days, that we may through all Trials come forth as Gold tried in the Fire, and fit for the Master's Use, and to be Vessels of Honour unto God. The Hearts of all Men are in the Hands of the Lord, and he can turn them as the Streams in the South.

"J. ANDERDON."

ANNO 1683. In the first Week of this Year, being the End of the Month called March, the Affizes were held at Taunton, to which Joane Combe, an ancient Widow of Gregory-Stoke, aged about seventy three, who had been committed to Prison by Warrant from John Pytt, High-Sheriff, on a Presentment for not going to Church, was brought in order to her Appearance before the Judges, but when there, was not called into Court. In her Return thence, with the Fatigue of the Journey, which the Infirmity of her Age could not sustaine, she died at Creech, on the first of the Month called April 1683. A virtuous Woman, of a cheerful and patient Disposition, and though weak in Body, strong in Spirit, and entirely resigned to suffer for the Testimony of a good Conscience toward God.

At the same Affizes, the Prisoners represented the State of their Case to the Judges, in Manner following, viz.

"To the Judges of Affize at Taunton, in the County of Somerset.

A grievous Complaint of several People called Quakers, being about sixty in Number, Prisoners and Sufferers, inwardly and outwardly, for the Testimony of their Conscience toward God, at Ilchester in the County aforesaid.

SHE WETH,

That several of them for many Years together, have suffered Bonds and Imprisonments, and many have suffred unto Death, who are taken away from the Evil to come.

And
CHAP. 30. of the People called QUAKERS.

"And many now suffer, some for not Swearing, they being persuaded in their Hearts and Minds to speak the Truth, and do the Truth, and Not to Swear at all, as Christ commanded; and cannot believe any Man’s Meanings and Interpretations, touching his Commands, to dispense therewith, but do believe his Word according to the Scriptures of Truth, as the Lord by his Spirit hath sealed it upon their Hearts and Consciences, which is the true Interpreter.

And some suffer for not paying Tithes and Offerings which were under the Law, which Christ being come, who is the End of the Law and the Prophets, who hath offered himself up in the Eternal Spirit, the one Offering for all, and hath put an End to the Levitical Priesthood, Tithes and Offerings, and hath set up a more Spiritual Worship and Ministry, and freely gives Gifts unto them whom he sends forth for that Work. And there is a Necessity upon such to preach the Gospel; and as they have freely received, they freely give, and communicate of God’s Heavenly Gift given unto them, without any Money and without Price. And we must confess that Christ Jesus is come in the Flesh, and do own his Ministry and Worship that he hath establisht, which is in the Spirit and in the Truth, not in the Oldness of the Letter, but in the Newness of the Spirit, which Worship God accepts.

For which also, and our Meetings to wait upon God, many now suffer by Fines and Imprisonments, and cannot conform to other Ways, Worships, and Religions, than are according to what is written, and the Divine Teachings of God’s Holy and Heavenly Spirit in their Hearts and Consciences, which alone quickneth and enables to offer living Sacrifices and Prayers unto God, which God is well pleased with, and that his Son Christ Jesus should have the Sovereignty and Power over the Hearts and Consciences of People in the Ways and Worship of God, who alone can prepare the Heart for God, who knows the Thoughts and Intents thereof.

And therefore, we having approved our selves, through all our Sufferings, a peaceable People toward the King and his Government, we desire that Liberty which the King hath been pleased to promise and grant to tender Consciences: And that it being for no other Cause that we suffer, but for our Consciences toward God, intending always by the Grace of God (as hitherto we have done) to thaw our selves a People of Peace, and Men that fear God, and honour the King, and bear true Allegiance towards him, as becomes true Christians. And in Order to our Relief and Release out of our Bonds, we beseech you, who are Judges of the Land, to present our Supplications and Requests unto the King, that so the Oppressed may go free, and God’s Blessing may rest upon the King and his Government, which is the Prayer of "The QUAKERS who are Prisoners in Ilchester."

This Representation, however Christian and innocent, had no immediate Effect, though by such Means the Auffcrity of Perfons in Power was sometimes mollified.

On the 4th of the Month called April, Sir Edward Philips, a Justice, being informed of a Meeting at Crewkerne, sent Officers to bring some of the Persons met before him. The Officers went and declared the Assembly to depart, which they were not free to do. Whereupon they desired some of them to go and speak with Sir Edward, and Richard Linneal offered himself to go with them; he being acquainted with the Justice, expostulated the Caffe with him in Behalf of himself and his Friends, who continued their Meeting, the usual Time, and ended it peaceably: But by thus endeavouring to preserve the Liberty of his Friends, he incurred the Loss of his own, and was sent to Prison by a Mittimus in Form as follows, viz.

At Crewkerne Meeting. At Crewkerne Meeting.

Vol. I. 7 T

"Somerset
Somerset £s.

To the Keeper of his Majesty’s Goal at Ilchester. These.

I send you herewith the Body of Richard Lincoln, of Crewthers, who was brought before me by my Order, for being at an unlawful riotous Meeting; and being demanded to give Sureties to answer the fame in the next General Sessions of the Peace, to be helden for this County, and in the mean Time to be of the good Behaviour, hath refused to do the fame. These are therefore, in his Majesty’s Name, to will and require you to receive him into your Goal, and there to detain him until he shall find Sureties as aforesaid, or be otherwise discharged by due Course of Law. Hereof fail not. Given under my Hand and Seal the 4th of April 1683.

Edward Philipps.

On the 11th of the same Month, Christopher Moore, of Tewce, suffered Distress of Goods for Absence from the National Worship: And for the same Cause Henry Lavor had a Book taken from him by one of the Churchwardens, but he returned it again the same Night, declaring, that he could not be easy in his Conscience to detain it, though he had taken it by due Course of Law. In the same Month John Earl, Bishop of Exeter, without any Warrant or legal Authority, took away a Pig out of the Yard of Gabriel Davis, shewing therein an avaricious Mind, unrestrained by any Regard to Law or Justice.

On the 28th of the Month called May, Giles Bale, Keeper of Ilchester Goal, came to a Meeting at Billifpoole, and charged Christopher Holder, then preaching, to desist, but he proceeded without regarding his Charge. After the Meeting was over, Bale (probably before provided with a Warrant) took him and sent him to Prison.

On the 27th of the Month called June, Bailey, the Bishop’s Chancellor, attended by a Rabbite, brake in pieces the Benches and Materials of the Meeting-houfe at Glantonbury, took away the Lock of the Door, and it was said, gave Money to encourage Boys to break the Windows, and do other Mischiefs.

In the next Month, two Informers, one of them Clerk, the other Coachman, to the Lord Sterwel, convicted several of being at a Meeting at Long-Sutton, and procured their Maffer’s Warrant, by which John Bull of Long-Sutton, for a Fine of 10l. 5s. had two fat Oxen taken away worth 17l. which they sold to a Butcher of ill Repute for 15l. for Men of a good Character were not forward to buy them: From Sarah Hurd, of the Same Place, whose Door they broke open, they took Goods worth 5l. They also broke open the Door of Joanna Newell, a poor Widow, and took away Pewter worth 10s. And from William Wilmot they took several Household Goods.

On the 12th of the Month called August, Henry Walrond, a Justice of Peace and Captain of the Militia, came with some of his Soldiers, and a Confible, to the Meeting at Gregory-Stoke, where Jasper Batch was preaching. After some Time he was silent, and they scornfully bid him Go on: He answered, It is not meet to cast Pearls before Swine. Then the Captain took their Names, both Men and Women. He let the Women go, but committed the Men to the Confible’s Custody, except four, viz. William Calbreath, John Powel, John Crocker, and Robert Button, whose Words he took to appear at his House next Day, requiring the Confible to bring the others also thither at the same Time.

Having thus done, his Company fell to breaking the Windows and Window-Shutters, also the Benches, Forms, and other Materials, which with the Doors, they carried to a Green before the Houfe, lit them on Fire, and consumed them to Ashes. The Value of the Spoil made was at least 8l. they fitting by, drinking and carousing while the Fire burned.
The Captain and his Company being gone, and the Constable having no
Lift of the Names of the Persons committed to him, nor any Warrant for
detaining them, they went to their several Homes. Next Day those four, who
had promised to appear, went to the Captain's House, who set one of them
at Liberty, fined William Calibreal and John Powel 10l. 10s. each, and com-
mittcd Robert Button to Prison. The Constable also came, and being afked,
Where his Prisoners were ? answered, that He had no Lift of their Names, nor
Warrant to detain them, and there being many other People present, he could not
distinguish them. Whereupon the Captain obliged him to give Bail to answer
his Neglect at the Seftions, and gave him a Lift of their Names, and a
Warrant to bring them before him, which he unwillingly executed, and within
a few Days brought most of them, whom the Captain committed by the fol-
lowing Mitimusus, viz.

"Somerset is.

"Henry Walrond Esq.; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace

"for the said County.

"To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Ilchester.

"Forasmuch as the Persons under-named were by me, and in
my View, found present at an unlawful Meeting or Conventicle in the
Dwelling-house of a Person unknown, in Gregory-Stoke in the said County,
on Sunday the 12th of this Instant August, and being by me severally required
"to find Sureties for their Appearances at the next Quarter Sessions of the
Peace to be held for the said County, there to answer the same, and in the
mean Time to be of the good Behaviour, have refused so to do: These are
therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to will and require you on Sight hereof,
to convey the said Persons under-named to his Majesty's Goal, and deliver
them to the Keeper aforesaid, who is hereby required to receive them into
his Custody, and safely keep them until the said next Sessions, then and
there to answer the Premisses, if in the mean Time they shall not be de-
levered by due Course of Law. Given under my Hand and Seal the 14th
Day of August, Anne Dom. 1683.

To the Tithing-man of
East-Curry, These.

"Henry Walrond.

"Names.

"George Fackerly, George Fowler, and David Ballam, of North-Petiberton:
"John Knut, John Shobrook, William Chard, and William Chard Jun. of
"Michael-Greene : Hugh Dulburrow of North-Curry: Edward Warier and
"Thomas Parnott, of Middlezey: And William Elliott of Gregory-Stoke.

The Captain obliged the Constable to pay 3l. for the Charge of being
bound-over to the Sessions, and discharging the same. He then ordered John
Brangesell, a Bayliff, forthwith to make Diftresses for the Fines imposed on the
said William Calibreal and John Powel. The Bayliff taking with him some
Officers of North-Curry, broke open Calibreal's Doors, and seized about
twenty Pounds worth of Goods. The Officers, to prevent the Bayliff's farther
Proceedings, undertook to pay the Fines; nevertheless he came afterward, and
took from Powel to the Value of 1l. 4s.

On the 29th of the same Month John Bailey, the Bishop's Chancellor, came
again to Glastenbury Meeting, with Colonel Berkley, took the Names of several
Men assembled, tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and sent them to
Prison by a Mitimus in Form following, viz.

"Somerset
We send you herewithal the Bodies of the several Persons here under-
named, being this Day assembled at Glafon, in the County aforesaid,
under Pretence of joining in a religious Worship, contrary to the Laws and
Statutes of this Realm, and having been by us tendred the Oath of Alle-
giance, which they, and every of them, have refused to take.

These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to will and require you,
immediately on Sight hereof, to receive them into your Custody, and them
there safely keep, till they shall from hence be discharged by due Course of
Law. Hereof fail not at your Peril. Given under our Hands and Seals
the 29th Day of August 1683.

Edward Berkley,
John Bailey.

Names,

John Melford and John Mabfon, of Glafon: Richard Cooper, John Cooper, and
Abraham Clothier, of Shipton-Mallet: John Turner of Meare: Richard Grabham
of Edington: William Halet, Abraham Gundry, and James Clothier, of Street.

In the same Month John Watts, of Nennett, had taken from him, for Tithe
for Charles Sims, Priet of that Parish, eighty one Horse-loads of Wheat
worth 6 l. double as much as he could lawfully claim. About the same Time,
the said Priet and his Servants took from Robert Line ninety Sheaves of Wheat,
the Priet himself throwing down some of them with his own Hands, an Act
too much like that of Eli's Sons, who said, Give it now, or we will take it by
Force. 1 Sam. ii. 16.

In like Manner John Dory, of Batscomb, had his Stacks of Wheat and Oats
pulled down by the Servants of Arthur Hearm, Priet of Blagdon, who carried
them away in what Quantities they pleased.

On the 2d of September was a Meeting at the Houfe of Daniel Holbrook in
Chew, to which came John Helliar, Under-Sheriff of the County, Captain
Tawford and William Higgins of Bristol, with some Bayliffs: Helliar called out,
What do the People here? And ordered them to search John Hipfley for Arms,
saying, He looks like a Rogue, and using other abusive Language. Then he
took their Names, and charged the Bayliffs to secure them, and went away,
saying, he was invited to Dr. Crofs's in Dinner, which Dr. Crofs was the Parfon
of the Parish, at whose Procurement they came. About two Hours after,
he and his Company returned, bringing some of the Parfon's Faggots with
them, and throwing them down at the Meeting-houfe Door, ordered the Houfe
to be set on Fire, to the Terror of the Neighbours: Then coming furiously
into the Houfe, he commanded the Friends to rife from their Seats, which
they not preftmently doing, he ordered the Legs of the Forms to be cut off,
struck John Hipfley, and pluckt him by the Hair of his Head: And one of his
Associates struck Joseph Taylor with an Ax, and cut his Coat through, and bruited
his Flefh, and pulled another Perfon backward by the Hair headlong: Then
they carried out the Forms, and burnt them with the Priet's Wood: Then
Helliar returned into the Meeting, and writ two Miftimus's; a Copy of one of
them is as follows, viz.

Somerset fs.

Herewith send you the Body of a Man, middle Stature, reddifh Hair,
down-looking, about thirty Years of Age, who refufed to difcover his
Christian or Sir-name; of another Man, of very black Hair and Viage,
some Pimpls in his Face, especially in the right Side thereof, who now faith
his Name is John Spear; both the fore-named Perfons being under the
Guife
CHAP. 30. of the People called QUAKERS.

Guise and in the Habit of Quakers: And also the Bodies of Nicholas Allen, Joseph Taylor, Daniel Holbrook, Hugh Croad, James Sterridge, Joseph Wade, James Little, John Watts, James Ford, Richard Walter, John Hisley, Joseph Little, and Richard Greatchead, whom I have this Day arrested, with divers others, in his Majesty's Name, by Virtue of my Office, breaking of his Majesty's Peace in a certain House in the Parish of Chever-magna, within this County, in that they, the Persons afore-named, together with the said other, Persons, to the Number of above forty in the whole, some whereof refused to give their Christian or Sir-names, were unlawfully assembled and congregated together in the said House, in Terror of divorce of his Majesty's Subjects and Lyege People, and in Contempt of and contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, and them you are to receive into your Cuthody, and safely keep in his Majesty's Goal at Ilchester, until they shall thence be delivered by due Course of Law: Whereof you are not to fail at your Peril. Given under the Seal of Office of John Pigott Esq, High-Sheriff of the County aforesaid, this 2d Day of September, Anno Domini 1683.

To Giles Bale, Gent. Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Ilchester.

Another Mittimus of like Form and Date was made, including the Names of Anne Wife of Joseph Taylor, Elizabeth Wife of James Sterridge, Margaret Wife of Richard Greatchead, and Jane his Daughter, Elizabeth Wife of James Little, Mary Daughter of James Cotton, Barbara Blagdon Widow, Mary Page Widow, Jane Wife of George Hanbom, and Elizabeth Wife of Stephen Harley. Upon which Mittimus, sixteen of the Prisoners were carried to Ilchester, on the 8th of September, and after their Journey, about eight at Night, were by the Goaler and his Wife, cast into the Common Goal among Felons, Men and Women together, where they were contrained to lodge on the bare Ground, in a nasty flinking Place, having not a Seat to sit on, nor so much as Straw to lie on: And to prevent any Accommodations being brought to them, the Goaler's Wife kept the Key from the Under-Goaler till the next Day. The Prisoners now brought, with those who were there before for their religious Testimony, made up in Number ninety three; to whom, on the 29th of the same Month, was added Edward Biam, of Shipton-Mallett, committed by Justice Paultet for refusing to pay 3. s. for Abstinence from his Parish-Church.

At the Quarter Sessions, on the 2d of October, the following Bill of Indictment was found by the Grand Jury, viz.

T H E Jurors for our Lord the King do present upon their Oaths, that John Hisley, of Chev-magna in the County of Somerset, Husbandman, Joane his Wife, John Spear of the fame, Nicholas Allen of the fame, Joseph Taylor of the fame, and Anne his Wife, Daniel Holbrook of the fame, Hugh Croad of the fame, James Sterridge of the fame, and Elizabeth his Wife, Joseph Wade of the fame, Richard Greatchead of the fame, and Margery his Wife, and Jane his Daughter, Joseph Little of the fame, and Elizabeth his Wife, John Watts of the fame, John Ford of the fame, Hofer Wife of Robert Viccarice, Elizabeth Wife of Richard Viccarice, Barbara Blagdon, Mary Cotton, Mary Page, Elizabeth Wife of Joseph Hartley, and Joane Wife of George Hanbom, the 2d Day of September, in the thirty fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, with divers other Persons, to the Number of forty Persons in the Whole, with Force and Arms at Chever-magna aforeaid, in the County aforeaid, riotously, riotously, seditionously, tumultuously, and unlawfully, did gather and assemble themselves together to disturb the Peace of our Lord the King, under Colour of exercising the Act of religious Worship, otherwise than by the Law of this Kingdom in the said Kingdom is established, in great Terror of the People of our Sovereign Lord the King, and in Contempt of our Sovereign Lord Vol. I.

the
Thus under Colour of Law, were religious and peaceable Assemblies proscribed as riotous, and Persons devoutly and quietly met to worship God, were indicted as Authors of that Riot and Turmoil which was made by those who molested and abused them. The Trial of the Persons so indicted was deferred, and they continued Prisoners till another Session.

For a Meeting in the House of Abraham Clothier, of Shipston-Malmet, Edward Blinman was fined 10l. and had taken from him a Rick of Hay worth 16l. before which, the Officers broke open his Door, and took several Goods, to the Value of 3l. 17s.

For the same Meeting were also taken from Jonas Nicholas, two Cows and three Ricks of Hay, worth 15l. And from Thomas Heath, Joseph Miller, the Widow Plumley, Grace Witting, Benjamin Feere, Nathanael Bryan, Joane Bryan, and John Gars, Goods worth 4l. 16s.

For the same Meeting William Norman was fined, and John White had his Bed and Bed-clothes taken from him.

For a Meeting held on the 14th of October, at the House of Richard Newel in Long-Sutton, Henry Maher, Edith Sameway, and Margaret Board, all of Somerton, were committed to Prison by Warrant from the Lord Stowell and Sir Edward Phillips, dated the 26th of the same Month. And on the 30th of that Month, John Peddle, of Somerton, was sent to Goal by the Lord Stowell's Warrant for 3s. Fine, for Absence from the National Worship.

On the 11th of November was a Meeting at the House of Mary Sayer Widow, in Kewstoke Parish: The Meeting being done, and the People going out, two Informers came and took some of their Names, and then went to the Justices, viz. Sir John Smith, Edward Gorge, and John Pigott, and swore that there was preaching and praying in the Meeting, and that the Woman that preached made her Escape; and that a Person was there who was not: They also misook the Name of the Parish where the Meeting was. Of all this Falsehood and Error of the Informers the Justices were told, and assured that the Meeting was wholly silent, and had no Preaching in it. Nevertheless, they proceeded upon the Informers Evidence, saying, They were the King's Witnesses, and granted their Warrant for Distress, by which were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Mary Sayer, Goods worth</th>
<th>23</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edmund Chapell, a Yoke of Oxen worth</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Avery, William Amelbury, John Hucker, and Mary May, Goods worth</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>51</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the same Day, Jasper Batt was taken preaching at a Meeting in Gregory-Stoke; and was next Day, together with twelve others of that Assembly, sent to Prison by the following Mittimus, viz.

"Somerset is.

"Henry Walrond Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County.

"To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Ilchester.

Farasmuch as it appears unto me, that the Persons under-named were present at an unlawful Meeting, or Convention, in the Dwelling-house of a Person unknown, in Gregory-Stoke in the said County, on Sunday the
CHAP. 30. of the People called QUAKERS.

the 11th Day of this Instant November, and they being severally required by me, to find Sureties for their personal Appearance at the next general Quarter Sessions, to be holden for this County, then and there to answer the same, and in the mean Time to be of the good Behaviour, which they refused to do. These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to will and require you, immediately on Sight hereof, to apprehend the Persons here under-named, and convey them to his Majesty's said Goal at Icheforth, and deliver them to the Keeper aforesaid, who is hereby required to take them into his Custody, and safely keep them until the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County, then and there to answer the Premises, if in the mean Time they shall not be otherwise delivered by due Course of Law. Given under my Hand and Seal the 12th Day of November, Anno Domini 1683.

To the Constables of the Hundred of North-Curry, and Tithe-man of East-Curry, and to either of them, To bee executed.

"NAMES,


Accordingly they were all carried to Prison, except Calbreath and Powel, who, after the "Mittimus" made, had Liberty granted till Sessions. A particular Account of this Commitment, and of a Seizure of the said Jasper Ball, is given in the following Extract of a Letter from him to George Fox, viz.

Icheffer, the 23d of the Ninth Month 1683.

"Friends Sufferings are pretty great, and many Prisoners, and many more likely to come, who are engaged to appear at the next Quarter Sessions. As for my own Particular, the first Day of this Month, some Officers came to my House with a Warrant from him whom they call Sir Edward Philips, on a Certificate from the Magistrates of Weymouth, for 20l. for a Meeting there in the fifth Month past, and, in the Night-time, they took away all our Bedding, and some Clothes, two Beds and Bed-clothes of Friends that were Prisoners, who left it there, the House being near the Goal, with some Bedding also of our Land-lords: In all they took six Beds, twelve or thirteen Pillows, with Sheets, Coverlets, Blankets, Bolsters, Pillowers, and Warming-pan, with other Things, to the Value of about 25l. and utterly refused the Return of that which was not ours, and we hear, have sold it for about 6l. 10s. That Night my dear Wife lay on the Ground by the Fire, with some Straw under her Head; nor can we with Safety receive or keep any Goods or Bedding in our House, not knowing but they will take it away. And on the 11th of this Month, I and other Friends were taken at Gregory-Stoke Meeting by Henry Walrond's Company, a Captain and Justice, so-called, and thirteen of us committed to Goal by him the next Day, for an unlawful Meeting or Conventicle, unto Sessions, two of them had Liberty till then. Eleven of us are Prisoners in the Common Goal; in that Room are twenty one in all. We are already one Hundred and seven Prisoners on Truth's Account. We are kept close there, where the Felons must come to the House of Office: But this Day and Yester-day I have had some Liberty to come to my House, which is in a Stone's Calfe of the Goal, but lodge there at Night; and my Wife also, having a Bed and Furniture lent us by my Son Batt..."
A Collection of the Sufferings

1683.

To Mr. Comber,
for truly.

IT ORASMUCH as I was able to preserve my Imprisonment I truly rejoice, having this Testimony from the Lord, that I have not been fearful or foolish in the Lord's Work since he called me into his Vineyard, and gave me Liberty, which he alone preferred, for I was long thirsted after as a capital Offender, and doubles a severe Punishment intended, they say Banishment; but in the Lord's Power I am over it all, it being my earnest Prayer to the Lord, that in all, my Heart may be kept open to receive his Counsel, and be faithful therein, and that none of my Testimony may fall to the Ground; but whatsoever it may be, I may be preferred faithful to the End. Friends, Prisoners, lodging in the Town, have Liberty to meet all in the Common Goal: Our Meetings are precious, and good Unity is among us. I remain, ever desiring to be accounted worthy to be a Labourer and Traveller in the Gospel, Kingdom, and Patience of Jesus Christ.

Jasper Batt.

On the 15th of November, seventeen Perfons were sent by Captain Walron to Prison, from a Meeting at Ilminster, namely, Robert French, John Lombard, John Long, Walter Giles, William Stacey, John Rich, Daniel Houe, Giles Knight, William Watts, Sarah Osborne, Anne Collier, Susanna Garland, Elizabeth Ford, Anne Limbry, Elizabeth Limbry, Mary Sprake, and Edith Coate.

On the 30th of the same Month, the Officers of North-Curry came to the House of Dorothy Husfon Widow, with a Warrant from Captain Walron, to levy 20l. 15s. for her being at two Meetings: Finding little Goods in her House, they took an Heifer, which they sold for 40s. They represented her Caffe to the Justice, and two of her Children, not of her Peruation, interposing, paid the Justice 8l. more, and so the Affair was compounded.

On the 11th of December, Thomas Coonbe, of Gregory-Stoke, for Meetings, had two Oxen taken from him worth 11l.

On the roth of the same Month, the following Warrant was put in Execution, viz.

"Somerset fs.

"Henry Walron Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County:

"To the Constables of the Hundred of Abdyke and Bullston; to the Tithingman, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor of Whit-Lackington and Broadway; and also to John Brangwell Gent. These to execute.

F orasmuch as Walter Buls, late of Whit-Lackington, Worsted-Comber, stands convicted before me upon Record, for being present at an unlawful Meeting, or Convient, in the Dwelling-houfe of a Person unknown,
unknown, in Gregory-Stoke in the said County, on Sunday the 12th Day of 
February, in the Year of our Lord 1683, under Pretence of the Exercise of 
Religion, in other Manner than according to the Liturgy of the Church of 
England is allowed. And forasmuch as I have thought fit to impose upon 
him the Sum of 10s. for his second Offence, and the Sum of 10l. more for 
the Offences of forty other Persons present at the said Conventicle: These 
are therefore to require you, and every one of you, on Sight hereof, to levy 
the said Sums of ten Shillings and ten Pounds, by Diffreis and Sale of his 
Goods and Chattels: And hereof fail not on Pain of forfeiting five Pounds 
a piece according to the Statute. Given under my Hand and Seal the 21st 
Day of November, Anne Domini 1683.

"Henry Walrond."

With this Warrant Brangwell, who was one of Walrond's Troop, and others, 
came to the House of Walter Bult, who was then in Prison, seized and carried 
away some of his Goods, and continued there till next Day in the Evening, 
carousing and drinking till they had wasted almost an Hoghead of Cyder. 
They carried a Rick of Hay to a neighbouring Alehouse, having first troden 
some of it in the Snow. They also took away two Hogheads of Cyder, 
which, with other Things, and the Spoil they made, amounted to the Value 
of 17l. 10s.

The Patience and Innocence of this suffering People was at this Time so 
remarkable, that their Adversaries would sometimes make a very unjustifiable 
Use of it; of which we have the following Inftances, in the Conduct of the 
Wife of John Earl, Priest of Teaton, who with her Servant-maid and a Boy, 
came to the Houfe of George Allen, he being from Home, searched about from 
Room to Room till they found the Cheefe-Chamber, the Lock of which they 
picked, and went in and carried away twelve Cheefs worth 20s. In the fame 
Manner also, they went into the Houfe of Gabriel Davis, and took away Cheefs 
worth 15s. In such lawles Proceedings they thought they might be secure, 
having to do with a People whom they perceived, in the Caufe of Religion, 
unwilling to avenge themselves by having Recourfe to Law.

At the Quarter Sessions at Brewton, in the Month called January, the fol- 
lowing Paper was presented, and read in open Court, viz.

"To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Somerset, at the 
General Quarter Sessions at Brewton, the 15th of the Eleventh 
Month called January 1683.

The Representation of diverse of the People of God called Quakers, in Humility

"That we are more than an Hundred of us Sufferers, above four- 
score being concerned to appear at this Sessions as Criminals, charged 
for the Breach of our Duty to God and the King. In Relation to God, 
our peaceable Meetings to worship him in Spirit and in Truth, are accused 
to be riotous Assemblies and seditious Conventicles, and our not conforming 
to those Worshipps we have no Faith in (and therefore were sinful for us to 
refuse) is called wilful and oblitinate Transgression, and if we should for 
Fear of Sufferings conform, we must incur the Censure of gross Hypo-
crites from God and Man. And in Relation to the King, because: we cannot 
swear Allegiance; all which is only for Conscience-fake, in Obedience to 
the Command of Christ Jesus, for we own King Charles the Second, to be 
King and chief Magiftrate of this and all other his Kingdoms and Dominions, 
that he was so eminently preferred and delivered in many Perils and Troubles; 
and by the mighty Hand of God restored to his Government, as former 
Ages can hardly parallel, and also from the severall Plots and Contrivances
Vol. I.

7 X"
...against him since. That we have, and do resolve in the Lord's Fear, to perform faithful Allegiance to him, as becomes true Protestant Subjects.

That we utterly deny the Pope, with all his false Doctrines and Retinue, Root and Branch.

And though the King was pleased to declare a Liberty to tender Consciences, so such as disturbed not the Peace of the Kingdom, and promised the same in the Word of a King, yet we are daily thus exposed to suffer, severall of our Wives and Children being left as Widows and Fatherless, whose Subsistence depended much on their Husbands and Fathers Labour, of which, in great Measure, they are deprived: And many of us also, our Goods extremely wasted and spoiled by some Persons (as we have just Caufe to think) who more regard their own Avarice, Indigence, or Envvy, than God, the King, the Laws, or the Poor; by all which the Everlasting God, the King, and Magistracy in general, is greatly dishonoured, and many honest and indiuftrious Families in Danger to be ruined, and all this, because we dare not sin against God: So that we cannot enjoy our Liberty and Eftates, unlefs we make Shipwreck of a good Conscience, and lose our Peace with God, and the Evidence of Everlasting Life hereafter, which is of more Value than all the World.

These Things in brief we have laid before you, and the Lord incline your Hearts to love and shew Mercy, to relieve the Opprefled, and according to your Power, set the Captives at Liberty. And in this God, who delights in Mercy, will be honoured, and ye from him receive a Blessing, For the Merciful shall obtain Mercy; which is the earnest Desire and Prayer of the People abovefaid, who are

"The Lord's afflicted People, the King's faithful Subjects, and real Well-wishers to your present and future Happiness."

The reading of this Representation seemed to have some Influence inclining the Court to Moderation, as appeared by their Proceedings; for though Bishop Mews sat on the Bench, and endeavoured to increafe the Justices against them, and Brangwell before mentioned, came thither on purpose to indite and swear against them, yet the Determination of the Lord Fitzharding, and others of the Justices, was favourable, for they had heard the Cry of the People, and especially of the Poor, complaining that they were like to perish for Want, being deftitute of Employment, fo many Tradesmen, who used to employ them, being shut up in Prison. At this Sessions the Persons aforesaid, taken at Chev Meeting, were indicted, the Sheriff had returned a Jury of the Neighbours to try them, but they were put by, and another Jury sworn, who yet brought them in Not Guilty. Bishop Mews got them sent out again, and Helliar and his Man gave Evidence against them, so that at length they were brought in Guilty of an unlawful Assembly, but not of a Riot, so that they were only fined 5s. each, and discharged of their Imprisonment. Those who had been taken at Glaflonbury, Stoke, and Ilmifler Meetings, were also called over, and discharged; except Jasper Bait, who was remanded to Prison for refusing to Swear. John Clothier and Ricbard Warre, Prisoners for not Swearing, were also discharged. Mary, Wife of Jonathan Allen, of Creech, Francis Brayne and Richard Hand, of Wivelcomb, who had their Liberty upon Promise of appearing at Sessions, came accordingly, and were discharged; as were also, John White and John Hyatt, of Shipston-Mallett, and Robert Banton, Robert Gee, John Bull, and Joseph Gaylard, of Long-Sutton, who appeared on their Recognizances. So that the Number of those discharged at this Sessions, was in all eighty three.

Christopher Moore, of Tewcil, being bound over to the Sessions by William Helliar, Justice, on the Oath of Dyer, an Informer, for being at a Meeting, where he was not, appeared; and was indicted by Dr. Dodsworth, a Physician, but a loose Liver: Dyer swore to the Indictment, and Christopher refusing to give Bail to travel it at another Sessions, was committed to Prison.
CHAP. 30. of the People called QUAKERS.

On the 7th of the Month called February, Edmund Chappel, of Worb, was again committed to Prison, at the Suit of Samuel Willan, Priest of Welton and Kewstoke, who when they were discharging on the Subject of Tithes, and could not maintain his Plea for them, plainly told Edmund, that he would answer him with a Goal, which accordingly he did.

On the 26th, Marrnaduke Coate and Francis Scott were sent to Prison by Attachment out of the Exchequer for Tithes, at the Suit of Robert Banbury, Improver: And in the same Month John Peddle, of Somerton, was also imprisoned on an Attachment for Tithes, at the Suit of Priest Welferdale.

In this Year also, were taken for Tithes of Corn, Peafe, Wool, &c.

From Samuel Hipsley, John Davis, and George Allen, of Yeaton, to the Value of
Henry Moore and Richard Thomas, of Backwell
John Cary and Samuel Clothier, of Ailford
Henry Scrace and John Clothier, of Easf-Liddiford
Abraham Gundry, Jonathan Tucker, Richard Brune, Anne Gundry, Henry Clothier, and Mary Stewar, of Street
John Bullock of Walton
Edward Perris, Robert Baunt, John Ballam, and Robert Gee, of Long-Sutton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Hipsley, John Davis, and George Allen</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Moore and Richard Thomas of Backwell</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cary and Samuel Clothier of Ailford</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Scrace and John Clothier of Easf-Liddiford</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Gundry, Jonathan Tucker, Richard Brune, Anne Gundry, Henry Clothier, and Mary Stewar of Street</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bullock of Walton</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Perris, Robert Baunt, John Ballam, and Robert Gee, of Long-Sutton</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the 18th of the Month called March, John Clothier was again committed to Prison for Absence from the National Worship: About which Time Giles Bale, Keeper of Ilkeftor Goal, going out of his Office, discharged two and thirty more of the People called Quakers, whom he had detained for Fees. So that the Number of them remaining in that Prison was now about thirty.

It happened about this Time that Vincent Boldy and Anne his Wife, were engaged to defend themselves at Law against some Persons who would have deprived them of their just Rights. But their Adversaries, to prevent their doing, procured their Prosecution for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, and by that Means got them both close confined in Prison. Thus were the Laws perverted to the grievous Oppression of innocent Persons.

We shall close the Account of this Year with a remarkable Case of one Thomas Marner, of Street, who, when taken at a Meeting, had the Oath of Allegiance tendered him, which, through Fear of Imprisonment, the Threats of the Justices, and Persecution of a Priest and others present, he took: His doing quickly gave him very great Disquiet and Trouble of Mind, so that he could not rest till he had voluntarily writ and published a Recantation of what he had done; a Copy of which he delivered to John Bailey, the Bishop's Chancellor, being as follows, viz.

"T HIS is to all whom it may concern, the Condition that I am in, to hear and read: That I am unsatisfied in what I have done concerning the Oath, which hath wounded my Conscience, and burdened my Spirit, and disquieted my Soul, that I am under a great Affliction and heavy Burden, and pressed down in the Consideration, and Weight, and Grief of this Sin, in breaking the Command of God. I do acknowledge and confess, that I am from my Heart, grieved and sorry for it: That I do abhor and lament the Day in which I did do it, and do confess before God and Man, that I am a wretched and sinful Man for it: I do pray and desire that God would give me true Repentance for it, and in his free Mercy pardon me in this my great Time of Need of his Help, in his free Love and Favour to save me, and give me a Deliverance for me in Time of Want and Necessity.

"THOMAS MARNER." Thus
Thus through Weakness and Fear this Man was led into Transgression, and thereby loft that Peace of Mind which he formerly had; but through the Mercy of God, and unfeigned Repentance, was again restored to Integrity and Faithfulness in this Branch of his Christian Testimony.

ANNO 1684. On the 8th of the Month called April, Sarah Hurst, John Bull, and John Ballam, all of Long Sutton, were committed to Prison on a Qui tam Writ, for 20l. per Month, for not coming to Church.

On the same Day the Quarter Sessions began at Ilchester, when the following Paper was presented, viz.

"To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Somerset.

"Diverse of the People of God called Quakers, in Humility

"Shew,

That in Sincerity we own your Moderation the last Quarter Sessions, in relieving many of the People aforesaid, and do truly desire the Lord to reward you for the same. That many of us are yet exposed to great Sufferings, only concerning the Law of our God, because we cannot conform to those Worships we have no Faith in, and for not swearing Allegiance to King Charles the Second, which we must still affirm in Obedience to Christ Jesus, whom we for ever own as the Head and Lawgiver of his Church, and therefore ought to worship in Spirit and in Truth, as he hath ordained, and he is King of Kings, by whom Kings reign, and that all Power in Heaven and Earth is given to him, who is able to save and to destroy, and cast Body and Soul into Hell: Therefore we fear to disobey him. Yet still we own, as always we have, King Charles the Second to be King of this and other his Kingdoms, that he was even miraculously restored and delivered, and that we are obliged, and do resolve, in the Power of God, to perform faithful Allegiance to him accordingly:

And yet, if we should Swear, to avoid Suffering, we believe that ye your selves would judge us but Hypocrites therein, and so have the more Cause to fulfil us.

We therefore intreat you, let it not be a light Thing unto you, to require that of us, and punish us for not obeying, which in doing of, we must make Shipwreck of Faith and a good Conscience, and lose our Peace with God. And what Good then will our Lives do us? Or what Benefit to the King, or any of those in Authority under him to see our Ruin? We ever desire to live in a Sense, that you and we must die and come to Judgment before that God, who is no Respecter of Persons, to whom we commit our Cause, our selves, and all we have, ever revolving, by his Grace, to continue faithful to him, the King, and all Men, desiring to lead the Remainder of our Lives in all Godliness and Honesty, really withing your Welfare and Prosperity every Way."

At this Sessions Christopher Moore, committed from the last Sessions for not traversing, was brought to Trial, and acquitted: And Dyer, the Informer, who swore against him, was indicted for Perjury, but through the Management of the Clerk of the Peace, the Bill was wrong laid, and the Grand Jury returned it Ignoramus.

Also Jasper Batt, Christopher Devonshire, and John Hipsey, were brought forth, and indicted for refusing the Oath of Allegiance, then again tended them in Court.

Jasper Batt being asked, Whether he was Guilty or Not Guilty? answered, That he did refuse to Swear only in Obedience to the Command of Christ Jesus, that he owned King Charles to be King, and did resolve to perform Allegiance to him accordingly, and was Not Guilty in Manner and Form as indicted, for he did not refuse to take the Oath maliciously, but conscientiously.

The
The Court said, The Law required him to Suffer; and Sir Edward Phillips, the Chairman, advised him to consider the Danger of refusing, telling him, that he would incur a Premunire, he committed to Prison during Life, forfeit his Estate to the King, and be out of his Protection: Or to that Effect. Jaffer Baff replied, That he had considered the Court, that he had a Soul to be faved that was of more Value than all that, and he was resolved not to make Shipwreck of it, nor to lose his Peace with God; adding, The Will of the Lord be done.

Then the Court asked John Hipfley and Christopher Devonshire, whether they were Guilty or Not Guilty. To which they answered, That they were tried at Brecon Sessions, and there sentenced to pay 5l. or be committed to the Houte of Correction for three Months, which Time was near expiring, and that now they reasonably expected to be fet at Liberty.

The Court took no Notice of that, but infifted on their pleading Guilty or Not Guilty.

They answered to the fame Effect as Jaffer Baff had done. So they were taken away, and had no farther Trial; nor was any Judgment in their Hearing given against them in Court, but they were let back, and recorded on the Calendar as premunired.

On the 2nd of the fame Month, John Alloway and Francis Hand were committed to Prison by the following Warrant, viz.

"Somerset Js.

"To the Constables and Tithing-men of Wivelscomb in this County, There to execute.

"Forasmuch as John Alloway and Francis Hand, of Wivelscomb aforeaid, stand preferred upon Oath by the Churchwardens, Overseers for the Poor, and other Officers of the Parish of Wivelscomb aforeaid, for obliquely refusing to come to their Parish-Church aforeaid, to hear Divine Service, according to the Form of the Statute in that Cafe made and provided: And forasmuch as they refuse to give good Security for their personal Appearance at the next General Sessions of the Peace, to be held for this County, then and there to answer the Premises: These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to will and require you the said Constables and Tithing-men, or some, or one of you, forthwith to take the Bodies of the aforesaid John Alloway and Francis Hand, and them safely convey to the Common Goal for the County aforeaid, and them there to deliver to the Keeper of the fame, together with this Precept; commanding also you the said Keeper, to receive them into your Custody, and them therein safely to keep, until they shall be from thence delivered by due Course of Law: And hereof fail you not at your Perils. Given under our Hands and Seals this 21st Day of April, Anno regni Regis Caroli secundum 36o Annoq. Dom. 1684.

"John Sanford,

"Ferrers Grisley."

Accordingly they were conveyed to Prison, and detained there till the next Quarter Sessions, and then discharged.

On the 6th of the next Month called July, some Persons being met together early at Milcorton before the rest of their Friends were come, some Constables that up in the Meeting-house, and kept them under a Guard all Night. Early next Morning Julice Grisley came, and made out the following Mitimus, viz.
"Somerset fs.

"To the Constables and Tithing-man of Milverton, and to the
"Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Ilchester, or to his sufficient
"Deputy there, To be executed.

"FORASMUCH as it appears to me by the Oaths of several Persons,
viz. George Ferris and Abraham Ruley, of Milverton aforesaid, Constable
and Tithing-man there, together with the Constable of the Hundred of
Milverton aforesaid, that they did upon Sunday last find the several Persons,
"herein under-named, unlawfully and riotously assembled together, in the
House of Thomas Upham in Milverton aforesaid, under Pretence of religious
Worship, contrary to a late Act of Parliament, intituled, An Act to prevent
and suppress seditious Conventicles: And forasmuch as they refuse to give
"good Security for their personal Appearance at the next General Sessions of
the Peace for the said County. These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name,
to will and require you the said Constable and Tithing-man, or some of
you, upon Sight hereof, to take the Bodies of the Persons here under-
named, and them safely convey to the Common Goal of Ilchester aforesaid,
and them there deliver to the Keeper of the same, together with this Pre-
cept; commanding also you the said Keeper to receive them into your
Custody, and them therein safely to keep, until they be from thence de-
livered by due Course and Order of Law: And hereof fail you not at your
Perils, given under my Hand and Seal this 7th Day of July, Anno Regis
Caroli secundi 36° Annoq; Dom. 1684.

"Ferrers Grisley.

"NAMES,

"John Greedy, of Wiveliscum in the said County, Carpenter: James Salter,
"Apprentice to John Alleyway of the same: Joseph Pearce, of Milverton store-
fald, Hoifer: Thomas Langwell, of Bathe-Aiton in the said County, Wool-
comber:

"N. B. John Greedy hath put in Bail to appear at Sessions."

The other three were conveyed to Prison, where they were discharged at
the Sessions on the 15th of the same Month: But one of them, Joseph Pearce,
was again sent to Goal about a Formight after, by the same Justice, for being
absent from the National Worship.

On the 14th of the same Month Thomas Bibley, and others, were sent to Goal
by a Mittimus in Form following, viz.

"Somerset fs.

I send you herewithal the Bodies of the Persons under-named, for that
they stand convicted on Oath before me, and by their own Confession,
for being at an unlawful Meeting, or Conventicle, in the Parish of Creech-
berne, the 4th Day of June last: And for want of Sureties for their personal
Appearance at the next Assizes, to be held for this County, then and there
to answer the Premises. These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to
will and require you, on Sight hereof, to receive the said Persons into your
Custody, and them safely keep, until they shall be delivered by due Course
of Law. Given under my Hand and Seal this 14th Day of July 1684.

To the Keeper of his Majesty's
Goal at Ilchester, To be.

"W. Helliar.

"NAMES,

"Thomas Bibley, Joane Cogagan, Anne, the Wife of Thomas King, Hannab
"Seawood."
CHAP. 30. of the People called QUAKERS.

On the same Day Giles Knight, being cited to the Bishop's Court at Wells, appeared there, and was questioned about his Absence from Church, and not receiving the Sacrament. At length they sent him to the Bishop, who, with his Chancellor and Colonel Berkley, tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and upon his Refusal to Swear, sent him to Goal. His Mitimus was thus, viz.

"Somerset fs.

To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Ilchester, or his lawful Deputy there, Thee.

We herewith do send you the Body of Giles Knight, of the Parish of Chasselborough in the County aforesaid, who being brought before us this Day, and being there required to take the Oath of Allegiance, (the time being legally tendered him) hath refused to do: These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to will and require you, immediately on Sight hereof, to receive the said Giles Knight into your said Goal, and him there safely keep, until he shall be thence delivered by due Course of Law: And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given under our Hands and Seals the 14th Day of July, Anno Domini 1684.

"P. Bath and Wells,
"Ed. Berkley,
"John Bailey."

About this Time Philip Allen and Francis Shepherd, of Taunton, coming from a Meeting, were met by Stephen Timewell, a Justice of that Town, who obliged them to go before the Mayor and other Officers there, who, upon their Refusal to take the Oath of Allegiance, committed them to Prison, where they were detained three Weeks.

On the 15th of the Month called July, came on the Sessions at Bridgewater, where the Justices were presented with the following Paper, viz.

"Because of the Continuation and Increase of our Sufferings, we thus spread our Complaints before you. We pray you, let the Oppression of the Poor be regarded by you, and that not your Ear at the Cry of the Oppressed. You are the Men, under God, to whom we make our Addresses, and from whom we might expect Relief and Deliverance, and are not without Encouragement herein, having in Remembrance, with thankful Acknowledgment, that Justice and Mercy ye extended to some of us at the late Sessions at Brenton. Oh, let the Bowels of Compassion be still kept open to a suffering innocent People, and let not those Laws made against Papists Recusants, be thus severely prosecuted against Protestant Difenters, nor let those Laws made against tedious Conventicles and riotous Assemblies, be stretched forth against the peaceable Worshippers of God in Spirit and in Truth, much less strained beyond the Letter thereof. For we do not understand how a Meeting of three, a Boy under sixteen Years of Age, and a Girl, only to worship God, can reasonably be supposed to be a tedious Conventicle, or riotous, or an unlawful Assembly to the Terror of the King's People, unless by such as fear where no Fear is. We are truly a tender conscientious People, that desire to live in the Fear of God, and keep a Conscience void of Offence in the Sight both of God and Man. Give us leave to present to your View those noble Writings of King Charles the First, to his Son our present King, viz. In point of true Concessions Tendered, I have declared how little I desire my Laws and Scepter should intermixture of God's Sovereignty, who only is the King of Men's Consciences. And again, in his Advice to his said Son, viz. Your Prerogative is best known and exercised."

Mittimus of G. Knight.
At that Quarter Sessions the Justices seemed to have an Ear open to the just Complaint of this People, and appeared so far favourable, as to discharge several of those who had been lately committed.

At the Assizes at Wells, on the 5th of the Month called August, the Case of the Prisoners in that County was more at large represented to the Judges in Writing, as follows, viz.

"To the Judges appointed to hold Assizes and Goal-Delivery in the Western-Circuit.

"Diverse true Protestant Christians, and loyal Subjects, called Quakers; in Humility.

"SHEW,

THAT though we worship not in that Way which is commonly practised in this Kingdom, and do worship God in that Way which many call and account Heresy; yet both upon a conscientious Account, having not Faith in the Former, and therefore were Sin for us to practice; yet approve of that which is good; and the Spirit of Truth being come, which we have received, are taught by it to pray and worship God. And being fully persuaded, that it is an indispensible Duty that Christ Jesus requires of us (who is only King of Men's Consciences) to perform the Latter, and would be likewise Sin for us to omit, desiring to lead our Conversation in all Godliness and Honesty. And that we have and still do own King Charles the Second to be King, and chief Magistrate of this and other his Kingdoms and Dominions, who was preferred, restored, and placed in his Government by the Hand of the Great God, who rules in the Kingdoms of Men. And what other Power could thus have wrought Deliverance for him? And that we have always, and do resolve to yield and perform faithful Allegiance to him, as becomes true Christians and Men fearing God, though we cannot swear it, and only because Christ commands not to swear at all. And the Apostle James, who well knew the Mind of his Lord and Master, faith, Above all Things, Brethren, Swear not. That all Plottings, Seditions, and Contrivings against him, be it by the Pope, his Party, or any others, with their false Doctrines, and superstitious Ways and Worships, we utterly deny and abhor, as our innocent and peaceable Conversations have, and we hope ever shall, by the Grace of God, witness for us: And therefore why should not we claim the Benefit of our King's gracious Promises to truly tender conscientious People, we having never forfeited our Right thenceunto, and which he promised us on the Word of a King? Why should

"The People of God, (as is well known unto him) and true and loyal Subjects to the King,

"Quakers."
should we be punished for abstaining from those Worships, that we should manifest our selves but Hypocrites to frequent, being otherwise persecuted of God? Why should our peaceable Meetings, only in Reality to worship God in Spirit and in Truth, be rendred and punished as riotous Assemblies, and factious Conventicles, while nothing acted or done that hath the least Tendency that Way? And why should not we have the Enjoyment of our Liberty, Relations, and other outward Comforts, unless we break our Peace with God, and make Shipwreck of a good Conscience, and so lose Everlasting Life? What Pleasure or Advantage can it be for the King, or those in Authority under him, to see many indulgent Families exposed to Ruin, many of our Wives left as Widows, and Children as Fatherless, and several poor Widows also exposed to Prisons and Spoiling of Goods, and left mourning in Defolation, without Comfort, other than what the merciful Hand of God affords them in their Afflictions.

We humbly pray you, let these Things be seriously considered by you, let your Ear be open to the Cry of the Oppressed, and Sighing of the Prisoners, and let the Caufe of the Widows and Fatherless in true Judgment come before you: Let envious and ignorant Prefiders, and mercenary Informers and Persecutors be discomtendenced by you, as we hope you are so minded, being Judges of the Land: Let the Sword of Justice, which God hath put into your Hands, be exercised for the Punishment of evil Doers, and Praise of them that do well.

A particular Account of the Sufferers, now Prisoners in Hchesfer, is here presented to your View: And we in Humility intreat you to use your Power for the Relief of those that suffer for Conscience-fake; for a wounded Conscience who can bear, who can heal? And farther, we intreat you to present our Sufferings before the King, who hath been pleased thus formerly to expre his himself, That he would not have it in any Man's Power to charge him with the Brea of his Word. The which we hope he still purposeth to perform by his renewed Acts of Mercy, Favour, and Indulgence towards us, who truly are a peaceable conscientious People that fear God, and honour the King. The Lord guide you in Judgment, and give you Understanding to judge rightly, that so you may be truly honourable here, and everlastingly happy hereafter.

Which is the Prayer of us who are true Protestants, and Sufferers for the Testimony of a good Conscience, as is well known unto God, who is the Searcher of all Hearts.

For Fines for Meeting: Thomas Sibley, Anne King, Joane Coggan, and Hannah Seawood.


Under Sentence of Preston: Richard Graham, Jasper Batt, John Hipley, Christopher Devonshire, John Anderdon, Christopher Holder, and Rufus Cowan.


Christopher Lodge, of Chord, was about this Time committed to Prison for abstaining himself from the National Worship: And for the same Cause were taken from Samuel Clothier, John Cary, Abraham Clothier, Hughlee Plaundle, and Anne Shepherd, Sheep and other Things, to the Value of 3l. 4s.
It happened this Summer that a Daughter of Marmaduke Coate, a reputable Yeoman, but one called a Quaker, died, and many of the Neighbours came to her Funeral. Information of this Burial was given to Justice Walbrond, and he sent his Warrant for several, and examined them upon their Oaths, who were at the said Burial? thus making them inform against one another. Whereupon he imposed Fines on several of the Neighbours, whom he obliged to pay 5s. each, amounting to $31. 9d. He also contrived John Hulett, an Husbandman of Mackeny, who was at that Meeting, to pay 9s. And from Anne Tucker of Shmunster, Widow, he caused to be levied by Diffrets

On the 21st of September, James Kingbury, a Surgeon of London, being in the Street at Taunton, was taken by Officers, and carried before the Mayor, who tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and because he refused to take it, kept him Prisoner a Week, and then set him at Liberty, with a strict Charge to leave the Town immediately.

On the 15th of October, Edith Standenwik, and her Daughter Jane Forward, of Buckland St. Mary’s, so called, were carried to Prison for refusing to answer upon Oath to a Bill exhibited in Chancery, in a Cause there depending.

About this Time Thomas Martin, of Chilthorne, a Prisoner at Ilchester for Tithes, had some Liberty, by the Keeper’s Favour, to go Home; being about two Miles from the Prison; The Priests, at whose Suit he was detained, observing this, and angry at it, procured a Warrant, by which he caused him to be carried before Sir Edward Philipp, who tendered him the Oaths, and then sent him the same Day to Goal, whither the Parson also went to see him brought thither.

On the 21st of November, James Popham, of Stowle, died in Prison at Ilchester, after above ten Years Imprisonment there for Tithes.

In this Year Henry Clothier, of Burnham, for a Demand of about 8l. for Tithes, had taken from him, at the Suit of Thomas Monpezon, Improvisator, six Oxen, worth 34l. Taken also for Tithes of Corn, Hay, Apples, &c.

From Samuel Clothier, John Carey, Henry Streat, and

Robert Banton, to the Value of

Edward Perris, John Bull, Robert Gee, Elias 

Otoline, and John Bullock, to the Value of

At the Assizes held at Taunton, on the 16th of the Month called March, a Paper on Behalf of the Prisoners at Ilchester, was delivered to Judge Montague, being as follows, viz.

"To the Judges assigned to hold Affizes and Goal-Delivery, in the Western Circuit at Taunton, the 16th of the Month called March 1684-5.

"Devoirs of the People called Quakers in the County of Somerset, on Behalf of themselves and others of the said People, in Humility and Sincerity of Purpose, and I subjoin in conclusion, that "

"THAT we have always exercised our selves to have and keep our Consciences void of Offence towards God and Man: That we are all obliged, and do resolve accordingly, to serve and worship the Great God,


Chap. 30. of the People called QUAKERS. 643

"the Creator of all Things, and Judge of all Men, in the Spirit and in the
Truth, he having given us a Measure of his Spirit for that Purpose; that
we owe, and do resolve to yield accordingly, due Subjection to such Magi-
frates as God hath set over us, to the King as Supreme, and thence in Au-
thority under him, praying for them that they may so rule, as God may be
honoured, they eternally happy, and we under them may lead our
Lives in all Godliness and Honesty, according as God hath ordained; and
hath been the Practice of the ancient Christians.

"That nevertheless, we have been expos'd to great Sufferings, in our Per-
sons, Liberties, and Estates, under the severe Penalties of several Laws never
made against us, nor that Worship which we profess; and for not practising
that Worship which we have no Faith in, and so were Sin for us to do.
Several Thousand of Pounds will not balance the Losses by us sustained by
the Act against licentious Conventicles, though we never frequented any, but
always have and still do deny such Assemblies. We have also suffered long
and tedious Imprisonments for riotous and licentious Meetings, which we also
testify against, and our peaceable Department hath always manifested the
same. And for not swearing Allegiance, which we have refused to swear
only in Obedience to Christ Jesus, King of Kings: Yet have been, and still
are ready to perform the same, and to give unto Caesar his Due, as well as
to give unto God his. And if we should break the Command of Christ
Jesus, and so lose our Peace with God, what Good shall our Lives do?
well knowing that we and all Men must give an Account, and be subject
to the Judgment of the Eternal God.

"We therefore pray you to take these Things into your grave Con-
fidations, and extend your Power to relieve the Opprell'd, and set
the Captives at Liberty, who suffer only for the Testimony of a
good Conscience: And this being a Service required by, and ac-
ceptable unto God, his Blessing and Reward will be with you therein,
and we farther obliged to pray for your Welfare and Prosperity
here, and everlasting Happiness hereafter."

This Paper was favourably received by the Judge; and he set several of
the Prisoners, then brought before him, at Liberty, viz. Giles Knight, Joseph
Pearce, Christopher Devonshire, William Bond, Henry Mattock, and Susanna
Alloway: Also Edward Pole and his Wife, and Thomas Upkam of Wivelcomb,
who appeared on their Recognizances. Four others, Thomas Sibley, Anne
King, Joane Coggan, and Hannah Seawood, not being called in Court, left they
should be past by without Notice, their Case in particular was presented to the
Judge at his Camber, near the End of the Assizes, being as follows, viz.

"The CASE of THOMAS SIBLEY, HANNAH SEAWOOD, ANNE
"KING, and JOANE COGGAN, poor Prisoners to the Goal at Ilchester.

"Humbly presented to the Judge of the Assizes, begun at Taunton the 16th
of March 1684.

"THE said Thomas Sibley, a Blacksmith, having a Wife and four small
Children, and very little to maintain himself and them but his
Labour.

Hannah Seawood, a very poor Widow, with three small Children, having
been long sick, must perish, unless relieved by Charity.

Anne King, a poor sick, weak, aged Woman; her Husband an aged,
weak, poor Man, having little or nothing but his Labour to maintain them.

Joane Coggan, an aged poor Widow, who formerly sold her small Estate
to pay her Debts.

"The
The said Persons being poor and peaceable, with some others, being met together to wait peaceably upon God, and for no other Cause, were, with some others, by William Heliar, a Justice of the Peace, fined fifteen Shillings a-piece for the said Meeting, as an unlawful Meeting or Conventicle, some of which Fines were paid: Afterwards the aforesaid Persons, for not paying the said Fines of fifteen Shillings a-piece for the said Meeting, were by the said Justice committed to the Goal at Gibraltar till the next Assizes, which was at Wells, but were not called forth, but returned to Prison to remain according to their former Commitment.

"We therefore pray that our suffering afflicted Condition may be affectionately considered, and we relieved, according to the Mercy, Equity, and Justice, shall appertain. The Relief of the Poor, Fatherless, and Widows, being a Service which is very pleasing to Almighty God; and we shall pray that he may reward accordingly.

"There. Whether it be legal to fine some for a Conventicle, and commit others to Prison for an unlawful Assembly and Riot, for one and the same Meeting, all being met peaceably.

Thomas Sibley,
Anne King,
Hannah Seawood,
Joane Coggan.

The Judge having considered their Case, sent his Man to the Clerk of the Affize, and ordered them to be set at Liberty with those before named.

On the 20th of the same Month John Anderson, of Bridgewater, having been a Prisoner nine Years and eight Months for refusing to Swear, finished his Testimony by Death, about the sixtieth Year of his Age. John Whiting, who was some Time his Fellow-prisoner, and intimate Acquaintance, gives this Character of him, viz. "That he was an able Minister of the Gospel of Christ, of a sound Judgment, solid weighty Testimony, and grave Deportment, and left a good Report and Savour behind him, in the Town, and among all that knew him." See John Whiting's Memoirs, pag. 133.

ANNO 1685. In the Beginning of this Year Jasper Batt, and others, incessantly in representing the Injustice of their Suffering to those in Authority, presented the following Paper,

"To the Knights and Burgesses, elected Members of Parliament, more especially those for the County of Somerset.

"Friends!

Be pleased to excuse our Boldness in presenting you with this Address, who by the Appointment or Permission of him who is the wife Difpencer of all Things, are chosen Members of the ensuing Parliament, so may have an Opportunity to give your Assistance for the Relief of the Oppressed, and Eafe of the Afflicted; our Desires being no other than that we may enjoy those Rights and Privileges which, as true Christians and free-born Englishmen, do of Right belong to us: As Christians, it's our Duty, Right, and Privilege, to serve and worship that God that made us, according to the Perfuasion of his Spirit in our Confciences, as Chrift Jesus hath ordained: And though our Meetings only for that End have been rendered to be feditious Conventicles, and riotous Assemblies, such we have and still do deny, nor do we know that we have given the least Caufe of Suspicion thereof: But these Jealoufies (we humbly conceive) have rifen from the Mihtakes, if not Malice, of others, and not any Merit of ours: And on this Account have we been expeoted to great Sufferings in our Persons and Estates, contrary to our Right as free-born Englishmen, as we understand. And also for not Swearing,
Swearing, both our selves and some others have sustained great Damage, being hereby disabled to give our Testimony in some Causes of Difference, and also to bear such Offices as we might be capable of, and serviceable in, we being willing to take our Share of the Publick Burdens, and Services of common Concerns, our Refusal to Swear being only in Obedience to Christ, Jesus: And if we break our Words and Promises, let us bear the fame Penalty that others are liable to who break their Oaths. We therefore humbly desire, that we may not be denied that Liberty which Christ gives us, that we may not suffer by such Laws as were never made against us, nor the circumstantial Part of those Laws, which may burden our tender Consciences, whilst we are ready to perform the Sub stance, neither for practising that Worship which we have no Faith in; and so to omit the one, or practice the other, would procure to us a wounded Conscience, which who can bear? or what can heal? It being the Prerogative of Christ Jesus alone to rule there, and not in Man's Power to alter the Convisions which he there works, though through either inward Corruption, or outward Force, or Fear, he may act contrary thereto, as too many have done in these Days, manifesting themselves to be thereby but Hypocrites, and so not being faithful to God, are not fit to be trusted by Men. This is our Defire and Resolution to keep our Peace with God, and our Consciences clear in his Sight: For what would it profit us to gain the whole World, and lose our own Souls? And also to live peaceably with all Men, as much as in us lies, and as the Lord shall enable us.

Give us Leave to put you in Remembrance of those excellent Sayings of King Charles the First, and King Charles the Second.

King Charles the First, in his Advice to his Son, says, In point of true conscientious Tenderness, I have often declared how little I desire my Laws and Scepter should intrude on God's Sovereignty, who is the only King of Men's Concerns. And King Charles the Second, in his Declaration from Bread, says, We declare a Liberty to tender Consciences, and that no Man shall be disquieted or called in Question for Differences of Opinion in Matters of Religion, which do not disturb the Peace of the Kingdom. And much more to the fame Effect. And if our Prayers are for you, that in this great and weighty Trust committed to you, God's Wisdom may guide you, and that you may be Instruments in his Hand for the exalting of Justice, Righteousness and Peace, in this Nation, and a Terror to evil Doers, and a Praise to them that do well.

Signed on the Behalf of our selves and others of the People called Quakers.

The 28th of the Second Month 1685.


On the 16th of the Month called June this Year, Christopher Lodge, of Chard, before mentioned, after above a Year's Confinement for not going to Church, died in the Goal at Ilchester, having endured his State of Affliction with Christian Confinacy, Faith and Patience, to the End of his Days. For the fame Caufe of conscientiously abainting from the National Way of Worship, John Mattford, Matthew Stone, and Richard Cooper, of Glaston, suffered Distreßes of Goods.

On the 18th of November, Robert Bullock, of Clapton, who had been in Prison for Tithes above four Years, at the Suit of Edward Acketly, Priest of Wrasal, was discharged by a Superfedeas, obtained on the Death of his Pro fector.

On the 19th of the Month called January, Thomas Powel, of Grinton, had four Oxen worth 21l. taken from him by an old Execution, at the Suit of...
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

SOMERSETSHIRE, 1685.

John Clothier, Priest of Grinton, against Ellinor Watts, Widow, whom the said Thomas Pocel had married. This Execution was revived by the Priest's Widow after his Death.

In this Year were taken for Tithes, in Corn, Hay, Lambs, &c. in Kind,

Cor., &c.

From Henry Scrope and John Clothier, of East Liddiford, to the Value of Samuel Clothier of Alford, and John Cary of Charlton

Robert Banton, Edward Perris, John Bull, and Robert Gee, of Long Sutton

Robert Bullock of Clapton, and John Bullock of Walton

Abraham Gundry, Jasper Batts, Thomas Marner, James Clothier, Mary Sower, John Gundry,

Rachel Gundry, and Anne Gundry, all of Street

Robert Williams of Cliffeborough

John Hipsey and Richard Vickris, of Chew Magna

Katharine Stone of Glastonbury

9 10 0
11 3 0
12 10 6
2 6 0
9 6 0
56 7 6

ANNO 1686. At the Assizes held at Wells, on the 30th of the Month called March, fourteen of the then remaining Prisoners at Ilchester presented their Case, as follows,

To the Chief Justice Herbert, and Judge Wright, assigned to hold Assizes and Goal-Delivery for the Western-Circuit at Wells, for the County of Somerset, the 30th of the Month called March 1686.

Several of the People called Quakers, now Prisoners to the Goal of Ilchester, in the said County, on Behalf of themselves, and many others of the same People, in Humility

That since the wife Disposer of all Things hath ordered your Employment in this honourable Service, to relieve the Oppressed and deliver the Captive, and since King James the Second, that now is, hath committed Part of his Clemency to your Custody, to distribute the same, according as the Lord hath inclined his Heart; and having taken particular Notice of our Sufferings, and signified his Will and Pleasure, that we the People commonly called Quakers, should receive the full Benefit of his General Pardon with all possible Ease; which Grace and Favor we with all Thankfulness acknowledge to God as the chief Author, who hath the Hearts of all Kings at his Disposal, and to the King as being ready herein to mind that which the Lord inclined his Heart unto, and not without Hope to find the like Opportunity to render to you our hearty Thanks for the full Accomplishment of that which our God allows, and the King so readily grants us: And also hearing the Report of your Nobility and Moderation, in managing this weighty Trust committed to you, we are emboldened thus to address our selves, though in Plainness of Speech, yet in Sincerity of Heart to lay before you, that we have for several Years been Prisoners to the Goal aforefaid, not for any plotting against the King and Government, or Harm done to his Subjects, our Peaceable Lives have manifested our Fidelity to the King, and Love to our Neighbours, it being contrary to our Principles to do otherwise; but only for Conscience sake,
chap. 30. of the People called Quakers.

"in Obedience to Christ Jesus, we dare not Swear at all, or forbear to worship God as he hath ordained, nor conform to those Worships we have no Faith in, which, to omit the one, or practice the other, we should therein sin, and so wound our Consciences, and break our Peace with God, and what Good then should our Lives do us, if we might enjoy never so much of the World's Favour and Friendship?"

"Our humble Request therefore to you is, to consider and compassionate our suffering Condition, and improve the Power and Authority that God and the King have intrusted you withal for our Relief and Liberty, we still resolving, and hoping through God's Assistance, for the future to manifest our fear to God, Honour to the King, and Honesty to all his Subjects, by our godly, humble, and peaceable Conversion. The particular Causes of our Imprisonments are herewith attested under our Keeper's Hand: And we further pray, that mercenary Informers, and envious Prosecutors, against us only for Conscience-take, may, according to your Wisdom and Prudence, be discouraged from prosecuting such Actions, by which many industrious and conscientious Families and Persons are in great Danger of being ruined, and we encouraged in our Diligence in our respective Callings, and may enjoy the Benefit of our Industry; and to all we be the better enabled to perform with Cheerfulness the Duties we owe to God, the King, and all Men.

"The Lord guide you in Judgment, and more and more incline your Hearts to love Mercy, and do Justice, and grant you the Reward thereof, which is truly our Desire and Prayer.

To this were subscribed the said Prisoners Names, together with the Causes and Length of their Imprisonment, viz.

"On Premunire for refusing to Swear: Christopher Holder, a Prisoner four Years and nine Months: Richard Grabham, a Prisoner four Years and seventeen Days: Rufus Coram, a Prisoner four Years and nineteen Days: John Hipley, a Prisoner two Years, six Months, and twenty eight Days: And Japhet Batt, a Prisoner two Years, four Months, and nineteen Days.

"On Writs de Excommunicato capiendo: John Chappell, a Prisoner nine Years, two Months, and eleven Days: Edmund Chappell, a Prisoner three Years, eleven Months, and twenty six Days: Thomas Powel, a Prisoner nine Years, eight Months, and eighteen Days: John Whiting, a Prisoner five Years, nine Months, and two Days: And John Allen, a Prisoner six Years, nine Months, and four Days.

"On Attachments out of the Exchequer for Contemps: Marmaduke Coate, a Prisoner fifteen Years, eleven Months, and twenty three Days: Thomas Martin, a Prisoner three Years, five Months, and twenty seven Days: And Vincent Boldy, a Prisoner two Years and seventeen Days.

"On an Exigent: William Lyddon, of Withell, a Prisoner fifteen Years and one Month."

Upon this Representation, the said Prisoners, though not carried to the Affizes, were, by Order of the Judges, discharged from their long Imprisonments; so that there remained, after their Release, only three of their Brethren in Rebelion arrested, viz. Thomas Hard, John Wilde, and Robert Tatton, who still continued there for not paying Tithes.

Two of the Prisoners now releas'd had been for some Time cruelly used by their Keepers, who took them, viz. John Hipley and John Whiting, and put them into the Ward among those who were confined there on Account of the Duke of Monmouth, where they lay on Straw. They also put Hand-bolts on them, so that they were linked together, and could not pull off their Clothes at Night but from one Arm, and let them hang on the other. In this Condition they
they continued above five Weeks, till the Wrists of John Wrisling had the Skin worn off by Means of the Irons.

On the 12th of the Month called April this Year, Robert Button, a Grocer of Taunton, being Overseer of the Poor, appeared before the Commissioners of Enquiry into the Rebels Estates, upon Summons. They would have administered an Oath to him, which he refused to take, mildly telling them, that he should do his Duty as faithfully as those who did Swear. One of the Commissioners upon this began to examine him, When he had been at Church, and when he took the Sacrament? To which Robert answered, That he thought he was not sumonned thinner for that, and that he did not come to accuse himself. Whereupon the Commissioners required the Mayor and another Justice present, to tender him the Oath of Allegiance, which they did, and on his Refusal to take it, committed him to Taunton Bridewell, where he was confined about two Weeks.

On the 7th of the Month called June, John Goodfon, of Merston-magna, was committed to Prison by an Attachment out of the Exchequer for not appearing to a Subpoena, which has been delivered on him but one Day before the Expiration of its Return; so that for him, a poor aged Cripple, to have appeared above an Hundred Miles from his Dwelling in that Time, was impossible. The Prosecution was carried on by one Naggs, an Attorney, who threatened the poor Man's Ruin. The Suit was in the Name of Sir John St. Barbe, but for the Claim of one Michael Raymond, Tithe-tarmer.

On the 18th of October, John Clark, of Edington, was sent to Prison by an Attachment out of the Exchequer for small Tithes, at the Suit of Stephen Thurz, sometime Vicar of Morlick.

ANNO 1688. On the 25th of the Month called April, John Wight and Henry Clothier, both of Burnham, were committed to Prison by Attachments out of the Exchequer, at the Suit of John Bower, Priest of that Parish.

ANNO 1689. On the 17th of the Month called August, Edith Coate, of Harmbridge, and Marmaduke Coate her Son, were committed to Prison on an Exchequer Processe for small Tithes, at the Suit of James Strong, Priest of Curry-Revel. And on the 25th of November, Edicel Coombe, a of Gregory-Stoke, was sent to Goal by a Warrant from two Justices, grounded on a Certificature of Contumacy, upon a Procuration in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes of about 5s. in Value, at the Suit of Lewis Parris, Priest. At whose Suit also Mary Bond, a Widow of North-Curry, was imprisoned in the next Month for small Tithes of about 20s. Value.

ANNO 1690. In this Year John Evans, of Inglecomb, Robert Willis, of Cliffeborough, and Vincent Beldy, of Langport, were severally committed to Prison for Tithes; the first at the Suit of Priest Keates; the second at the Suit of Paul Clement, a Priest; and the third at the Suit of James Strong, a Man of the same Function.

We shall close our Account of this County with a Summary of Tithes taken in Corn, Apples, Wool, Fruit, &c. from the Year 1686 to 1690, including both those Years, and also some former Omissions, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l. s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At Yeaton, from Gabriel Davis, Francis Vincent, William Allen, and George Allen</td>
<td>16 19 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And from the said Gabriel Davis, by a Sequestration, six Oxen and two Cows, worth</td>
<td>27 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried over</td>
<td>43 19 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chap. 30. of the People called QUAKERS.

Brought over

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Edmond Beakes, Richard Beakes, and James Beakes</td>
<td>42 19 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Elizabeth Smith, Thomas Coome, and Ezekiel Coome</td>
<td>26 17 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From John Higgins and John Fudge</td>
<td>6 5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From James Hobbs, James Hobbs jun., Thomas Hobbs, and Andrew Batten</td>
<td>11 7 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Anne Gundry, James Clothier, Abraham Gundry, Jonathan Tucker, Richard Brocofe, and John Gundry</td>
<td>13 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Samuel Runney, John Bullock, Thomas Shepherd, Mary Bullock, and Richard Cooper</td>
<td>22 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From John Dando</td>
<td>39 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From John Beaton</td>
<td>12 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Cicely Champion Widow, and Thomas Martin</td>
<td>13 1 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Christopher Holder, and Grace Holder Widow</td>
<td>7 14 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Robert Wans</td>
<td>3 8 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From George Beard, Richard Lincoln, and William Prior</td>
<td>6 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Robert Bulmont</td>
<td>21 16 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Thomas Clark, Elizabeth Clark, and Thomas Penuel</td>
<td>31 8 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Elias Osborne</td>
<td>4 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Richard Thomas</td>
<td>2 14 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From John Clark</td>
<td>3 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From John Coate</td>
<td>10 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Gabriel Ballatt</td>
<td>1 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Hannah Champion and John Turner</td>
<td>2 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Mary Bond Widow</td>
<td>1 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Sarah Holcomb Widow</td>
<td>3 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Samuel Clothier</td>
<td>24 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From John Clothier and Henry Scrage</td>
<td>35 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Laurence Hartry and Thomas Whitehead</td>
<td>2 17 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taken also in this County

From John Steower, Thomas Marner, Jafser Batt, Arthur Jeffery, John Bull, Edward Perris, and Robert Gee | 47 12 4 |
| From John Bryant, Robert Bullock, Matthew Steower, Thomas Lea, John Nott, and William Ames | 14 7 4 |
| From Robert Bullock, Henry Beaton, Hugh Cead, Richard Thomas, and William Richards | 7 18 8 |
| From Thomas Browning, Richard Slade, John Wilmington, Henry Alloway, and the Widow Jones | 4 1 6 |

482 2 4
CHAP. XXXI.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

ANNO 1655.

One of the earliest Sufferers of this People in the County of Stafford was Richard Dale, about seventy Years of Age, who being under a Prefling Concern of Mind to publish to the People the Excellency and Spirituality of the true Gospel-Worship, went into the Steeple-house at Lek, where beginning to speak to the Assembly, he was laid violent Hands on, dragged out, and carried before a Justice, who committed him to Prison, where he was detained about three Weeks. Soon after his Discharge, William Yardly bearing the like Testimony in the same Place, was sent to Prison, and close confined nineteen Weeks, seventeen of which he lay on the bare Floor, the cruel Keeper not suffering so much as Straw to be brought in for him to lie on. The Fervency of Affection which then united this People was such, as induced Miles Bateman, a Man of good Repute, to travel about an Hundred Miles from Home to visit his Friends in Stafford Goal, where he was, by the Mayor's Order, detained, twice whipt, and otherwise barbarously used, though he had not transfregled any Law, either of God or Man. During his Confinement, Miles Wenington came to the Prison to visit him, and went also to the Mayor to expostulate with him in Christian Meekness concerning the Injustice done to his suffering Friend; for which Act of Brotherly Love, the incensed Magistrate also sent him to Prison, and caused him to be cruelly whipt. So criminal in those Times was it accounted to visit or speak in Behalf of the Oppressed.

ANNO 1659. In this Year William Reading, being summoned to appear by Way of Evidence at the Assizes, and refusing to Swear, was fined, and had his Goods taken away to the Value of 27l. Also Robert Miller, for 1l. 6s. 8d. demanded of him for Tithes, suffered Distresses of a Cow worth 4l.

ANNO 1660. Taken by Distresses for Tithes,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Miller, for Tithes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Kent Widow</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Littleton</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Woolrich</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 4 13 10 Taken 26 9 0

In this Year Richard Buxton, for refusing to pay Tithes, suffered twenty three Weeks Imprisonment. Also Henry Bowman, for the same Cause, was committed to Stafford Goal, where he lay a Year and seven Months, though the Tithe demanded of him was not above 12s. in Value. About the same Time Simon Buxton, for a Demand of 2s. for repairing the Parish Worship-house, suffered Distresses of his Goods to eight Times that Value.

ANNO 1661. In this and the latter Part of the preceding Year, one Hundred and eighty three Percents were taken, some from their perceable Meetings, and others from their Houses and Employments, after manifold Beatings and Abuses from the rude Soldiers usually employed in that Service, and committed to Prison for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, which Refusal
CHAP. 31. of the People called QUAKERS.


Several of the Persons committed, had their Cattle or Goods taken by Distresses for the Charges of carrying themselves or others to Goal, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value of Goods Taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Buxley and Richard Buxton</td>
<td>4 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Grindly, Richard Adams, and Henry Bowman</td>
<td>1 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hall, George Hayworth, and Thomas Hamerley</td>
<td>1 9 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Meetings, from which many of them were taken, were held at several Friends Houses, viz. Robert Fernbaugh's at Ipsden, Richard Buxton's at Grindon, William Davenports at the Field, Henry Fydet's at Middlebury, Joseph Taylor's at Ipsden, and John Hall's at Moragge.

Thomas Burnet, for refusing to take the Oaths, when tendered him, was committed to the House of Correction.

In this Year Peter Littleton, for a Claim of 51. for Tithes, suffered Distress of his Goods, to the Value of 31. 10s.

ANNO 1662. At the Assizes this Year, Thomas Taylor, then a Prisoner in Stafford Goal, for refusing to Swear, had Sentence of Premunire passed upon him, under which he continued a Prisoner about ten Years.

ANNO 1663.Anthony Bowman, for refusing to pay a Fine of 4s. for Absence from the publick Worship, was committed to Prison: Simon Buxton, of Butterton, for the same Cause, suffered Distress of Sheep worth 24s. And Henry Bowman, for the like Absence of himself and his Wife, had Goods taken from him worth 18s.

About this Time Alice Bowman, for giving some Christian Exhortation to the People, when met to receive what they called the Sacrament, was sent to Prison till the Sessions, and then committed to the House of Correction, having with her a little Child, which fell sick, and died there.

ANNO 1664. Nineteen Persons, taken at their religious Meetings in this County, were committed to Prison on the Act for Banishment: And in this Year also, Henry Bowman suffered Distress of Goods for refusing to Swear when examined on a Jury.

ANNO 1665. Peter Littleton, for a Demand of 20s. for Tithes, had Goods taken from him worth 4s.

ANNO 1666. Peter Littleton, of Houghton, suffered three Months Imprisonment for Tithes, at the Suit of Priest Fletcher: He also suffered Distress of Goods worth 4s. for a Demand of 20s. for Tithes.

In this Year were taken by Distresses, for religious Meetings,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods Taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vincent Heawood, of Keel, and William, his Son</td>
<td>4 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humphry Morgan, of the same Place</td>
<td>3 13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Lawton, Humphry Woolrich, and Isaac Baddely</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humphry Morgan, and Katharine, his Wife</td>
<td>0 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stretch, of Harper's-Gate in Horton</td>
<td>16 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all 25 5 0.
John Buddell, of Knotton, on a false Information had his Goods distrained for another Person's Offence, to the Value of 10l. whereupon he appealed to the Quarter Sessions, and after a considerable Charge, had his 10l. returned. This Influence of Justice on an Appeal was extraordinary, and almost singular in those Times.

Vincent Heatwole, and his Son William, for Fines on them for Abstinence from the National Worship, had Goods taken away to the Value of 16s. And for the same Cause, Thomas Woolrich, Peter Littleton, John Till, Edward Scofton, and James Kendall, were committed to Prison.

ANNO 1669. On the 12th of September, Thomas Hamerly, Robert Miller, John Stretch, William Heath, and Joshua Dale, taken at a Meeting in the said Thomas Hamerly's House at Basford, were carried by two Apparitors and a Constable to one Justice Parker, who took their Words to appear before himself and others at a Sessions at Cheadle on the 14th of the next Month. They appeared accordingly, and had the Oath of Allegiance rendered them; upon Refusal of which, they were committed to Prison. The Mittimus was given to the Constable of Cheadle to convey them to Goal, and he, conscious of their Innocence, asked one of the Justices, Whether he might not let them go Home till the next Morning? To which the Justice answered, Wouldst thou have our Thrones cut in our Beds? A weak and groundless Intimation, as if any such Danger could probably be from Men who had trusted above a Month upon their Parole, and who appeared accordingly.

ANNO 1672. In this Year King Charles the Second issued his Letters Patent for a general Discharge of the People called Quakers, then in Prison for diverse Causes therein mentioned; in Consequence of which, Thomas Taylor, Thomas Woolrich, Peter Littleton, Edward Scofton, John Till, and James Kendall, were let at Liberty; the first of them after ten Years, and the other five after about six Years Imprisonment.

ANNO 1674. The Meetings of this People in the Town of Stafford were several Times molested by Thomas Ward, then Mayor, and his Officers: He sent one of them to Prison for Preaching, and another for a Misdemeanour in telling him a displeasing Truth, viz. that Persecution was of the Devil.

ANNO 1675. Robert Miller, Thomas Hamerly, Joshua Dale, John Stretch, and William Heath, were imprisoned for religiously assembling together: And for the same Cause they, and others in this County, had Goods taken from them to the Value of 75l. 4s. 10d.

In this Year Peter Littleton was again committed to Prison by a Writ de Excommunicatio capiendo, at the Suit of Thomas Fletcher, Priest of Hoghton, for Tithes, and remained Prisoner till the Summer Assizes following, and then was set at Liberty by Means of an Act of Indemnity; but soon after was again committed on the Statute of 27 Hen. 8. b Warrant under the Hands and Seals of John Martin, Mayor of Stafford, and Francis Mofe, Justice, upon a Significavit of his Excommunication from the Bishop of Lichfield. In this Case the Miter exalted it self above the Crown, and the Bishop's Power opposed the King's, by recommitting a Man to Prison for the same Cause, from which the King had a little before discharged him. It happened some Time after, that the said Peter Littleton was taken sick in the Prison, and likely to die of a Fever (four Men having died out of the same Room in about two Weeks Time) and the Priest, his Proctor was applied to, in order to obtain a little Liberty of Air for the Preservation of the Man's Life, but he would by no Means consent thereto; nay, so cruel was he, that when the Gaoler in Compulsion gave him Leave to go out on Condition of returning in a short Time, the Priest hearing of it, sent Persons to threaten the Gaoler with a Prosecution, and obliged him to keep the poor weak Man under close Confinement.

In the same Year Edward Scofton, of Eccleshall, for a Demand of 1s. made by William Ford, a Priest, for Tithes or Easter-Offerings, had Goods taken from him worth 20s. Also John Till, of Whitegreaves, for 2s. 6d. demanded by William Bayly,
CHAP. 31. of the People called QUAKERS.

Bayly, Priest of the Parish called St. Mary's in Stafford, for Tithe-Rent, had taken from him Pewter and Bedding, to the Value of 21. 5s.

Robert Miller, John Hall, and Joseph Taylor, were prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes, and excommunicated for not appearing there, though they were never cited, but a knavish Apparitor had made a false Return of his having served a Process upon them. For this they were excommunicated, and afterward committed to Prison.

Taken this Year in Corn and Hay for Tithes, from John Preston of Tervall, John Till of Whitegreave, and John Hall of Wall, to the Value of 20l. 7s.

ANNO 1677. On the 30 of November, Owen Roberts and his Wife, had been imprisoned in Shrewsbury Goal near twelve Months, for no other Cause than their having been married otherwise than according to the Manner prescribed in the Liturgy of the Church of England.

ANNO 1679. Thomas Taylor, being occasionally at the House of William Heawood of Keele, three or four Friends and some Neighbours came in, and Thomas Taylor preached to them, and afterward prayed. One Ralph Baflock, Clerk to Justice Snead, informed his Master thereof, who sent for two of the Neighbours that were present, and obliged them to make Oath of the same; upon which he fined Thomas Taylor for preaching 20l. Before which, he granted Warrants for Diffreis, and caufed to be taken from William Heawood, Humphry Morgan, and John Smith, an Horle, an Heiter, and other Things, worth 7l. 10s.

ANNO 1681. Taken from Thomas Hamersfly, of Bradford, Corn worth 2l. 15s. 6d.

ANNO 1682. Taken for Tithes, From William Heawood, Corn worth 1s. 2d. 4.
  William Silcofer, Hay, Corn, and Wool, worth 1s. 16d. 0s.
  John Hall, of Wall, Hay and Corn worth 3s. 15d. 0s.
  John Preston, of Tervall, Hay and Corn worth 12s. 0d. 0s.
  John Allsp, of Inglefeft, Hay and Corn worth 16s. 0d. 0s.
  Thomas Hamersfly, of Basford, Corn worth 1s. 15d. 0s.
  William Heawood aforfeald, Corn and Cheefe worth 2s. 2d. 0s.
  John Wilcocks, Hay and Corn worth 0s. 15d. 0s.

39s. 5d. 4d.

In this Year also were taken for Ablence from the National Worship, from Humphry Morgan, William Heawood, and Richard Simpson, Corn, Sheep, Cheefe, &c. worth 2l. 16s.

We shall now lay before the Reader a Narrative, taken from a Letter dated at Stafford, in the Twelfth Month 1682, viz.

AN honest Woman of Keele, who feared the Lord, being dead, her Hufband and Relations intended to bury her in a Burying-place of their Friends, about ten Miles from thence; but the Priest of the Parish, named Thomas Walthall, sent to the Woman's Hufband a threatening Message, that if he did not forthwith pay him his Demand for Fees, he would arrest the Corps, and caufe them to bury her in a Ditch: He also said in my Hearing, that He had rather see all the Hereticks hang'd, then lose one Sixpence by them. In Short, the Priefl, with two Church-Officers, fat in an Houfe watching and drinking the greatest Part, if not the whole of the Night, in order to intercept the Corps when it should be carried to the Burial: So that the poor Man, to keep his dear Wife out of their Hands, determined to bury her in his own Garden, and he accordingly did fo: And he himfelf, oppressed with Grief, died about fix Days after, and was buried by his Wife. Several of the Neighbourhood, by whom in general he was well-beloved, came to his Funeral, and among others came also the Churchwardens, with no good Intent, as appeared by the Sequel. The Corps

VOL. I.

S C
Peter Littleton, for himself and Wife being at a Meeting in Stafford, had his Goods taken away worth 1l. And George Amery, for 5s Fine, Goods worth 15s.

ANNO 1683. William Davenport and William Fallowfield, were Prisoners on a Writ de Excommunicando capiendo in the Month called August this Year, having then been confined upwards of two Years and three Months, after a Prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court for Absence from the Parish-Church of Leek, and for not receiving the Sacrament.

Taken by Diffretts for Meetings,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Fine</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Hugh Ford, of Norton</td>
<td>16s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Herwood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Simpson and John Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td>3s 5o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the Assizes held in Stafford, on the 14th of the Month called March this Year, Judge Levins, in his Charge to the Grand Jury, presided; the Execution of the Laws against Conventicles, arguing, that where Disagreement was admitted in the Church, there could be no Agreement in the State: And as to the Quakers in particular, he advised the Prosecution of them by Diffretts of their Goods, saying, It was better to have their Stuff, than to stuff the Goals with them.
The Grand Jury also, to shew their Concurrence with the Judge's Sentiments, made a Prefentment as follows, viz.

"The Prefentment of the Grand Jury at the Assizes held at Stafford, for the County of Stafford, the 14th of March 1683.

"If. W E prefent all Meetings of Diffenters, Papifts, and other Sedителей, upon Pretence of Religion, contrary to the Act of Uniformity, felicitious and faditious, and tending to the Subversion of the Government, the Hazard of his Majefty's moft sacred Perfon, and the Ruin and Deftitution of all his loyal Subjects.

"2dly. We prefent it as our humble Opinion, that it is neceffary that the Magiftrates do fpeditly and effectually put the Laws in Execution againſt all Diffenters and Papifts, and ſuch as ſhall be ſenfible or negligent in their Prefeption are guilty of a Breach of that Trust his Majefty has reposed in them.

"3dly. We prefent it as our humble Opinion, that due Enquiry be made into Corporations, whether fecluded Ministers do not inhabit in them, or within the Compass prohibited by Act of Parliament? And if it be found they do, that they be prosecuted according to Law."

The Prosecutions, consequent of ſuch Prefentments, fell chiefly on this People, becaufe their Intrepidity in holding their publick Assemblies for Worship was such, as continually expoſed them to the Severity of the Laws; while Papifts and ſome other Diffenters ſent in with more Privacy and Caution, and by that Means frequently evaded the threatened Danger.

In this Year Robert Miller and John Hall were prefounded on the Statute for 20l. per Month, for Abſence from the National Worship.

ANNO 1684. On the 31ſt of the Month called May, the following Petition of William Corbett was prefented, by himſelf, John Vaughton and John Edge, to King Charles the Second in Winſor Park, viz.

"To King Charles the Second over England, &c.

"The Diftrifled Condition of William Corbett, of Sedgley in Staffordſhire, humbly prefented.

"O King!

"I Am the more emboldened and encouraged to prefent my Case to thee, becaufe of the ſtern Hazard of my Life in the Service of thy Father King Charles the Fift, in the late Wars in England, in the General Lord Capel's own Troop, wherein I ſubfained these Wounds, namely, I was shot in my Leg at the Seige of Wexnam in Shropſhire, and wounded in my left Arm at the Garrifon of the Lord Coberley's Houſe in Coſhlaire, and also cut and dangerously wounded in my Head, to the Cauf of my Brain, with a Pole-axe at a Skirmifh at Stourbridge in Worceſterſhire, and at the fame Time the Thumb of my right Hand was cut off: And after ſeveral Years Continuance in the King's Service, it pleafed God to incline mine Heart to make Enquiry after his Way of Salvation, among the People called Quakers, whom I finding to be a peaceable People, fearing God, and of innocent Principles, and sincere Affections toward the King, I was the more perſuaded in my Conſcience to join in religious Society with them, and to continue among them therein, and to frequent their peaceable Meetings, knowing that they are for the Service and Worship of Almighty God that made us, for which Caufe alone I am a deep Sufferer, with many more innocent Perſons in the fame County, being feverely prosecuted by Informers, on whose false Information upon Oath, I being convicted on the Sature 22 Car. 2. was fined and diftrained for two Meetings at Dudley in the fame County of Worceſter; (the one on the 1ſt of the Month called April, and the other in the Month called June 1683) for which I was fined ten Pounds for
for the House, and five Shillings for myself, though I was at neither of
those Meetings, and had four Cows taken away, and my Doors broke
open, and Goods taken, not leaving me so much as a Stool to sit on, nor a
Bed to lie on but one of Straw. Also the Officers (being eight of them)
seized on my Stock of Hay, which they divided into eight Parts, and cast
Lots for it, and every one took his Lot. Now I being but a poor Man,
and thus ruined, and also engaged to others, was forced to sell my House
to pay my Debts, so being incapable to enter an Appeal, was also necessi-
tated to give over my Farm, and return it to my Landlord, being wholly
disabled to hold it any longer. Notwithstanding which, I am since fined for
Meetings and Meeting-houses, nine Pounds six Shillings. Many likewise
of my Neighbours and Friends, on the same Account, have been fined, and
distresses made, and their Goods taken away to a considerable Value,
tending to bring many Families of the King's peaceable Subjects in the said
County to Penury and Want.
Wherefore may it please thee, O King, having been formerly such a
Sufferer in my Person, in the Service of the King thy Father, and now
being impoverished in my Estate and Livelihood, for my tender Conscience
toward Almighty God: These Things considered, I humbly request, that
thou, O King, wilt please to take my distress'd Case into thy Consideration,
so as to cause Restitution to be made me, or afford me such Relief, as in thy
Princely Wisdom and Clemency thou shalt see meet.
And also I intreat thee to put a Stop to these devouring Informers, that
swear falsely, as before, for their own Interest, that thy peaceable Subjects may
not be utterly ruined by them.

And I and my suffering Friends do desire and pray for thy temporal
and eternal Welfare.

Wm. Corbett.

This Petition being delivered to the King, he read Part of it, and then
delivered it to another Person to read the rest to him: And the Petitioner was
directed by some about the King, to get a Certificate from some Persons of
Note in the County of Stafford, whom he had named to them. But it cloth
not appear that he obtained any Relief.

In this Year Peter Littleton, for himself and his Wife being at several Meet-
ings held in the Street, when they were lockt out of their Meeting-house, had
Corn and Housethold Goods taken away worth 10l. 2. 6d. by Warrant from
William Finley, Mayor of Stafford.

Also George Amery, for the same Cause, by the same Mayor's Warrant,
had a Mare and other Goods taken from him worth 10l. And John Paddyc,
Mary Skarratt, and Mary Camberford, had also Goods taken from them, for
attending religious Meetings, to the Value of 5l. 10s.

About this Time a brief Representation of the State of this People, in this
County, was presented, viz.

To the Knights and Burgesses, Members of Parliament for
the County of Stafford.

We your Neighbours and Countrymen do send this short Application.

Your Places rendering you capable to move for our Relief from
those several Laws by which we have suffered, and may much more,
if a Stop be not put thereto, as by 20l. a Month, by 12 d. a Sunday, by
Imprisonments, and by the Acts made against Conventicles, several at Staff-
ford have not only suffered great Hardships all the last cold Winter Seafon,
but also have been fined, not being present to answer for themselves, and
their Goods taken by Loans from them; and not having Necessaries left
them,
CHAP. 32. of the People called QUAKERS.

"them, hath been a Means of impairing some of their Healths. But we may "hope, that you in your Wisdom and Charity will please to consider our "Suffering, and as above related, and to afford us your Christian Endeavours "for our Relief, you knowing us to be a peaceable People, and shall so "continue through God's Assistance, defiring God may incline your Hearts "to ease the Oppressed, and answer this our Christian Request, hoping we "shall never do any Thing whereby we may justly forfeit our Liberties or "Properties, either as Englishmen or as Christians.

"Signed on Behalf of the rest concerned,

"By WILLIAM FALLOWFIELD, WILLIAM CORBETT, "WILLIAM HEWOOD, HENRY FIDOE, "PETER LITTLETON, RICHARD SIMSON, "WILLIAM CLARK, WILLIAM HALL." 

ANNO 1689. On the 6th of November, Elibu Hall, of Longnor, was committed to Prison by Warrant from two Justices of the Peace, grounded on a Certificate of Contempt, out of the Ecclesiastical Court, at the Suit of Edward Bishop, Vicar of Altonfield, for Non-payment of small Tithes.

ANNO 1690. In this and the last Year was taken for Tithes, in Wool, Hay, and Corn,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Hall of Wall, and Hugh Ford of Ford-green</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Silvester of Fradley, and Samuel Hall of Wall</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Atlip of Ingleby, and John Preston of Tixall</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hamesfly of Basford, and Richard Simson of Kel</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAP. XXXII.

SUFFOLK.

ANNO 1655.

THE first Instance of Persecution in this County was that of John Porter, a Man licensed to sell Wares up and down the Country. He being, on a First-day of the Week, at the House of Richard White in Wickhamsthe, as he was reading in a Book published by one of his Friends, Edward Harvey, a Justice of the Peace, came in with a Confable, and snatch the Book out of his Hand, saying, 'You Rogue, what will you not pull off your Hat to the Protector? You are a seducing Fellow, and read seducing Books: You shall be bound to appear at the Sessions, or go to Prison. Accordingly he gave Bond, and did appear at the Sessions, where the Majority of the Justices, at the Persecution of the said Justice Harvey, seemed determined against him: Harvey, an embitter'd Man, on this Occasion turned Informer, and took his Oath, that the said John Porter did carry a Pack at his Back, and fold Quakers Books. Porter produced his Licence for travelling in the Way of his Trade, signed by five or six Justices and Officers, but the Court would take no Notice of it: They sentenced him to be whipt; which Sentence was cruel Usage and barbarous whipping of J. Porter.

SUFFOLK.

1655.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

Suffolk.
1655.

If you set up such Ministers as seek for their Gain from their Quarter,
you set up such as the Prophet 

Isai. lv. 11. And 
you that do set up such as bear Rule by their Means, you set up such as the 

Prophet Jeremiah and the Lord disapprove, Jere. iv. And you that set up such that seek for the Wool, and make a Prey upon the People, you 

set up such as the Prophet Ezekiel disapproves of, Ezek. xxxiv. And you 

that set up Hirelings, you set up such as Micah disapproves of, Micah iii. 

And you that set up such as are called of Men Masters, stand praying in the 

Synagogues, have the chiefest Places in the Assemblies, you set up such 
as Christ disapproves, 2 Pet. ii. 14. And if you set up such as persevere, 

and cause People to be sent to Prifon for speaking the Truth in the Syna-
gogues, you set up such as go in Cain’s Way to Envy, Jude Ver. 11. And 
you that set up such as receive Gifts and Rewards, the Wages of Unright-
eousness, you set up such as mind earthly Things, whose God is their 

Belly, which the Apostle disapproves, Phil. iii. 9. And you that set up such Teachers, strive to keep God’s Labourers out of his Vineyard, which 

Christ and his Apostles disapprove. And you that set up such as will not 
suffer another to speak that stand b by, when any Thing is revealed, but send him to Prifon if he do, you set up a pernicious Spirit full of Disorder, 

and are judged by the Apostle’s Life and Doctrine, who was a Minister of 

Judas Christ, both you that set up, and then you do set up, who said, All 

may prophesy one by one, 1 Cor. xiv. 2. And so you all by this Spirit are 

judged to be in the Spirit of Error, and to be such as would quench the 

Holy Spirit of God, and despite Prophecy, and dare not try all Things, 

manifesting your selves to be Haters of the Light, and disapproved of the 

Prophets and Apostles, and their Practice and Life. And you that set up such as give David’s Quakings, Tremblings, Cryings, Roarings, Prophecy-
ings, and Prayers and Prayers in the Metro mix together, you set up such 
as have not the Spirit of Understanding, which Spirit brings to know the 

Time of praying, and praying, and groaning, and crying, and trembling, 

and quaking, and prophesying: He that hath the Understanding will not 

these Things in their Places; but you that give Scorners, and Drunkards, 

and Swearers, and Persecutors, David’s Conditions, for he was troth at when 

he was in such Conditions, and there do so now at those that are in such 
Conditions. And if you set up such as take Tithes, you set up such as the 
Apostle denies, for the Apostle faith, That the Priestshood was changed, and 
the Law changed also, Heb. vii. And if you set up such as before men-
tioned, you set up such as are contrary to the Scriptures, and plant no 
Vineyard for God, nor labour in his Vineyard, for if they must plant a 
Vineyard, before they eat of its Fruit, 1 Cor. ix. 7.

This Paper being stuck up, some People came together to read it, to whom 
George Whitbehead and John Harvard gave a Christian Exhortation to live in the 
Fear of the Lord, and to turn from the Evil of their Ways, &c. While they were speaking, a Confable came, and carried them before Herbert Pelham, 
an Essex Justice, then at Buer, who examined them, though officiously, being 
out of his Precinct, and then sent them, together with Clayton, to Thomas 
Walsgrave, a Justice at Smallbridge, not far from thence, who having al\c them
them a few Questions, left them in the Constable’s Custody, till Pelham: and he had laid their Heads together. The Issue of their Conscientation was, that Richard Clayton was, by Waldegrave’s Order, publicly whipt as a Vagrant, and sent out of the Town the same Day with a Pail: A Proceeding not justifiable by Law, Clayton being a Man of Reputation, and known to have an Estate of 20l. per Annum at Gleason in Lancashire. John Harwood was the next Day sent to Edmundsbury Goal, and George Whitehead the Day following; a Copy of whose Mittimus, with his own Remarks thereon, we here insert, viz. 

"To the Constable of Buers, and to the Keeper of the Goal at Bury.

"Suffolk fs.

I send you herewith the Body of George Whitehead, of Orton in the County of Westmoreland, (a) an idle wandering Fellow, and (b) a common Disturber of the Peace of this Nation, requiring you, in the Name of his Highness the Lord Protector, &c. to receive him into your Goal, and him there safely to keep, that he may be forth-coming before the Justices at the next Sessions for the Peace, to be held for this County at Bury, then and there to be proceeded with according to the Law: And hereof I require you not to fail. This 1st Day of August 1655.

"Tho. Waldegrave."

George Whitehead’s own Remarks on this Mittimus were as follows, viz.

"Observe. (a) An idle wandering Fellow. This is false in Fact, as well as furious and disdainful, for

1. I am well known to be no such Person, for after my Parents took me away from that noted School at Bleslow in Cumberland, at the Request of some Friends, I taught a private, then a public School.

2. After that, I was at my Father’s House Part of a Summer, and then was not idle, but industrious in what was proper for me, not being educated either in Idleness, nor willing to eat the Bread of Idolatry, that I might prevent all Reflection and Reproach against me on that Account.

3. And when it pleased God to call me by his Word from my Father’s House, and out of my native Country, to preach the Everlasting Gospel, therein I laboured faithfully, and travelled in the Service thereof, according to the Grace and Ability given me of God, in his dear Son Christ Jesus.

(b) A common Disturber of the public Peace of this Nation, is also unjustly charged against me, for I was, and am, of a peaceable Conversation, being also a Minister of the Gospel of Peace.

How came I to be termed an idle wandering Fellow in the Warrant of Commitment, facing that in the Indictment at Quarter Sessions, I was called Labourer? Thus Self-contradictory was this our Professor. Where Envy is, there is Confusion. Could he reasonably think himself more dishonoured by my giving him his own Name of Thomas Waldegrave, than he was by his own injurious and illegal Proceedings against us?

A few Weeks after the Commitment of George Whitehead and John Harwood, George Rofe was sent to the same Prison by Justice Gordon, his Mittimus being as follows, viz."

Suffolk fs.

"To the Keeper of the Common Goal at Bury St. Edmund’s, and his Deputy or Deputies there.

"Forasmuch as upon Examination of George Rofe, late of Haljled in the County of Essex, Glazier, and upon Examination taken upon Oath before us against the said Rofe, sufficient Caufe appears to us, whereby	

Mittimus of G. Rofe.
SUFFOLK. 1655.

"whereby we enforce Rofe to find two able and sufficient Sureties for his personal Appearance at the next Sessions of the Peace, to be holden for the Franchise of Bury St. Edmund's, and thence not to depart without Licence of the Court: And forasmuch as the said George Rofe refuseth to find Sureties, we therefore herewithal fend you the Body of the said George Rofe, requiring you, in the Name of his Highnes the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, to receive him into the said Goal, and him there safely to keep until the next Sessions, if in the mean Time he the said George (being by his own Confession one now usually called a Quaker) shall not find such able and sufficient Sureties for his Appearance as aforesaid."

"Dated at Affington the 3d Day of September 1655."
The Usage of these five Prisoners at Edmundsbury was very hard; for they were lodged in the common Ward among Felons, in a low Dungeon-like Place under the Market-houfe, with a damp Earthen Floor, where they lay upon Rye-straw. The Goaler was also very angry with them, because they contributed not to his Avarice, nor would buy any of his Strong-liquors, as some of the other Prisoners did; but these Perfons were temperate, and drank only Water, by which he could gain nothing. Besides, they frequently testified against the Drunkennefs, Swearing, and other Diforders in his Houfe, and reproved him for his Hypocry, who, while he suffered fuch Things, made great and high Pretences to Religion, he being a Member of a Presbyterian Church, and would on the Day called Sunday, call his Prisoners together, pretend to give them Instructions, and exercise a Kind of formal Devotion among them. When G. Whitehead told him of his Hypocrisy therein, his Fruits being fo contrary, his Daughter faid, What! do you call my Father an Hypocrite, who has been a Saint these forty Years? For thefe Caufes he was exceedingly em- bitter'd against them, fo that he did often strike them on the Face, and grievously abuse them both by Words and Actions: And the Tapler, Turnkey, and other of his Servants, and some of the drunken Prisoners, encouraged by his Example, did frequently abuse them with Blows, and sometimes took away their Food and other Neceffaries, faying, The Goaler gave them Leave so to do. And one of the Prisoners faid, If he killed them, he should not be hanged for it.

It would be too tedious to relate one Half of the Sufferings they underwent, which the Goaler and his Servants were fo conscious of, that they used their Endeavours to prevent its being known, by taking away from the Prisoners their Pen and Ink, and often prohibiting their Friends from coming to visit them, pretending an Order from the Justices that none of them should be admitted. Under this miserable State of Captivity and tyrannical Usage they continued many Months: The Manner of their Deliverance thence will be related in our Account of the next Year.

In this Year alo William Seaman, of Mendlesham, and Elizabeth Lockwood, were committed to Ipswich Goal, for speaking to a Prieft, after he had ended his Sermon in the Place of publick Worship at Mendlesham. At an ensuing Sessions Seaman was fined twenty Marks, and lent again to Priftion, where he was cruelly used by John Story, Goaler. In the fame Year Henry Baker, of Thrandestone, going on the Firft-day of the Week to a Meeting at Mendle- fham, had his Horfe taken from him, but redeemed next Day by his Mother's paying 10 s. And shortly after, in his Return from a Meeting at the fame Place, his Horfe, Bridle, and Saddle, were taken away, worth 5 l. John Ewings and Jane Hawes, for riding to a Meeting, were fet in the Stocks fix Hours, by the Direction of Justice Harvey, who, because the Confable in their Favour removed the Stocks to a warmer Place than they were used to fland in, for that Act of Humanity lent him to Priftion.

ANNO 1656. It happened on the 10th of the Month called June, that George Harrison and Stephen Hubberfly, two Preachers, came to the Houfe of Anthony Appleby at Haverill; they had not been long there before a Multitude of People befet the Houfe, cursing, fwear- ing, threatening, and throwing Stones at the Door till about Midnight. Next Morning they renew'd their Rage, swearing they would have their Men, or pull the Houfe down, not unlike the wicked Seditions at the Door of Lot: At length with one Accord, they made an Onlet and broke the Gate to pieces, and entering the Houfe, laid out the harmless Strangers, and depreately beat and kick'd them, driving them along the Street with halloeing and fouling, and floned them beyond the Town's End. When Anthony Appleby complained to a Justice of the Peace of this Rior, and grievous Abufe of his Friends, the Justice would not hear him, because he had his Hat on, but ordered the Confables, that If any of that Perfuafion came to Town, they fhould bring them to him to be punished. About this Time alo, John Greenwood was lent to Edmundsbury Goal, and detained there severall Weeks, for no Offence, except that of presenting a Book to People;
SUFFOLK, 1656.

Justice Gordon, of Aftington, intituled, The Wife taken in her own Courage. Some displeasing Truths that Book contained so irritated the Justice, that he by an Act of arbitrary Power imprisoned the Giver of it, who had broke no Law. As if the Office of a Magistrate were an Exemption from just Reproof. Equally impatient of Contradiction were the Priests, who procured the Imprisonment of Margaret Gray and Anne Blakeling, who had presumed to call in question either the Truth of their Doctrine, or the Validity of their Call.

George Sberwin, being prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, at the Suit of Dame Vere Gaudy, of Debingham, for refusing to Swear to his Answer exhibited in that Court, was committed to Mollon Goal on the 2d of the Month called January; as was on the same Day John Simpson, of Kenton, for the same Cause, at the Prosecution of Charles Gaudy, for Tithes. About the same Time William Warn, of Wellingworth, was also imprisoned in the same Goal for a Demand of but 9s. for Tithe. Also Joseph Lawrence, for 2l. 14s. demanded for Tithes, had Goods taken from him to the Value of 10l. Likewife Richard White, of Wickhamstith, was prosecuted in the County Court, at the Suit of Austin Gibbet Prieff, for a pretended Debt of 16l. 15s. borrowed, and 31. 6s. for Tithes. The Debt, a meer Pretence, was dropt, at the Trial, but the Tithe was granted by the Jury, and he had three Cows taken for it worth 12l.

Anthony Kettle, of Edwardstone, for going to a Meeting on the First-day of the Week, had his Goods taken by Diffrefs, to the Value of 12s.

In this Year the Prisoners at Edmundsbury and Ipswich found Means of representing their barbarous Usage to some of their Friends at London, who applied to Oliver Cromwell, and his Deputy Fleetwood, on their Behalf, who illued Orders to the Justices to enquire into their Case; upon which Enquiry the cruel and illegal Treatment of the Prisoners from the Gaoler, his Servants, and others, was so fully made appear, that they reproved him for it, and charged him to suffer no such Abuses for the future. This saved them into a Degree of better Behaviour, and the Condition of the Prisoners became more tolerable. An Application was also made to Judge Atkins, at Bury Athlone, on the Behalf of George Whitehead, in an unamiial Manner, as appears by the following Letter, viz.

A Letter to Judge Atkins.

W H E R E A S I have offered myself unto thee for my Friend George Whitehead, to lie in Bonds, or what else might be inflicted on him,

so he may go forth free, or to lay down my Life for him, I was and am willing; but I have not yet received any plain Answer, whether thou wilt grant my Desire, yes or no; so that since I have spoken of it twice to thee, I have been at the House where thou lodgest, to know thy Mind in the Thing, and I could not get so much Liberty as to speak to thee;

Therefore this is to desire thee to send me a few Words, whether my Body shall be taken a Pledge for his, or else to give Order that I may come to thee. So I desire thee, in the Name of the Lord, not to fligh this, but consider and resolve of it in the Sight of God, for the Thing is to be valued; and herein I do own the Scriptures, and witness them, and the fulfilling of them in me by Christ Jesus, who suffered and laid down his Life for his Flock, and Greater Love hath no Man than this, to lay down his Life for his Friend, which I witness, wherein I am subject to the Commands of Christ, and see them fulfilled in me.

Bury, the 20th of the Sixth Month 1656.

M A R G A R E T S U T T O N.

This Letter, though it shew the poor Woman's Ignorance in point of Law, and the Extent of the Judge's Power, yet it apply lies forth the Perfection of Christian Charity, and the exceeding Love and Bowels of Compassion in Chri


CHAP. 32. of the People called QUAKERS.

Christ Jesus, which faithful Sufferers for his Sake have one towards another; for the fame Woman had been also for some Time imprisoned at Bury, by the Procurement of a Priest there, whom she had been concerned to reproved. The Fervency of her Concern for G. Whitehead had induced her to travel from her Habitation in Westminster, the Place of his Birth, to sollicit for his Liberty. Whether the Judge, at his Return to Court, made any Report of this Affair, does not appear; however, at length, after frequent Application to Oliver Cromwell and his Council, wherein Mary Saunders, a waiting Gentlewoman in the Protector's Family, was very serviceable, the following Order was issued, viz.

"Thursday, the 16th of October, at the Council at Whitehall.

ORDERED by his Highness the Lord Protector and his Council, that the Quakers imprisoned in Colchester in the County of Essex, and Edmundsbury and Ipswich in the County of Suffolk, be forthwith released and set at Liberty. And it is referred to Sir Francis Ruffel, to take Care that the same be done accordingly; as also to consider how the Fines set upon them, or any of them, may with most Convenience be taken off and discharged: And likewise to take Order, that upon their being set at Liberty as aforesaid, they be forthwith sent to their respective Homes.

"W. Jessop,

"Clerk of the Council."

This Order was carefully executed by Sir Francis Ruffel, a confcientious and compassionate Man, and averse to Persecution, who sent his Clerk to the Prison at Bury, to see them set at Liberty, which was done accordingly; though he did not order them to be sent Home, but, in Kindness, gave them an Order or Warrant, to produce in their Defence, if Need should be, that so they might travel without molestation.

In the Time of their Imprisonment, George Fox the Younger and George Rose received a Gift and Part of the Ministry of the Gospel, and became serviceable Preachers; and the latter of them travelled afterward through divers Parts of Europe and America.

ANNO 1657. On the 1st of the Month called April, was a Meeting in the Yard or Orchard of Joseph Deinster, of Nayland, where George Whitehead preaching, was apprehended by a pretended Gentleman, who rushed in with Soldiers and others, and pulled him down with Violence, and had him away to Justice Garson, who gave him much threatening Language, and when George defired him to hear with Moderation, he answered, Thou art a moderate Rogue: And when George calmly reproved him for his hard Speeches, he deridingly bad him, Go Quake. George asking him again, Whether he defied Quaking? he answered, Yes, I do despise Quaking. After some Examination, which the Clerk took in Writing, and which the Justice required George to sign, but he refused, as being partially taken; the Justice told him, He should be obvipt, and if he came again into that Country, should be branded on the Shoulder; and if he came a third Time should be hanged. To which George mildly replied, I am no such Person as thou hast mentioned: Thou art an old Man, and going to thy Grave, thou dost not know how soon the Lord may put an End to thy Days, and disappoint thee of thy evil Desigts against me: However, I fear not thy Threats, if the Lord, whom I serve, require my Return into those Parts, I must obey him. The Justice said, I know I am an old Man. George added, Thou art old in Iniquity, it is big Time for thee to repent.

The Justice then issued the following Warrant, viz.

Sir Francis Ruffel's charitable Disposition.

Ministerial Gift of G. Fox and G. Rose.

G. Whitehead taken preaching at Nayland.

Violence of Justice Garson reproved by G. Whitehead.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

SUFFOLK. 1657.

To the Constables, and all other Officers whom it may concern, and " to every of them.

BE it remembered, that one George Whitehead, a young Man, about twenty Years of Age, who confesseth himself to have been born at Orton in Westmorland, being this present Day found vagrant and wandering at Nayland in this County, contrary to the Laws of this Nation, and being thereupon brought before us, two Justices of the Peace for this County, is by us ordered to be openly whip'd at Nayland aforesaid, till his Body be bloody, as the Law in such Case enjoineth. And he is to pass thence from Parith to Parith by the Officers thereof, the next Way to Orton aforesaid, before the first Day of June now next ensuing.

"Dated at Affington in this County of Suffolk, the first Day of April 1657."

Signed by John Gurdon, and another Justice.

This Warrant was the next Day executed by a foolish Fellow, whom the Constable had hired, who with a long sharp Whip laid on unmercifully, having neither Fear nor Wit to restrain him, till the People cried out to stop him, so that George's Back and Breast were cut and wounded with many long bloody Stripes, the Marks whereof were seen a great While after. He was enabled to bear this rigorous Punishment with a Patience and Courage becoming his Christian Cause, and his Spirit was so raised in the Inshort of his Sufferings, that he sang Pralies aloud to the Lord, who had counted him worthy to suffer for his Name's Sake. After this cruel Execution, he was conducted the same Day on his own Horse, by the Constable and others, to Sudbury, and from thence to Clare and Harwich, the Officers, to whom the Warrant was directed, admiring to see a young Man so well habitated, and on so good an Horse, paid's so a Vagrant. On the Edge of Cambridgehire, his innocent Appearance fo brought on the Constable, that he gave him up the Warrant, and bade him go his Way. So he returned to Halfsted, Coggeshall, Colcheester, Sudbury, and other Places in those Parts, where the Report of his Suffering raised in the People a great Curiosity and Desire to hear him, the Meetings, were much frequented, and the Testimony of Truth greatly spread and prevailed.

In the Month of November, on a First-day of the Week, was a Meeting at Hadleigh, to which the Mayor came, and asked, Who was their Chief? It was answered, The Lord is Chief among us. Whereupon he ordered his Assistants to pull down George Rofe, who was preaching, and to take him away with thirty fix others, who were put into a Dungeon some Hours; after which, he demanded 10s. of each of them, which they refusing to pay, eighteen of them were kept all Night in Prifon, and on the Morrow, being Market-day, they were all let in the Stocks. Roger Hawkins also suffered the like Punishment six Hours, for going to a Meeting but half a Mile from his own House: Also Anthony Kettle, of Edwardstone, for the same Cause, was puniished in the same Manner.

William Seanan, of Bromwell, for refusing to Swear at a Court-Lect, was fined 20s. and had his Mare worth 6l. taken away for that Fine. Some Time before this, John Wateridge, being chosen Constable, and refusing to take the usual Oath of Admission into that Office, was sent to Prifon; and upon his Discharge thence, the Gavel kept back a Cloak of his worth 40s. for 4s. 4d. demanded for Fees.

Richard Cooke and Thomas Wood were committed to Prifon, from the Seffions at Edmundsbury, on a Prefentment for not reporting to their Parith-Church at Affington: And for the like Cause, Richard Chandler of Nayland, and Henry Clark of Affington, were fined 2s. 6d. each.

In this Year William Alexander, of Needham, for speaking to the Priest of that Town, after his Sermon, was imprisoned at Ipswich till Seffions, then fined 5l. and recommitted for refusing to pay it.

John
John Dunk, of Colchester, for speaking to the People in Nayland Steeple-houfe, after the Priest had done, was taken up as a Vagrant, though but a few Miles from his own Habitation, publicly whipt, and sent away with a Pafs.

The Prejudice and Spleen which Robert Gurdon and John Forthingell, Justices, entertained against this People, is apparent by the following Warrant, viz.

"FORASMUCH as it appears unto us upon Oath duly taken
before us, that the Parties whose Names are under-written, being
of the Age of sixteen Years at the least, are suspected or reputed to be
Popish or Papishly affected, there are therefore, by Virtue of a late Act of
Parliament for discovering, confessing, and represing of Popish Recusants, to
will and require you forthwith to summon all and every such Person or
Persons aforesaid, either by Delivery unto every one of them a Note in
Writing, or leaving the same at their Dwellings or usual Places of Abode,
to appear personally at the next Quarter Sessions, which are to be holden for
the Franchise of Bury St. Edmunds, to do and receive that which by the
Court shall be enjoyned them, and thence not to depart without Licence of
the Court. Dated at Sudbury this 12th Day of December 1657.

"ROBERT GURDON,
"JOHN FORTHINGELL.

"NAMES,
"Anthony Kettle Yeoman, and Sarab his Wife: Ambrofe Kettle the Younger,
"and Sarab his Sister: Ambrofe Hale, and Anne Edwards: Widow."

They appeared accordingly, but those Justices, who shewed such a Willing-
ness to proceed against them, failed of their Purpose, and no farther Proceeds
appear upon Record.

Rebecca Lucas, Widow, about eighty Years of Age, and her Daughters
Rebecca and Mary, were summoned to appear before the Mayor of Hadleigh,
who charged the old Woman to suffer no more Meetings at her Houfe, nor
to lodge any Quakers, threatening to quarter Soldiers on her, if she did; he
also told her Daughters, that he had nothing against them, but their being
Quakers. A few Days after, the two Daughters were taken from their aged
Mother, and sent to Bridewell, under Pretence that they ought to put themselves
to Service; but in Truth, as the Conftable plainly told them, because they were
not of the Mayor’s Religion.

About this Time John Sewel, having offended one of the Priests, was put
into the Stocks at Ipswich, and as he was fitting there, his Brother Ambrofe
Sewel and one John Hill came to him and talked with him; for which Act of
Friendship they were committed to Edmundsbury Gaol. An arbitrary Proceeding,
without any Rule either of Law or Equity. The Name John Sewel was
afterwards sent to the Houfe of Correction.

It happened, near the fame Time, that William Gardener, of Peterfby, casually
falling into Discourse with one Adkinjon, Priest of Livington, in the Presence of
a Justice of the Peace, the Priest charged him with Denying the Scriptures to be
the Word of God: William defired the Priest to Prove by the Scriptures that they
call themselves fo. The Priest quoted Luke viii. 11. The Seed is the Word of
God, and inculfed, that the Scriptures were that Seed. After which, repeating
his Charge with some Aggravation, William answered, that He lied in so charging
him, for that he did own the Scriptures. Whereupon the Priest struck William
with his Bible, and bruised his Face, and in all Probability would have pro-
ceeded to further Violence, had not the Justice, ashamed of his Actions, pulled
him away, and restrained him.

ANNO 1658. On the 12th of the Month called July, George Whitehead
riding through Hoxon, and meeting Edward Willan, Priest of that Place, ex-
horted him to fear God, and cease from Iniquity; after which they had some
Conference.
Conference about the Church, till the Priest, impatient of Contradiction, grew angry, and taking George's Horse by the Bridle, forcibly flopt him, till others came, who carried him before Anthony Barry, a Justice of the Peace, to whom the Priest complained that George had called him Persecutor, though that was after he had assaulted him in the Street, and threatened to pull him off his Horse: However, the Justice, willing to gratify the Parson, sent George to Ipswich Goal, under Pretence of his having broke a late Act of Parliament, made against Vagrants, idle, loose, dissolute Persons, Fiddlers, &c. which the Justice said, was made only for Quakers. They hurried him away to Ipswich on Horseback by Night, being about twenty Miles. In the Prison there, he found the aforesaid William Alexander, and two others of his Friends, whose Company was a great Solace in that Confinement, which was in the Common Ward, and their Lodging upon Straw. At the next Quarter Sessions he was fined 20s. and continued in Prison about sixteen Weeks, till the Death of Oliver Cromwell, upon which he was discharged.

In September this Year, Edmund Crois, a Grocer of Woodbridge, was grievously abused and beaten in his Shop, and had an Earthen-pan broken about his Head, and his Face much cut therewith, by a Priest, whom he had reproved for his Drunkenness and Debuchery, of which he had been notoriously guilty. The Priest added to his Blows many opprobrious Words, calling Edmund, Rogue, Wretch, Devil, Papist, and whatever else his Drunken Rage did suggest.

In this or the preceding Year, John Fryer and James Norton, both of Felixton, were imprisoned at the Suit of Miles Gowry, Impropiator, for Tithes, and after thirteen Weeks Imprisonment, the former had taken from him for the fame Tithes, two Cows and two Calves worth 9l. and while in Prison, for another Demand of 18l. for Tithe, suffered Diffret of Goods, to the Value of 4l. The latter, for Tithes of 25½. Value, had Goods taken away worth 3½. 15s. Not long after these Diffretes, other Seizures, yet more exorbitant, were made on the same Persons for Tithes, the said John Fryer, for a Demand of 11. 5s. having Goods taken from him worth 14l. and the said James Norton, for a Claim of 3l. 10s. made for only one Year's Tithe of Land, rented but at 12l. 13s. per Annum, suffered the Loss of his Goods; to the Value of 16l. About this Time also, Arthur Godward was arrested for Tithes, at the Suit of Richard Rogers, * Priest of Clapton, and after he had been six Months in Custody, his Persecutor obtained a Warrant from two Justices to make Diffretes for the same Tithe, and took away about four Times its Value. Hard was the Cafe of John Caufton, imprisoned in Ipswich Goal, in the coldest Time of the Winter, three Months in an open Room, under a cruel Keeper, where, through the extreme Hardship he endured, he contracted a Sicknecfs of which he there died. Arnold Nunn was also sent to Prison, for Tithes, about the same Time with Caufton, and detained there nine Months: And for the same Cause William Timmet was confined in the same Prison, by an Attraction out of the Exchequer: As was Richard White, of Mendingham, for refusing to Swear to his Answer to a Bill exhibited against him, for Tithes, in that Court. There was likewise at the same Time John Esabling, a Prisoner there for Tithes.

Anthony Kettle, being cited before two Justices, on a Complaint of Gregory Pretty a Priest, for Substraction of Tithe, the said Justices issued their Warrant for Diffret; and because, in some Discourse there, Anthony contradicted the Priest, and bluntly, though truly, had told him, that He lied, the Justices demanded Sureties of him for his good Behaviour, and for refusing to give them, sent him to Ipswich Goal. The Justices expense themselves with much Warmth, and particularly one of them saying, He hoped to have a new Law, whereby they should curb the Quakers; and the other telling the said Anthony, that He should have Punishment by the Buffet.

Thomas

* This Priest came with the Officer, called Anthony Jeluit, and other reproachful Names, seized him with his own Hands by the Collar, and had probably done him much Harm, had he not been prevented by a reasonable Reproof from one of his own Hearers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANNO 1659.</th>
<th>Tithes was taken for:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thomas Driver</strong>, of Tremie, for 1 l. 14 s. demanded,</td>
<td>12 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thomas Pinion</strong>, of the same, for 14 l. 1 s. demanded,</td>
<td>57 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>William Burroughs</strong>, of Great-Einborogh, for 30 l. 8 s. 6 d. demanded,</td>
<td>40 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arthur Goddard</strong>, of Clapton, for 3 l. 10 s. demanded,</td>
<td>14 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Richard White</strong>, of Mendlesham, for 4 l. demanded,</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anne Shipman</strong>, of Grettingham, for 1 l. 10 s. demanded,</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 55 l. 3 s. 6 d. Taken 144 0 0

**Lucie Oxe Widow**, her Son-in-Law Christopher Sharp, and Lucie his Wife, were cast into Melton Goal, at the Suit of Francis Davis, Priest of Clifford, though the Son and Daughter had no Property in the Land, out of which the Tithe was claimed, being only Servants to their Mother.

On the 17th of the Month called April this Year, a remarkable Occurrence happened in the Place of publick Worship at Felixstowe. One Joseph Scott, a Quaker, went in before the Priest had entered on his Office, and stood still; on Sight of him the Priest was smitten with sudden Fear and Faintness, and said to the People, I had thought to have done something at this Time, but here is one come in with a Spirit of Contradiction, so that I find much Weakness upon me, and cannot; Having spoken this, he took his Hat, and went out. As he was going, Joseph Scott, who till then had said nothing, spake thus, When the Blind leads the Blind, needs must they fall: At which the Priest seemed much disturbed, and told him, His Mouth should be stopped. At the next Quarter Sessions the Priest got him presented, and committed to Ipswich Goal, where he lay a considerable Time.

**Thomas Pinion** went into the Steeple-house at Aldborough, where he stood still and said nothing, but was withstood pulled out by the Hair of his Head, kept Prisoner one Night, and then sent out of Town by the Magistrates, who ordered the Ferryman to carry him over the Water.

**Robert Davis**, a Constable, having some Precentments to make at a Sessions in Woodbridge, because he could not for Conscience-fake Swear to the same, was committed to Melton Goal, and his Precentments were rejected.

Oblivious was the Christian Courage and Intrepidity of George Fox the Younger, who, when he was preaching in a Meeting at Dunfall, was violently opposed by one John Tokely, who in a furious Manner came toward him with a drawn Sword, but when he saw that George faced him without Fear, he retired, and fetched a Gun charged, which he fired at him, and the Shoe went over his Head, but George continued preaching undisturbed, which his Opposer observing, from the Force of a sudden Conviction, cried out, Your Faith is strong, and so went away.

At another Time, the same George Fox preaching in the Market-place at Aldborough, was put out of Town by the Raylill, but soon returned, and had a Meeting there, at a Widow's House the same Evening, which he was taken and

**Thomas Birchen**, of Eererton, was imprisoned at Blyborough for 12 s. claimed by John Carry, Priest there, for two Year's Tithe; and Thomas Judge, of Ashfield, was kept close Prisoner at Edmundsbury, for refusing to pay Tithes.

**Thomas Bond** had taken him from, for Tithes, 3 l. 10 s. a Sum equal to the Yearly Rent of the Land from which it was demanded. John Coleman also was a Sufferer by Distresfs for Tithes: And the Widow Pefford, of Clapton, was sued for Tithes in the County Court of Ipswich, and caft there on the Statute for treble Damages.

**N. S.**
and sent to Prison, where he was not long detained, for, four Days after we find him again preaching to the People in the Steeple-house at Sowold, after the Priest had done: But his Christian Concern for them was ill requited by the ruder Sort, who beat him, threw him violently upon the Stones, and killed him through the Streets to the Bayliff’s House, who committed him to Prison, and ordered him to be put into the inner Ward, to prevent his speaking to the People.

We shall next lay before our Readers the Copy of a Prefentment exhibited at the Quarter Sessions for this County, viz.

“A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

SUFFOLK.

1659.

THE Jury for his Highness Richard, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, upon their Oaths do present, that Timothy Grimble, late of Ipswich in the County aforesaid, Mariner, at Ipswich aforesaid, on the 7th Day of January 1658, and continually after, until the Day of the taking this Inquisition, hath received into his House, countenanced, harboured, and supported diverse disaffected, idle, loose, and suspected Persons, Disturbers of the publick Peace, to the Jurors unknown, commonly called Quakers, of evil Conversation, doth also keep Disorder, evil Rule and Government in his House, to the great Nuisance of his Neighbours, and other People of this Commonwealth, and against the Peace.

To this Prefentment an Answer was written by some of the Friends concerned, and signed by Robert Dunton, George Whitehead, and Robert Graffingham: The Substance of which Answer is contained in the following Abstract, viz.

To the said Prefentment.

All sober People observe how envious these Jurymen and Inquirers have appeared against Timothy Grimble and his Friends, &c.

For first, their Prefentment being grounded and made up of false Accusations, gross Lies and Slanders, the Meeting that we had at Timothy’s House (which was the 6th Day of the Eleventh Month 1658) was a peaceable Meeting for the Service of God and his Worship, and the Holy Truth therein held forth, and no Cause thereby given for these Jurors, or any others, to be offended at such a Meeting, which was both according to the Law of God, and also tolerated by the Government. What Enmity and Malignity therefore appears in such a scandalous Prefentment, thus to defame an honest Man for suffering a peaceable Meeting, and entertaining quiet innocent People at his House, who ought by Law to be proceeded, and not punished for the Exercise of their Religion, or Conscience toward God.

2. As for those called Quakers, whom Timothy Grimble received and harboured in his House, who, they say, are unknown to the Jurors, some of their Names are Robert Dunton, Robert Graffingham, Joseph Scott, and George Whitehead: They are well known to be sober honest Persons, and also responsible where they live.

Note. What a large Conscience did appear in these Jurors, who could swear against Men unknown to them, and upon Oath present them to highly criminal, as being no other than disaffected, loose, idle, lewd, and suspected Persons,
CHAP. 32. of the People called QUAKERS.

Perfons, while unknown to thee their Accusers, and Sweaters against them.

3. We ask you Jurors, wherein did we called Quakers, whom you have sworn against, disturb the publick Peace? And what evil Conversation can you charge or prove against us? If you cannot prove Matter of Fact charged, and by you sworn against us, be ashamed thereof. Surely those Magistrates, or that Court that have such a Prefeption as yours, ought not to trust your Oath to the fame, but to examine you of the particular Crimes or Accusations charged, you having grossly, and very unjustly, deamed Timothy Grimble, and his Friends called Quakers, for which you are accountable. Let the Magistrates inquire of you, what suspected Perfons be both harboured continually, and try you from what Ground you have cast such Aperitions upon sober honet Men? And what Disorder, evil Rule and Government, doth Timothy Grimble keep in his House? What sober honest Neighbour will say, that they are annoyed or disturbed by Disorder, evil Rule or Government, kept at Timothy Grimble's? Produce your Proofs for thes your Accusations, or elle, like forlorn Perfons, for-ever flap your Mouths, and let Shame cover your Lips, for have you herein acted either like rational Men, or Christians? Or done as you would be done by? Would you take it well to be preferred or implicated for entertaining your Friends, as you have preferred, and grosfily mifreprefented Timothy Grimble for harbouring his Friends?

4. Many can witnes, that the Meetings we had at Timothy Grimble's House in Ipswich, were peaceable and lawful: And those Priests and Profefors, who were offended at them, had done more honefly and discreetly, if they had come to our Faces in our Meetings, to have manifefled openly, what Lewdnefs or Errors were prafticed or held forth by any of us, if they could, rather than go behind our Backs, to infigate the Magistrates against us, without any juf Caufe. But those who have thus acted in the Dark against the Innocent, their Deceit is made manifeft to their Shame; and the more, by grosfily abufing innocent People, as the said Jurors and their Abettors have done.

5. To Swear at all is a Tranfgression against Christ's Doctrine: But to present Lies and Slanders upon Oath, to caufe the Innocent to fuffer, is a much greater Offence, which these Jurors have done against Timothy Grimble, and his Friends called Quakers, who are Witneffes against all Idlenefs, Disorder, Loofnefs, Lewdnefs, and evil Government, whatsoever; though thus the Wicked have made Lies their Refuge, and like Men mad with Envy, have forged fuch Slanders against honet Men, as are contained in the said Prefeption. So that we may even fay with the Prophet, They that were mad against us, were sworn against us, Psalm cii. 8.

To the foregoing Observations we think it not improper to annex George Whitehead's Letter.

To the Inhabitants of Ipswich, both Teachers and People, viz.

O H! the Pride, Highmindednefs, and Self-conceitednefs, which abounds in the Town of Ipswich; and Oh! what a Feignednefs, Hypocrify, and Will-worship is among the Profefors, who ignorantly worship an unknown God according to their own Wills, who have gotten Words of the Saints, and of the Scriptures of Truth, but the Light which led the Saints they are out of, and have grieved and quenched the Spirit of it, when it hath appeared in their own Confidence, to convince them of Sin and Evil; to that their Sin remains in them, and the Curfe of God hath Power over them that live in Pride, Deceit, Superflition, and ungodly Conversation.

There hath been a Zel arfliring for the Lord in several of them formerly, according to what they knew, but now much Deadnefs, Coldnefs, Emptinefs, Vol. I. 8 G " and
SUFFOLK. 1659.

and Barrenness is over their Spirits, and Unrighteousness hath the Preeminence among them. The Teachers have gotten the Saints Words to
speck, and are painted over with an empty Profession, and a feigned
Humility, but inwardly they are proud, covetous, and rebellious, refiling
the Truth, and make a Trade upon the Scriptures, Teaching for Hire, and
Divining for Money: Such the true Prophets of God cried against, for they
are as Women that few Pillars under Profess Arm-boles, speaking Peace to the
Wicked, where there is no Peace. And they are as Foxes in the Deserts, that
are greedy, waiting for their Prey. And much Wilfulness and Slavery is in
the proud and covetous Priests, and in many of the Professors, who will
not bring their Deeds to the Light, neither dare they try all Things, as the
Apostle commanded, but cry out against us called Quakers, behind our
Backs, but would not be tried Face to Face, nor suffer others to come and
try us Face to Face, though for the Truth's Sake, several of us have suffered
among them in Prison. So that many of the Teachers incense the People
against us, and that which we profess, which is the Truth: So are they
kept in Slavery and Ignorance. And so you Professors in Ipswich, Christ
may justly say to you, I was a Stranger, and ye took me not in. I was in
Prison among you, and you visited me not: Inasmuch as ye did it not to these
little Ones that believe in me, who have suffered among you, ye did it not to
me. Yet this from the Lord I declare unto you, that the Day of Visitation,
and the Kingdom of God, is come nigh unto you, and Wo unto them that
still walk in Filthines, refiling and hating the Light, which is God's Witnes
in their own Confidences, which doth convince them of Sin and Evil, and
reproves them when they commit it. Take heed how you always refile the
Truth, since the Lord hath warned you, left you perish in your Iniquities,
and your Blood lie upon your own Heads, and upon your Teachers, who
retain the Wages of Unrighteousness, and exercise Lordship over you,
and to you in Ignorance from the true Light in your selves, which Christ
hath enlightened you withal, which all must come to and follow, who ever
come to be faved from the Wraih of God, and from the Curse which abirih
upon the Children of Disobedience. Away with all your empty Professions,
and let such as name the Name of Christ depart from Iniquity. Away with
all your proud and covetous Teachers, who preach for Hire, who make a
Trade upon the Saints Words, which were spoken forth freely from the Spirit
of Truth. Away with all your Pride, gaudy Attire, and Superfluity of
Naughtines; the Lord is grieved with you because of these Things, you
are not come to the modest Apparel outwardly, nor to the true Aborning
 inwardly, which is not coldly nor gaudy Attire, but it is that of a meek and
quiet Spirit, which is of great Price with the Lord. How long shall the
Lord wait to be gracious to you, and yet ye refile his Grace, which hath ap
peared unto you, to teach you to deny Ungodliness and Worldly Lusts, and to
live soberly and godly in this evil World.

How long shall the Lord warn you, and yet you repent not? How oft
shall he call you, by his Light in you, out of your Filthines, and yet you
answer him not, nor hearken to his Voice? How often shall the Lord
knock at the Door of your Hearts, and yet ye open not? Yet know that
his Spirit will not always strive with Man: But it cometh to pafs, that they
that will be filthy, must be filthy still. Therefore, as you love your Souls,
take Warning.

From a Friend to all that desire to know the Lord, and one who, for
the Gospel's Sake, hath lately suffered fifteen Weeks, or above, in
Ipswich Prison.

Suffolk, the 1st Day of the Ninth Month, 1658.

GEORGE WHITEHEAD.

Thus
Thus incessantly, either by Preaching or Writing, was this Servant of Christ employed in the Exercise of the Talent he had received, for the Benefit and Instruction even of those who persecuted him, and often returned Scorning and Abuses for the Christian Labour of Love bestowed upon them.

We return to the Sufferings of some others about the same Time, viz. Robert Duncun, Robert Mann, Bartholomeu Bridges, Robert Davies, and William Gardener, who going to a Meeting at Aldborough, on the First-day of the Week, had their Horses taken from them, which for a pretended Forfeiture of 10s. each, were sold for 20l. and no Part of the Price returned to the Owners. Others, going to the same Meeting on Foot, were put into the Stock-house or Cage. Also Henry Maither and John Burce, riding to the same Meeting, had an Horse taken from them worth 6l. and a great Coat valued at 20l. for a Fine of 10s. each, for a pretended Breach of the Sabbath.

In this and the preceding Years, we find taken by Distresses, toward repairing the Houses for the then National Worship,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Kettle</td>
<td>for Edwardstone,</td>
<td>1l. 1s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Appleby</td>
<td>for Haverill,</td>
<td>1s. 8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Evan</td>
<td>for the same,</td>
<td>6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Driver</td>
<td>and Thomas Pinson,</td>
<td>1l. 12s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Taken 11s. 1d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUFFOLK. 1659.**

**Sufferings for Meeting.**

**Imprisonment and Distresses for Tithes.**

**Imprisonment of William Gardener.**

**A List of Prisoners in the several Goals of this County.**

**In EDMUNDSBURY Goal, thirty three, viz.**

William Burrough a Man of eighty Years of Age, James King, Edward Dikes, John Peach, Robert Serjeant, Robert Prick, Robert Debedge, Henry Hubbert, John King, John Midlyb, Jeffery Bullock, John Graffer, RichardWaitie, John Crismas, Thomas Smith, John Partridge, Thomas Manning, Thomas Sickleprice, Edward Hindes, Samuel Dearley, James Nunn, Roger Hawkins, William Hayle, Joseph Kiddlesiden, Samuel Aiton, Caleb Lambert, Robert Clark, John...
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

SUFFOLK. 1660.

John Woodgate, William Woodgate, Charles Woodgate, George Lamb, Joseph Akin, and Joseph Burrough: Most of these dwell at Sudbury, Lavenham, and Parts adjacent.

In Blyborough Goal, nine, viz.

Richard Tovey, Thomas Barby, John Coleman sen. John Coleman jun., James Fitcher, Roger Cole, William Bennett, William Burton, and John George: Two of these, Richard Tovey and John George, were taken from their Labour, Thomas Barby out of his Bed, and the other fix from a Meeting at Leopha.

In Melton Goal, thirteen, viz.

John Birch, John Canpin, Stephen Brightwell, Godfrey Brightwell, John Fryer, Thomas Bond, John Bennett, Nicholas Bennett, John Bennett jun., William Gardener, James Norton, Charles Bond, and Arthur Goddard: All these were summoned to the Quarter Sessions at Woodbridge, held the 16th and 17th of the Month called January, and being there, had the Oath of Allegiance tendered them: They continued in Prison about four Months.

In Aldburgh Goal, four, viz.

John Manning, Arthur Cowel, Robert Davis, and Samuel Bridges: Of whom the first three lay there about eighteen Weeks, and the other about eleven Weeks.

In Ipswich Goal, twenty three, viz.

Thomas Simonds and Henry Hall, taken from a Meeting at Hoxon. Robert Duncan, apprehended as he was visiting his Friends in Ipswich. William Wall, Anthony Garball, and Robert Pearce, taken out of a Meeting at Wallingford. William Seaman, William Fidgeman, Henry Mather, John Lamb, and Henry Grimble, taken from a Meeting at the said Grimble's House in Ipswich. John Smy, William Alexander, James Harling, and Thomas Gardener, apprehended in a Meeting at Needham. Samuel Moulson, Timothy Cleaveland, James Tompson, John Spicer, Mary Grimble, John Ralckham, and Rofe Parker, taken at a Meeting in Ipswich. Alice Bream was sent to Prison for admitting Meetings at her House.

Befide those before mentioned, Frances Smith, Rofe Palmer, and Margaret Catmore, for frequenting Meetings at Ipswich, were committed clofe Prifoners to the Bottom in Aldburgh.

More Imprisonments.

ANNO 1661. At a Sessions at Ipswich, on the 17th of the Fifth Month, George Painter eighty fix Years of Age, Henry Driver, Thomas Cooke, Benjamin Reeve, Richard Sparbooke, Diana Fryer, Thomas Pinjon, John Pinjon, and Joseph Scott, were indentified for being at Meetings, and committed to Mellow Goal; and about the same Time, William Seaman, Abraham Cole, and John Birch, were sent to Prison for refusing to give Sureties for their Appearance at Sessions.

On the 29th of the Month called August, Robert Laft was committed to Ipswich Goal, and kept there twenty Weeks, because he had suffered some Neighbours to meet at his House, where a Friend, who came to visit him, gave some religious Exhortation.

At a Quarter Sessions, held at Brecles, on the 13th of the Month called January, William Bennett, William Burton, Matthew Elmy, Elizabeth Barker, Richard Tovey, John Coleman, and Roger Cole, were committed to Blyborough Goal. And two Days after, at Woodbridge Sessions, Joseph Scott, Thomas Cooke, Benjamin Reeve, Richard Sparbooke, Diana Fryer, and Henry Driver, were ordered to continue in Prison, whether they had been committed near fix Months before. In the same Month John Wateridge, Nathanael Srieve, and Edward Vineyard, were taken out of a Meeting at Rickengill, and committed to Ipswich Goal, where they found Joseph Buce, sent thither some Time before for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

In the Month called February this Year, were Prisoners for refusing to pay Tithe; in Ipswich Goal, Richard White: In Blyborough Goal, Ralph Randall,
Randall, near eighty Years of Age: And in Melton Goal, Robert Malt, of Dallingoe, Abraham Cole of Bromfuiel, and Robert Davis. In this Year also was taken from Robert Lafi, for Tithe of about three Acres of Meadow-Ground, an Horse and an Hide worth 2l. 18s.

ANNO 1663. Thomas Peck and Thomas Dockin were committed to Ed- mundsbury Goal, on the 12th of the Month called July, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

We shall next insert the Case of John Shipman and Thomas Virtue, as delivered to the King on the 5th of November this Year, viz.

"For the King and Council.

A short Relation of the sad and cruel Usage of two of the King's peaceable Subjects, John Shipman of Creetingham in the County of Suffolk, and Thomas Virtue of Clapton in the same County, both of them of that People who are in Scorn called Quakers.

The said Persons being informed against by the Sheriff's Bayliffs, and by the Bayliffs of the Liberry, where the said Persons dwelt, upon a Statute made against Popish Recusants, and for their not being at the publick Worship for eleven Months past, at a Quarter Sessions holden at Woodbridge in the said County, John Sicklemore being Judge there, Judgment was pass against them by the Justices there, for each of them to pay 20l. a Month for eleven Months, eleven score Pounds a-piece, and fines; the Bayliffs aforesaid have taken away Goods worth 68l. 15s. from John Shipman, and 35l. worth from Thomas Virtue, and do threaten to take more from them, until they be satisfied for the Fines of twice eleven score Pounds.

Although the whole Estate of Thomas Virtue is not judged to be worth half so much; so that if the King threw not some Kindness to these poor Men, the said Thomas Virtue, his Wife, and six Children, are like to be left destitute: And farther, the said Persons were for the same Cause, both kept in Prison; the one of them a Year and an Half, the other a Year and a Quarter, before their Goods and Cattle were taken away.

And the said Bayliffs do threaten, that they will inform against several others of the People aforesaid upon the same Account.

Therefore our Request to the King is, that he would take Care that the said Sufferers may be relieved, and that they may not thus deeply suffer for Conscience sake, who will well to the King and Government.

By thus representing their Case to the King and Council, it is probable that the former Seizure of their Estates for those Fines was prevented; and the Intention of their Profectors totally to ruin those honest Men, was disappointed.

In the same Year John Wateridge, of Uppeworth, was committed to Prison by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, the Effect of a Protection in the Eccle- siastical Court for Non-conformity to the Church. In this Year also at Bury Aflizes, Edward Manning was fined 40s. for not putting off his Hat in Court, and refusing to pay it, was committed to Prison, where he lay about eight Years.

ANNO 1664. In this Year Henry Gosling and Robert Linge were impris- oned at Ipswich for Tithes: Also Robert Duncon, John Edwards, of Felsham, Blacksmith, Joseph Chedley, of Baxford, Husbandman, Robert Ratwell, of Waverforne, Carpenter, Thomas Woods, of Badwell-Abs, Linen-weaver, and Henry Spark, were committed to the same Goal by Writs de Excommunicato capiendo.

ANNO 1665. James Palmer, for absenting himself from the National Worship, was committed to Prison; as were also James King of Edmundsbury, and Thomas Ledesman, by Writs de Excommunicato capiendo.
ANNO 1666. Edward Hall, and Anne his Sister, for not conforming to the publick Worship, were sent to Edmundsbury Goal, and continued Prisoners there upwards of twenty Months.

Death of J. Tompson.

James Tompson, Timothy Cleveland, and John Tompson, coming to visit their Friends in Prison at Ipswiche, were taken and confined there eight Weeks, by which Confinement the said James Tompson contracted a Sickness, of which he died soon after his Discharge thence.

Prisoners for Tithes.

ANNO 1667. In November this Year William Beets, for his Testimony against paying Tithes, was committed to Edmundsbury Goal, where was Prisoner also at the same Time, William Dennet.

ANNO 1668. John Fryer, and Anne his Wife, were imprisoned at Edmundsbury, at the Suit of William Coppinger Priest, for Tithes: This Imprisonment was to them a very great Suffering, being taken away from seven Small Children, dependent on their Care and Industry.

In this Year were taken out of the Meeting-house at Ipswiche, by Distrefs, a Table and Forms to the Value of 5l. 12s.

Jonathan Haddock, for being at a religious Meeting in Chelmoundon, was imprisoned some Days, and had his Goods taken away by Distress, to the Value of 5l. 12s.

Distresses, &c. for Tithes.

ANNO 1669. John Hill, of Ipswiche, for a Demand of 3l. 12s. for Tithes, had his Goods taken away to the Value of 6l. His Wife, affrighted and abused by those who made the Distress, suddenly fell in Labour, and was delivered of a dead Child. In this Year also, Edward Melford, taken at a Meeting in Chelmoundon, was not only imprisoned, but also had his Goods taken away to the Value of 7l. 7s. thus suffering a twofold Punishment for one pretended Offence.

ANNO 1670. In the Month called April, John Bennet the Elder, John Haddock, Daniel Campkin, R. Bridges, R. David, and John Laurence, taken at a Meeting at the House of John Fiddeman, were committed to Melton Goal, till the Sessions at Woodbridge a few Days after, where they were fined 50s. each. About the same Time Jonathan Haddock, for being at a Meeting in Dallinghoe, was imprisoned four Days, and had his Goods taken away by Distress to the Value of 3l. 12s. And for being at another Meeting a few Days after, his Horse, worth 5l. was taken from him, at a Time when he and his Wife were going a Journey.

Upon the Publication of the conventicle Act this Year, the Meetings in this County were frequently informed against. Of the Prosecutions which followed, we have some particular Accounts, viz.

I. For Meetings at Haverill.

No sooner came the Act in Force, than Robert Dawkins, a Parish-Officer of Haverill, and Elias Dovery, an Informer, appeared very active in coming to the Meetings there, which were constantly held both on the First and Fourth Days of the Week, and taking the Names of the Persons present, gave Information to Gerard Edwins, a Justice of the Peace, and he issued his Warrants for Distress to often, that the whole Estates of the Quakers there were thought too little to satisfy them. Those Warrants were executed with the utmost Rigour, the aforesaid Dawkins encouraging the other Informers and Officers, saying, Come Sirs, let's do what we do quickly, for this Trade will not last long. When they had carried away all the Goods out of one Friend's House, they took the Wood out of his Yard, and when a Neighbour defended them to leave a few old Hop-poles to boil some Milk for the Children, they refused it. From another, for a Fine of 10s. they took Cotton-Yarn worth 18l. From a third, the Team of Horses out of his Plough. And when they had made Spoil of a poor Weaver's Goods, they broke his Loom in pieces with the Work in it; the only Means he had to get Bread for himself, his sick Wife, and a young Child. The Distresses, taken in a few Months Time, were of the following Values, viz.

From
CHAP. 32. of the People called QUAKERS.

From Robert Sharphyl, Anthony Appleby, and Daniel Gridley
  1s. 0d.
  John Salmon, Giles Barnadiston, and William Reynolds  32 5 0
  Thomas Hall, John Edwards, and John Bird  2 9 0
  Thomas Evans, George Evans, and Richard Power  89 5 0

  261 19 0

Amount of Diffretis.

After all this Spoil, they were kept out of their Meeting-house six Months together in Winter, when they met in the open Street, as constantly as before, and underwent many and grievous Afflicts. At first a Justice of the Peace came personably, and commanded them to be dispers'd: Afterward the Officers came from Time to Time, and endeavoured to drive them aunder by Violence, till at length, partly weary, and partly ashamed of their Actions, they employed two Watchmen with Halberds, who pushed the Friends up and down the Streets, frequently striking, and sometimes threatening to kill them, adding, that the Justices had told them, The Law could not punish them if they did: But one of the Watchmen, being hurt by a Fall, fell sick, and several of the Persons, whom he had abused, relieved him in his Diffretis, which Christian Charity being taken Notice of by his Fellow, he, though naturally of a rugged Temper, was so affected therewith, that he refused to officiate in that Part any more, and meeting one of them whom he had evil treated, said to him, I desire you to forgive me; adding, The Blessing of God is among you. After this the Officers employed another Watchman, who was as rough as the former for some Time, till by Degrees, the Patience and Meekness of the sufferers over-ruled his Fierceness, so that he would come and sit on the Threshold as quiet as a Lamb, all the Time of the Meeting. Thus weather'd they the Storm, and by a passive Fortitude surmounted the Trials and Troubles they met with.

II. For Meetings at HOXON.

Taken by Diffretis

From John Amos, for Meetings at his House
  John Swart, John Gelling, John Dickinson, and Peter Martin
  John Edwards and Robert Bown

Goods worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So officious was Justice Dade, as to impose a Fine on John Edwards upon a bare Supposition of a Preacher's being present at Hoxon, when the Meeting was wholly held in Silence: A Copy of the Warrant he issued on that Occasion, is as follows, viz.

"Suffolk is.

WHEREAS John Edwards and his Wife, of our Town, have been duly convicted before me, for unlawfully assembling at the House of John Amos, of Hoxon within this County, upon the 22d Day of May last, under Colour or Pretence of exercising Religion in other Manner than according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, for which a Fine of 5s. is imposed upon each of them, it being their first Offence within the late Statute for preventing and suppressing seditions conventicles. And forasmuch as the Preacher of the said unlawful Assembly, his Name and Habitation is not known unto me, I do impose upon the said John Edwards eight Pounds in Part of the said Preacher's Fine, which he should have paid, if his Name and Habitation had been known, and he thought able to have paid the same; which Sums of eight Pounds and ten Shillings, you and every
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

To the Constables, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor of Wingfield.

III. For Meetings at Elmsutt.

Taken from Joseph Burroughs, for a Meeting at his House
Philip Smith, Deborah Wood, and Margaret Baker, for being at the same Meeting

Goods worth

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{l. s. d.} \\
26 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

27 1 0

IV. For Meetings at Edmundsbury.

On the 3d of the Month called July, Matthew Warren, Alderman, with James Cobb and Robert Sheaps, Justices, and some Constables, came to an Assembly sitting in Silence, took several of their Names, and turned them all out: On the 10th of the same Month they came again, and did the like: On the 17th they set a Ward at the Door of the Meeting-house, and kept the Friends out, who nevertheless met, standing together near the Door, whereupon the Alderman and Justice committed James King, Edward Dikes, Henry Hubbard, George Gibson, Robert Serjeant, and Thomas King, to Prison; he also issued Warrants of Distress for the two former Meetings, by which were taken

From Thomas Tillet, the Owner of the House where they met, though he was not a Quaker
Henry Hubbard and James King
Edward Dikes, John Peachy, and Robert Serjeant
Thomas Simons, Susanna Butcher, and George Gibson

Goods worth

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{l. s. d.} \\
44 & 0 & 0 \\
13 & 3 & 8 \\
19 & 1 & 6 \\
3 & 1 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

79 6 2

They who made the Distresses on Edward Dikes, entered his Corn-chamber, threfht out what they thought fit, and would not let him see it measured.

Robert Tardly, for a Meeting at his House in Buxball, had his Goods taken away, to the Value of 13l. 10s.

V. For Meetings at Herringfleet and Beccles.

Taken from Martha Crofwell, for Meetings at her House
Margaret Shorton, of Pakefield
Matthew Tibbton, of Kirity

Goods worth

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{l. s. d.} \\
27 & 0 & 0 \\
6 & 10 & 0 \\
8 & 11 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

42 1 0

VI. For
VI. For Meetings at IPSWICH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Haddock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Simons, Joseph Tomson, and Thomas Melfup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Lamy jun, Timothy Cleveland, and Robert Rufforth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Swann, Edward Melfup, and Robert Mann</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36 19 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Edward Melfup had also his Goods, worth 1l. 10s. taken away for refusing to bear Arms in the Militia.

On the 4th of September, Robert Brightwell, of Ufford, was arrested for Tithes, at the Suit of Richard Lufenken, Priest of that Place. He was afterward tried to an Execution, and lay in Melton Gaol nine Years, notwithstanding the Priest, his Procurator, had without Law taken a Mare out of his Stable, worth 8l. and had also sent his Servants, who carried away whole Loads of Corn at a Time.

Robert Huntington was also imprisoned this Year, for Tithes, in Ipswich Goal.

ANNO 1671. On the 23d of the Month called June, Edward Plunkett, of Old-Newton, was committed to Ipswich Goal by an Exchequer Process, for Tithes, and was detained there several Years.

ANNO 1672. In this Year Edward Hall, Anne Hall, Edward Manning, John Bragg, John Sparke, James Lilly and Thomas King, were discharged out of Prision, in this County, by the King’s Letters Patent for releaving such of this People as were then confined at the King’s Suit.

ANNO 1673. Thomas Ellis, of Glenford, for suffering a religious Assembly at his House, had his Goods taken away, which, though really worth 16l. 5s. were sold for no more than 40s.

John Hill, of Ipswich, was committed to the County Goal, by a Suggestion from the Ecclesiastical Court, on a Prosecution for Tithes, at the Suit of one Kaebek, a Priest in Margaret’s Parish in Ipswich. Also Samuel Freeman was imprisoned by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of William Masey, Priest. In this Year also, Edward Melfup was committed to the County Goal at Ipswich, for refusing to pay toward the Repairs of the Steeple-houe there.

ANNO 1674. Leonard Pearson, of Heavingham, for permitting a Meeting at his House, suffered Differtis of five Cows worth

Also John Harvey and Tobias Abbey, for being at the same Meeting, had Goods taken away, to the Value of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l. s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Downham, of Affington, was imprisoned in Bury Goal by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Prosecution of one Garraway, Priest of Westerton, for Tithes.

ANNO 1675. Taken by Differtis for religious Meetings,

From Robert Sharp, of Hazervill, Grocery Wares worth

George Evans, working Tools, and other Goods, worth

Daniel Cattin, Wood, Weavers Tools, and Utensils, worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l. s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vol. I. § 1 Car. over 21 0 0
A Collection of the Sufferings

SUFFOLK.

1675.

From Ferdinand Salmon, Bras and Pewter worth
Mary Fisher, Widow, a Barrel with Beer, and other Things, worth
Daniel Gridley, Fustians worth

Excommunication.

On the 17th of the Month called June, George Glanfield was arrested upon a Significavit of Excommunication for not paying Tithes, and committed to Prison. Being there, he was served with a Seiffons Proces for not going to the publick Worship.

Grievous Proceedings for Tithes.

Thomas Kendall was sued in an Action of 67L for two Years Tithe of Land not half that Yearly Rent, at the Suit of William Battie, Priest of Hitcham, and committed to Prison, where he lay sixteen Months, and then being in a weak State of Health, was hurried in one Day above sixty Miles to London: He was, by reason of his Weakness, carried to Westminster-hall in a Chair, and from thence committed to the Fleet. His Proctor was heard to say, that All the Stock on this poor Man's Ground, and all the Goods in his House, were no more than sufficient to satisfy him. He at the same Time prosecuted the poor Man's Wife and Daughter at the Quarter Sessions, for abstaining themselves from the National Worship, employing Bayliffs to take them up, and threatening their Ruin.

Prosecutions for Steeple-houfe Rates.

We find in this Year Edward Hinde, of Sudbury, committed to Prison for refusing to pay 2s. 6d. toward the Steeple-houfe Rate: And for the like Caufe, George Evans, Robert Sharp, Daniel Callin, and Daniel Gridley, all of Havercil, were committed to Bury Goal. One of the Procurators of these last four, was Robert Dartin, a Woolendraper, who, when Daniel Gridley's Wife reproved him for his Cruelty in promoting Informations against her Husband, and lading him to Prison, telling him, that Such Actions might provoke God against him, he called her Bitch, and Where, and profanely said, What do you tell me of God? He also beat her twice down to the Ground, causing her Leg and Arm to bleed, and said, He would leave the Quakers there not worth a Great.

Cruel Usage of Prisoners.

On the 29th of the Month called January this Year, William Falkner and John Manning were committed to Prison on Writs de Excommunicato capitante, for Abcence from their Parish-Church: The Keeper of the Goal, Thomas Watson, was very cruel to them, and kept them twenty three Weeks together in a Place called the Bottom, among Felons, without suffering them to have either Chair or Stool, or so much as a Stone, to sit on.

Death of G. Grainger.

In the same Year George Deane, of Awerdon, was taken from his Work by an Apparitor and a Bayliff, on a Significavit of Excommunication for not going to the publick Worship, and by them carried to Ipswich Goal. As they were going thither they met Giles Grainger, against whom they had also a like Significavit for the same Caufe, and took him also to the same Prison. Being there, they were also served with a Seiffons Proces. The Goaler lodged them on a Bed where a Perdon had lately lain sick of the Small-Pox, by Means whereof Giles Grainger took that Diftermper, and died of it: His Wife coming to visit him in his Sicknes, was detained by a Seiffons Proces for the same Caufe as her Husband. Giles was a poor Man, who rented a small Farm of about 16l. per Annum, himself and Wife being all his Family, except a Child of three Years old, which he had left at Home. The sorrowful Circumstances of this poor Woman were so far from being commiserated by the Priest of the Parish where he had lived, that his Agents soon after took from her Corn to the Value of 4l. 10s. being twice as much as the real Value of the Tithe could amount to. In this Year also, Samuel Freeman the elder, of Shipton, and Elizabeth Statte, were imprisoned on Proceses at Seiffons, for Abcence from the National Worship.

William
William Scarce, of Wortham, was prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court on a bare Presumption of his not being legally married. He was excommunicated and committed to Prison, although indeed he had been married, before he was called a Quaker, after the accustomed Rites of the Church of England.

ANNO 1676. William Greenwood, of Brist, had taken from him for Tithes, by a Warrant from the Manor Court, three Cows and an Heifer worth 10l. 10s.

ANNO 1677. On the 16th of October, John Shipman, of Cretinningham, was imprisoned for Tithes of Herbage, at the Suit of Stephen Trappet, Priet: And in this Year also, Edmund Hansins, of Besford, was sent to Prison for Tithes, by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of one Bromhall, Priest of Polsted.

Taken at several Times this Year for Meetings, by Warrants from Jeffrey Burrwell and Thomas Bright, Justices,

From John Hayward, of Bayton, Goods worth 25l. 0s. 0d.
Thomas Lucas, of Packenham, Goods worth 0l. 15s. 0d.
Thomas Bulbrook, of Woolpit, two Cows worth 7l. 0s. 0d.
Thomas Judy, of Welbord, whose Dwelling-house the Spoliators broke open, two Cows, a Bed, &c. worth 13l. 0s. 0d.
Thomas Woods, of the same, two Cows worth 6l. 0s. 0d.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Edmund Bally they took a Mare, two Swine, and other Things, worth 9l. 10s., which Mare was the Property of another Person, and the Owner of her was advised by Council, to take Witness of him and demand his Mare, and if they refused to deliver her, he might take her where he could find her. He did so, and finding her in a Pasture where the Constable and Informer had put her, took her Home. Whereupon Justice Burrwell issued his Warrant to apprehend the Owner of the Mare, and threatened to send him to Goal for Felony in taking his own, and so terrified the poor Man, that he got from him 20l. in Hand, and obliged him to find a Bondman for Payment of 5l. more; for which the Justice arrested the Surety, and made it cost them 29l.

The Constables also broke open the House of Alexander Cooke, cutting his Door in pieces. This was done by the Constables, at the Instigation of one Edmund Bally, an Informer, who, though as to his Perfon he was a very Cripple, took very much upon him, and acted with great Infolence; for coming one Day to a Meeting, he ordered a Guard to be set at the Door, and directed his Associates to bring the Stocks thither, and caused Anthony Hayward to be set into them: Being asked, By what Authority he did so? He answered, I am Warrant, I am Constable, I am Justice myself.

ANNO 1678. In this Year was a violent Prosecution of this People for their Meetings held at Woodbridge, on such of them as dwell there and at other adjacent Places, a special Warrant being granted by the Justices to the Constables for that Purpose, of which the following is a Copy, viz.

"Suffolk is.

WHEREAS Complaint has been made unto his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, by the Inhabitants of your Town, against certain feditious Persons, who in Defiance and Opposition to his Majesty's Laws made for the Peace and Welfare of the Nation, and against special Warning given them to the Contrary (in regard of this more than ordinary Fuspicious Time of Danger from such Fesitical Male-contents, as may hereby take Advantage to creep and farther reduce them) do notwithstanding:

"
standing, under Colour or Pretence of the Exercise of Religion, in other
Manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of Eng-
land, contrary to the late Act in this Cause provided, and against the Peace
of our Soveraign Lord the King of England, meet, and of late in great
Numbers, from several Parts of the Kingdom, to the greater Supicion
and Terror of his Majestys liege People, at a spacious Meeting-house nigh
the Church in your Town, lately built and erected by them for that Purpofe,
where they may, at fuch Meetings or Conventicles and unlawful Assemblies,
contrive Insurrections, or other evil and dangerous Practices against the
Church and State, as late Experience hath shewed. These are therefore,
in his Majestys Name, strictly to charge and command you, and every of
you, that you repair to the faid new Meeting-house, or other Houfe or Place
in your faid Town where they flall at any Time hereafter, during your
Office, fo asfemble or attempt to meet, five Perfons or more, of the Age
of sixteen Years or upwards, Subjects of this Realm, over and besides
thofe of the fame Houfhold, where there is a Family inhabiting at fuch
Times of their Meeting, as you fhall by diligent Enquiry find out, for
the preventing, fuppreffing, and difperfing fuch feditious Conventicles, by
charging and commanding them, in the King's Majestys Name, peaceably
to difperfe and depart forthwith to their feveral Homes and Abode, and
not break his Majestys Peace by meeting in fuch an unlawful Manner;
and if any of them, after fuch lawful Charge and Warning given, fhall
refufe or neglect to obey the fame, and not immediately difperfe and
depart from thence, you are hereby required to take what particular and
fpecial Notice you can of all fuch Perfons, their Names and Sir-names,
and Places of refpective Abodes, and what they do at fuch Meetings contrary
to his Majestys Laws, and to give Account thereof to one of his Majestys
next Juftices of the Peace for the County afoforefaid, before whom you are
also to bring as many of them as you can take, for the more effectual pro-
cceeding againft them according to Law: And in cafe Entrance be denied
you, or any Oppofition offered, that then you break open and enter the
faid Houfe to the Purpofe afoforefaid, and call in fuch further Aid and
Auffiance as you fhall find neceffary for the fuppreffing and difperfing of
them, and better Prefervation of his Majestys Peace herein: And hereof
fail not. Given under our Hands and Seals this 18th Day of December 1678.

To the Confables of Woodbridge,
and to every of them, for the Execution hereof.

J. Barker,
R. Brook,
Nich. Bacon,
Tho. Bacon,
John Brame.

In Consequence of this Warrant the Confables foon began to act, for on the 22d of the fame Month, they kept the Friends by Force out of their
Meeting-houfe, and being met in the Street, Justice Bacon came and committed
John Bennett, Richard Woods, John Laurence, Edward Rigges, Benjamin Free-
man, Thomas Fox, Matthew Skinner, Joseph Fuller, Thomas Virtue, William Page,
and Robert Tompden, to Melton Goal, where the faid Robert Tompden died a
Prifoner foon after. For other fucceeding Meetings, Warrants for Diffrefses
were iffued, by which many deeplyuffered. John Bennett, of Woodbridge,
being fined 9l. 15s. had his Goods fized worth 10l. 12s. which being under-
fold, fell short of the Fine, wherefore Justice Batty fized the Confables for
Neglent of Duty, becaufe they did not break open the Man's Dwelling-houfe
and take more. At another Time the Juftices, Batty and Bacon, came in
Perfon, and ordered the fame Man's Doors to be broke open, and his Goods
taken away worth 40l. and at a third Time, Juftice Bacon himfelf got in at a
Window,
CHAP. 32. of the People called QUAKERS. 681

Window, and ordered the Inside Lock of the Door to be taken off, and Goods of
SUFFOLK. 1678.
to be seized worth 10l.

From 3 Joseph Fuller, of Dillings, they took an Haystack 12 0 0
an Horse worth
3 John Smith, of Hofteton, a Feather-bed, two
Bolsters, and a Cover, worth
12 0 0
3 Robert Collington, of Caverose, a Mare worth
5 0 0
3 Thomas Mann, of Granfield, Hay and Wood
worth
11 0 0
3 John Laurence, of Bawde, Hay, Plough, Harrows,
&c. worth
5 10 0
3 Peter Craft, of Woodbridge, seventy eight Ells of
Linen, &c. worth
9 14 0
3 Richard Wood, of the same, Lead and other
Things worth
3 0 0
3 William Bedford, of Woodbridge, seventy five
Yards of Linen worth
2 9 0
3 Jonathan Seaman, six Quarters of Wheat, and
Bedding, worth
17 0 0
3 Clement Carter, Goods worth
2 10 0
3 Thomas Linnd, of Melton, Hay and Steel worth
3 10 0
3 William Skinner, of Dillings, Hay worth
2 10 0
3 William Peart, of Woodbridge, Deals and Forms worth
5 0 0
3 Edward Rigges, of the same, six Quarters of
Wheat worth
13 0 0
3 Nathanael Keeble, of Tunstall, two Horses, two
Mares, and a Cart, worth
19 0 0
3 Robert Dowie, of the same, two Coats worth
1 10 0
3 Thomas King, of Ufford, Goods worth
1 7 0

117 10 0

In this Year Robert Prick, of Bury, was a Prisoner for refusing to pay toward
repairing the Steeple-houfe, and for Easter-Offerings, having been then confined
fourteen Months: And for the like Causes Benjamin Reever, of Debenham, was
kept close Prisoner in Ipswich Gaol: Also George Lea, of How, was committed
to Prison for Titles, at the Suit of Robert Manton, of Letheringham, Improprietor: Likwise George Driver, of Clapton, was call’d into Prison by a Signifi-
cation out of the Ecclesiastical Court, at the Suit of the Wardens, for not going
to the National Worship: As was also James Fieldman, of Ipswich: And in the same Year Martha Glenfield, of Hackstead, Widow, on a Writ de Excom-
municatio capienda.

There were also prosecuted, and Seizure was made on their Effects, by the
Statutes against Popish Recusants, viz.

l. s. d.
3 Stephen Bulbo and John Page, to the Value of
3 10 0
12 Thomas Jody, of Ashfield
12 0 0
5 Thomas Woods, of Weiberden
5 0 0

20 10 0

ANNO 1679. For their Constancy in publickly assembling to worship
God, Goods were taken by Diffusers of the following Values, viz.

l. s. d.
3 Robert Johnson of Ufford, and William Page of Debbidge
2 2 0
3 Godfrey Brightwell of Bredfield, and Samuel Tonel of
the same
1 4 0

3 6 0

Vol. I. 8 K Car. over
From Syanna Partridge, Harrows and other Utensils of Husbandry.
Fransisco Knopp of Shotesham, and George Stuard of Sutton.
John Sutter, Thomas Brown, and William Sadby, all of Wickham Market.
Daniel Churchman of Petitbury, Thomas Virtue of Debbridge, and John Bally of Bayton.
Thomas Lucas, John Ranfom, and the Widow Adkins.
George Gibson of Bury.

The said John Bally and Thomas Lucas, for visiting a poor Widow in her Sicknes, were informed against as holding a Conventicle, fined, and had their Goods taken away, worth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l. s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 6 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imprisonment of W. Ben-nett.

ANO 1683. On the 12th of the Month called August, the Parochial Officers of Woodbridge, excited thereto by Edward Brune, Priest of that Place, came to the Meeting there, and two of them, John Firman, Churchwarden, and Robert Chapman, Constable, violently seized William Bennett, being on his Knees at Prayer, and halted him and several others before Edmund Jenny, Juftrice, who committed them to Mellon Goal, where William Bennett was close confined till Sessions, when he was indicted for being at a Riotous Assembly: He used many Arguments to show that the religious Meetings he frequented were peaceable, and purely to worship God, and pleaded Not Guilty to the Indictment: He was then required to give Bail for his Appearance at another Sessions, and to be of the good Behaviour; which refusing to do, he was recommitted till another Sessions, and brought with others upon his Trial before Christopher Mellon, Chairman: He pleaded his Cause with so much Force of Reason, that the Jury brought in their Verdict Not Guilty. At which the Chairman being displeased, persuaded them to return and alter their Verdict upon which they brought in Guilty of an unlawful Assembly: The Chairman thereupon ordered William, who was a sickly Man, to be carried to Ipswich the same Day in order to be fined, it being in the sharpest Time of that Winter, so remarkable for Exorbitancy of Cost: In going thither he was very weak, it snowing hard all the Way; and being come thither later, and many other Prisoners with him, for want of Beds, he was obliged to fit up all Night in that wet cold Condition, which so much weakened him, that he never got over it. He was called at the Sessions there, fined 20l, and sent back to Prison; where he remained close confined till another Sessions at Ipswich, when he was called into Court, and nothing said of the Fine; but the Clerk of the Court told him, they had a particular Order from the King to deal with him, and to tendred him the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing it remanded him to Prison, where he grew weaker and weaker, till he died on the 23d of the Month called June in the next Year. He laid down his Life about the fifteth Year of his Age, being an innocent and faithful Man, of good Report among his Neighbours, and left a sweet Souvenir behind him.

His Trial.
The jury's Verdict re- jected and altered.

His Trial and Character.

Imprisonments for Meeting.

On the 18th of September, Jonathan Haddock, John Starling, Joseph Clarke, Thomas Simons, William Rowland, and Thomas Melfar, having been taken at a religious Meeting, were, by Order of Sessions, committed to Ipswich Goal: As were for the Time Cause, on the 6th of the Month called January, Eliber Rowland, Mary Rose, Mary Grimbale, and Sarah Clark: And on the 28th of the same Month, Edward Melfar, Alice Melfar, Sarah Church, Mary Cock, Samuel Swann, and Anne Goderd.
CHAP. 32. of the People called QUAKERS.

About the same Time Thomas Fowler, George Cole, and William Pitchers, were imprisoned in the County Goal for Abseice from the National Worship.

For Fines for being at Woodbridge Meeting, was taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter Smith, of Melton, an Horse worth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathanael Keeble, a Cow worth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Skinner, Goods worth</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNO 1684. In the Month called April, William Swaites and John Bange were Prisoners in this County for Tithes: In the next Month Francis Lemon was a Prisoner at Ipswich for Tithes, having continued in that State above four Years: Also Samuel Freeman, William Fiddeman, and George Deane, who had been there confined, on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, about six Years.

At the Sessions, held at Edmondshury on the 14th of the Month called April, Samuel Cooper, James Greenwood, William Greenwood, Henry Parker, Sarah, Wife of John Bennett, Jane Woods, Hannah Woods, John Boreham, Anne Sewell, Henry Collins, Daniel Groom, Benjamin Dowman, and Edward Hawkins, Prisoners, who had been committed without Bail or Mainprize for refusing the Oath of Allegiance, were brought into Court, and most of them refusing to plead to an Indictment drawn up against them, one of the Justices, named Hull, urged the Bench to pass Sentence of Premunire upon them, but the other Justices, being more moderate, gave them farther Time till the next Sessions, yet continued them in Prison, where the Gaoler kept them close confined, having been threatened by Justice Hull for letting some of them have a little Liberty: Whereupon they drew up the following Petition

"To the King,

The Humble Petition of eighteen Persons, commonly called QUAKERS,

Prisoners in Bury Goal in Suffolk,

SHEWETH,

THAT we the aforesaid Prisoners were first committed to this Prison by Justice Hull, near eight Months ago, for peaceably meeting together to worship God according to our Persuasions; and at Quarter Sessions following he caused all to be Indicted upon the Act of 13 and 14 Car. 2. and moreover at the same Sessions, caused the Oath of Allegiance to be tendered to thirteen of us, and at Sessions following preferred Indictments thereupon with a second Tender of the Oath, pursuing hard to have the Sentence of Premunire pass upon us, only because for Conscience' sake we cannot Swear, and not for any Disaffection to the King and Government, and caused other five of the said eighteen of us to be indicted for two Months Abseice from the Church, and detained Prisoners thereupon, tending to the Ruin of us, our Wives, and Families; which we believe is not the Desire of the King, of whose Favour and Clemency we have had better Experience, nor of our Neighbouring Magistrates in this County, who have seen our peaceable Lives and Conversations among them, but of the aforesaid Joseph Hull, who hath caused Men and their Wives to be shut up together in Prison, Parents and Masters from their Children and Servants, Husband's from their Wives, tender Children and Families, most of us poor and in a mean Capacity, some who might of their honest Labour have provided for themselves and Families, are already reduced to Want by Imprisonment.

We therefore the said Petitioners do humbly intreat, that the King will be pleased to grant us our Liberty to take Care to follow our honest Vocations, before we and our Families are utterly ruined.

And we the Petitioners, as in Duty bound, &c."
The CASE of diverse Persons called QUAKERS, Prisoners in Bury

GoAL, humbly presented to the Christian Confederation of Judge

MONTAGUE, the 12th of the Fifth Month 1684.

HERE is now in this Prison eighteen of us, who were committed near ten Months ago, for being peaceably met together to worship God according to our Persuasions, and indicted for the same upon the Statute of 13 and 14 of this King, and since that, the Oath of Allegiance was tendered to thirteen of us, twelve whereof were indicted upon Prenomy, and the rest of us indicted for two Months Abstinence, &c. one whereof fined 40l. and to lie in Prison till Payment; the others continued upon the said Indictments, which we need not enlarge upon, it plainly appearing by the Calendar, being also not unknown to the Magistrates in this Part of the County, whose Moderation we do acknowledge, since we have appeared before them, to be such, as that, we believe, they did not desire our utter Ruin. And we desire of God, who is Love, and from whom all Good comes, still to incline the Hearts, and augment the Pity and Compassion of those in Authority towards us; for indeed our Condition is very sad and lamentable, Man and Wife shut up together in Prison, all taken from Occasions and Employments; Parents and Masters from their Wives, Children, and Families, some whereof have been great Sufferers formerly.

And this we can say, and that truly, that several aged People among us are already exposed to Ruin, as to the Things of this World, by this their long and close Imprisonment, who before of themselves did, with God’s Blessings, and their honest Endeavours, get a comfortable Livelihood in their several Employments, and might have done so still: Others there are, if still continued, like to be disfranchized of House and Home, and what they have seized upon by the Land-Owners, the Farms going to Ruin, Loss and Spoil, for want of the Farmers; several Inflances we could give, which would be too tedious now to mention.

Before last Sessions some few of our Friends, upon urgent Occasions, obtained a little Liberty to go to their own Homes, as in particular one who
**CHAP. 32. of the People called QUAKERS.**

"was Overseer of the Parish where he lived: Another, whose Wife died, &c. **SUFFOLK.**
"However, Justice Hull, as is supposed, receiving Intelligence that some
"liberty was given, which indeed was but to a few, took Occasion to to
"threaten the Gouler, that since the last Sessions not one Perfon of us,
"how urgent few Occasions were, could get Leave to go to our own
"Homes; yet Word was brought to one Man, that his Wife lay weak, like
"to die, and desired to fee him, which could not be obtained, so close hath
"our Confinement been since last Sessions.

"What Cause have we ever given to be thus hardly dealt withal? God (we
"befeech him) clear our Innocency in this Matter! Hath not our Conversation
"been peaceable towards the Government and our Neighbours? And God,
"who knows the Secrets of all Hearts, knows that we have no other
"Intent than to live peaceably under the Government, and that we do not
"refuse to take the said Oath out of Willfulness, Stubbornness, and Contempt,
"but only for Conscience-sake, in Obedience to the Command of Christ.

"Having thus flated our Case truly as it is, we intreat thee to yield us
"some Relief from these our hard Bonds and Imprisonments, that we
"and our Families may not be wholly expofed to Ruin."

A few Days before the said Affizes, **Thomas Kemp,** **Jonathan Crifons,** and
**Thomas Clark,** all of Sudbury, were fetched out of their owne Houfes by the
Conftables of the Town, by Warrant from **Joseph Hull,** Thomas Waldegrave,
and **John Cordwell,** Juftices, then sitting at the Sign of the Crown in Sudbury,
who tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing to Swear, commited
them to Prifon; where **Thomas Kemp** died on the 26th of the Month
called March following.

The following Account is extracted from a Letter writ by **Joshua Bangs,**
a Prifoner at Edmundsbury for Tithes, viz.

**A** Few Days before the Affizes at Edmundsbury, which began the 16th
of the Fifth Month 1684, **Roger Thompson,** employed by **James
Englis,** Bayliff of Lackford Hundred, and another Perfon with him, took
two who were called Quakers, at Mildenhall, upon an Affize Proces. One
of the two they took with his Horfe and Cart, near a Mile from his then
Residence, who was without his Hat, being also then in Apparel about his
Occasions; yet the said **Roger Thompson** would not permit him to go Home,
and got his Hat and Clothes, before he went to Prifon, nor give him so
much Time as to unyoke his Horfes, but forced him away, leaving the said
Horfes in a Cart in the Yard, where they, after the Prifoner was gone,
forced into a Garden-place, and destroyed Beans, and what grew there, be-
fides what they could eat, to the Damage of the Owner. The other they
took away from his Grain-mowing, not so much as fuffering him to call at
his owne Houfe, notwithstanding it fell in Courte for him to go not far from
thence in his Way toward Prifon. **Note** also, that those two Persons who
were thus pofled from their Employments, took Occasion to alight off their
Horfes at a certain Place where the Bayliffs call'd to take another upon
Affize Proces, but because the faid two Prifoners made not so much Haltle
on Horfefback again as the Bayliffs would have them, they got a Line about
one, and dragg'd him upon the Ground fveral Rods: Nor did the other
Perfon efcape the Rage and Cruelty of **Roger Thompson,** who ftruck him,
and farther faid, **If he kill'd him, he should not be bung'd for him, because he
was an excommunicated Perfon.** So they were had to Prifon that Night,
about eleven Miles from the Place where they were taken to Bury Prifon,
to which they were committed.

"But when these two Persons from Mildenhall aforefaid, with two others
which were brought upon Affize Proces from Ipswich County Goal, namely,
**John Brewis** and **William Greenwood,** came before **William Montague,** who

**VOL. I.**

**S I.**

"that
SUFFOLK. 1684.

Death of J. Chifnall.

Prefumptions of the Aged, and of the Blind.

Proceedings at Edmundsbury Sessions.

Commitments on Sufferings.

Sentence of Premunire.

that Affizet Judge at the Crown Bar, he discharged them all of their Imprisonment, laying, Their Goods should be distrained for their Fines, which were 3s. each Perfon for three Weeks Abfence, &c."

On the 24th of the Month called July, Joseph Chifnall, Prisoner as aforesaid, for Abfence from the National Worship, died in Bury Goal, where he laid down his Head in Peace, calling upon the Lord a little before his Departure.

About this Time Mary Cleveland, Anne Goddard, Jane Newbarn, Mary Cooke, and Mary Grimble, were taken at a Meeting in Ipswich by Conftables and an Informer, who carried them before John Burrough, Bayliff of the Town, and he committed them all to Prifon, though the very Sight of them might have been a reafonable Motive to Compafion, for the faid Mary Grimble and Anne Goddard were either of them near eighty Years of Age, and the faid Mary Cleveland was of like Age, and quite blind, fo that the was led between two Men to the Bayliff's Houfe. Certainly this Magiftrate was over officious in this Cafe, for he could not juftly apprehend any real Danger to the Government from an Assembly of fuch Perfons.

At Edmundsbury Seffions in this Month, Justice Hull again urged the Court to pass Sentence of Premunire upon the Quakers who had appeared at the former Seffions, but the other Justifes refufed, and ordered the Clerk to draw up their Cafe in order to be laid before the King and Council, and fo protracted the paffing Sentence till another Seffions.

On the 5th of September, Edmund Jenney, Justice, came again to the Meeting-houfe at Woodbridge, after the Meeting was concluded: But the Justice obferving Jonathan Seaman walking in the Lane from the Meeting-houfe, fent him to Melton Goal, on a Prefumption of his having been at the faid Meeting.

At the Quarter Seffions on the 13th of October, the aforesaid Justice Hull, being Chairman, paffed Sentence of Premunire upon Samuel Cooper, James Greenwood, Henry Packer, Jane Wood, Hannah Wood, Anne Sewel, Henry Collins, Daniel Groom, and Benjamin Dawson: Under which hard Sentence they were remanded to Prifon.

On the 19th of November, the following Petition was prefented to the King at Newmarket by Anne Groom, viz.

"To the KING,

"The Humble Petition of Susanna Cooper and Anne Groom, of Suffolk.

Sheweth,

That we have lately prefented a Petition to the King at Newmarket, in Behalf of our Hufbands Samuel Cooper and Daniel Groom, with eight innocent Perfons more, who after long Imprisonment for their tender Confidences, are sentenced to a Premunire; the one whereof employing at leaft two Hundred poor People in the Woolen Manufactury, when at Liberty: And it being only in the King's Power to reliefe them, and let them at Liberty.

We therefore the Petitioners humbly pray, and wait to know the King's Pleaflure concerning our faid Hufbands, &c. We being come on purpose out of Suffolk to feeke Relief.

And we the Petitioners do, as in Duty bound, pray, &c."
cloze Prifon : Alfo Thomas Humphrey, of Clare, was taken by Constables out his Shop, and carried to the Seffions, where the Oath of Allegiance was ten dered him, and he, for refusing to take it, was fent to Prifon.

On the 22d of the Month called February. Margaret Greenwood, Elizabeth Gofling, Mary Vincent, Elizabeth Story, Hannah Pinborowe, and Ruth Gofling, taken at a Meeting in Ipswich by Constables and an Informer, were committed to Prifon by William Norre, Bayliff of that Town. And a few Days after, the fame Informer came with a Warrant, and apprehended Sarah Clark, of Ipswich, for being at the fame Meeting, and carried her before a Juftice of the Peace, who fent her to Prifon.

ANNO 1685. This Year commences with the Commitment of Mary Port and Jane Laurence to Ipswich Goal, and of Katharine Brightwell, Martha Bourne, Elizabeth Posford, John Brightwell, and Andrew Freeman, to Melton Goal, by Edward Jenney, Juftice, who attended by Joseph Cooper, Contable of Woodbridge, had taken them at a Meeting there.

On the 19th of the Month called April, at Woodbridge Quarter Seffions, thofe imprifoned at Melton, were fined, and recommitted to Prifon.

On the 2d of the Month called May, at the County Seffions in Ipswich, thofe in the County Goal were called, and refusing to give Sureties for the good Behaviour, generally remanded to Prifon.

On the 5th and 6th of the fame Month, at the Seffions for the Town of Ipswich, the Friends in the Town-Prifon were brought forth, and fome who lay for small Fines were let at Liberty, their Neighbours paying for them; but Edward Melcnap, John Spurling, Thomas Melcnap, Anne Godlard, Sarah Clarke, Mary Rafe, Mary Cox, Alice Melcnap, Elizabeth Gofling, Margaret Greenwood, Elizabeth Story, Mary Vincent, * Ruth Gofling, and Hannah Pinborowe, were required to find Sureties for the Good Behaviour, and for not doing it, were returned to Prifon, the Juftices giving the Goaler a strict Charge to keep them very cloze.

On the 10th of the fame Month, Edward Jenney, Juftice, with the Constables of Woodbridge, came again to the Meeting there, and the Juftice caufed a Miftimus to be made for the Commitment of Sarah Bennett, Elizabeth Piggott, Deborah Shutter, Susan Partridge, and William Bedford, to Melton Goal.

The Number of Prifoners remaining in the feveral Prifons in this County, on the 29th of the Month called May 1685, were

InEDMUNDSBOY Goal. Under Sentence of Premunire, for refusing to Swear, thirteen: And on an Indictment for Abfence from the Publick Worhip, four.

In IPSWICH County Goal. For not paying Tithes, four: And by Procels at Seffions and Afizes, for Abfence from the National Worhip, twenty seven.

In IPSWICH Town Goal. For meeting together to worhip God, thirteen.

In MELTON Prifon. For meeting together to worhip God, nine.

In SUFFOLK Goal. For Abfence from the National Worhip, and for refusing to Swear, eight.

In all feventy eight.

After which Time we have no Account concerning them. It is probable they were generally let at Liberty at the Summer Afizes that Year, according, to the Proclamation of King James the Second, bearing Date the 8th Day of April 1685.

There were in the Month called May this Year, Proceedings out of the Exchequer against the People called Quakers in this County, for Monthly Abfence from their Parish-Churches, fo called, to the Amount of 33300/. The making Diftrefs for which, and the Ruin of many Families thereby, was alfo prevented by Means of the afofaid Proclamation.

* Note. The faid Ruth Gofling being very fick in Prifons, the Magiftrates, on Application to them, ordered her Discharge.
EDWARD BURROUGHS, and nine others of this People, were imprisoned at Kingston for refusing to take the Oath of Abjuration: And in the same Year, Edward Cole, Richard Greenway, Thomas Fitzwiliams, and Ruth White, for their zealous Opposition to the Priests of Kingston, respecting some Points of Religion, were severally imprisoned there.

ANNO 1657. On the 4th of the Month called May, Thomas Lacock was taken out of a Meeting in Roger Rumford’s Houfe in Pitfield, and carried before a Justice, who committed him to Prison, where he was about half a Year. In the same Year severall of this People in this County, for Demands of Tithes amounting to 12l. 12s. 6d. had Goods taken from them to the Value of 20l. 17s.

ANNO 1658. For several Demands made on this People for Tithes of the Value of 14l. 8s. 6d. they suffered Diffretles of their Goods to the Amount of 53l. 17s. And in the same Year, for refusing to pay toward the Repairing of the Parochial Places for Worship, for Claims of 11l. 4s. 9d. Goods were taken from them to the Value of 3l. 7s. 6d.

ANNO 1659. Henry Gill, for one Year’s Tithe, amounting at most but to 8l. was arrested by the Priest of Godalming, and cast into Prison, where he lay nine Months, and afterwards had taken from him by an Attachment, Goods and Chattels worth 40l. and under Prentice of that being too little, they nail’d up his Barn-door, wherein was Corn worth 40l. more. In this Year also, Richard Box and Thomas Box, of Capel, were imprisoned for Tithes five or six Weeks, and after their Discharge had their Goods taken by Diffretles for the same Demands. Diverse others of this People, for Demands of 16l. 5s. for Tithes, had Goods taken from them worth 61l. 12s.

There happened some Time before this, a remarkable Dispute between Richard Mayo, Priest of Kingston, and Edward Burroughs: The Priest, concurring with Edward, had several Times challenged him to come to the Place of publick Worship there, and if he had any Thing against him or his Doctrine, to speak his Mind freely. Accordingly Edward went, and Mayo in his Hearing, did in his preaching lay down several Positions, viz.

1. That the Apostle Paul, as a Minister of Christ, exhorted the Corinthians to follow and obey a Light, which was not Christ, nor the Light of the Gospel.

2. That People ought to follow and obey a Light, which was not Christ, nor the Light of the Gospel.

3. That a Man may be a righteous Man, and not a godly Man, without Definition.

4. That the Light of Christ, which every Man is lightened with, John i. 9. is carnal and Darknes.

5. That Christ was not the Word that David walked by.

These Positions Edward opposed as damnable Doctrines, and not according to Truth. The Priest, unable to support them, had Recourse to his strongest Argument, viz. the Law. He entered an Action against Edward, upon which he was arrested and cast into Prison: About a Year after, the Cause came to an Hearing in Kingston Court, where it was proved by sufficient Evidence, that
the Priest had laid down those Positions, and Edward offered to prove by Scripture, that they were damnable and erroneous, but the Court refused to hear him: The Jury were directed to give the Priest Damages, and they accordingly gave him 100l. But when at a subsequent Court the Priest's Council mov'd for Judgment upon that Verdict, Burroughs being admitted to speak, fo manifestly proved the Truth of his Charge, and the Priest fo lamely vindicated his Affirmations, that the Court did not proceed to Judgment in the Cause, but defer'd it; and we do not find that the Priest made any farther Motion afterward about it, but having put himself to much Trouble and Charge, sat down with the Disgrace which his incautious Ruffians had procured him.

Thomas Tax, of Charlewood, for his Opposition to the Priest of that Place, was by his Means sent to Prison, and continued by the Justices from one Quarter Sessions to another, without any Trial or legal Proceeds against him. For the like Cause Esther Biddle, and some others at Godalming, were much beaten and abused, and put into the Cage there: And the aforesaid Thomas Tax, for coming into the Place of publick Worship at Charlewood, where he sat still and spake not a Word, was by the Priest's Order haled out, and set in the Stocks. At Guildford, Edward Eastmead, for opposing the Priest there, was imprisoned till Sessions, and then sent to the House of Correction for one Month. Also Ellen Hartley, being religiously concerned to exhort the People assembled at their publick Worship in the Parish of Mary Magdalen Bernardfey in Southwark, was grievously abused for her Christian Labour bestowed on them.

On the 3d of the Month called July, as several of the People called Quakers were going to a Meeting at Mitcham, they were stopp'd by a Constable, who struck one of them on the Breast, saying, Such Rogues as you shall not pass, except you will go to Church; however, they went on, he threatening, that they should be pulled out by and by: When they had been a while in the Meeting, many People gathered about the Door, and one holding up a long Staff with both Hands, spake to the Preacher thus, If you speak another Word, I will knock you down, though I be hang'd for it: The rest followed that Signal, and threw down many of the Friends, kicking and trampling on them; after which they dragged them out one by one upon the Common, and tore many of their Clothes. Edward Stamp, of Southwark, being ask'd by some of them, What be came this for? answered, To wait upon the Lord: Upon that they called him Jealous Rogue, and threatened to kill him, and so fell upon him and beat him very foreely: They thrust another into a Pond, and as he attempted to come out, forced him back again: At length, with their Staves they punch'd and drove them along, till one of the Neighbours received them into his Yard: There the Meeting continued, and as one of the Friends was preaching, they threw a Pail full of muddy Water upon him: And as the Assembly stood bare-headed at Prayer, they threw Stones and broke the Head of one of them, and much hurt others, and after the Meeting pursu'd them a great Way, Stoning them.

On the 7th of the same Month, at the same Place, the Rabble assaulted those that met, and threw Dirt and Dung at them, even in the Faces and Mouths of those who preached. The like Wickedness they repeated on the 10th of the same Month, when after they had daub'd some of the Friends all over with Dirt and Filth, they cried out, How like Witches they look? And then renewed their ungodly Insults and Abuses in a most barbarous Manner. The patient Sufferers endured all with Christian Meekness and Constancy, not could the Rage of Men prevent their Performance of their Christian Duty of assembling together to worship the Lord their God in Spirit and in Truth. The Names of some of those who were Sharers of the manifold Abuses at those Meetings in Mitcham, were, William Sheeven, Francis Collins, Richard Greenway, Elizabeth Wheelwright, Rebecca Travers, Deborah Harding, Sarah Bates, Elizabeth Watson, Gratan Bacon, Peter Burdett, Charles Oster, William Brown.
ANNO 1660. In the Month called January, William Woods, Richard Deane, John Lee, Henry Coppis, Thomas Thompson, Humphry Kirk, Caleb Woods, William Hampton, Jacob Noubrick, Thomas Butterfield, John Thane, Robert Mildred, Thomas Patchen, Thomas Passenger, Henry Gill, Peter Woodger, Henry Batchelor, Arthur Cockerill, Stephen Weeks, Walter Simonds, John Barnard, Thomas Seaman, Edward Steele, John Stent, James Snelling, Robert Stedman, Robert Clinton, Henry Chandler, George Higgflseh, Edward Cole, John Biddle, and William Morris, who had been taken, some from their own Hoults, some out of their Beds, others from their lawful Employments, and many from their religious Assemblies, were brought from Guildford, and committed to the White-Lion Prison in Southwark: One of them, namely, Thomas Patchen, a Man of a considerable Estate, was taken, when sick, and hurried away twenty five Miles to Prison, where he was, with the rest, put among the Felons, who abused him sorely, and would have stript him of his Clothes, to the endangering of his Life, had he not consented to let them have 3l. 5s. in Money, which the Goaler awarded them; notwithstanding which, they afterward took from him two Coats worth 2l. 10s. The Fatigue of his Journey, and the cruel Ulage he met with in the Goal, so increased his Distemper, that he died there a few Days after his Commitment. The Felons also rifed the other Prisoners, taking from some their Money, from others their Clothes and Necellaries. About the same Time Samuel Thornton, William Hart, William Newman, Walter Simons, Matthew Turner, Stephen Cooke, Richard Bird, John Tophill, Richard Brown, Edward Clee, Richard Chennell, William Hampshire, Isaac Jordan, Andrew Belford, John Patter, John Dowden, Joseph Parker, Christopher Reading, George Johnfon, William Powell, John Damrell, Richard Bignall, Richard Gatten, John Hampshire, John Tarlton, Robert Harle, Thomas Green, John Mathewes, Thomas Giff, George Shepherd, George Prior, Thomas Berkles, William Garner, George Clark, William Morris, William Lijkfeld, John Bernet, and Joseph Biddle, were taken up in and about Southwark, and committed to the same Prison, where they also were put among the Felons, who extorted and plundered from them and the others before named, in Goods and Money to the Value of 28l. 1s. 9d.

ANNO 1662. In this Year about eighty Persons, taken at several Times from the Meeting at Horsleydown in Southwark, were committed to Prison, who most of them lay full three Months, being so thronged, and close shut up in unhealthy Places, that many of them were taken sick, and seven died, viz. Thomas Berkles, Henry Bromley, John Whitlock, William Snook, John Difen, John Woltenbom, and Richard Page; of whom the former four died in November, and the three latter in December. In the same Year John Birkett, Richard Cooles, and James Medgrieks, taken at Esher Meeting, and Thomas Carter, apprehended by a Seffions Procesg, were also committed to Prison for frequenting religious Assemblies.

At a Seffions, held at Margaret's-Hill in Southwark, on the 30th of October, thirty two of the aforesaid Prisoners were tried on an Indictment in Form following, viz.

"Surry is.

"The Jurors for our Lord the King do present upon their Oath, that Arthur Fisher, late of the Parish of St. Olave's in the Borough of Southwark in the County of Surry, Yeoman; Nathanael Roblin of the same, Yeoman; John Chandler of the same, Yeoman; and others; being wicked, dangerous, and fiditious Seecaries, and disloyal Persons, and above the Age of sixteen Years, on the 29th Day of June, in the Year of our Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France,
of the People called QUAKERS.

France, and Ireland, the fourteenth, have obstinately refused, and every one of them hath obstinately refused to repair unto some Church, Chapel, or usual Place of Common-Prayer, according to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom of England in the like Case set forth and provided, after forty Days next after the End of the Sessions of Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster on the 10th Day of February, in the Year of the Reign of our Lady Elizabeth, late Queen of England the thirty fifth, and there continued until the Dissolution of the same, being the 10th Day of April, in the thirty fifth Year aforesaid, to wit, on the 3d Day of August, in the Year of the Reign of the said Charles, King of England the fourteenth aforesaid, in the Parish of St. Olaves aforesaid, in the Borough aforesaid, of themselves did voluntarily and unlawfully join in, and were present at an unlawful Assembly, Conventicle, and Meeting, at the said Parish of St. Olaves aforesaid, in the Borough of Southwark aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, under Colour and Pretence of the Exercise of Religion, against the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom of England, in Contempt of our said Lord the King that now is, his Crown and Dignity, and contrary to the Form of the Statute in this same Case set forth and provided.'

To this Indictment twenty two of the Persons concerned pleaded Not Guilty, but the other ten not preently answering, were violently haled out of the Court again to Prison: Upon Trial, the Jury overawed by the Authority of the Bench, brought all those twenty two in Guilty, and they received the following Sentence, viz. That they should return to Prison, and there continue three Months without Bail or Mainprize, after which Time if they recanted not, they must abjure the Realm, or be proceeded against as Felons.

At a Sessions at the same Place, on the 11th of November, thirteen more of the Prisoners were brought to the Bar, and indicted as before, five of them pleading Not Guilty were tried, convicted, and sentenced as the former; the other eight, seeing the Court so fair that a partial Hearing could not be expected, refused to plead, and were also sent back to Prison.

It was observed, that the Justices chose to indict the Prisoners on the Act of Queen Elizabeth, with a Design against their Lives, for after Sentence was pronounced, by which they were required to abjure the Realm, one of the Justices repeating that Part of the Sentence, scoffingly laid to the Prisoners, 'And you can't Swear at all; thence inferring, that they must of Necessity incur the Penalties of Felony.

ANNO 1663. On the 6th of the Month called August, the First of the Week, a Company of Soldiers, headed by a Sergeant, came to the Meeting at Horlydown, and as they entered, fired their Muskets; then they fell to beating and abusing those that were met, and drove many of them by Violence to their Guard. Thus they proceeded for several Meetings successively, knocking down many with their Muskets, sorely bruising them, and cutting others over the Heads and Faces with their naked Swords, some of them having their Muskets charged with Powder, held the Muzzles close to the Women, and firing them, burnt their Clothes and scorched their Bodies; others brake their Swords and Staves with the Blows which they inhumanly laid on without Distinction, either of Age or Sex, for even the Women with Children were not excepted from their Cruelties. This kind of Barbarity was exercised for near a Month together by Part of that called the King's Regiment; and afterwards by a Party of General Monk's own Regiment, nothing inferior to the others in Cruelty.

About the End of this Summer, Samuel Fisher, Joseph Ivey, George Briggs, and Thomas Moore, were taken together in a Meeting at Charleswood, and committed to the White-Lion Prison in Southwark, where they lay till two of them, viz. Samuel Fisher and Joseph Ivey, died, of whole Death and Characters a farther Account will be given in the Year 1665.

ANNO 1664. On the 3d of the Month called July, George Whitehead preaching in the Meeting at Horlydown, was taken thence by a Party of Soldiers with
with Muskets and lighted Matches: One of them, as they entred, fired a
Musket. They carried George, and several others, to their main Guard at
Margaret's-Hill, whither came some Justices of the Peace, who after Exami-
nation, fined them £ l. each, and on their Refusal to pay it, committed them
to Prison by the following Mitiimus, viz.

"Surry 3s.

"To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal for the County aforesaid.

"Forasmuch as George Whitehead, George Pattison, Joseph Dim-
dale, Gilbert Hutton, George Rawlin, Edward Pattison, and Timothy
England, were this present Day taken at a feditious Assemblie or Conventicle,
and are convicted of the fame before us, wherefore according to the Act we
have fined them five Pounds a piece, which they do refuse to pay down
unto us.

"Therefore, in his Majesty's Name, we command you to receive their
Bodies into your said Goal, and them safely keep without Bail or Mainprize
for the Space of three Months from this present Day: And hereof fee that
you in no wise fail, under the Pains and Penalties in the said Act mentioned.

DATED the 3d Day of July 1664.

"John Bromfield,
"John Lenthal,
"George Moore."

Being thus committed to Prison, and when there, unwilling to comply with
the Keeper's exorbitant Demands for Lodging, they were thrust in among
the Felons, who searched their Pockets, and took away what Money they
found from several of them, being therein encouraged by the Keeper. Besides,
the Ward itself was such a nasty flinking Hole, and so crowded with Felons
and Women that lay among them, that the Friends, having nothing to fit or
lie on, were obliged when weary to sit down on the Floor, among the Vermins,
near the Place where the Prisoners commonly used to make Water, and which
flank giviously of their Urine. Thus they continued that Night, but next
Day, on Complaint made to the Justices, the Goaler was ordered to let them
have a Room apart from the Felons.

On the 10th of the same Month, many Soldiers, Horse and Foot, came to
the Meeting at Horseydown, and carried about sixty Prisoners to Margaret's-
Hill, of whom the Justices sent twelve to Prison, namely, Thomas Padley,
William Hart, John Chandler, Edward Gelling, Nathaniel Robinson, Thomas
Waffe, Arthur Fisher, William Croudson, Matthew Herbert, William Bruson,
Evan Jones, and Thomas Hammond.

On the 11th of September, Richard Gibbs, John Martin, John Cowper, John
Claus, Richard Dannan, Edward Crisp, John Putter, James Attridge, John
Barnard, Walter Simonds, Richard Bray, Samuel Faufets, Job Boulton, Francis
Dickenfon, James Goodwin, William Grethen, Henry Daniel, Thomas Enslow,
Thomas Norris, and Edmund Cure, were taken from a Meeting at the same
Place, and committed to the White-Lion Prison.

On the 19th of the same Month, for being at a Meeting in the same Place
the Day before, twenty three Prisoners were committed to Prison, viz. Charles
Jones, Richard Bream, Anne Gould, John Stakes, Martin Grosely, Thomas
Waters, John Crane, James Wright, Richard Fowler, Andrew Morrison, William
Scullier, John Martin, John Martin, Robert Harle, Edward Biddle, Robert Pate, Thomas
Rider, Walter Strangewood, Robert Game, Henry Garnett, John Langly, Benjamin
Baker, and Matthew Middleton. Four others, viz. John Dalwin, Isaac Jordan,
Thomas Weeks, and Stephen Turner, taken at the same Meeting, were sent to
Bridewell.
ANNO 1665. On the 9th of the Month called April, Thomas Salthouse, Walter Miers, and others, were taken at Kingston Meeting, and fined by the Justices, which Fines they refused to pay, wherefore Thomas Salthouse was imprisoned in Kingston Stock-house one Week, and after that seven Weeks in the White Lion Prison in Southwark, whither also Walter Miers was committed for one Month.

In the same Prison four upright and faithful Men finished their Course, and closed their Testimony by Death this Year; an Account of whom, and of their godly Exit, we find upon Record as follows, viz.

I. SAMUEL FISHER. He was a Man of great Parts and Literature, formerly a Parish Preacher at Lidd in Kent, but voluntarily relinquished his Benefice of about 400l. per Annum, and joined in Society with the People called Baptists for some Time. In the Year 1653 he became convinced of the Truth as proselyted by the People called Quakers, and through Obedience thereto became a faithful Minister of the same, and travelled much in the Work and Service of the Lord, not only in England, but in other Countries. At Dunkirk in Flanders he had good Service in testifying against the Idolatry of the Priests and Friars, and in declaring Truth in the English Garrison there. He afterwards travelled on Foot over the Alps to Rome, and bore a faithful Testimony against the Popish in that City. After his Return to England, in the four last Years of his Life, his Sufferings were very great, for in 1661 he was several Months a Prisoner in the Gate-bouse at Westminster: Soon after his Release thence, he was apprehended paving the Streets, and sent to Wood-street Counter, and after some Time had to Guildhall, where refusing to take the Oaths, he was committed to Newgate, and lay there about twelve Months, and in a short Time after his Discharge, was taken again at Charlewood, and sent to Prison in Southwark, as is before related, where, after two Years Continuance, he refled from his Labours, in perfect Peace with the Lord, and well beloved both by the Brotherhood and others, for as he excelled in Natural Parts and acquired Abilities, so was he exemplary for his Christian Humility and Condecention, in Mcknecks instructing those who opposed him, and incessantly labouring either by Word or Writing to spread and promote the Doctrine of Truth among the Children of Men. He died on the last Day of the Month called August 1665.

II. JOSEPH FUCE. He travelled in many Countries in the Work of the Ministry, and had an excellent Gift for the convincing of Gainlayers, being frequently exercised in Disputes with Independent, Baptist, and other Preachers. A Man of a patient meek Spirit, and very laborious in the Work of the Ministry, whereunto God had called him.

III. JOHN SHIELDS. He was taken out of a Meeting at Horshamdown, and committed to Prison to the White Lion in Southwark, where he remained a Prisoner till the Month called August 1665, and then finished his Course, a faithful Witness for the Lord and his Truth.

IV. JOHN FOTHERGILL. He was a faithful Minister and Labourer in the Work and Service of the Lord, was taken out of a Meeting of the gill. Lord's People at Guilford, and was had before one called a Justice, who committed him to Prison to the White Lion in Southwark, and being twenty five Miles from London, and unwilling to put the Contable to so much Trouble as to guard him to Prison, went by himself, the Contable giving him his Mitten, and after he had remained there some Months in Prison, he fell sick of a Fever, and about the Month called August 1665, he finished his Course, and was taken out of the many Troubles and Trials that the Righteous sufferer in this World, and is now at Rest for evermore.

We leave these faithful Witnesses at Rest from their Labours, and step back in point of Time, to give an Account of Tithes, taken by Dittreys from some of this People in this County, in this and preceding Years, viz.
**Account of Tithes taken in this and some preceding Years.**

**ANNO 1661, for 16l. 0s. 0d. Cattle worth** 90 o o

**ANNO 1661, for 3 l. 11s. 0d. Goods worth** 12 o 0

**ANNO 1661, for 2 l. 11s. 0d. Goods worth** 21 o 0

**From George Clark, of Sheer,**

**ANNO 1661, for 0 l. 11s. 0d. Goods worth** 3 2 o

**ANNO 1661, for 0 l. 11s. 0d. An Heifer worth** 2 5 o

**From Thomas Seaman, of Sheer,**

**ANNO 1661, for 3 l. 10 s. 0d. Three Cows worth** 12 0 o

**ANNO 1661, for 3 l. 10 s. 0d. Three Cows worth** 10 10 o

**From James Shelling, of Wharby,**

**ANNO 1661, for 3 l. 12 s. 0d. Two Oxen worth** 11 0 o

**ANNO 1661, for 3 l. 12 s. 0d. Two Oxen worth** 10 5 o

**ANNO 1663, for 3 l. 12 s. 0d. Goods worth** 13 10 o

**From William Hampshire, of Cranley,**

**ANNO 1662, for 8 l. 5s. 0d. Cattle worth** 11 15 o

**From John Bicknall, of Seale,**

**ANNO 1662, for 6 l. 0s. 0d. Five Cows worth** 18 0 o

**From George Bicknall, of Sheer,**

**ANNO 1662, for 0 l. 16 s. 0d. A Cow worth** 2 15 o

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demanded</th>
<th>Taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60 19 o</td>
<td>224 2 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diff'reses for Tithes.**

Besides these, Jane Patchin Widow, whose Husband died in Prison for his Testimony, had Goods taken from her under Pretence of Tithes, to the Value of 36 l.

ANNO 1666. The Sums, taken by Distress of Goods for Tithes this Year, from several Persons in this County, were as follows, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demanded</th>
<th>Value taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>l. s. d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From Henry Gill, of Godalmin,**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 0 0</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 0 0</td>
<td>11 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 14 0</td>
<td>17 10 o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 10 0</td>
<td>18 0 o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 0 0</td>
<td>24 0 o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 4 0</td>
<td>4 10 o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 0 0</td>
<td>22 10 o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| For 38 8 o | Taken 112 10 o |

**More Diff'reses for Tithes.**

**From John Mansell, of Warpleden,**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From Richard Baker, of the same,**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From John Smith, of the same,**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From John Bishop, of Marden,**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From Samuel Green, of Oxled,**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From Richard Bax, of Capel,**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| For 38 8 o | Taken 112 10 o |

**Taken more for Tithes, from the said Richard Bax**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47 o o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 1 o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61 1 o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sunday Imprisonments.**

**ANNO 1667. Thomas Siggins was subpoena'd into the Exchequer for Tithes, and afterward for refusing to answer upon Oath, was committed to the County Goal. For the same Cause also, John Perry, William Perry, John Stevens, John Fielder, Richard Haines, and Matthew Humphreys, were committed to Prison about the same Time.**

**ANNO 1669. Richard Needham, of the Parith of Mary-Overy's, for a Demand of 6 s. for repairing of the Parith Worship-house, suffered Diff'res of Goods to the Value of 18 s.**

**ANNO 1670. In this Year, on the Coming in Force of a new Act against Conventicles, the Meetings at Horshamdown were again frequently molested, and the Christian Zeal, Constancy, and Intrepidity, with which the Friends**
Friends maintained and continued their Meetings at that Place, being very obcrvable and exemplary, we shall give a particular Narrative of the Proceedings there for several Months.

In the Month called May 1670, a Party of Foot Soldiers usually came to the Meeting-house on the First Days of the Week, and by Violence plucked out those that were met, and kept them out in the Street.

On the 12th of the Month called June, a Captain, with Soldiers and a Constable, came and took Thomas Green, with near forty others, from the Meeting to the Artillery-Ground, and after some Time of Detention there, sent them to the Spur Inn in the Borough, where the Justices took their Names, and fined Thomas Green for Preaching, 20l. and the rest 5s. each. On the 19th Stephen Crisp was taken at the Meeting, and fined 20l. The Women at the same Time were forced out of the Meeting, and many of the Mens Names taken down. One Adam Walker was cruelly beaten by the Soldiers; one of whom with a great Club struck him so on the Head, that the Blood spouted into his Hat, and an Impreciation was made on his Skull by the Blow, so that it was judged incurable. The same Man soon after, for Fines of 7l. 5s. imposed for himself and others for their religious Assemblies, had Goods taken from him far above the Amount of those Fines, and nothing returned him.

In the Month called July, they were generally kept out of the Meeting-house by Soldiers, from whom, when they were met near the Door in the Street, they received many Blows and other Abuses. And in the same Month was issued

"An Order of the King and Council for demolishing the Meeting-
house at Horfbydown in Southwark.

"At the Court at Whitehall, the 29th of July 1670,

PRESENT,

"The King's Most Excellent Majesty,

"His Highness Prince Rupert
Lord Archbishop of Canterbury
Lord Keeper
Duke of Monmouth
Duke of Ormond
Earl of Orrery
Earl of Oxford

Earl of Anglesey
Earl of Bath
Earl of Craven
Lord Ashley
Mr. Treasurer
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain
Mr. Secretary Trevor.

HIS Majesty being informed that there have been of late frequent Con
tervicles and feditious Meetings, under Pretence of religious Worship,
contrary to and in Contempt of the Laws established, at an Houfe or
Building at Horfbydown adjoining to the Artillery-Garden, and that the Perfons
who there assembie, behave themselves in fuch riotous and tumultuous
Manner, that if their Meetings be any longer endured, his Majesty's Peace,
and the Quiet of his Government, will thereby be manifestly endangered:
For Prevention whereof, it was this Day ordered, his Majesty present in
Council, and by his express Command, that Christopher Wrenn Esq., Surveyor-
General of his Majesty's Works, do cause the faid Houfe or Building to be
pulled down and demolished, in Cafe from henceforth any Perfons what-
soever fhall preffume to meet or hold any Conventicle or unlawful Assembly
therein under Colour of religious Worship: And it was farther ordered by
his Majesty, that this Signification of his Royal Pleasure be affixed on the
fald Building, to the End that the Owners and Occupiers of the fame may
take Notice thereof, to prevent and hinder such Meetings at their Peril.

"John Nicholas."
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

A Short Relation of the barbarous Cruelties inflicted on the People of God called Quakers, at their Meeting in Horfylown.

On the 25th of the Second Month 1670, several of the aforesaid People being peaceably assembled at their usual Meeting-place aforesaid, (not in Stubbornness, nor in Contempt to Magistracy, but in Tenderness of Confidence to God) there came in some Musketeers, and halted them forth into the Street, where the Troopers came, and rode in amongst them in a violent Manner, beating and abusing both Men and Women, and punching them in their Faces and Bodies with their Carbines: And soon after the Foot Soldiers came, and fell upon them also, and beat both Men and Women in a cruel and outrageous Manner, also punching them on the Feet with the Butt Ends of their Muskets, and Pikes, till they brake several of them, also running the Muzzles of their Muskets with Violence against the Bodies of many, and then a Party of Horse came desperately and sought to ride over them; but the Horses being more merciful than their Riders, and not going forward, they turned their Horses, and by curbing and reigning them backwards, prove to do what Mischief they could. The Number of those that were wounded and sorely bruised, and had their Blood spilt this Day, was above twenty Persons.

On the 2d Day of the Eighth Month, they being kept out of the Meeting-place aforesaid, there came a Party of Foot and a Party of Horse, who laid on upon Friends in a violent and cruel Manner, knocking them with their Muskets and Pikes, and the Horsemen with their Carbines, till the Blood lay in the Streets, and so they continued for a long Time, until they brake several Pikes and Muskets, and one Carbine, and then took the Barrel by one End, and gnashed their Teeth, striking till several were so beaten and bruised, that their Lives were in Danger. There were wounded and sorely bruised this Day, above thirty Persons. Again, the 9th of the Eighth Month, the Soldiers, both Horse and Foot, came to the Meeting at the aforesaid Place, and one of them, having a Shovel, threw the Dirt and Mire on both Men and Women in a shameful Manner, and after him came both Horse and Foot and fell upon them, striking and knocking down without Respect of Age or Sex in a very cruel Manner, until they spilt the Blood of many; and when some of the Inhabitants in Pity took them into their Houses to save their Lives, the Soldiers forced open the Doors and halted them into the Street again, and pluckt off their Hats, that they might strike on their bare Heads, insomuch that many had their Heads broken.
broken in a very grievous Manner, and thus they continued a long Time; SURREY.
also tearing Men's and Women's Cloths off their Backs, and halting
Women through the Mire by their Horse-sides, some of the Foot Soldiers
putting their Hands under the Women's Coats, using unclean Expressions
and immodest Behaviour: And a Red-coat Soldier struck one Woman
Friend twice with his Musket on her Belly, and once on the Breast; another
flung Dirt in her Face, and since that she hath never been well, but hath
miscarried, the Abuses being the Cause of it, it hath been the Death of
her Child, her Life being in great Danger: And a Man Friend they abused
with Blows, and afterwards took him and carried him into a backward
Place; being there, one of them demanded his Money, and endeavour'd
to rifle his Pockets, swearing G—d d—n him, he would stab him if he would
not give it him; swearing again, he would Piffel him. The Number of them
that were wounded and had their Blood spilt, and were fiercely bruised this
Day, was about fifty Persons.
And on the 16th Day of the Eighth Month, being again kept out of
their Meeting-place, there came a great Party of Horse and Foot, and
would profently have fallen upon them, had there not been Constables there,
who for some Time kept them off, but at last they broke out in a great
Rage, and some of the Foot with the Butt Ends of their Muskets, and the
Horsemen with great thick Truncheons and Staves, laid upon them in such
a violent Manner, as if they would have killed all on the Place, and in a
short Time the Blood ran about the Ears of many; and above twenty Per-
sons received fore Wounds and cruell Bruises, and one of the Constables
endeavouring to stop them from shedding Blood, and to keep the Peace,
they fell upon him also and broke his Head: And when they were
rebuked for their Cruelty, some answered, if you knew what Orders we have,
you would say, we deal mercifully with you.
The Substance of the Relation before mentioned, was laid before the King
and his Council, and for some Time there was some Cessation of their
Cruelty, but since they have begun again in the like Manner, though not
in the same Degree, with great Threatnings to be worse and worse in their
fawage Behaviour towards them, which cannot well be, except they directly
murder in the Place.
All is to be observed, that when the Troopers have come, and thus
abused and wounded the Innocent, some have asked them, saying, How can
you deal thus with a People that have Love and Good-will to all Men, and
make no Resistance nor Opposition? And then they have replied, We had
rather, and it would be better for us you did resist and oppose. And so it is
manifest they do these Things to provoke Opposition, that they might
embrace their Hands in our Blood, and have our Lives and Estates for a Spoil
and a Prey.
Here are a few of the Names of those who had their Blood spilt, and
were fore wounded, as Witnesses to the Truth of these Things, and in
Behalf of themselves and the rest.

Robert Allen, John Potter,
William Peachy, Stephen Cooke,
Henry Ham, John Dowden,
Henry Day, William Stewardson,
Edward Crisp, Adam Walker.

On the 30th of October, being kept out, they met in the Street, and a
Party of Horse came and commanded them to depart, and beat and abused
many very freely.
From that Time to the 12th of the Month called February, they were
generally kept out of their Meeting-house, though with fewer Abuses; and
afterward they began again peaceably to enjoy their Meetings; from the
Vol. I.
constant attending of which, it was sufficiently proved, no humane Power, nor any Penalties, could deter them.

At Kingſton upon Thames, after the Coming forth of the said Act, the Bayliffs of that Town, and other Officers, were very affiduous in the Execution of it. On the 12th of the Month called May, a Confable and Headboroughs came to the Meeting, and took down what Names they pleaded: On the 15th, being the Firſt of the Week, they kept the Friends out of the Meeting-houſe, who met in the Yard, till the Bayliffs came and ordered them to be pulled out into the Street; and one standing up to preſch, they ſent him to Goal, and afterward fined him 20l. On the 22d they took John Stevens and Henry Pinſold, who being carried before the Bayliffs at the Town-hall, were fined, the one 40l. and the other 20l. Afterward they appointed Soldiers to keep Friends out of their Meeting-place by Force, who beat them cruelly with Sticks, and punch them with their Carbines on their Breasts and Backs: They punch Christopher White on his Breast, fo that the Blood flew out at his Noſe, and several others were for a long Time of the Blows received, the Particulars of which it would be tedious to enumerate. The Names of some of those to beaten, were, John Brown, Thomas Burchatt, William Bradley, William Hard, Stephen Hubbard jun. Richard Webb, and John Hardefly.

Of the Diſſrefles taken at Kingſton and other Places for Meetings, we have the following Accounts, viz.

I. For Meetings at KINGSTON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taken from John Fielder, William Hard, Christopher White, and Stephen Hubbard</td>
<td>23l 10s 0d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Jennings, Francis Holden, John Hollis, and William Perry</td>
<td>17l 0s 0d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. For Meetings at WALTON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taken from Thomas Bishop, at whole Houſe there the Meetings were held</td>
<td>40l 0s 0d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A poor Labourer’s Spade taken away.

At one of thofe Meetings was a very poor labouring Man, who was fined, and for lack of other Goods they took away his Spade, whereby he was diſ-enabled to work to maintain three Motherlefs Children, who had no Support but from his Labour: wherefo he took the youngeft of them, an Infant, and carried it to the Parish-Officers to take Care of: Upon which they returned him the Child again, and his Spade to work for it.

III. For Meetings at RYGATE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taken from Thomas Blatt, of Rygate, Tallow Chandler</td>
<td>7l 10s 0d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowland Tichbourne, of the fame, Shoemaker</td>
<td>5l 7s 6d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hatcher, Richard Hatcher, Anthony Sheppard, and Edmund Moore</td>
<td>10l 17s 0d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Allingbam, John Moore, and the Widow Glover</td>
<td>20l 0s 0d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Blatt, Tanner, for Meetings at his Houſe</td>
<td>35l 0s 0d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

78l 14s 6d
CHAP. 33. of the People called QUAKERS.

For Meetings held in the Street, when kept out of their Meeting-house at SURRY.

Guiford, were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Gill and Caleb Woods, of Godalming, Goods worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Steedman, of Hawkhurst</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hampton, of Campton</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Chandler, John Lee, and Thomas Pasfenger</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Combe, of Hasell</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cooper, Anthony Croiskeld, and Richard Deane</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Smith, of Purbright</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Barnard, of Godalming</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Smith, of Warpleston</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Clouston, Richard Baker, and Robert Street</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Remnant, Jacob Benbrick, and Robert Mildred</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                        | 179 | 5  | 6  |

Andrew Hall, Uriah Worlton, Walter Webb, and John Stevens, were committed to Prison upon a Process against them at the Quarter Sessions, for not repairing to their Parish Church.

ANNO 1671. Anthony Sheppard, dwelling near Rygate, was imprisoned on an Exchequer Process for Tithes.

ANNO 1672. In this Year John Bishop, of Marden, was committed to Prison for Tithes, though he had about the same Time his Goods taken away to fix Times the Value of the Tithes demanded. In this Year also, John Blesslow had taken him by Bayliffs, for Tithes, at the Suit of John Bunnick, Priest of Nudgea, Goods worth 41. 10s. And Thomas Tax, at the Suit of Henry Heselt, Priest of Charmwood, had a Cow taken by the Bayliff, worth 3l. 5s.

There were at this Time many of this People imprisoned in the County Goal for Meetings, refusing to Swear, and other Matters relative to their religious Testimony, of whom were discharged by the King’s Letters Patent issued this Year in their Favour, eighteen Persons, viz. George Briskell, Edward Taylor, Uriah Worlton, William Bowman, William Bowman jun. William Welland, Richard Broughton, William Hills, Abram Shapton, John Baker, Joseph Parker, Thomas Harlow, William Callard, John Stevens, William Harris, William Kidder, Thomas Moore, and Andrew Hall.

ANNO 1673. John Humphrey, at the Suit of Henry Heselt, Priest of Charmwood, for Tithes, had Cattle taken from him worth 23l. 10s. And Thomas Henden, for a Year’s Tithes, valued at 8l. 10s, had taken from him by the Agents of the same Priest, four fat Oxen worth 26l. From Edward Taylor were taken, at the same Priest’s Suit, two Oxen worth 14l. And from Edward Bafford, for a Demand of 30s. two Milch Cows worth 6l. From John Harris, at the Suit of Charles Hampton, Priest of Worbs, were taken six Cows and Bullocks: And from Samuel Green, of Oxsted, was taken at the Suit of Charles Hesp, Improver, a Mare worth 5l.

ANNO 1674. Ambrose Rigg was prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, at the Suit of Robert Pety, Priest of Gatton, who was so furious, that in the Hearing of several Neighbours, he threatened to kill the said Ambrose: He also prosecuted him and his Wife, as also, Isaac Ingram and Henry Reeve, his Servants, in the Ecclesiastical Court, and procured their Excommunication for Abstinence from the National Worship. In this Year also, Richard Hax, at the Suit of Henry Heselt, Priest of Charmwood, for 4l. claimed for Tithes, had three Beasts taken worth 8l. 10s. And at the Suit of Randal, an Improver, two fat Beasts also, worth 8l. 10s.

ANNO 1676. In the Month called July, Ambrose Rigg was indicted at Sessions for not going to hear Common-Prayer, and was committed to Prison, where he lay above half a Year.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Surry, 1676.

Imprisonments.

Distress for Tithes.

Imprisonments for Steeple-house Rates.


Imprisonment of T. Seaman.

Distresses for not Swearing.

and for Tithes.

Imprisonments of F. Jones.

Long imprisonment for Absence from the National Worship.

Distresses for Tithes.

and for refusing to swear.

In September, Thomas Woods and John Woods were committed to Prison for refusing to pay toward the Repairs of the Steeple-house at Whitley.

About the 20th of December, Stephen Smith and Richard Baker were committed to the Marshalsea Prison for Tithes, at the Suit of Gabriel Offley, Priest of Warpleden.

ANNO 1677. Richard Ward, of Purbett, had taken from him by a Bayliff, at the Suit of Richard Bird and William Hawes, Impropiators, Household Goods worth 20l. 10s. 8d.

In or about the Month called July this Year, John Otter, Griffith Jones, John Tarlton, Joseph Rawbone, Henry Day, John Farmer, Edmund Cure, Thomas Life, and Samuel Martin, were committed to the County Goal on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, at the Suit of the Wardens of the Parifh of Mary Magdalen Bermondsey in Southwark, for not paying toward the Repairs of the Parish-Church: Henry Day was taken sick in Prison, and died about two Months after his Commitment. John Farmer also, after above three Years Confinement there, died a Prisoner on the 14th of November 1680.

Thomas Seaman, of Sheer, was also imprisoned on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, being prosecuted at the Suit of Edward Dible and John Kelsey, Churchwardens, for refusing to pay towards the Repairs of the Parish-Church, so called.

Robert Mildred and Joseph Hicks, both of Guilford, being elected to bear the Office of Ale-tafters, and refusing to take the Oath usual in that Cafe, were fined, and had their Goods taken away ; the former to the Value of 2l. 12s. and the latter to the Value of 2l. 6s. 6d.

ANNO 1678. Taken this Year for Tithes,

From Stephen Smith, by Gabriel Offley, Priest of Warpleden, Corn worth 3
Richard Baker, by the fame Priest
Thomas Seaman, of Sheer, Corn worth
Robert Stedman, of Morrow, to the Value of

17 0 0

Francis Jones, of Woonen, was committed to Prison for small Tithes, and continued there about two Years, at the Suit of the Priest of that Parifh.

William Beaman, Henry Franklin, Joanna Strenger Widow, and Rebecca Almound, were taken from their Housés by a Bayliff, and carried to the Sessions at Croydon ; from whence, refusing to pay the Fines imposed on them for their Abfield from the National Worship, they were committed close Prisoners to the Marshalsea, and lay there a long Time.

ANNO 1679. William Hampshire, at the Suit of Michael Pike, Priest of Cranley, had taken from him five Cows, an Horse, two Mares, and Harnes, to the Value of 25l. 18s. 6d.

Taken also for Tithes,

From Richard Chandler, of Cranley, Corn worth
Thomas Seaman and Laurence Street, of the fame
John Stent, of Hurtmore in Godalming Parifh

41 12 0

Caleb Wood, cho'en to be one of the Ale-tafters of Guilford, for refusing to take the Oath of Admittance into that Office, had his Goods taken by Distresses to the Value of 1l. 10s.

The said Caleb Wood and Robert Mildred, being cho'en Tithing-men, and refusing to Swear at their Entrance into that Office, had their Goods taken away ; the former to the Value of 3l. 10s. and the latter to the Value of 4l.
Robert Chriftin, of Godalming, for the fame Caufe, and on the like Occasion, suffered Diffretfs to the Value of 2l. 2s.

Richard Webb, of Kingfton upon Thames, was sent to Prison for opening his Shop on the Day called Christmas-day.

ANNO 1680. On the 25th of the Month called July, Thomas Seamans, of Sheer, for being at a Meeting in Giulford, had his Goods taken away to the Value of 13l. In the fame Year, upon Informations laid againft them on the Statute for 20l. per Month for not hearing Common-Prayer, Writs were iffued for feizing two Thirds of the Effates of Alexander Plumpton, of Olaves Southwark, Felt-maker; William Collard, of George's Southwark, Cheesemonger; Richard Barnes, of Carfhaltin; William Woods, of Sutton; Thomas Reikes, of the fame; John Bishop, of Morden, and Rebecca his Wife; John Cole and Anne Goldsmith, of Mitcham; and John Mugggerage and John Pearce, of Croydon; but they having no real Effates, an Order was iffued from the Court of Exchequer for levying the pretended Forfeitures on their Goods and Chattels.

ANNO 1681. About the Month called May this Year, John Jupp, of Horne, after a Profection for Tithes of about 50s. Value, at the Suit of Priest Holt, had taken from him by a Sequestration out of the Exchequer, four Oxen, four Cows, four Calves, and a Mare, worth 36l. 10s. In the fame Year William Perry and John Hollis, both of Kingfton upon Thames, were imprifoned in the Marshalsea for not paying Tithes. Alfo Francis Jones, a poor Man, for 10s. demanded of him for small Tithes, was committed to Prison by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, where he lay several Years, at the Suit of John Morris, Priest of Woking.

On the 7th of October, the following Persons, for refusing to Swear when summoned on the Coroner's Inquet, were fined, and had their Goods taken by Diffretfs, viz. Gabriel Earwood, James Banner, John Broadgate, and David Rich. The Goods fo taken amounted to 11l. 18s. 9d. On the 29th of December, Robert Pate, of George's Parifh, Southwark, was fined for being at a Meeting at Wandsworth, and had his Goods taken away to the Value of 4l. 6s.

On the 22d of the month called January was a Meeting at Wandsworth, to which Justice Forder, of Putney, with Officers and others, came near the Clofe of the Meeting, as the Assembly was fettling in Silence: The Justice fcoffingly said, The Spirit does not move them. He then demanded their Names, but they not anfwering, he afked their Names of fome that ftood by, but they replied, They would not be Informers. Whereupon he fent for the Confable of the Town, and he appearing unwilling to concern himself, the Justice threatened to fine him 5l. if he did not tell him their Names. The Confable thus constrained, gave him the Names of John Bishop, Theophilus Green, James Smith, and fome others, whom the Justice fined, and granted Warrants for Diffretfs, by which were taken

From John Bishop, of Morden, for 10l. Fine, three Cows worth ? 12 0 0
James Smith, of Marton, for 3l. Fine, Goods worth ? 4 0 0
Theophilus Green, of Batterfhea, for 10l. Fine, a Barge worth ? 12 0 0

28 0 0

The Barge taken from Theophilus Green was expofed to Sale at feveral Times and Places, but no Body would purchafe it. At length, either by Negligence or Accident, it was broke from its Fattnings, and drove away with the Tide. A Waterman finding the Barge a Drift, and hearing that it belonged to Theophilus Green, carried it home to the Owner, who upon his receiving it forthwith went to the High-Confable, and to the Petty-Confable, who had

Vol. I. 8 P

A remarkable Passage concerning a Barge of T. Green's.
SurrY. 1681.

Theophilus sent to prison.

His Professor visits him in prison.

His innocent course.

Bill of indictment preferred against him.

Evidence.

Grand jury reject the bill.

Christian spirit of forgiveness.

Imprisonment upon examination for life that is lifetime.

Sufferings for Tithes.

A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

been present at the seizure of it, and told them how it was brought to him, and where he had laid it, signifying, That as it had been brought him, he was very willing to keep it, but if they took it away again, he would not hinder them. Justice Fuller hearing of this, sent his Warrant for Theophilus, charged him with Felony, and made his Mithimus to the Marshalsea Prison, to be kept till he should be delivered by Due Course of Law. About three weeks after, the Sessions was held at the Marshalsea, and the Justice who committed him being there, came to Theophilus in the Prison, saying, He came in Love to see him, and demand him for his Good, for, laid he, I am sure the Grand Jury has found the Bill against you, and if upon Trial you should get off, yet I have such Influence in Court, as to cause the Oath to be tendered you, and then you incur a Preliminary, and Imprisonment so long as you live. Theophilus not at all dismayed at these terrible Threats, with Christian Courage and innocent Boldness, answered thus, viz. Justice Fuller, then said thy Coming was in Love to advize me for my Good, but what thou hast said shows the Contrary, for now I perceive thou hast devised as much Mischief as thou canst against me. As to the Fine, if it were but ten Pence, my ten Farthings, I would not pay it. And if the Lord should permit thee to do as thou hast said, and so be the Cause of bringing my grey Hairs the nearer to the Grave, my Blood will lie at thy Door, and call for Vengeance upon thee. Next Day the Bill of Indictment against Theophilus came before the Grand Jury, who examining the High Confable, and Poverty Confable aforesaid, they gave the following Account, viz. As to Theophilus Green, though a Quaker, he is a very honest Man, has been, and now is, an Overseer of the Poor of the Parish of Battersea, in which Office he has demeaned himself as uprightly and faithfully as any Man that has served that Office these twenty Years. And as to the Judge, upon its being brought to him, he immediately came and told us of it, and where he had laid it, and that we might take it again if we would. Upon this Evidence the Grand Jury, being fully satisfied, returned the Bill Ignoramus, and some of them knowing Theophilus well, and the Cause of his Prosecution, expost their Refentment at Justice Fuller’s Proceedings: One of them in particular, Sir Richard Hove, advised Theophilus to bring his Action against the Justice for Defamation and false Imprisonment: But Theophilus meekly answered, that Vengeance was the Lord’s, and he would repay it; and that he would leave the Matter to him, for whose Cause he suffered. Thus was the honest Man delivered, and the persecuting Justice deliveredly exposed in the Pursuit of his arbitrary and illegal Meafures.

ANNO 1682. Richard Witball, of Woking, was committed to the Marshalsea Prison in Southwark, by a Writ de Excommunicato eipiciendo, at the Suit of John Morris, Priest of Woking, for a Demand of less than 15. for Tithes.

Taken from Edward Box, of Ockley, at the Suit of Thomas Duncan, Priest there, for 12l. demanded, four Cows and two Steers worth 16l. 5s. And from John Stedman, at the same Priest’s Suit, for 5l. demanded, three Milk Cows worth 8l. Taken also from Thomas Box, of Kiltand in Capel, at the Suit of Thomas Randall, Improvisor, for 3l. 4s. claimed for Tithes, two Cows worth 5l. And from Thomas Box, of Plaiter in Capel, at the Suit of the said Randall, five Cows worth 13l. 10s. From Richard Chandler was taken for Tithes, by Thomas Redford, an Improvisor, Corn and Tares worth 2l. 9s. From George Bignall, of Leigh, for 40s. demanded for Tithes, were taken a Cow, a Calf and a Bullock, worth 5l. And from Thomas Seaman, of Sceer, Corn and Hay worth 6l. 10s.

On the 18th of September this Year, Ambrose Rigg, of Gatton, had taken from him for Tithes, at the Suit of Robert Papp, Priest of Gatton, eight Cows worth 32l. And on the 17th of October, Thomas Chapmer, of Beafworth, had taken from him for Tithes by the Agents of William Wood, of Dorking, Improvisor, two Heifers worth 4l. 10s. Also George Bignall, for 3l. 4s. demanded for Tithes, had three Cows taken from him worth 4l. 10s.

On the 2nd of the Month called January, Caleb Wood, Roger Jones, and Mary Melford Widow, were committed to the Marshalsea Prison for Tithes, at the Suit of John Holland, Priest of Mary’s Parish in Guildford.
And so nevertheles, To the 16 finel, Thefe anfwer the ith, the made Conftable, T7<

Alio from "Chap. *' "

John of Majefty's Behaviour, 28

In Sureties of Quarter Majefty's and Body

This day refort together, went with the Affiftance of severall Coungeftables unto the faid Place, where they were fo asfeembled in the publick Street, and there caufed Proclamation to be made in his Majefty's Name, commanding the Perons met to depart and keep his Majefty's Peace: Nevertheless one John Vaughton and Thomas Griffith, being unlawfully there asfeembled with others, to the Number of at leaft forty Perons, did refufe fo to do, and the faid John Vaughton and Thomas Griffith, being by me feverally required to find Sureties for their perfonal Appearance at the next General Quarter Sefions of the Peace, to anfwer the fame, and in the mean Time to be of the good Behaviour, they refufed feverally fo to do. These are therefore, in his Majefty's Name, to command you to receive into your Cuftody the Bodies of the faid John Vaughton and Thomas Griffith, and them defately keep until they fhall find Sureties as aforesaid. Given under my Hand and Seal this 28th Day of January 1682.

"JA. Reading."

About fix Weeks after, Roger Longworth was fent to the fame Prison by a Mitimus in the following Form, viz.

Send you herewith the Body of Roger Longworth, Shoemaker, charged upon Oath by the Churchwardens, Conftables, and one of the Overseers of the Parish of St. Olaus, for bearing a tumultuous and riotous Assembly of disorderly Perons in the open Street, and being commanded, in his Majefty's Name, to depart, they contemnuoufly refufed to obey: And the faid Roger Longworth took upon him by talklng and other Mifbehaviour, to encourage the faid Tumult and Riot, and for that he refufed to find fufficient Sureties to anfwer the feveral Offences and Mifdemanours at the next Quarter Sefions of the Peace, to be held for the faid County. These are therefore, in his Majefty's Name, to will and require you to receive the Body of the faid Roger Longworth into your Cuftody, and him defately keep until he fhall be difcharged by due Courfe of Law. Given under my Hand and Seal from the Bridgeboye this 11th Day of March 1682.

"W. Pyers."

In this Year also, John Lea, of Guilford, for refusing to Swear when fummoned to take upon him the Office of a Conftable, had Goods taken from him to the Value of 11 l. 16s.
ANNO 1683. On the 22d of the Month called May, James Snelling, of Purbright, was committed to Prison for refusing to pay Tithe.

On the 22d of the Month called February, Henry Chandler, of Tormcomb Street in the Parish of Shalford, died a Prisoner, in the Fleet at London, for Tithes. He was at first cast into the Marshalsea Prison in Southwark, at the Suit of John Reynolds, of Shalford, for small Tithes, and was removed thence to the Fleet, where he was taken sick of the Small Pox: And though the Priest, on Application made to him, did confess that he might be removed to his own House, yet he was too weak to accept of that Grant, and so died in the Prison, being about fifty five Years of Age. The Character given concerning him by those who well knew him, was, that He was an innocent, honest, true-hearted Man, of a clean Life and Conversation, and suffered for his Testimony with much Patience and Contentment.

At the Quarter Sessions at Guildford, on the 3d of the Month called July 1683, were prosecuted for Absence from the National Worship, the several Persons following, viz. Henry Gill and Ezra Gill, of Eastling; John Smith, Robert Benton, Rebe Patchen, William Baker, and John Pain, of Godalming; George Draper, of the Parish of Nicholas; John Stent, of Hartmoor; Thomas Woods, and William Hampton, of Compton; John Woods, of Whitley; Richard Baker and Robert Smith, of Warpleden.

At the Assizes, held at Kingston on the 12th of the same Month, Thomas Blatt, John Blatt the Younger, and Elizabeth Blatt, all of Rynage, were indicted for six Months Absence from the National Worship: And for the same Caufe, at the same Assizes, George Vaux, of Rynage, Thomas Cellier, of Elsted, Thomas Fringham, of Farnham, Edward Steel, of the same, the Widow Andrews, Robert Belfon, of Frimley, and his Wife, George Hampton, of Seale, Charles Paine, John Bellinghurst, Mary Bicknell, George Bicknell, and James Bicknell, of the same, Robert Sedman, of Morrow, Nathanael Owen, of Lyndfield, and Samuel Green, of Oxet, were ordered to be returned into the Exchequer.

At the Quarter Sessions at Guildford, on the 3d of the Month called August, Caleb Wood, Jacob Benbrick, John Cooper, John Lea, Stephen Wilke, and Edward Wilson, all of that Town, were prosecuted for one Month Absence from the Parish-Church.

On the 5th of the same Month, William Bingley was sent to Goal by the following Mittimus, viz.

"Surrey is.

WHEREAS several disorderly Persons, to the Number of forty and upwards, who owned themselves to be Quakers, being unlawfully assembled, and under Colour of Religion, causing a Turmoil and Disturbance in the Street, were brought before me by Capt. Williams and his Officers: And for that also William Bingley, herewith sent you, being in the said Assembly, and owning himself to be of that Sect, is charged upon Oath before me, to have taken upon him to teach or preach in the said Assembly, contrary to his Majesty's Laws in that Case provided. And forasmuch as the said William Bingley refuses to answer the said Complaint at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held for this County, and such other Misdemeanours as then and there shall be objected against him, and for his being of the good Behaviour in the mean Time: These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to require you to receive the said William Bingley, and him in your Custody safely keep until he shall find sufficient Sureties, or be otherwise discharged by due Course of Law.

Given under my Hand and Seal this fifth Day of August, Anno Domini 1683.

To the Keeper of the Common Goal for the County aforesaid.

Wm. Pyers."

On
On the 26th of the same Month, Goods were taken by Diffrefs from James Parke, of the Parish called St. Olave's Southwalk, for Abstinence from the National Worship, to the Value of 12l.

About the same Time Thomas Paul, Edward Day, William Hopkins, William Tomson, John Simonds, John Potter, John Packer, and Nicholas Hackler, were Prisoners in the Marshalsea for frequenting religious Meetings: And for the same Cause William Knight died under Confinement in the same Prison.

On the 9th of September, John Blatt was taken preaching at a Meeting in the House of Nathanael Owen, of Lympsheld, and fined 20l. On the 26th a Captain of the Militia, with Soldiers and a Constable, came to his Houfe, broke open several Locks, and feized some Goods, which they lockt up in a Room. On the 1st of October, they carried away fifteen Batts of Leather worth 20l. which after they had kept near Six Months, was carried to Leadenhall Market in London, by Thomas Taylor, a Currier of Rygate, who was hired to sell it. He, eager to execute his Commission, fold it before it was fend'd for 15l, taking 5s. in Part of Payment. The Sealers, being acquainted of this, feized the Leather for the King's Use, as being forfetted by its unlawful Sale. By this Means, though the religious Sufferer lost his Goods, yet the mercenary Informers, who ocTionned the Seizure, were disappointment of that Part of the Spoil which they expected.

In this Year George Vaux, of Rygate, was excommunicated for prafticing Physick without a License from the Ecclefaical Court: And Richard Story, of Wandsworth, for a Fine for Meeting, had his Goods taken away worth 2l. 6s. 6d. Alfo Ambrofe Rigg was forfected at the Exchequer, at the Procurement of Robert Peys, Priest of Gatton, on the Statue of 20l. per Month, for eleven Months Abstinence from the National Worship: Likewise Edward Howre, of Guildford, was several Months imprisoned on an Indictment for not going to Church.

ANNO 1684. In the Month called July, Richard Webb, of Kentington, was committed to the Marshalsea Prison for his Conftancy in attending religious Meetings, which about this Time they were frequently obliged to hold in the Street, being kept out of their Meeting-house by the Mayor's Order: For the fame Cause also, Thomas Rudd suffered Imprifonment in the fame Goal.

In November, upon Complaint or Information made to the Recorder of London, of a Meeting in Grace-church-street, and that Robert Hafle, an Inhabitant of Southwalk, was there, he iffued the following Warrant, viz.

"Surry fs.

"To all Constables, Headboroughs, Churchwardens, Overseers of the Poor, Bayliffs, and all other his Majesty's Officers in the said County whatfoever.

"Whereas by the Oath of two credible Witness before me Sir Thomas Jenner, Knt. Recorder of London, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid, there was a Conventicle or unlawful Assemby, held the 22d Day of October last past, in Grace-church-street in the City of London, wherein were a Company of Perfons, all above the Age of Sixteen Years, and Subjects of this Realm, to the Number of twenty Perfons more than thole of the Family or Houfthold, contrary to the Act of Parliament in that Cafe made and provided: Among whom was Robert Hafle, of St. Olave's Southwalk in the County of Surry, Taylor. In which Conventicle, or Assemby, was a Perfon to thefe Deponents unknown, who did take upon him to teach and preach, under Colour or Pretence of Exercise of Religion, in other Manner and Form than according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, whereby the Penalty of twenty Pounds was forfeited by the Preacher or Teacher aforesaid, who being unknown, as
S U R R Y. 1684.

"aforefaid, the Penalty by him forfeited, ought of Consequence to be levied by the said Act upon the Heasers and Persons there present and convicted thereof, so as not above ten Pounds be levied upon any one Person for any one Offence; for which Cause I have imposed the Fine of five Shillings for his own Offence as an Heaser; and because the Preacher is unknown, I have by Direction of the said Act, allotted him to pay the Sum of nine Pounds fifteen Shillings for Part of the said Preacher's Offence. These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, and by Virtue of the said Act, to command you, or some of you, to levy the said Sum of ten Pounds by Way of Distress and Sale of the said Offender's Goods above-mentioned, and that if you are refused Entrance into the House, or any Part of the House or Houses in Poffession or Occupation of the said Robert Holf, after you have declared your Business in his Majesty's Name, you are hereby required to break open all and every the Doors and Barracades of and belonging to any Part of the House or Houses as aforesaid, and to levy the full Contents of what you can find towards all and every the Warrants that you shall be charged with during the Time you are in Possession of such Premises, in Pursuance of the said Statute: And that you return the same to me to be distributed according to the said Act: And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given under my Hand and Seal this 11th Day of November,

Anno regni Regis Caroli Secundi 36° Annoque Domini 1684.

"THOMAS JENNER, Recorder."

Thus the Recorder, in his abundant Zeal for the Church, exercised his Power by exerting it in an unusual Manner, and acting as a Justice for the County of Surry, which in other Cases he had not commonly done. But the Informers chose this Occasion to apply to him as a Person whose Readiness to encourage them they had before experienced.

On the 8th of December, Thomas Chafner, of Battsforth, for 30s. charged in his Name, for Tithes by William Wood, an Impropritor, had a Cow and a young Bullock taken from him worth 4l. 5s.

ANNO 1685. The following Persons in or near Kingston upon Thames, were indicted on the Statute for 20l. per Month, for Abstinence from the National Worship, viz. Stephen Hubbard, Richard Webb, John Raye, Robert Tharp, Nicholas Benfon, John Becket, William Perry, and Anne Fielder: Alfo Gilbert Latey, though dwelling in Middlefex, was indicted in this County for the fame Caufe: For which Cause all, Thomas Ridley, of Putney, and Richard Am nond, of Woodforth, suffered Distress of their Goods; the former to the Value of 18l. 15s. and the latter to the Amount of 2l. 1s. Alfo Robert Belfon and Syannus his Wife, George Hampton, John Billington, Mary Bicknall Widow, George Bicknall, Henry Steele, Thomas Frensham, Charles Paine, Mary Dare, William Harding, George Draper, Thomas Luck, and Thomas Butterfield, dwelling at or near Gifford, having been convicted at the Quarter Sessions on the said Statute for 20l. per Month, for not going to Church, had Warrants out of the Exchequer for levy the Penalties on their respective Estates.

In this Year the following Cafes of this People in the said County was drawn up, and presented by the Subscribers, viz.

"To the Knights and Burgesses of the County and Borough Towns of Surry, chosen Members of this present Parliament."

"The Suffering Cales of the People called Quakers in the said Towns and County, humbly presented."
"Many of us have been long and still are Prisoners in the County Prifon for no other Caufe than peaceably laboring and worfhipping the All-seeing God, and by Frieffs, Informers, Excommunications, and Non-payment of Fines, many and tedious have been our Imprifonments to the necelfitating our Families, besides the great Spoil of our Goods upon the Conventicle Act, together with our hard Ulage at Kingfbon by a Conftable, where our Friends have been very grievously abused by pinching, punching, and thrufling into a nafty Ditch, fo that one Woman had her Arm broke, and Jeveral fore bruifed and mailned, that they were forced to keep their Beds a long Time after, naftly eloping with their Lives: And they have gotten tho' Hurts that they will feel as long as they live, only for meeting together to wait upon the Lord. And the numerous Convictions we have under upon the Statute of 30l. per Month, besides the late Prefentments upon the laid Statute for Non-Conformity, which on our Parts is not from any Selfifhnefs or Obftinacy, but fingly in Obedience towards God, and to keep our Peace with him, who bears us Record therein, and though differing from others in some outward Circumstances, yet our peaceable Department and Cleannefs from injuring any, testifies our Innocency.

Therefore we intreat fuch tender charitable Construction of our Cause from you, according to your prefent Station and Capacity, as to endeavour and move for our Relief, that our Families may be preferved from Ruin and Spoil. So intreating you to consider our Cafe as your own, defiring the Lord to incline you to do as you would be done unto, wishing your Welfare and Prosperity in Mercy and Truth, we remain

"Your loving Neighbours and Friends to the King and Kingdom.

"Ambrofe Rigg,
"George Beale,
"Nathanael Owen."

ANNO 1686 to 1690. The Accounts we have recorded of Tithes, taken in Corn, Hay, Cattle, Lambs, and other Things in this County, are as follows, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Tithes of Corn, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Jones</td>
<td>£. s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Jones</td>
<td>0 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Brown</td>
<td>2 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Blatt, of Riggate, Hay and Corn worth</td>
<td>15 19 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Blatt, of the same, Hay and Corn worth</td>
<td>6 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambrofe Rigg, Hops and other Things worth</td>
<td>5 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refia Patchin, of Nudigate, Horfes, Oxen, and other Cattle, Corn, Hay, and Money, to the Value of</td>
<td>49 14 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Brown, of Capel, Goods worth</td>
<td>3 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Bax, jun. of the same, Corn worth</td>
<td>11 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Bax, of the same, Corn, &amp;c. worth</td>
<td>3 0 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bignall, of Riggate, Corn worth</td>
<td>5 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Blatt, and John Blatt, jun. of the same</td>
<td>1 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stedman, of Capel, Corn, &amp;c. worth</td>
<td>6 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Raff, of Kingfbon upon Thames</td>
<td>3 17 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Ellen, of Esher, and John Horley, of the same</td>
<td>9 13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hayman, of Thames-Diton</td>
<td>0 17 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Vaux, of Riggate</td>
<td>1 10 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carried over 131 13 4
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

SUHRY.
1686 to 1690.

From James Stemming, of Ewbury, two Oxen worth
George Bignall, of Leigh, five Beasts worth
Richard Needham, for Priest’s Maintenance

Brought over

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Year 1690, Anne Bax, a Widow of Capel, had a fat Bullock taken from her by Ditrefs, worth 3 l. for her conscientious Refusall to contribute toward the Charges of the Militia for this Country: Which Suffering of hers is the last we find recorded within the Time to which our present Account is limited.
Wherefore we proceed to Sussex.

CHAP. XXXIV.

SUSSSEX.
1655.

TOMAS LACOCK being religiously concerned in one of the publick Assemblies, after the Priest had clofed his customary Performance, to give a Christian Exhortation to the People, was, for his Love and Goodwill, requited with four Months Imprisonment. Alfo Brian Wilkins, of Natburgh, for sending some Queries, and writing a Letter to the Priest of Horfham, which the Justices termed scandalous, suffered nine Months Imprisonment, to his great Detriment, being confined during the Time of Harvest. Likewise Joseph Puce, being on his Travels, occasionally preaching, was taken by Order of the Mayor of Arundel, and lent to Portsmouth, to be ship’d for Jamaica among a Company of disorderly Persons, who had been mentioned thither for their vicious Couries: His Piety being deemed as criminal as their Prophaneness. Sundry others in this Year, for refusing to pay Tithes, for Demands amounting but to £1. 13s., suffered Ditrefs of their Corn and other Goods to the Value of £1. 10s. There were also some Persons, who for 9s. demanded of them toward repairing the Houses for publick Worship, had Goods taken from them worth 40s.

ANNO 1656. Nicholas Rickman, and Frances his Wife, were committed to Prison by the Mayor of Arundel, he, for writing a Paper concerning the true Worship of God; and she, for testifying against one Henry Staples, her own Brother, one of the Priests of that Place. They lay in Prison through a very cold Winter, shut up from their Trade and Family: Two Sessions past during their Imprisonment, at which they were not called, and at the third Sessions, they were discharged, no legal Cause appearing for their Commitment: Yet their Goods, to the Value of £24. were some Time after taken away for the Charges of their unjust Commitment. In this Year also, Thomas Laycock was, by the same Mayor, sent to the Houfe of Correction, where he was whipt, and for some Time kept in Irons, lying several Weeks in Winter in a cold low Room without Boards, having neither Fire, Candle, nor a Bed to lie on, though no Transgression of any Law had been proved against him, nor was there any legal Cause assigned for such his barbarous Utage. About this Time, some of this Persecution having a religious Meeting at Brightlingstone, were cruelly used and stoned by the People there; and
and one Richard Pratt shortly after presented a Paper to the Bench of Justices at Lewes, representing their Case, and defiring the Justices to exert their Authority in protecting the Innocent from such Abuses; but they, instead of regarding his just Complain, lent him to the House of Correction, and ordered him to be whipt there, and kept to hard Labour. As they were haling him away to Bridewell, the People were very abuseful, and pulfield him, so that he was likely to fall, to prevent which, one William Hobin took hold of him; this was called an Attempt to rescue the Prisoner; for which Hobin was fined 51. and sent to Prison for refusing to pay it. The aforesaid Bryan Wilkinson, with John Forsley and Thomas Patchen, were imprisoned for buying and having Quakers Books, which the Justices called seditious, and though they could affign no Law therein transgressed, yet they kept them from Sessions without bringing them to any Trial for about ten Months. In this Year Thomas Robertson and Margaret Wilkinson, for some Offence they had given the Prefets, whom it was dangerous to reprove, were committed to Prison: The Justices at this Time were so severe against the Quakers, that they not only committed some of them illegall, but strictly infiniled on their close Confinement. And when Richard Luckins, Keeper of Horsham Goal, knowing the Integrity of his Prisoners, gave some of them Leave to go out on their Parole, the Justices were so angry, that they sent the Goaler to the House of Correction, and detained him there several Weeks to his great Prejudice: Thus punishing him for his Humanity in shewing Favour to his Prisoners, whom he knew to be hardly dealt with by the Justices.

In this Year, for Demands of 33l. 12s. 4d. for Tithes, Goods were taken from several Persons in this County, to the Value of 12l. 10s. and the Widow Killingbeck, an aged Woman, for 12s. demanded of her for Tithes, was cast into Prison, and suffered much in a very cold Winter. Others, for refusing to contribute toward the repairing of the Steeple-houses, for 1l. 4s. demanded, had their Goods taken to the Value of 1l. 12s. 6d.

ANNO 1657. In this Year the Parishioners of Cuffold, being to elect a Minifter, to supply their Cure then vacant, publick Notice was given, that if any would object against the Life or Doctrine of the Person proposed for that Office, they should appear at the Steeple-house at the Day appointed for the Election: Accordingly Margery Cauffock went, and offered to prove the Person proposed to be unjust and corrupt both in Life and Doctrine: But they refused to hear her, and carried her before a Neighbouring Justice, who committed her to Prison, where she lay above half a Year.

Some of this People also suffered through the fury Zeal which many of the Professors of those Times were actuated by. It happened that John Baker, an Apprentice to Nathaniel Blundell, a Draper and Taylor in Chilton, being convinced of the Quakers Principles, made Profeslion of the same: Wherefore his Master beat him most outrageously, knockt him down, and used him with much Cruelty, and at length turned him illegally out of his Service, without performing the Covenants of his Indenture.

In the same Year John Shaffold, of Chilton, for going into the Steeple-house at Billinghurst, probably with his Hat on, was committed to Prison, and kept there seven Weeks, in which Time he was five Times arraigned at Sessions and Assizes: But at length being had before the Barons of the Exchequer, he was by them set at Liberty.

John Barber, of Henfield, was imprisoned for a Demand of 10s. for Tithes, and afterwards for the same, had his Goods taken to twelve Times that Value. Richard Pratt and Nicholas Beard were imprisoned for a Contempt, notwithstanding their personal Appearance in the Court of Exchequer, as cited.

In this Year, for Demands of 59l. 12s. 6d. for Tithes, Goods were taken from several Persons to the Amount of 106l. 10s. And for Demands of 3l. 16s. 5d. for Steeple-house Repairs, were taken Goods worth 12l. 8s. 6d.

ANNO 1658. Alice West of Green, and Thomas Patchen of Ifield, were committed to Horsham Goal for exhorting the People in the Steeple-house of their
vol.

James Larbee, for speaking to a Priest in the Steeple-house at Chichester, was sent to Prison, where he suffered much under a cruel Keeper, and after five Months close Confinement, was releas'd. A few Days after his Discharge, he died, carrying to his Grave the Marks of the Bruises which he had received, and which, it was believed, did haften his Death.

About the same Time, John Pullet, of Brightmifne, for speaking to the Priest and People in the Steeple-house there, was imprisoned in the Block-house, and the next Day sent to the Country Goal till Sessions, and then sentenced to Bridewell, to be whipt and kept to hard Labour. The Time of his Confinement in the Goal and Bridewell, was about fix Months. In the same Year, the Widow Hateh exhorting the People in one of their Assemblies for Worship, some of them put a Rope about her Neck, and dragged her out at the Door.

Nicholas Beard and Clement Hyland were arrested by the Priest of Rotting-dean, for speaking the Truth to him, and sent to Horsfhan Goal.

Robert Adams, of Sinfin, upon an Attachment out of the Exchequer for Tithes, was imprisoned, and continued there two Years.

In this Year, for Demands of 40l. 17s. 6d. for Tithes, Goods were taken from several Persons, to the Value of 97l.

There being a Meeting held on the First-day of the Week, at the House of William Gold in Brightmifne, the People of that Town coming from their Worship, produced Fruits of that ignorant Zeal which formal Professors are filled with against those who worship God in Spirit and in Truth. They furiously broke the Windows of the House, which one Woman was observed to do very devoutly with her Bible, after which they threw in Abundance of Mire and Dirt, and at length rushing violently in, haled out Joseph Rice and others, throwing him dangerously on the Ground, and dragging him out of Town, threatened him, that if ever he came thither again, they would throw him into the Sea. After this Manner the People there frequently insulted and abused those who were religiously assembled; of which Abuses Margery Caylcock had a large Share: Her Daughter also, of the same Name, going from a Meeting, was cruelly ftoned, and wounded in the Face to the hazarding the Lofs of her Eye, and her Blood was spilt to that Degree, that some of the mad Zealots boated of their having killed one Quaker, as they had almost done another, viz. Richard Pratt, by stoning him. Thus they fulfilled the Scripture which faith, The Time cometh, that whosoever killeth you, will think that he doth God good Service. John xvi. 2. The like Barbarity was exercised on the Friends at their Meetings in Lewis, where the Windows were often broke, and their Persons abused by Water, Dung, and other Naffines thrown upon them. At one Meeting, at the Old Gallows-Green, the rude Rabble, among whom were some Sons of the Independent Professors, came with Swords, Guns, and Pikes, rushing violently upon the Friends, as they were kneeling in Time of Prayer. At other Times they threw Squibs of Gunpowder, and other Fire-works, to the burning of their Clothes and wounding of their Bodies.

Thomas Lasock was taken out of a religious Meeting at Nicholas Rickman's in Arundel, and sent to Goal without any legal Cause assigned, where he remained above a Year.

The following Persons had their Goods taken away under Pretence of Fines for breaking the Sabbath, only for going to their religious Meetings on that Day, namely, Edward Hauper, William Turner, Triefram Martin, Nicholas Rickman, and Richard Cooke, to the Value of 4l. 13s. The said Richard Cooke, a very poor Man, died before his Goods were sold; yet did the Prosecutor proceed to sell them without any Commimation of his necessitous Widow and Fatherless Children.

Nuinun Brocket, chosen Confable, and refusing to take upon him the usual Oath to qualify him for that Office, suffered fifteen Months Imprisonment.

ANNO 1659. John Snappold of Chiltington, and Nicholas Beard of Brightmifne, going into the respective Steeple-houses of those Places, were much abused,
abused, haled by the Hair of the Head, and the former thrown over a Seat to the endangering of his Life. This was done by the Hearers, but in some Cases the Priests themselves, made their own (not sacred) Hands, the Executioners of their Reformation; for Instance, Margery Canbyock, of Panning's Parish, going into the Steeple-house there, and speaking to Adam Haffman, Priest, after he had ended his Worship, he furiously assaulted her, tore her Clothes and Handskerchief, punch her on the Stomach, and beat her back against a Seat. As little of Christian Mecknes appeared in Thomas Meade, Priest of Redvewick, who, in the Steeple-house there, violently punched John Blackfan on the Breast, and encouraged the rude Multitude to beat him, so that his Body was much bruised. The like Usage the same Person met with from John Honeyn, Priest of Woodmancott, who when Henry Steel, one of his Parishioners, after Sermon, asked him a sober Quotation, gave him reproachful Names instead of an Answer, while the Priest's Son, in his Father's Presence, shamefully pricket the Man's Leg with a Pin at the End of a Stick, without Reproof. About the same Time Bryan Wilkinson, of Nutfurft, was violently throut of the Steeple-house there, and puncht on the Breast with both Hands by Robert Fijfe, Priest of that Parish, and when the said Bryan, in the same Steeple-house Yard, was reading some Scriptures to the People, another Priest, named Mitchel, attempted to snatch or beat the Bible out of his Hands. From these Incidents of fighting Priests, the Reader may observe, how apt the sudden Transports of furious Zeal and blind Revenge are to hurry Men into Actions, not only beneath the Character they pretend to bear, but even below the Rules of common Decency in their Behaviour.

Edward Hamper and Nicholas Rickman were sent to the House of Correction at Arrundle, for asking the Priest there a Question about some Doctrine he had been then preaching.

Humphry Killingbeck, being in one of the Steeple-houses, was struck violently over the Head by a Burchet with a great Cudgel.

Sarah Marner was much abused, kick'd, and turn'd out of the Steeple-house at Fitleworth by the Parish-Clerk, for speaking a few Words to the Priest, after his Service was ended.

Mary Akehurft, a religious Woman of Lewis, going into a Steeple-house there, and asking a Quotation of the Independent Preacher, after his Sermon, was dragg'd out by the People, and afterward beaten and punch'd by her Husband, so that she could not lift her Arms to her Head without Pain. She also suffered much cruel Usage from her said Husband, who bound her Hand and Foot, and grievously abused her, for reproving one of the Priests who had falsely accused her. Her Husband also kept her chained for a Month together, Night and Day, attempting in vain by such Cruelty to deter her from the Profession of the Truth, as held by the Quakers, to which she notwithstanding with Christian Courage and Constancy adhered.

Nicholas Lambeth was cruelly beaten with many Stripes by a Company of rude Persons, who sent for him to an House, under Pretence of hearing some good Exhortation from him, he having before been concerned to preach in the Hearing of some of them.

Richard Snapsold, standing silently in the Steeple-house of the Parish he lived in, was violently haled out of the Priest's Command, who rewarded one of the rude Boys with a piece of Money for his Service in forcing out the Quaker.

Henry Bennett was arrested and sent to Horsham Goal for Tithes; as were also, Richard Beard, Richard Web, and John Adams, all of Rottingdean, at the Suit of John Aslley and Edward Goring.

John Blackman, of Steming, was prosecuted in the Exchequer for 20l. for Tithes of eight Acres and an Half, when all the Corn that grew upon his Land was scarce worth half that Money.

For Claims of Tithes amounting to 78l. 18s. were taken in this Year from several Persons, Corn and Goods worth 210l. 5s.

Exorbitant

SUSSEX, 1659.

Acts of some fighting Priests.

Remark thereon.

Imprisonments.

Abuse.

Persecution of M. Akehurft, and R. Snapsold.

N. Lambeth.

Inquisition of H. Bennett for Tithes.

Exchequer Proceedings.

Diluviums for lath.s.
Exorbitant was the Distresses made on John Tagwell, of Ifield, who for 11s. claimed for Tithes, had a Cow taken from him worth 7l. 10s. And as extrem was the Seizure on the Goods of Nicholas Beard, of Rottingdean, to the Value of 11l. 5s. for one Year's Tithe of a Farm of but 100l. Yearly Rent. John Shaw, of Shipley, for his conscientious Refusal to pay Tithes, suffered a grievous and hard Imprisonment; the Independent Preachers of those Times being so few rigid in exacting Tithes, than were the Episcopal Priests after the Restoration of King Charles the Second.

ANNO 1660. On the 17th of the Month called June, George Bridgcock, for refusing to pay Tithes, was committed to Horsham Goal, at the Suit of Ralph Cooke, Priest of Horst ton: After three Months he was removed to the King's-Bench, and afterward had Goods worth 35l. taken from him for an original Demand of but 6l. On the 20th of the same Month, Richard Newman, of Stening, was lent to the same Prison, at the Suit of Charles Blackwell, and continued there about eighteen Months. On the 14th of the Month called August, Robert Tribe, of Rygate, was lent to Prison, at the Suit of George Vaughan, for Tithes: And in October were committed for the same Cause, Thomas Lasford, of Hurst-Pier-Point, at the Suit of Leonard Letchford, Priest; also Arthur Stanbridge, of Ifield, at the Suit of Henry Hollywell, Priest of that Parish.

On the 23d of the Month called January, William Garton and William Duffield, both of Ifield, having been seen at a religious Meeting, were, at the Instigation of Henry Hollywell, a Priest, taken from their Employments and carried before the Justices, who tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and on their Refusal to Swear, sent them to Prison till the Assizes, when the Oath being again tendered in Court to William Garton, and refused, he was sent back to Prison. About the same Time Richard Srafe, Walter Srafe, William Holben, John Wenham, John Adams, Francis Randall, Thomas Bribredge, Stephen Leger, Eleanor Robinson, Elizabeth Hulton, Anne Coningham, Sutton Cooper, and Elizabeth Galloway, were taken out of a Meeting at the Cliff near Lewis: They were kept all Night at an Inn, and next Day carried before several Justices at Packham, who committed them to Horsham Goal till the next Assizes, when they were let at Liberty without any legal Examination or Trial. For the same Cause, John Shaw, Richard Shaw, Richard Pannell, Richard Sturgis, Richard Snafield, John Baker, John Tally, and John Snafield, were imprisoned six Weeks in a cold Winter Season.

ANNO 1661. Nicholas Beard was committed to Horsham Goal for Tithes, at the Suit of Robert Baker, Priest of Rottingdean: After three Months he was removed to the King's-Bench Prison at London, upon a Demand of 140l. for Tithes, though on an Hearing afterward at the Assizes, the Jury determin'd the Parson's real Due to be but 4l. 10s. In the Month called February this Year, John Shaw was also imprisoned, at the Suit of George Davy, Impropriator.

On the 28th of the Month called January, Moses French, Robert Adams, Gregory Markwick, William Cooke, and Edward Hertett, were taken from a Meeting, and for refusing the Oath of Allegiance, committed to Horsham Goal. At the next Assizes, about five Weeks after, they were turned out of Prison without any legal Procedure against them.

ANNO 1662. John Shaw, then in Prison for 4l. 8s. demanded for Tithes by the Priest of Ticeham, had taken from him four Cows and a Calf worth 18l. And in the same Year, four Steers valued at 15l. were taken from him for Tithes, by Isaac Pearson, an Impropriator of Shipley. Edward Taylor, for Tithes, had two fat Oxen taken away worth 17l. 10s. And Thomas Tax, for a Claim of 16s. for Tithes, had a Cow taken away worth 4l. 10s.

Exorbitant was the Seizure made last Year on Abraham Crittenden, of Warbleton, who for a Claim of three Years Tithe of a Farm of 35l. per Annun, which had formerly paid a Yearly Composition of 2l. 14s. had taken from him by Richard Weller, Priest of the said Parish, four Milch Kine worth
Chap. 34. of the People called QUAKERS.

worth 19l. one Pair of Oxen worth 12l. 10s. one Mare valued at 5l. 10s. and forty Sheep and Lambs worth 15l. amounting in all to 52l.

In this Year John Blackham, of Steening, was committed to Horsham Gaol on a Writ de Excommuniciation capiendi, after a Prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court for refusing to pay towards the Repairs of the Steeple-house.

On the 28th of the Month called May, was a Meeting at the Houfe of Thomas Luxford, of Hurst-Pier-Point, out of which, or in the Street as they were going Home, were taken and sent to Horsham Goal, Henry Scrace, Richard Scrace, Nicholas Beard, William Holdon, Richard Webb, James Matthew, and Ambrofe Galloway. At the next Affizes they were all fined and recommitted to Prison, where Nicholas Beard and William Holdon lay two Months, Henry Scrace and Richard Scrace fourteen Months, and Ambrofe Galloway, Richard Webb and James Matthew near four Years.

Ambrofe Rigg was committed to Prison by the following Mittimus, viz.

"To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Horsham.

Suffex Js.

If we send you herewithal the Body of Ambrofe Rigg, being this Day brought before us for being at an unlawful Assembly or Convencile, and having refused to take the Oath of Allegiance, according to Law tendered to him: These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to will and require you, at the Sight hereof, to take and receive the Body of the said Ambrofe Rigg into your Goal, and him safe keep till he shall be delivered by due Order of his Majesty's Laws: Hereof fail not, as you will answer the Contrary at your Peril. Given under our Hands and Seals at Hurst-Pier-Point, the 28th of May 1662, in the fourteenth Year of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second.

"Nisall Ryvers,
"Walter Burrell,
"Richard Bridger."

At the next Affizes he was indicted, tried immediately, and had Sentence of Premunire passed upon him, by which he was adjudged to lose all his Lands and Tenements during Life, and his Goods and Chattels for ever, to be out of the Protection of the Law, and to suffer Imprisonment during the King's Pleasure. Upon that Sentence he was kept in Prison ten Years, four Months, and some Days.

On the 30th of November, Nicholas Rickman, Edward Hamper, William Turner, Triphram Martin, John Ludgater, and John Beale, were taken out of a Meeting at Arundel, and committed to Horsham Goal: At the next Sessions three of them, together with Henry Woolfer, Richard Clarington, John King, Richard Lamboll, John Leonard, and John Linfield, were fined and sent to Prison, whence after two Months they were removed to the Houfe of Correction, and detained there three Months longer.

ANNO 1663. In this Year were taken by Diftres for Tithes,

From Joane Scrace Widow, for 90l. demanded, twenty eight Beasts worth
Henry Bennett, of Wiston, for 9l. demanded,
Cattle worth
Richard Bowick, for 3l. 16s. demanded, a Cow worth
Arthur Stanbridge, for 18l. demanded, four Oxen and two Cows worth

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
123 & 0 & 0 \\
33 & 0 & 0 \\
5 & 0 & 0 \\
33 & 0 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[\text{Vol. I.} \quad \text{8 S} \quad \text{Car. over} \quad 194 \quad 0 \quad 0\]
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sussex.</th>
<th>1663.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Brought over | 194 l. 5s. 0d. |

John Tugwell, for 1l. demanded, a Cow worth 5 l. 0s. 0d.

Richard Bonwick, for 1l. 5s. demanded, a fat Hog worth 2 l. 10s. 0d.

William Garton, for 1l. demanded, a Mare worth 5 l. 0s. 0d.

For 124 l. 1s. 0d. Taken 206 l. 10s. 0d.

Taken also, at the Suit of William Priaux, Priest of Rusper,

From Benjamin Matthew, for 2l. demanded, three Cows and a Bullock worth 14 l. 0s. 0d.

Richard Stanbridge, for 3l. demanded, two Cows worth 12 l. 0s. 0d.

John Steer, for 8l. demanded, four Cows and a Calf worth 18 l. 0s. 0d.

For 14 l. 0s. 0d. Taken 44 l. 0s. 0d.

Also Arthur Stanbridge, for 28 l. demanded by the Priest of Mudeafier, had a Mare taken from him worth 6 l.

John Harris, of Horne, had three Kine taken from him for Tithe, by the Procurement of the Priest of Bletchingly: And Jane Kempsell Widow, for Tithes of 4l. Value, had taken from her two Cows worth 8l. a Lamb worth 9l. and seven Carriages of Hay with a Cart and two Horses.

In September this Year, Stephen Lager, of Lewis, was taken by a Warrant from his own Houfe and carried to the Sessions, when the Oath of Allegiance being tendered to, and refused by him, the Justices sent him to Prison, where he lay from Sessions to Sessions, till at length Sentence of Premunire was past upon him, under which he lay in Prison a long Time.

About the same Time, John Snalfield, a Practitioner in Surgery, going into a Friend's Houfe to dress a Woman's Breast, some Soldiers law and followed him, and violently halting him out of the Houfe, accused him of being at a Conventicle, for which he was committed to Prison, afterward fined, and sent to the Houfe of Correction for three Months.

On the 7th of the Month called February the same Year, Nicholas Rickman, Edward Hamper, William Turner, Triftian Martin, and Henry Woolyer, with John Snalfield, William Clayton, Richard Newman, and John Baker, were taken out of a Meeting at Arundel by a Company of Soldiers armed with drawn Swords and Guns, without the Presence of a Civil Magistrate, and kept at an Inn till a Justic e was sent for out of the Country, who committed them to Horsham Goal: At the following Sessions at Petworth, Nicholas Rickman, William Turner, and Triftian Martin, were fined 6l. each, for a second Offence in Meeting together, and were committed to the same Houfe of Correction for six Months: As was John Snalfield upon the first Offence for three Months. Edward Hamper, Richard Newman, and Henry Woolyer, were severally fined at the same Sessions. It was observed, that the Justic e who committed theire Perions to Prison, while he seemed earnest in such Prosecutions, had several Casualties which befel him: Once he was very near drowning, and at another Time broke his Shoulder by a Fall. These Accidents the Sufferers looked on as providentional Cautions or Warnings to him; but he nevertheless continued in his Courfe of persecuting till removed by Death about two Years after.

John Blackman, of Stening, William Goreng, Mary Fleet the Elder, Mary Fleet the Younger, and Henry Bennett, were prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for abainting from the publick Worship; and the two former were excommunicated: And for the like Cause, the said Henry Bennett, and Thomas Turner, a Surgeon near East Grinstead, suffered Imprisonment: As did also, Richard
Richard Susfield and Thomas Ridgwick, who had been fined 60l. each, for three Months Abstinence from the National Worship, on the Statute for 20l. per Month.

In this Year John Sonbury, of Hitchingfield, was sent to Goal by a Writ de Excommunicate capiendo for Tithes, at the Suit of Samuel Elborne, Priest of that Parish: Also Richard Newman was again imprisoned at the Suit of Charles Blackwell, Priest of Stening. And John Smith, of Chichester, for not bearing Arms, had Goods taken from him worth 4l.

ANNO 1664. John Show was again imprisoned near nine Months for Tithes, at the Suit of Gregory Davy, Impropritor.

For refusing to pay the Rates made for repairing the Steeples-houses, Anne Francis Widow, was committed to Prifon by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo, and there detained from five Fætherless Children left at Home in an helpless Condition: For the same Cause Thomas Lillingston, of Petworth, was excommunicated: Ambrose Galloway, of Lewis, had his Goods taken away by Ditrefts; and John Harris, of Worth, for 10s. demanded, had a Cow taken from him worth 6l.

On the 23d of the Month called April this Year, Richard Newman, John Barber, Richard Abbey, and Robert Gatsford, were taken out of a religious Meeting at the Houe of John Blackfan in Stening, and Serry being given by a Neighbour for their Appearance at the next Quarter Seffions, they appeared accordingly, where the Justices tended them the Oath of Allegiance, and upon Refusal to take it committed them to Prifon; whither also, on the 10th of the next Month, were sent, William Welch, Francis Randall, Thomas Welfover, Thomas Parsons, John Groover, and John Britchley, who were taken out of a Meeting by Soldiers, and had the Oath tended them by one Justice only, whose Commitment of them was therefore illegal. They were all discharged at the Aflizes except William Welch, who was a Stranger, sometimes residing at London, and coming to visit a Relation in this County, was casually taken at the Meeting: The Justice, fuplicious left this Man should take Advantage of him for his illegal Procedure, petrified the Court to tender him the Oath, upon refusing which he was recommitted, and about two Years after had Sentence of Premunire past upon him, and was detained in Prifon a long Time.

At a Seffions at Lewes, about the Time called Michaelmas this Year, twelve Perfons for refusing to Swear, had Sentence of Premunire past upon them, to wit, Nicholas Beard, Richard Scafe, Walter Scafe, John Wenham, William Harrisson, Thomas Acery, John Ellis, William Geering, William Norton, Moses French, John Snitter, and John Martin, in Conquence of which they underwent a very long Imprisonment.

On the 6th of September, Ambrose Galloway, then, and long before in Prifon, had his Goods taken by Ditrefts for his Wife’s Abstinence from the publick Worship: And for the same Cause, John Harry, was fined, and had Corn taken away from him: Also Benjamin Matthews had a Cow taken from him worth 40s.

For refusing to bear Arms, were taken this Year,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per son</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Lusford,</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary, Wife of</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambrose Rigg</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Barber</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Nicholas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beard, Goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29 18 0

ANNO 1665. At the Seffions held at Petworth on the 2d of October, the several Perfons following were proclaimed by the Sheriff, in order to their being outlaw’d, for their not going to the Parish-Church, viz. Joane, Wife of Richard Susfield, Mary, Wife of Richard Baker, Mary Baker Spinster, Elizabeth Baker Spinster, John Cradle jun. and Joane his Wife, Thomas King, and Richard
Richard Panuel, all of Thacham; Richard Greenfield, of Chillington; Abraham Prior, of Shipton; Elizabeth, Wife of William Penfold, of Binfield; Edward Convable, of Wisorsham-Green; Edward Hamper, of Arundel; Richard Lambell, John Beale, Richard Charrington, and John Luffield, of the fame. There were also prefixed at the Seffions for the fame Offence, John Show, of Shipton; William Garret, offield; Thomas Convable, of Rushwick; and Walter Convable, of Wisorsham-Green; which Walter in the last Year had been imprisoned above three Months, and was then discharged, without any just Caufe assigned for his Imprisonment.

We shall next subjoin a brief Narrative of the grievous Abuses of some of the Prisoners met with from John Moorcock, then Under-goaler at Horfham.

This Moorcock, about the Month called January 1665, having put Nicholas Beard into the Common Ward among the rudeft of the Prisoners, they grievously abused him, one of them threatening, with many Oaths, to cut his Throat, for which the Goaler did not in the leaft reprove him, but connived at the Wickednefs of his Prisoners, with whom he kept Company in drinking and revelling. Ambrofe Galloway being in an upper Ward, and hearing his Friend fo abused, came down, and defired Moorcock not to permit the Prisoners to be fo abusive to him; Upon which Moorcock fell to beating Ambrofe, and ordered another wicked Fellow with a Long Staff, to knock him down, which he did, and afterward they kicked him with their Feet, fo that thole who ftood by, cried out for fear of Murder. The wicked Goaler to cover this gros Abufe, and for a Pretext to commit more, went into the Town about Eight in the Evening, and spreading a Rumour that his Quaker Prisoners were running away, raifes the Captain of the Trained-Bands, and with a Company of rude Fellows, returns to the Prison, where they took Nicholas Beard and Richard Strafe, and put them into the low Goal: And then coming into the upper Ward, where Ambrofe Riggs was quietly at his Work, they accufed him of preaching, and becaufe he would not promife not to preach any more, they thrust him headlong down the Stairs, and threw him over the Chain into the low Goal, where they put Irons both on him and Ambrofe Galloway, in which Condition they were kept there eight Days, and muft probably have continued much longer, had not the Sheriff himfelf come to the Prison, who ordered their Irons to be taken off again, refiores them to their former Lodging, and displaced the Keeper for his Wickednefs.

The said Nicholas Beard, while in Prison, for Default of fendimg a Man to serve in the Trained-Bands, had nine faying Sheep taken from him worth 5l.

ANNO 1667. John Newnham, of Warblington, was committed to Prison for Tithes, at the Suit of Richard Walter, Priët of that Parifh.

ANNO 1668. Henry Mills, of field, had two Oxen and two Horfes taken from him, at the Suit of Henry Hallidewell, Priët of that Parifh, and on the 1ft of the Month called May, was committed to Prison. And in the fame Year, Arthur Stanbridge and William Garret were also committed to Prison, at the Suit of the fame Priët.

ANNO 1669. Taken by Diftrefs for Tithes, from John Brightow, for a Demand of 1l. 12s. Goods worth 7l. And from Richard Greenfield, for 12l. demanded, Goods worth 36l.

ANNO 1670. Richard Hogg, for a Demand of 3l. 6s. 9d. for Tithes, suffered Diftrefs of Goods to the Value of 6l. 10s. And Thomas Faxe, for a Claim of 1l. 4s. had his Goods taken from him worth 3l. And on the 15th of September, James Wiff was committed to Prison, at the Suit of Richard Walter, Priët of Warblington.

Taken also this Year by Diftrefs, for attending religious Meetings, from Arthur Stanbridge and William Garret, Goods worth 1l. 11s.

And at Lewis, from Mary Acreburn, Goods worth 29l. and Ambrofe Galloway, Goods worth 2l. Both of these were upon a false Information; and upon their appealing to Seffions, the Informer, conscious of Perjury, durst not appear, but fled out of Town: So their Goods were ordered to be returned.

Also
CHAP. 34. of the People called QUAKERS. 717

Also from Thomas Mofely, John Ellis, and Stephen Eager, were taken Goods worth 2 l. 6s.

ANNO 1671. In this Year were taken
From John Grover, for Meetings at his Houfe at Hurft-Pier-Point, Goods to the Value of 3 l. 21 s. 0 d. Distrefles.
And from Arthur Stembridge, for a Meeting held at the Houfe of John Steer, Goods worth 3 l. 15 s. 0 d.
Also from Ambrose Galloway, Goods to the Value of 23 l. 7 s. 0 d.

For the fame Caufe, Richard King suffered Distrefles of three Sheep and three Lambs.

In this Year Ambrose Galloway was profecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for Abfence from the publifck Worfhip, and excommunicated: He was afo indicted at the Alizes for the fame Caufe. Likewise John Willard, a Carpenter, dwelling in or near Petworth, was excommunicated for refusing to take the Oath of a Churchwarden, to which Office he had been chosen. In the fame Year Ambrose Galloway, of Leovis, was committed to Prifon, at the Suit of William Kemp, of Malting, Impropritor; as had been fome Time before, Elias Ellis, of Warbleton, at the Suit of Richard Waller, Priefh there.

ANNO 1672. In this Year fifteen of the People called Quakers, then Prisoners in the Common Goal for this County, were let at Liberty by Letters Patent of King Charles the Second, comprehending a free Pardon to as many of the faid People as lay confined at the King's Suit. The Names of thofe fo discharged in this County were, Ambrose Rigg, Nicholas Beard, Richard Scrafe, Walter Scrafe, John Shutter, William Geering, Mojes French, Thomas Avery, John Martin, John Ellis, Stephen Eager, Richard Newnham, Richard Green, Clement Lovdeder, and George Upton.

ANNO 1673 Thomas Mofely, of the Clift near Lewis, was profecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes, at the Suit of Thomas Clarke, Priefh of that Parifh, who himfelf fct as Judge of the Court. The Proceeds was carried on to Excommunication, which the Priefh published from the Pulpit in September this Year, and gave out, that he would quickly have the faid Thomas Mofely in Horfham Goal: But his Purpofe was prevented by his own Death about two Months after.

Nicholas Beard, of Rottingdean, for a Claim of Tithes made by Robert Baker, Priefh of that Parifh, had taken from him by the faid Priefh's Agents, on the 29th of the Month caHed March, fifteen Lambs and an Hundred Fleeces of Woof; and on the 31ft of the Month caHed July, ten more Lambs: In the Month caHed August, he was fubfina'd into the Exchequer at the Suit of the fame Priefh, where he appeared, and prepared his Anfwer, but refusing to Swear to it, an Attachment was granted againft him, by which he was committed to the County Goaf at Horfham, and remained there fifteen Months. From thence he was taken to the King's-Bench Prifon, where he continued above a Year after.

On the 28th of November, Thomas Herriant and John Grover, both of Hurft-Pier-Point, were fubfina'd into the Exchequer, at the Suit of Leonard Letchford, Priefh of that Parifh: But the Profecution in a short Time cafed by the Death of the faid Priefh, who went to Bed at Night in feeming Health, but was found dead in his Bed the next Morning.

Nicholas Beard, James Wheat, John Ellis, Matthew Picknall, Thomas Wilfon, Mojes French, Daniel Acketurft, and others, taken in a Meeting at Hoftings, were by the Mayor and his Attendants haled out, and imprifon'd for fome Time in the Town-hall, and the faid Daniel Acketurft was put into a naftly Hole called the Dark-bowfie, where they used to put condemned Perfons. At length, the Mayor,

Vol. I. 8 T

SUSSEX.

1671.
A Collection of the Sufferings Vol. I.

Sussex. 1673.

For Marriage.

Mayor fined them 5s. each, and for the Payment of those Fines caused Nicholas Beard's Horse to be taken away which was worth 5l.

In this Year Elias Ellis of Warbleton, and Mary his Wife, Triibram Martin of Arundel and his Wife, and John Cucknall of the same Place, and his Wife, were prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court, and excommunicated, for cohabiting as married Persons, because they had not conformed to the Ceremonies of the Church of England in that Behalf; but had publicly declared their Marriage in another Form.

Richard Stevens and Benjamin Mofely, both of Lewis, for keeping their Shops open on the Day called Christmas-day, and other Holidays, so called, had their Windows broke, their Goods thrown into the Street, and much damaged by the rude and insolent Rabble, hurried on by an ignorant Zeal to do mischief, being sometimes animated thereto by those who should have used their Authority to restrain them.

On the 5th of October, William Snatt, a Priest, and Robert Smith Taylor, Informers, gave Information of a Meeting at the Houfe of Thomas Mofely in or near Lewis, for which, and for a Preacher to them unknown, Thomas Mofely was fined 2s. 1l. Nicholas Beard 10s. Mary Akehurft Widow, 7l. 5s. Ambrofe Galloway, Elizabeth Shutter, and others, 5s. each.

On the 10th of the same Month, the said Priest William Snatt, with James Clark a Regifter of the Ecclesiastical Court, and one Walter Jones, gave Information of a Meeting at the * Houfe of Mary Galloway, for which were taken by Distrefes

From Thomas Mofely, for 9l. 15s. Fine, Goods worth 12 6 8
Ambrofe Galloway, for 10l. 5s. Fine, Goods worth 14 5 0
Mary Akehurft, for 8l. 10s. Fine, Goods worth 18 18 10
Samuel Baker, of Newhaven, for 6l. 18s. 4½ d. Fine, a Tun of Iron worth 7 0 0

For Fines of 35l. 8s. 4½ d. Taken 50 10 6

From Elizabeth Shutter Widow, they took two Looking-Glasses: Stephon Eager and others, were also fined for being at the said Meeting.

On the 17th of the same Month, Snatt the Priest, Clark, and one William Purfer, Informers, with two Constables, a Lieutenant, an Ensign, and two Serjeants of the Militia, and a Rabble of People, came with great Violence, and dragged the Friends out of their Meeting-house at Lewis, beating and bruising many, and shedding the Blood of some. Clark, one of the Informers, behaved so rudely, that many of the Spectators cried Shame of him. Upon the Information of those Men given to Nijall Rivers, a Justice of the Peace, a Warrant was granted for Distrefes, by which were taken,

From Ambrofe Galloway, Shop-goods worth 18 7 0
Thomas Mofely, Goods worth 12 5 0
John Ellis, Goods to the Value of 7 8 0
Thomas Budd, a poor Shepherd, great Part of his 1 5 0
Houfhold Goods, for
Thomas Rabinfon, eight Hats, for 1 0 0
Mary Akehurft, Goods worth 0 18 0
Stephen and Nicholas Maynard, Goods worth 1 4 0
Majefball Picknall, four Rolls of Cloth, for 0 5 0
Henry Gates, a Brafs Kettle, for 0 5 0

42 17 0

Some

* The same Houfe which the informing Priest had before sworn to be Thomas Mofely's.
Some of these Fines were for raising 20l. imposed on John Songbury for Preaching, and 20l. for the Houfe the Meeting was in: There were also fined for the fame Meeting, Richard Strafe, John Strafe, Edward Paine, Thomas Banks, and others, fome 50s. and fome 20s. each.

On the 24th of the fame Month, they drew the Friends out of the Meeting-house, abusing many of them with Blows, and letting a Guard to keep them out: Then one of the Informers demanded of Mary Gallowby 5s. for which they took away fourteen new Deal Forms which cost near 3l. Thus for four Weeks together they continued to keep them out of their Meeting-house with Soldiers, forcing them to meet in the Street. They also took from the fame Mary Gallowby, for another Fine of 5s. a new Settle and five Deal Boards worth 20s. though neither of thofe Goods, nor the other, were any of hers; but the rapacious Informers took what came to their Hands, without Regard to Right or Property.

In this and the preceding Year, William Geering was a Prisoner in Horfham Goal about eighteen Months, on an Exchequer Proces for Tithes, at the Suit of Charles Blackwell, Prieft, during which Time he also suffered Diffraffes for Tithes, to the Value of 3l. 14s.

The Widow Ible, of Warbleton, had taken from her for 1l. 19s. claimed for Tithes by Richard Waller, Prieft of that Parifh, a Cow worth 4l. 2s.

In the fame Year Richard Hayler, of Steeling, had taken from him for Tithes claimed by Charles Blackwell, Prieft of Steeling, eight Lambs worth 4l. being twice the Value of his legal Demand. The faid Prieft’s Wife, and her Servants, also illegally milked the faid Richard Hayler’s Cows. And in the fame Year Henry Statman, an Impripronier, took from the faid Richard, feveral Kinds of Grain to the Value of 8l. 15s.

ANNO 1675. At the Affizes, held at Eaft-Grinfield in the Month called July this Year, Richard Hogg, of Iffield, who had fome Time before been imprifoned eleven Weeks at Horfham, and then removed by Habeas Corpus to London, was caft on a Trial for treble Damages, at the Suit of Arthur Weller, Tithe-farmer, who obtained a Verdict againft him for 21l. 9s. for which an Execution was ferved on his Cattle, Corn, and other Goods, to the Value of 30l. 10s.

ANNO 1676. Taken for Tithes claimed by Henry Heflett, Prieft of Charlewood, from Mofes Chandler for 27s. two Hogs worth 4l. 10s. And from Thomas Fox, for a Claim of 3l. 12s. a Cow worth 4l. 10s. Edward Taylor had alfo taken from him by the fame Prieft for Tithes, four fatting Oxen worth 28l. 10s.

And for Tithes claimed by Henry Hallywell, Prieft of Iffield, were taken from Richard Dunton, for 8l. demanded, an Ox and a Steer worth 9l. And from Arthur Stanbridge, for the like Demand, two Oxen and a Bull worth 16l. 5s.

Jane Dunton Widow, had taken from her for Tithes, by the Agents of the fame Prieft, a Cow worth 3l. 10s.

John Brittle, for a Demand of about 4l. had taken from him at the Suit of John Benwick, Prieft of Nudgate, for Tithes, two Cows and a Runt worth 9l. 15s.

Mofes Freneh, of Hayfham, for a Demand of 3l. 18s. for Tithes claimed by John Wenham, Prieft of that Parifh, had taken from him two Bullocks worth 8l.

On the 5th of September this Year, an Information was given on Oath by Thomas Leyer Prieft, Michael Harman Smith, and George Shepherd Taylor, Informers, to Sackwell Graves, a Juftice of the Peace; that feveral Perfons, whom thofe Informers named, were at a Meeting in the Houfe of William Tockbury, in the Parifh of Weft-Furl near Lewis, on the 23d of the Month called July then laft paft, for which the faid Juftice fined Clement Pucknall for preaching at the faid Meeting 40l. and William Tockbury, for fuffering a Meeting at his Houfe, 20l. and thirty one other Perfons, Hearers, fome 10s. others 5s. each, to be levied, by reafon of their Poverty, on Ambrofe Galloway.
A Collection of the Sufferings

SUSSX. Galloway 10l. 10s. Mary Akehurst 10l. 10s. John Ellis 10l. Thomas Weeks 9l. 10s. John Airsok 9l. 10s. John Longly 8l. 10s. William Akehurst 2l. 10s. Machall Picknall 4l. and for two others, Thomas Banks and Silas Pathe, (though she was not at the Meeting) 20s. for which two last Fines, amounting to 5l. was taken from the said Machal Picknall a Mare worth 8l.

On Samuel Baker 2l. 5s. Richard Hudson 5s. And for the Poverty of ten others 5s. each, for which Fines of 2l. 15s. they took from him a Cow and a Calf worth 4l. 5s. The said Richard Hudson knowing that the Informers had sworn falsely, and that several of the Persons fined were not at the Meeting, appealed to the Quarter Sessions, where it was made appear, that four Persons sworn against were not there, and that one of them was dead six Years before, whereupon the Court ordered 20s. to be returned him for those four Fines. But though this Appeal was tried, and the Falshood of these Informations proved before seven Justices on the Bench, yet not one of them was heard to give the least Reproof to the Informers for their false Evidence.

On the 12th of the same Month, for a Meeting at Lewis, John Ellis was fined 10l. 5s. Thomas Mosely 10l. 5s. Henry Scrafe 10l. 5s. and some others 5s each. The Sum of the Fines imposed on the said People at or near Lewis, in about eleven Months Time, amounted to 25l. 15s. besides the Spoil made on their Goods by the Informers.

At another Time Jones and Purier, Informers, depoised before William Spence, a Justice of the Peace, that Ambrof Galloway was at a Meeting in Lewis, where were two Preachers; upon which the Justice imposed on the said Ambrof a Fine of 10l. for a Preacher, and 5s. for himself; and on the 26th of December, several Officers, with a Warrant from the said Justice, came into the Shop, which had been the said Ambrof Galloway's, but was then occupied by his Son, who was not at the Meeting, and breaking open the Counter and a Prefs, took away Clothes ready made, and other Goods, to the Value of 20l. 5s. 1/1d.

The usual Manner of the Informers Proceedings at Lewis, is well express in the following Words, viz.

"We have our Houses and Shops plundered, and our Goods torn from us by the Hands of malicious Informers, who serve themselves upon our Goods, and colour it over with a Pretext of Law, so that they have taken double and treble, and sometimes fix or seven Times the Value of the Fines imposed: And for Evidence that a Fine is imposed, some of us have nothing but the Word of an Informer to prove it to be true, they refusing to let us see the Warrant, or let us have a Copy of it, levying the Fines they say were imposed, sometimes six Months or eight Months after Conviction, if there were any such Conviction as they pretend. These Informers knowing the late Act allows of no Appeal, except the Sum charged exceeds ten Shillings, so that thereby they take Advantage to swear against many Persons that were not at the Meetings, knowing that this late Act yields us no Relief in such a Case, so that they take Goods what they please, and to what Value they please, and sell it for what they please, and keep what they please for themselves, and say they can take more when they please, making no Appraiment, nor giving any Account to Justices, Court, or Country. So that we know not when this Law is satisfied."

In this Year Arthur Stanbridge, Henry Mills, and William Garton, all of Iffield, were committed to Prison, being arrested at the Suit of Thomas Walford, of Iffield, Clerk, with Intent to proceed against them on the Statue of Queen Elizabeth for 20l. per Month: But after they had been Prisoners about twenty Days, those who prosecuted them relented, dropped the Prosecution and set them at Liberty.

Nicholas Beard, of Falmer, and his Wife, and Nicholas his Son, were summoned to appear in the Ecclesiastical Court for not coming to their Parish-
Church, and were all of them excommunicated. And for the same Cause, Ambrose Galloway, Elizabeth his Wife, Ambrose their Son, and Elizabeth their Daughter, were presented in the Ecclesiastical Court, and the said Ambrose the Son, was prosecuted to an Excommunication, which was published at a Time when he was gone beyond Sea.

ANNO 1677. Thomas Mozely, John Ellis, and Mary Atebarst, were prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes, at the Suit of William Snatt, Priest; They were all afterwards excommunicated, and by a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo committed to Horsham Gaol, and kept close Prisoners about a Year, till removed to the King's-Bench on the 11th of November 1678, though none of them had any Thing usually titheable.

In this Year Jane Danter Widow, had again taken from her a Cow worth 4 l. And Arthur Stanbridge a Cow worth 4 l. for Tithes, by the Agents of Henry Hallywell, Priest of Ifield. Also Thomas Tax suffered Diffrets of a Cow worth 4 l. And Moses Chandler had two Bullocks worth 5 l. 15 s. taken for Tithes claimed by Henry Heffer, Priest of Charlewood. Likewise Moses French, of Hayham, for a Demand of 4 l. for Tithes, had two Steers worth 12 l. taken from him, at the Suit of John Fuller, Impropritor.

Thomas Shepherd, for refusing to pay toward the Repairs of the Steeple-house at Arundel, was prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court, and excommunicated.

For a Meeting at the House of Joanna Ashe in Siorham, on the 10th of the Month called July, were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Shop-goods worth</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Martin</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Newman</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Parker</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Vacquey</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Knowles, Goods</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26 18 9

ANNO 1678. In this Year were taken for Tithes, from Arthur Stanbridge, John Kempfay, John Brillo, William Garton, John Humphry, and Henry Mills, Cattle and other Things to the Value of 58 l. 5 s.

On the 29th of September, Thomas Robinson, of the Clift near Lewis, was excommunicated in Consequence of a Proceeds against him for Tithes in the Ecclesiastical Court, at the Promotion of William Snatt, Priest.

Nicholas Rickman and Edward Hamper, both of Arundel, were excommunicated for not paying an Affirmation of about 17 d. charged on each of them towards repairing the Steeple-house of that Place.

ANNO 1679. Richard Hayler, of Steening, was excommunicated at the Suit of the Wardens of that Place, and imprisoned about ten Weeks. In the next Year, he being Executor to a Will, was not admitted to prove the same by reason of his being excommunicate, and the Administration, without his Consent, was granted to other Persons.

Elias Ellis being prosecuted for Tithes, at the Suit of Richard Weller, Priest of Warbleton, the Cause was brought to Trial at the Assizes at East Grinstead, on the 28th of the Month called March this Year, on the Statute for treble Damages, when for a Claim of 4 l. 6 s. 3 d. the Priest obtained a Verdict for 12 l. 8 s. 9 d. for which an Execution was served on the said Elias, and his Cattle were taken away to the Value of 19 l. 5 s.

On the 21st of November, Thomas Horriss, of Hurst Pierpoint, after long Imprisonment for Tithes, at the Suit of Maund Shovis, Priest of that Parish, had an Execution served on him, by which his Cattle were taken away to the Value of 25 l.

William Beard, of Brightbelinge, for refusing to pay 1 s. for the Steeple-house Rate, was prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court to an Excommunication, which was published against him by Henry Snook Priest, at Brightbelinge.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

ANNO 1690. Taken this Year by Distresses for Tithes, 

From 

Moses Chandler, three Steers worth 6 o o
Mary Taylor, two Oxen worth 14 o o
John Kempshall, a Pair of Oxen worth 10 o o
John Humphry, seven Oxen and four Cows worth 30 o o

Not long before this Time, Ambrose Galleyway, on Pretence of his being indicted at the Assizes, and for a Fine said to be imposed on him for Neglect of coming to his Parish-Church three Sundays, had taken from him three Yards and a Quarter of Serge worth 8 s. although he had never been served with any Process or Summons to appear at the Assizes in order to his Defence.

ANNO 1681. On the 14th of the Month called May, Henry Mills, for 4 l. demanded for Tithes by Gervas Fullwood, Priest of Rutford, had taken from him a Pair of Steers worth 6 l.

On the 24th of the same Month, Arthur Stanbridge had taken from him for Tithes, for Walter Mor, Priest of Iffield, two Cows and a Calf worth 8 l. 10 s.

On the 9th of September, Elizabeth Tax Widow, for a Demand of 40 s. for Tithes, and 10 s. for a Mortuary, claimed by Henry Hojet, Priest of Charlewood, had taken from her two Cows worth 5 l. 10 s.

Mary Taylor, for about 7 l. 10 s. demanded for the same Priest, had taken from her two fattling Oxen, one fattling Cow, and a young Heifer, worth 15 l. 10 s.

Moses Chandler, for one Year's Tithe valued at 40 s. had taken from him for the Use of the same Priest, a Cow and two other Beasts worth 6 l.

John Britton, for a Year's Tithe valued at 40 s. had taken from him for John Borrwick, Priest of Nudigate, a fattling Cow worth 3 l. 15 s.

Thomas Humphry, for two Year's Tithe valued at 5 l. 10 s. was seized on by Bayliffs, who took away, at the Suit of Henry Hojet, the aforesaid Priest of Charlewood, two fattling Steers worth 8 l. 5 s.

John Humphry, of Charlewood, for two Year's Tithes, valued at 18 l. had taken from him for the aforesaid Priest, four Oxen and four Calves worth 30 l.

John Fowler, of Willington, for about 16 s. demanded for Tithes, was prosecuted in the Hundred Court, and had taken from him on a Judgment, by two Bayliffs, at the Suit of Sir Robert Parker, Impropiator, a Cow worth 5 l. which they sold for 50 s.

On the 22d of the Month called August, Henry Gates, of Pain's-place in the Parish of Cutchfield, was arrested at the Suit of Tobias Henbow, an Arch-deacon, for Tithes : The Bayliffs carried him the same Day to Prison: The Arch-deacon, after the Man's Imprisonment, relented, and often said, He would not have imprisoned him, but for fear others should follow his Example, and likewise refuse to pay Tithes. A short Time after the Arch-deacon was sick, and several Times in his Sicknes gave strict Orders, that if he should die, Henry Gates should be set at Liberty. On the 9th Day of December following he died, and on the 17th the Priest of Ridgwick came to the Prison, and told the Goaler, that He was ordered by the Arch-deacon on his Death-bed to send Henry Gates set at Liberty, and said, He himself would be the Goaler's Warrant for so doing. The Goaler told him, The Quakers would pay no Fees. The Priest replied, What shall we do then? So the Goaler detained him about fourteen Days longer for Fees, and then gave him Liberty to go Home, and told him, He could not be discharged, till he had an Absolution from the Bishop, and the Court wherein he was prosecuted. So that though he was permitted to go at large, yet he remained a Prisoner, subject to be recalled at the Goaler's Pleasure.

John Willard, of Bar-Lovington, was prosecuted for about 13 l. demanded for Tithes, at the Suit of Thomas Thornton, Priest of that Parish, and had taken from him by a Sequestration, in Corn, Cattle, and Flouathold Goods, to the Value of 69 l. 9 s. 10 d.
In September this Year, Richard Hayler, of Stening, for Tithes demanded by Richard Vangnan, Priest of that Parish, had taken from him four fat Runtos, and four fat Heifers, worth 34 l.

At a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Stening on the 9th and 10th of the Month called January 1681, at which Sir George Jeffries was Chairman, eleven Prisoners, namely, Jacob Knowles, Thomas Snafhall, Edward Blackfan, John Martin, Edward Hampton, John Smith, James Leggater, William Langford, Nicholas Rickman, John Martin jun. and Thomas Shepherd, were severally indicted for three Weeks Absence from the Church. They were fined 3 s. each, and for refusing to pay the same, were committed to Prison.

At the Assizes at Horjham, Thomas Snafhall of bedding, William Penn of Worthington, Jacob Knowles of Stening, Edward Blackfan, William Geering, and Mary his Wife, John Martin, Mary Fleet Spinfelt, Henry Vaggar, Richard Hayler, and Jane his Wife, Thomas Lfft, and Mary Nye, which last ten were all of Stening, Humphry Killingbeck of Bolehey, Thomas Parsons of Slargham, Thomas Parsons of Cwafold, Francis Randal of Harj-Pier-Point, John Snafhall of the fame, John Obrow of Shipley, and Nicholas Beard of Palmer, were indicted for Absence from the National Worship.

On the 15th of the Month called July, Benjamin Mofely of Lewis, and Margery Parker of Stening, were indicted at Sessions for Absence from the Church, and because they would not enter into Recognizance to travel to the Indictment, were committed to Prison, where Benjamin Mofely continued about a Quarter of a Year.

On the 3d of October, William Garton, Arthur Stanbridge jun. and John Steer, were by Order of the Sessions held at Midberfl, committed to Horjham Goal, on an Indictment for Absence from the Church.

ANNO 1682. Androyi Gallowsy, of Lewis, for 19s. 9 d. Fine for refusing to bear Arms, or hire a Soldier to serve in the Trained-Bands, had taken from him by Diffretts, a Piece of Shallon to the Value of 40 l.

Richard Hayler, of Stening, had taken from him in Time of Harvest, for Tithes claimed by Richard Taylor, Improvriator, a full fifth Part of his whole Year's Increate.

William Garton, of Ifield, had taken from him for Tithes claimed by John Wickin, Improvriator, two young Cows worth 6 l.

Richard Benge had a Cow taken away worth 3 l. for Tithes, by Order of William Hill, of Rusper.

About the 11th of December, several Diffretts were made for Tithes claimed by Henry Hofer, Priest of Charlwood, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>For 11 l. 14 s. demanded,</th>
<th>Taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Humphry</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Wright</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Widow Tax</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Widow Taylor</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxen and a Cow</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moyses Chandler</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 11 l. 14 s. demanded, Taken 33 15 0

William Garton had taken him by John Wickin, Improvriator, a Pair of Steers worth 9 l. 10 s.

At a Quarter Sessions at Chichester, Edward Lucksins and Benjamin Matthews were indicted for three Weeks Absence from their Parish-Church, fined 3 s. each, and for Non-payment committed to Horjham Goal.

Many of this People were committed to Prison about this Time at a Quarter Sessions, where Sir George Jeffries was Chairman; but not long after, the following Letter was sent to the Goaler by one of the Justices, viz. "Mr.
"Mr. Bryan,

I yesterday received a Letter from Sir George Jeffries, who was Judge of the Court, by whom the Quakers that are under your Custody were committed, to this Effect: That they might have all the lawful Liberty that could be shewed.

Therefore my Desire to you is, to give them what Liberty you can without Danger to your Self, which if it can be granted them, I will pass my Word for their Return at what Time ever you remand them:

Which is all at present from

"Your Friend,

"HENRY GORING."

This Letter shews, that the acting Justices against this People, were sometimes conscious of their Innocence, and sensible of the Injustice they inflicted on them.

In this Year John Grover, for his Absence from the National Worship, suffered several Distresses to the Value of 1 l. 15 s. 6d. And William Bennett, to the Amount of 16 s. 6 d.

For a Meeting at Lewis, on the 10th of October, were taken,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Thomas Galloway the Elder, Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Robinson, for his Wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Mosely and Thomas Askewriff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.  s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27 1 10

It happened in December this Year, that John Eggrley and Samuel Affie, Informers, went to three several Justices of the Peace, and gave Information to every of them severally, of a Meeting at Lewis, so that they severally ifled three several Warrants for Distresses for one and the same Meeting. By one of which Warrants, Thomas Robinson had eighty Hats taken from him worth 13 l. 19 s, but he appealed to the Sessions, and upon an Hearing of the Case, had his Goods returned. The same Informers swore that Thomas Askewriff was at two Meetings, when indeed he was not at either of them, as could be fully proved by Substantial Evidence. Whereupon the Informers were indicted for Perjury at Lewis Sessions, when the Grand Jury found the Bill against them, but to evade a Trial at the next Sessions, they brought a Writ of Certiorari, and removed the Cause out of that Court.

On the 12th of the Month called January, at a Sessions in Lewis, Henry Gates, Ambrose Galloway, Thomas Mosely, Ralph Askewriff, Benjamin Mosely, Nicholas Beard, John Ellis, and Elizabeth Robinson, were indicted for being at Meetings, and also on the Statute of 35 Q. Elizabeth, for not coming to Church: As were also, for nine Months Abcence from Church, on the same Statute, Thomas Robinson, Ambrose Galloway jun. Ruth Galloway, Thomas Beard, Mary Askewriff, Thomas Askewriff, Alexander Askewriff, and Jane Kidder.

Maschall Picknall of William, and Edward Herriss of the same Place, were taken by two Bayliffs, and carried to the Affizes at East-Grinstead, on the 26th of the Month called February, having been before indicted on three Indictments for not coming to Church: The Clerk of the Peace, named Lee, so ordered the Matter, that they were not brought into Court, but privately convicted and fined, and sent to Harman Goal, where they remained about a Month, till the High Sheriff, who was their Neighbour, sent an Order to the Goaler to let them have Liberty, and he would see them forth coming at the Affizes; so they were enlarged, though against the Mind of the Clerk of the Peace, who had been heard to say, That he would send Maschall Picknall to Goal,
CHAP. 34. of the People called QUAKERS.

725

Goal, and that he should lie there till be rotted, if he did not pay him his Fines.

At the aforesaid Affizes, Ambrose Gasoway, and his Son of the same Name, Benjamin Mofely, Nicholas Beard, and Thomas Paffons, and about fourteen others dwelling near Ifeld, were preented by the Grand Jury for not going to Church. And about the fame Time, Writs were lifsed out of the Court of Exchequer on former Prefentments, upon the Statute for 20 l. per Month, for three Months each, againft Thomas Paffons, of Patthgate, and his Wife, Thomas Smibill and his Wife, and Nicholas Beard.

Jane Eager was also convicted on an Indictment for three Months Abfence from Church.

ANNO 1683. On the 16th of the Month called April, William Brown and Thomas Brown were committed to Horfham Goal from the Seffions at Chichefter, for refusing to be bound to traverfe an Indictment laid againft them for a Month’s Abfence from Church.

On the 9th of the Month called July, a Company of Soldiers, who quartered at Chichefter, came into the Meeting there, and broke in pieces the Glas-Windows, Tables, Forms, and Benches, and behaved themselves rudely and immo’dly, hurling and swearing, and using filthy and debauched Language. At length they dragged the Assembly by Force out of the Place.

On the 16th, Warrants for Diftreßes were granted upon the Informations of John Newton and Henry Halfed, of Chichefter, by which were taken,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Carter</td>
<td>in Money</td>
<td>4 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Norris</td>
<td>three Hundred and twenty Deal Boards, a Feather-bed, three Bolters, three Blankets, and other Goods, worth</td>
<td>20 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margery Wilkinson</td>
<td>Goods worth</td>
<td>5 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Green</td>
<td>a poor Smith, two Hogs, his Bed, Bedding, Vice, Sledges, and Iron, worth</td>
<td>4 10 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the 20th of the fame Month, and on the 5th and 12th of the next, the Informers and Soldiers came again to the Meetings at Chichefter, and behaved after their usual Manner, breaking the Forms, and threatening and abusing thole that were met.

On the 23d of the Month called August, Newton, the Informer, came into the Meeting-houfe, haled the Friends out, brake the Seats, and pulled off the Tiles, and grievously abused the Persons assembl’d, he being drunk: And indeed it was usual with the Informers to drown their Senfes with Strong-liquor, that they might be the fitter to execute their inhumane and wicked Purpofes. On the 26th of the fame Month, the fame Informer came again to the Meeting, dragged out the Friends, and threw down and abused one of them, threatening to pull down the Houfe.

For being at one of the aforesaid Meetings, Richard Green, of Burfham in the Hundred of Maynard, had Bedding and other Houfhold Goods, also a Load of Vetche, taken from him, amounting to 10 l. 1 s. 8 d.

In September and October this Year, the Meetings at Chichefter were harrass’d by the Informers Newton and Halfed, contriving Abufers of this innocent People: They several Times broke the Windows and Doors of the Houfe, and the Door of the Burying-ground, pulling down and burning the Fence which was round it, and laying the Burying-ground open to the Highway, and as faft as the Friends repaired any Thing, they would deftroy it again at the next Meeting. They fluffed up the Door-place, after they had taken away the Door, with Bulfes, and thrust Bulfes againft the Friends Legs, tore a Woman’s Scarf from her Neck, and after many Abufes, dared them to make Complaint to the Magiftrates. They threw Squibs of Gunpowder into the Meeting, to Vol. I. 8 X the
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. 1.

Sussex.

1683.

The Danger of firing the Houfe, which was covered with Thatch: And all
thofe Injuries and Abuses were generally accompanied with Curfing and Swear-
ing, the drunken Informers sometimes bringing with them a Rabble of rude
wicked Boys, who delighted in Miffchief. Complaint of these Abuses was
made to the Bishop's Chancellor, who was also a Juflice of the Peace, and
to other Magiftrates, who only returned on the Complainants, telling them, that
Their Meetings were contrary to Law; fo that they obtained no Redrefs.

On the 29th of September, were taken for Fines for Meetings,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Norris, for several Loads of Timber, his working Tools, two Bedefels, and other Things, worth</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Carter, a Quantity of Cloth worth</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John King, of Chichefter, a poor Man, Goods worth</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Grover, for Abfence from his Parifh-Church, had Goods taken from
him to the Value of 13 s. 6d.

At a Sessions held at Midhurft on the 1st of October, Edward Hamper being
there indicted for Abfence from the Church, had also the Oath of Allegiance
tended him by the Juflices in open Court, and for refufing to take it, was
committed to Horfham Goal, and at another Sessions ordered to continue there,
which he did until he died, after above a Year's Imprifonment.

From the faid Sessions at Midhurft, Henry Lasford, Francis Hogg, Robert
Older, James Lasford, William Greenfield, Nicholas Rickman, and Edward
Luckins, were also committed to Horfham Goal for Fines impofed on them upon
Conviictions of Abfence from their Parifh-Churches.

On the 11th of October, Thomas Mofely, Thomas Beard, Mary Akeburft
Widow, Mary Akeburft Spinfeter, Thomas Robinson and his Wife, and Thomas
Akeburft, all of the Cliff near Lewis, were fent for before Sir John Shafley, on
the Information of John Erefby, a Priet, for having been abfent from Church
three several Sundays, &c. The Juflice iffued a Warrant for diftreifing their
Goods, which was executed on feveral of them: But because the Officers did
not make Diftrefs on fome others, he iffued another Warrant for the Imprifon-
ment of their Perfons, but the High Confable confidering the Charge which
the Execution of that Warrant would put the Hundred to, found Means to
avoid ferving it.

On the 8th of November, Benjamin Mofely, of Lewis, for a Fine of 3 s. for
his Wife's Abfence from Church, had taken from him four Pair of Stockings
worth 4 s. 4d.

Ambrofe Galloway the Younger, of Lewis, was prefented in the Bishop's
Court by John Erefby, Priet of the Parifh, for not repairing to the Parifh-
Church to hear Divine Service, and for not receiving the Sacrament according
to the Canons. The faid Ambrofe appeared, and alledged, That the Priet
was not a credible Witness, having been formerly proved to have taken a false Oath in
an Information by him made: That be the faid Ambrofe ftood convicted on a Prefe-
uation at the Sessions for the fame Offence, and that being already prefented by
Statute Law, he ought not to be prefented in the Ecclefiaftical Court for the fame
Crime: That as to receiving the Sacrament, he had never been admonifh'd thereto
by the Priet. Upon this Plea, the Chancellor, Judge of the Court, gave him
time to bring a Certificate of his former Conviction, which he faid, would
discharge him as to his not going to Church, but admonifhed him to receive the
Sacrament at Easter next; but it happened that the faid Ambrofe was then in
Prifon, which he at another Court alledged, and was again admonifhed to receive
the fame at Whitifountain.

On
CHAP. 34. of the People called QUAKERS.

On the 24th of November, Thomas Mofely, Thomas Robinson, and Thomas Beard, of the Cliff near Lewes, were summoned to appear at the Bishop's Court, which they did, and alleged, That they were already convicted on the Statue for 20l. per Month, and their Indentment being only for not going to Church, the Chancellor discharged them.

On the 28th of October, a Conftable, and two Informers, came into the Meeting at Chichefter, and carried thence four of the Friends before a Justice, who committed two of them to Prifon.

On the fame Day, at a Meeting at the Houfe of Thomas Parsons, of Cowfold, several Informers and others came, and pulled down Henry Gates then preaching, and proceeded to take the Names of several others, and next Day gave Information to Anthony Everfield and William Goring, Justices, who issued their Warrants against Thomas Parsons for 20l. for the Houfe, Henry Gates the like Sum for Preaching, and Richard Gates and several others 5s. each, as Hearers. In Purfuance of which Warrants, John Bell, Conftable, with an Headborough, and other Affiliants, came to Thomas Parsons's Houfe on the 29th of November, he being from Home, and feized his Houfhold Goods to the Value of 50l. alfo three Stacks of Hay and Corn in the Barn worth 25l. but left them on the Premises.

On the 31st of December, they came again, and drove away thirteen Sheep and four Hogs worth 9l. 14s. The Sheep they fold for less than Half their Value to an Alehoufe-keeper for Money and Strong-drink, and the Hogs were fold to one Buffett an Informer, at the fame low Rate.

On the 10th of the Month called January, they came again, and brought two Waggons, the Conftable swearing that He would leave nothing in the Houfe before he left: So they began to load the Waggons with Beds and Mats, and all Things belonging to them, Stools, Chairs, Forms, Tables, Milk-cans, Brewing-tubs, and Vessels, and carried them away to an Alehoufe. Those Goods, with the Hogs and Sheep before taken, were worth 36l. and yet the Conftable said, He had not enough to satisfy him for the said Fine of 20l.

By another of the said Warrants, John Mitchell, Conftable of Slaugbourn, was directed to levy 20l. on Henry Gates for Preaching; But the Conftable would have returned the Warrant to the Justice unexecuted, alleging, That he could not diſtinguifh the Goods of the said Henry Gates from those of other Perfons dwelling in the said Houfe. The Justice refufed to take back the Warrant, yet laſt two other Warrants for the said 20l. of which he charged 10l. on Richard Gates, of Horfam, and the other 10l. on Thomas Smith, of Bolney: And on the 17th of December, the said Richard Gates had taken him from two Mares and fifteen Bars of Iron worth 13l. 16s.

Arthur Stanbridge, of Cowfold, fined 5s. for being at the fame Meeting, had Houfhold Goods taken from him worth 15s.

At the Quarter Sessions, held at Arundel on the 14th of the Month called January, Edward Booker, William Garion, Henry Mills, Thomas Snaphold, Jacob Knowles, William Longford, and Thomas Parsons, were severally indicted for Abfence from Church, and refusing to pay the Fines laid on them, were committed to Prifon; as were also Richard Green and Margery Wilkinson, on an Indentment for being at a Convocative, and for refusing to enter into Recognizances for travefing the faid Indentment. And at the fame Sessions, Henry Luxford, Mafcbell Picknall, Edward Herriott, Nicholas Rickman, Edward Lucksins, James Luxford, and Francis Hogg, were continued in Prifon, where they had already been about three Months.

At the Affizes, held at Eaft-Grinfeld on the 10th of the Month called March, thirteen of the Quakers, Prifoners, were brought into Court, of whom four were fined on new Indentments for Abfence from the National Worship, and all the thirteen returned again to Prifon.

At the fame Affizes, the following Paper was delivered to one of the Judges, viz.

To
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

To the KING's Judges of Affize.

We the King's Subjects, who are Prisoners, called Quakers, who are a peaceable People, and have lived so under the Government, as hath been experienced ever since we have been a People, for the Lord hath taught us so to do: And it is the Intent of our Hearts so to continue through the Lord's Assistance to the End of our Days: And farther, we desire the Prosperity of the King, his Judges, Ministers, and Subjects, in the Things of this Life, and that which is to come.

We desire and intreat you to shew us what Favour you can, for here are thirteen of us, two for Meeting, when but five in the Meeting: Eleven of us for 12 d. a Sunday, so called, some upon three Indictments, some upon two, some upon one. Those upon three Indictments fined 9 s. Fees 2 l. 11 s. 3 d. Those upon two Indictments fined 6 s. Fees 2 l. 15 s. 6 d. Those on one Indictment fined 9 s. Fees 1 l. 13 s. 9 d.

The Judge the last Affize was pleased to advise to proceed by Way of Diftresses, as the Act in that Case provides, to avoid such unnecessary Charge, and not to imprison, we being many of us poor labouring Men, and the Livelihood of our Families depending upon our Labours, and by reason of our long Imprisonment, are exposed to receive Help from others: Some of us have been committed above twelve Months, some near fix Months, some near three Months, and some of us have had our Goods taken from us by Informers, our Beds we lay on, Pots, Skillets, Kettles, with other Household Goods and working Tools. And what Favour you are pleased to extend towards us, we shall desire the Lord to double it into your Bosom.

Upon delivering the said Paper to one of the Judges, his Answer to the Person who gave it him was, That he had Information from the King to put the Laws in Execution, and that he was bound by his Oath so to do. He signified, That he was not unwilling to shew any lawful Favour to them, and in his Discourse appeared very moderate and good-natur'd.

The Proceedings at that Affize are briefly set forth by Nicholas Rickman, one of the Prisoners, in the following Letter to his Friend William Gibson in London, viz.

Dear Friend,

Horsham, the 26th of the First Month 1683-4.

My unfeigned Love salutes thee, and the Dear Love of all Friends and Fellow Sufferers now in Prison with me, I do hereby at their Delire, recommend unto thee, and to the Meeting of Friends for Sufferings in London. And since your Love and Care for us was such, as to lend us your affisting Hand by way of Counsel and Advice, we have thought it requisite to signify unto thee and them the Effects, that what we did by a Writing before the Court fat, nor yet by Conference of a Woman Friend of our Company after the Court was almost done, availed not any Thing toward any of our Relief, but Judge Jones coming to Court at last, and calling only that one Friend, that was upon the Oath, made a second Tender thereof, and gave him Time till next Affizes to consider, before he past the Sentence of Premunire. None of us all elic were called by him at all: And so we were all recommitted to Prison as we were; Only about three Friends more of our Company had each a new Indictment clapt more

Letter of N. Richman to W. Gibson.
of the People called QUAKERS.

William Garton was committed to Horsham Goal for Tithes, at the Suit of John Suter, Imprimator.

John Bright had a fat Cow worth 4l. taken away for 40s. Tithes claimed by John Bowwick, Priet of Nudigate: And Thomas Humphry had two fat Oxen taken away for Tithes, which were valued at 13l. 10s.

In September this Year, several Persons came to the House of Arthur Stanbridge, of Cowfold, under a Pretence of searching for Arms, and carried away two Fowling-pieces worth 30s.

ANNO 1684. On the 12th of November, William Garton, for 5l. 12s. demanded for Tithes by John Wickin, Imprimator of the Tithes of Ifield, had two Cows taken away worth 7l.

Richard Stevens, of Lewis, having been cited into the Bishop's Court for refusing to pay 4s. 6d. toward the Repairs of the Steeple-houle of Michael's Parish there, appeared several Times at their Courts, and at length was decreed excommunicate, and about the Month called June this Year, the Excommunication was published in the Parish where he dwelt: On the 17th of November following, he was committed to Horsham Goal by a Writ de Excommunicatio capiendo, and there continued Prisoner.

On the 5th of the Month called April, Ambrose Galloway the Elder, Ambrose Galloway the Younger, Richard Stevens, and Benjamin Mosely, of Lewis, Nicholas Beard the Elder, and Nicholas Beard the Younger, of Rottingden, were taken on a Sessions Proceed by Richard Hallifd and John Wood, Bayliffs, and kept close Prisoners at the White Horse in Lewis, till the 10th of the same Month, when they were brought to the Sessions there, and through the Moderation of the Justices discharged; nor would the Justices allow the Bayliffs any Thing for their Officinudes in keeping them so imprisoned as aforesaid.

They were no sooner discharged, but they were called again upon another Indictment on the Statute of 35 Eliz. to which their Council answered, That he would give in a Plea to that the next Day. On the 11th their Council demurred to the Jurisdiction of the Court, alluding, That they might not take Cognizance of Offences against that Statute, and so argued the Case, that the Court deferred the Matter for the Opinion of the Judges at the next Assizes.

On the 7th of the same Month, at a Sessions at Chichester, Richard Green, and Margery Wilkinson were tried on the Act of 13 K. Cha. 2. for being at a Conventicle: The Jury brought them in Guilty, and they were fined 20s. each.

On the 26th of the same Month, Newton and Hallid, Informers, came into the Meeting-houle at Chichester, when only three Men and a Boy were there, pulled down Part of the House, and carried it away, and fold it.

On the 29th of the Month called June, John Bull Confidble, with divers others attending him, came to a Meeting at the House of Thomas Parsons, of Cowfold, and enquiring the Friends Names, would have carried them before the Justices, but he having no Warrant, they refused to go. A few Days after, the said Confidble and others lodged an Information before Anthony Everfield and John Mackill, Justices, that Thomas Oliver, William Garton, Arthur Stanbridge, Richard Parsons, Robert Older, Thomas Snappall, William Linfield, William Griffin, Humphry Killingbeck and his Wife, John Snappall, Joane Banton and Richard Hayer, with an Hundred Persons more, were met together in a riotous Manner: Whereupon the said Justices granted their Warrant, by which Richard Hayer, Richard Parsons, Arthur Stanbridge, John Snappall, and Thomas Snappall, were taken up, but some of the Justices took their Words for their Appearance at the next Sessions. Nevertheless, before the Sessions came, Richard Hayer, being at Horsham Fair, Justice Mackill came

Vol. I. 8 Y
with a Constable, as the said Richard was selling his Cattle, and hurried him away forthwith to the Common Goal, not allowing him the Liberty of the Fair. At the next Sessions they all appeared, and entered their Traverfes to an Indictment drawn up against them; and so had their Liberty till another Sessions.

On the 27th of the Month called July, John Bull, Constable, and others, came again to the Meeting at Thomas Parkton's Houfe, with a Warrant from the said Justices, or one of them, and took thence Thomas Oliver, Henry Gates, William Garton, Richard Chandler, Henry Wright, James Woodman, Richard Parkton, and Jacob Knowles, and carried them before James Morton, Justice, who committed them to Prison for being at an unlawful Assembly: After they had been Prisoners a few Days at Horsham, the said Justice, in regard it was Harvest-Time, was induced to write to the Gaoler to let them have some Liberty, signifying that he could receive no Damage by it in cafe they appeared at the Sessions. The Gaoler at first refused to comply, but afterwards got some of his Acquaintance to be bound for their Appearance at Sessions, and so let them go Home. At the Sessions they all appeared, except Thomas Oliver, who was taken sick, and died before that Time. They were indicted for a Riot, but the Indictment being defective and wrong laid, was quaff'd, and they were discharged: Yet one of them, William Garton, through the Contrivance of the Clerk of the Peace, was afterwards indicted for the same Offence at Lewes Sessions, and for refusing to enter his Traverfe, was committed to Prison.

In the Month of September this Year, John Shaw, Daniel Hayler, Richard Gates, John Edwards, John Fairf, William Boxhall, Stephen Yeung, John Mickener, Richard Chandler, and Thomas Banifler, were taken out of a Meeting at the said Thomas Parkton's Houfe at Cowfold, and had before the Justices MacMiff and Eversfield, who committed them all to Prison, where most of them remained until the Sessions, and being then called, and refusing to enter their Traverfe, were all returned to Prison again, except two, who were bailed by their Relations till the next Sessions at Arundel, for the Weft Part of the County; when they were called to the Bar, but the Clerk would not fuffer their Trial to come on, unlefs they would pay him 2s. each for a Perjure, which they refused to do. Their Council pleaded, that the Court might not fend them to Prison again without a Trial, and the Justices themselves being favourable, were not inclined to recommit them, fo that being themselves at Liberty they went to their own Homes: Nevertheless, at the Sessions at Lewes in the fame Week, the Clerk got them all returned upon the Calendar as Prisoners, except Daniel Hayler and Richard Gates, who were tried and fined 10s. each; but the Justices were not willing to grant any Warrants for taking thofe again who went Home from the afoforefaid Sessions at Arundel.

At this Sessions also, William Garton, for whole Appearance his Landlord had been bound, as before mentioned, was tried for two Meetings, and fined 10s. for each Meeting.

At a Sessions held at Midforff on the 7th of October, John Shaw, Richard Chandler, Daniel Hayler, William Boxhall, Thomas Banifler, and Stephen Yeung, were indicted for a Riot and Rout, and were committed to Horsham Goal.

At the Sessions in Lewes, on the 10th of October, Richard Hayler, Richard Parkton, John Snapball, Arthur Stanbridge, and Thomas Snapball, were indicted for a Riot. Their Council pleaded well on their Behalf, and the Jury had agreed to bring them in Guilty of a Conventicle, but not of a Riot: But the Foreman, when they brought in their Verdict, inadvertently anfwered Guilty, which the Clerk impatiently recorded, though most of the Jury declared their In- tention to acquit them of a Riot. The Clerk having recorded the Verdict, would not alter it, though it was observed in Court, that a Favour of that Kind had been granted to a Felon not long before: One of the Justices faid, that the Jury had done well ignorantly. At their next Sessions they fined the Friends
Friends 20s. each, and ordered Warrants to be issued to recommit them, in case of Non-payment.

Upon Information given to Thomas Beard and Peter Courthope, Justices, of a Meeting at Ifield on the 21st of December, Henry Gates was fined 40s. for Preaching, and a little time after, had a Seizure made of his Corn, Hay, Hops, and fat Hogs, to the Value of 160l. One Calvert Bribez, a Neighbour, observing what Spoil they were making, treated with the Officers, who afforded all the Goods seized to him on Condition of paying them the 40s. He took away so many of the Goods as he thought would be sufficient to satisfy himself for that Sum, leaving the rest with Henry Gates the Owner: After this he would have paid the said 40s. to the Justices upon their making him a valid Sale of the Goods which had been seized. This they refused to do, and directed him to keep the Money till Sessions. Upon this the Informers, Henry Marrian and Matthew Marrian, conceived a Grudge against the said Calvert Bribez for concerning himself in this Affair, and hindering them from receiving such Part of the Spoil as they aimed at: Wherefore by way of Revenge they endeavored to aborn one Bennett, a Comrade of theirs, to swear Treason against the said Calvert. Bennett, though a very bad Man, was not so hardned in Wickedness as to undertake to black a Buflnelf, but discovered their Design to Calvert, and also went and made Oath before a Magistrate of their Attempt. Upon this the two Marrians, Father and Son, were apprehended and sent to Goal: Being there, the Son confessed the whole of the Affair, and both of them were afterward bailed out in order to answer it at the Assizes: However, in the Conclusion Calvert Bribez was obliged to pay in to the Justices about 4l. 5s. and to repay himself out of Henry Gates's Goods as aforesaid held him.

For the same Meeting at Ifield, a Fine of 20l. for the House was laid as follows, viz:

On John Steer 9l. for which they took from him a Pair of Oxen worth 10l.
On Edmund Booker 5l. 10s. for which they took from him three Cows worth 5l.
And on James Fewer the remaining 5l. 10s.

William Garion, for being at the same Meeting, was fined 30l. for himself and others, and had taken from him a Cow worth 40s.

For the same Meeting Distrestes were made by the Officers of Ifield for 5s. each, on Richard Bege, Joseph Bege, William Brown, Thomas Brown, Francis Chairman, and Francis Hogg: And for the like Fines, Distrestes were made by the Officers of Chichester on John Humphry, James Robisson, Thomas Stenton, Francis Cox, John Nightingale, and Joseph Booker.

For Abcence from the National Worship were taken this Year, by Warrants from Thomas Beard, Justice, from William Bennett, Thomas Tidy, and John Grover, Goods to the Value of 5l. 6s.

For Meetings at Steenbe, were taken by Distrestes,

From Richard Higler, for 5l. 15s. Fine, two Heifers worth
William Longford, for 3l. 10s. Fine, Goods worth
William Parker, for 5l. Fine, eleven Sheep worth
Hannah, Wife of Martin Symons, for 1l. Fine, Goods worth
Thomas Snaphall, for 5l. 15s. Fine, a Mare worth
Edward Barber, for 5l. Fine, Goods to the Value of
Jacob Knowles, for 1l. 15s. Fine, forty one Boards worth

For Fines of 23l. 0s. 0d. Taken 29 19 6

Mary
Mary Fleet, a poor Cripple maintained by Charity, had taken from her five Sheets, a Braie Pottage-pot, a Frying-pan, and a Joint-foot, worth £ 1. 15s. 10d.

Edward Blackfan, for being at the same Meetings, was fined 7l. 18s. which, at the Perussion of some Justices and others, he paid in order to an Appeal, but when the Seffions came on, he found no little Encouragement in prosecuting the Cause, that he chose rather to lose his Money, than to be put to farther Charge.

ANNO 1685. About the Conclusion of the last Year, Hannah, Wife of John Deane, was taken up by an Attachment out of the Exchequer, at the Suit of William Jenen, Priest of Chiltington, for Tithes, and on the 25th of the Month called April this Year, the said John Deane himself was taken by the same Attachment; they were both committed to Prison, and continued there till the 25th of the Month called May, when the Priest himself went to the Prison, and ordered the Goaler to discharge them: This was judged to proceed from his Consciences of their Innocence and Integrity, which made him very uneasy at what he had done. Thus were they set at Liberty; yet so unblame was the Priest, that about two Years after, he again caused the said John Deane to be imprisoned several Months for another Claim of Tithes then made by him. Taken this Year by Diffires, for Tithes claimed by Henry Hacket, Priest of Charlewood.

Difrefes for Tithes.

From James Robinson, for £ 4l. demanded, two Oxen worth 10s. 10d.

Thomas Humphry, for £ 4l. 10s. demanded, two Oxen worth 10s. 10d.

Mary Taylor, Widow, two Cows worth 6l. 10s.

Moses Chandler, two young Beasts worth 4l. 0s. 

35s. 0d.

Taken also from John Brioflow, for John Bovwick, Priest of Nudigate, a Cow worth £ 3l. 10s. And from Richard Hayler, for Tithes claimed by Joseph Proud, Priest of Stemming, an Heifer worth £ 4l. 6s.

On the 29th of the Month called March this Year, Henry Gates, John Blott, John Grover, Humphry Killingbeck, John Beckly, Richard Bell, Thomas Bax, Walter Conflable, Thomas Humphry, William Garbon Jun., Thomas Rowland, Josia Garbon, Henry Mills, and Stephen Young, were taken out of a Meeting at the House of Thomas Parfons in Cowfold, and being brought before Anthony Eversfield and John Macboll, Justices, were committed to Prison for not giving Sureties to appear at the Affizes, but some of them were afterward bailed out by their Relations or Acquaintance.

Henry Dixon, of Stemming, having Proceed out against him, appeared at the Quarter Seffions at Chichester on the 27th and 28th of the Month called April, and was thence committed to Prison for Fines and Fees, where he lay close confined till the 25th of the Month called June, and then died, his Physician having often said, That his close Confinement would be the Cause of his Death; yet the Goaler would by no means grant him any Liberty.

At the Affizes, held at Horsham on the 7th of September, about twenty Friends appeared, and were indicted for a Rout and unlawful Assembly, where thirteen of them, namely, Nicholas Beare, William Garbon, Edward Booker, John Liefeld, Walter Conflable, Thomas Humphry, Stephen Young, Henry Mills Jun., William Garbon Jun., Josia Garbon, John Grover, Humphry Killingbeck, and Thomas Rowland, were fined 40s. each; and most of them were discharged by their Neighbours or Acquaintance paying their Fines and Fees without their Consent: The other eleven were remanded to Prison for lack of Sureties to traverse the Indictment, viz. Jacob Knowles, Richard Parfons, John Merchant, John Bethley, John Blott, Henry Gates, and Richard Benge: These also were bailed out, and appearing at the next Affizes, were set at Liberty by Virtue of the
Chap. 34. of the People called Quakers.

the King’s Proclamation. At the same Assizes most of the other Prisoners were also set at Liberty.

By a Warrant granted by Thomas Beard and Peter Courthop, Justices, on the Information of Henry and Matthew Marrian, Informers, for a Meeting at Ifield, Fines were imposed, and Diffrecs made as follows, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taken from</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Booker</td>
<td>l. 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Woodman</td>
<td>5 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Brown</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Chairman</td>
<td>0 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Hogg</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Terry</td>
<td>3 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Garton</td>
<td>5 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Steer</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Mills</td>
<td>0 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Benge</td>
<td>0 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Finch</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>25 15 0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We shall next subjoin a Lift of the Names of Persons excommunicated in this County, taken out of the Register’s Office on the 4th of the Month called January 1685, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ambrose Galloosay, sen.</th>
<th>Hannah Morris,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambrose Galloosay, jun.</td>
<td>Walter Norman,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Mofely</td>
<td>Maceball Picknal, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Beard</td>
<td>Clement his Wife,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Parfons</td>
<td>Robert Brown,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Older</td>
<td>Elias Ellis, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Snagball</td>
<td>Mary his Wife,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Grover</td>
<td>John Newham,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Batten, and</td>
<td>Thomas Mofely,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne his Wife,</td>
<td>Richard Stevens,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Scrafe,</td>
<td>Richard Verrall, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Eager</td>
<td>his Wife,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Poole, and his</td>
<td>James Luxford,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife,</td>
<td>Henry Gales,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Parfons</td>
<td>William Bennett,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Webb,</td>
<td>Samuel Baker,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Snagball, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>his Wife,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nicholas Beard, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suffanna his Wife,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Axehurst,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Axehurst,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Buck,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charles Briggell,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Daniel,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward Gerrard,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward Herratt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Deane,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Ellis,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jeremiah Ellis,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Robinson, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>his Wife.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many of the last named Persons had been also returned into the Exchequer on the Statute for 20l. per Month, and Procefses were gone forth for levying the fame on the Estates of several of them, but their Wain was prevented by King James’s Proclamation for a general Pardon, and his Commission to the Attorney General in particular, for extending the fame to the People called Quakers, in Prison on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, and on Procefses for not coming to Church, &c.

ANNO 1686. Taken from Richard Hayler for Tithes, by Joseph Preud, Priest of Stening, a Fat Beaf worth 3l. 15s. And from John Briflow, for John Bovenick, Priest of Nudigate, a Cow worth 3l. 15s.

In October this Year, Nicholas Rickman, of Arundel, Henry Elliott and his Wife, of Augmering, and Richard Poeden, of Polling near Arundel, were pre- fented in the Ecclesiatical Court at Chicheley, for not coming to Church: Nicholas Rickman and another Friend appeared, as cited, before Dr. Briggs, Chancellor and Judge of the Court, and shoved them, that there were two In- diements against them at the Quarter Sessions for the fame Offence, which they thought a sufficient Reason for him to forbear Proceeding: But nevertheless he
did proceed to Excommunication, and the same was published in their Parish-Churches. After which, one Tilyer, Priest of Augneering, and Denham, Priest of Polling, made it their Business to warn the People of their respective Parishes, not to have any Dealings with them, neither to buy of nor sell to them, nor let them have any Kind of Provision either for Money or Credit, threatening all such as should deal with them with Excommunication. They forbade the Miller to grind Henry Elliot's Corn, and he, for fear of them, refused to do it. Whereupon the said Henry employed a Woman who kept a Mill at Arundel, to grind for him, for which she was summoned to the Court, where they forced her to pay Money, and to promise not to grind for him any more. Thus those Priests discovered their Inclinations to have perverted this People to the utmost, even after the King had by his Declaration forbidden their Imprisonment.

ANNO 1687. Mary Akehurst, of the Cliff, near Lewes, Widow, having been profecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for Tithes, at the Suit of John Evesby, Priest, was excommunicated, and on the 5th of the Month called July, near Midnight, was taken by two Bayliffs with a Writ de Excommunicado capiendo. The next Day, being the Day called Sunday, they carried her away to Prifon, though she had been a long Time sick, and was even then so weak, that she could not walk without holding: Nevertheless, one of the Bayliffs, being drunk, when he got on Horseback, with many Oaths and Threatnings had her set upon his Horse, and would not suffer her to take Necessaries with her, so that her Friends thought she could not live till she came to the Prifon: But the barbarous Bayliff swore, If she could not hold it to Prifon, which was twenty Miles, he would tie her, and drag her thither at his Horse's Tail. Being brought to Horfham Goal, she was kept close Prisoner there about seven Months, and then was removed to London, and committed to the King's-Bench. The usual Cruelty exercised on this innocent Woman, proceeded from an inveterate Malice the Parfon had long conceived against Thomas Akehurst her Son, on the following Occasion: The Priest had made a false Information against Thomas Akehurst for being at two Meetings, where he was not: Akehurst indicted the Parfon for Perjury, and the Grand Jury found the Bill against him at Lewes Sessions in 1682. This enraged the Parfon, and he, as it was generally thought, by way of Revenge, thus severely profecuted his aged sickly Mother.

John Briflow had again taken from him, for Tithes claimed by the Priests of Nudgegate, a Cow worth 3 l. 10 s.

Elias Ellis was profecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, at the Suit of David Morton, and on the 21st of October was committed to Horfham Goal on an Attachment, where he remained seventeen Weeks.

On the 19th of the Month called January, Thomas Parfon, of Cowfold, was also committed to the same Prifon, at the Suit of George Piater, Priest of that Parish, for Tithes. Richard Hayler also had taken from him for Tithes, by Joseph Proadt, Priest of Stenning, a fat Ox worth 7 l. He also suffered for the Repairs of the Steeple-houfe, which he refused to pay, the Loss of 6 l. 7 s. 4 d.

ANNO 1688. Taken from William Garlo, of Ifeld, for Tithes for John Wickin, Impropritor, two Cows, a Calf, with other Goods and Money to the Value of 17 l. And from Richard Verral, of Brightwelmstone, for Henry Snook, Priest, Wool worst 2 s. 6 d. and for Robert Gold, Tithet-farmer, Goods worth 1 l. 5 s. From John Briflow, for John Bestwick, Priest of Nudgegate, taken two Beasts worth 5 l. 6 s. From James Robynin, for Henry Heftet, Priest of Charlewood, two fat Oxen worth 14 l. From William Matheus, of Charlewood, for the same Priest, a Cow, &c. worth 4 l. 10 s. And from Thomas Humphry, for the same Priest, for Tithes valued at 16 l. two Oxen, a Cow, and Money, to the Value of 24 l.

ANNO 1689. Taken from Moses Chandler, for the said Henry Heftet, in Cattle and Money to the Value of 7 l. 3 s. From Richard Hayler, for Joseph Proadt, Priest of Stenning, for Tithes worth 5 l. 10 s. a fat Ox worth 9 l. 10 s. From Elias Ellis, of Warbleton, at the Suit of Anthony Nethercott, Priest there, for
CHAP. 35. of the People called QUAKERS.

for Tithes of 8 l. Value, a Mare, three fat Beasts, and other Cattle, to the Value of 35 l. From Richard Verral, of Brighthelmstone, for Henry Snook, Priest, a Sheep, Lamb, and Wool, worth 14 s. 6 d. and for Robert Gold, Tithe-farmer, Wheat and Barley worth 1 l. 10 s. From Jeremiah Ellis, at the Suit of Anthony Nethercott, Priest, for Tithes of about 40 l. Value, four Oxen worth 22 l. From Nicholas Beard, for Isaac Woodrooff, Priest of Rottingdean, Corn and other Things to the Value of 30 l. And from John Briflow, of Nudigate, for John Boscawck, Priest, for Tithes of 40 l. Value, two Cows worth 7 l. 10 s. Also Richard Hudson, of Bedingham, had Corn and Pea le taken from him for William Hefkin, Improprimator.

ANNO 1690. James Robinson, for 3 l. 10 s. demanded for Tithes by Henry Hefket, Priest of Charlerwood, had taken from him a Cow and a Calf worth 4 l. 10 s. From Thomas Humphrey, for 6 l. 10 s. demanded by the same Priest, a fat Ox was taken worth 7 l. From Nicholas Beard, for Isaac Woodrooff, Priest of Rottingdean, were taken Corn, Wool, and other Things, worth 22 l. From James Baker, of Milton-street, for William Staples, of Arlington, Tithe-farmer, for Tithe and a Church-Rate, Corn worth 12 l. From Richard Hudson, of Bedingham, 12 s. From Edward Pryor, for pretended Arrears of Tithes due to Henry Hefket, Priest of Charlerwood, were taken a Pair of Oxen and Money to the Value of 13 l. And from John Briflow, of Nudigate, for Tithes of 40 s. Value, two Cows worth 4 l.

On the 29th of September this Year, Thomas Humphrey and Thomas Ellis were taken out of Field Meeting by Bayliffs, and carried to Horsham Goal by an Attachment out of the Exchequer for Tithes, at the Suit of John Wickin, Improprimator. The Value of the Tithe claimed of the said Thomas Humphrey was 40 s. for four Years, and of Thomas Ellis, for two Acres of Ground never before known to pay Tithes. The said Thomas Ellis remained Prisoner about a Month, and Thomas Humphrey about two Months, and were both discharged, some of their Neighbours, without their Knowledge, having satisfied their Prosecutor.

Ambrof Galloway the Younger, of Lewis, had his Goods taken by Distrefs to the Value of 5 l. for his Default in providing a Man to serve on the Trained-Bands: The said Distress was made by Virtue of a Warrant from the Lieutenancy.

CHAP. XXXV.

WALES.

ANNO 1655.

The earliest Instance of this People's Suffering in Wales, is that of John Ap John, who being in the Steeple-houfe at Swanzey in Glamorganshire, after the Preacher had ended his Sermon, asked him, Whether he was a Minister of Christ? This Question gave great Offence, not only to the Priest of whom it was asked, but also to another of the same Function then present; who discovered his Wrath by instantaneously seizing John by the Collar, and without suffering him to speak another Word, dragging him out and delivering him to a Countable, who confined him that Night in a close dark Prison. Next Day he was brought before the Magistrates, whom the Priests laboured to incense against him, requiring in their fierce Zeal, to have him whipt, that the Devil might come out of him; and as often as he
he attempted to speak, one or other of the Priests would strike him, and stop his Mouth with their Hands. At length, he was sent to Prison by the following

Mitlimus, viz.

"To the Keeper of the Common Goal for the County of Glamorgan,

"or his Deputy at Cardiff.

"Glamorgan.


W H E R E A S it hath been proved by Oath before me, that John Ap John, of Denbighshire, hath misbehaved himself contrary to the Laws, and Security being therefore by me required for his personal Appearance at the next Great Sessions, to be holden for the said County, hath obstinately refused the same: These are therefore, in the Name of his Highness the Lord Protector, to charge and require you forthwith to receive into your Custody the Body of the said John Ap John, and him safely in your Goal to keep and retain, until he shall give good Security for his Appearance at the first Great Sessions, and in the mean Time to be of the good Behaviour toward his Highness, and all good People of this Nation: And hereof fail not, as you will answer the Contrary at your Peril. Dated at Swanzez under my Hand and Seal the 8th Day of October 1655.

"ROBERT DAWKINS."

It is to be observed, that this Mitlimus expresst no particular Cause for the Man's Imprisonment, but palliates an unjust Proceeding under Colour of a general Charge of Misbehaviour, though the Matter of Fact was in no wise criminal, nor liable to the Penalty of any Law: But the Justice, to oblige the Priests, and avenge their Cause, perverted the Law, to the great Oppression of an innocent Man.

ANNO 1656. On the 5th of October, being the Day called Sunday, a religious Assembly of this People was held in a Place near the Steeple-house Yard at Creffedge, where, as one of them was preaching, many People came out of the Steeple-house, and furiously rushing in, laid violent Hands on several: A Constable took away the Preacher, and carried him into the Town, where he stood and preached to the People, and they attentively heard him. When he had done preaching, he kneeling down to Pray, but the Servants of Samuel Smith the Parish-Priest, rudely came out, and making a great Noise with Kettles, a Candlestick, and Frying-pan, endeavoured to drown the Voice of him that prayed: And being asked, Why they did so? The Priest's Man answered, He that set us to do it, will bear us out. The Priest's Maid also, and others, threw Water in the Faces of many of the Friends. The Priest, who excused these Disorders, did not then appear, but soon after applied to the Justices, and obtained a Warrant to bring before them William Pain, Constanitine Overton, John Pain, Humphry Overton, Thomas Jenks, John Farmer, and James Farmer, who accordingly appeared, but though several of the Priest's Hearers attested, That they saw nothing done by them, but what was peaceable and orderly, yet the Justices committed them to the Common Goal, there to remain till the Affizes above five Months after. At the Affizes, though no Breach of Law could be proved against them, yet the Judge, taking Occasion from their coming before him with their Hats on, fined them for a Contempt, and sent them back to Prison, whom he ought to have set at Liberty. Thus their Confinement was continued three Months longer.

In Monmouthshire was this Year taken for Tithes,

From John Read, a Cow worth 4 o o
Thomas Arnold, for 11. 24. demanded, Goods worth 4 o o

S o o

In
In Glamorganshire,
From Morgan Robin, for 11s. 6d. demanded, Goods worth
He was also imprisoned five Weeks
Edmund Thomas, of Molon, for 3l. 2s. demanded, Goods worth
John David, of the same, for 11s. 4s. demanded,
Goods worth
Evan Leonard, of the same, for 4s. demanded,
Goods worth
Matthew Gibbon, for 2s. demanded, Goods worth
Morgan Gibbon, for 3l. demanded, Goods worth
Thomas and Daniel Hopkins, for 7s. demanded,
Goods worth

For 8l. 10s. 6d. Taken 28 8 0

ANNO 1657. In Radnorshire, taken for Tithes,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demanded</th>
<th>Value taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l.  s. d.</td>
<td>l.  s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Moore,</td>
<td>111 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Watson,</td>
<td>0 3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Berks,</td>
<td>10 3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evan Steven,</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ap Evan David,</td>
<td>4 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Howell,</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evan Morris,</td>
<td>5 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Davis,</td>
<td>1 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Williams</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 4 3 4 Taken 23 6 8

ANNO 1658. John Ap John, for preaching to the People in the Town of Swanzey, was several Times turned out of that Town by Order of the Magistrates: At length, for his publick Opposition to Evan Griffin, one of their Priests, he was haled out of the Steeple-house by the Hair of his Head by one Roberts, a Preacher, and being brought before a Justice, was struck and pulled by the Nofe in his Preducne by Morris Bedwell, Priest of Swanzey, and afterward by the said Justice committed to Goal, where he lay twenty Weeks, and then was discharged without any legal Trial. In like Manner Margaret Thomas and Rebecca Thomas, for bearing their Testimony against the Iniquities of those fighting Priests at Swanzey, were much abused and imprisoned there, and at length turned out of the Town: And when William Bevan of that Place, went with his Boat and brought them over the Water thither again, he also was imprisoned and put in Chains. In the same Year Elizabeth Holmes and Anne Burket were imprisoned in the Dark-house at Swanzey, for the same Cause of testifying against the Priests, but their Cause appearing too innocent to be legally punished, they were dismissed again without any Trial. Shortly after their Release, the said Elizabeth Holmes went into the Steeple-house, and there preached to the People, who attentively heard her till the Priest came, who caufed her to be again imprisoned in the Dark-house, where she was chained by the Leg at a great Distance from the Door, to prevent her speaking to the Priests or others as they paffed by, and so cruelly was she used, that they would not suffer Neceffaries to be brought her, but she was obliged to drink by fucking through a Cane put in at the Hole of the Door. She was a third Time confined a Day and a Night in the fame Prison for speaking a few Words to Morris Bedwell the Priest, as she met him in the Street. At another Time the said Elizabeth Holmes and Anne Burket, having

Vol. I. 9 A
been at a Meeting at Walter Watkins's Houfe at Sheer-Newton in Monmouth-shire, and lodging there, some of the People made an Uprouar about the Houfe in the Night; and the next Day carried them before the Judges, who made a Paff to lend them away as Vagabonds, but their own Conciences refrained them from executing it. The faid Elizabeth Holmes was alfo lornel abuited at Lawwatches, by the rude People animated by Walter and Sim, Preachers there. She and Alice Burket were haled by Violence out of the Steeple-house at Newport, and carried to the Bridge, and kept Prifoners there some Time.

Francis Gawler, of Cardiff, was several Times imprisoned for his Testimony against the Corruption of the Priests. At Cardiff he was haled out of the Steeple-house, flamefully abuited by the People, and violently ftruck by the Priest himfelf with his Cane: At anothe Time, for asking the Priest a Question, after his Sermon before the Judges, he was committed to Prifon, and detained there many Months: He was alfo again imprisoned a long Time for speaking to the fame Priest in the Street. In the Steeple-house Yard at Llandaff, he and Alice Burket were grievously abuited, where the faid Alice was throne, and had her Clothes torn off her Back, and the Priest's Wife ftuck the faid Francis fo violently with a Key, that he felt the Blow a long Time after. At Swansea, as he was flanding full in the Steeple-houfe, hearing the Prieft, he was suddenly affaulted, dragged our, and imprisoned in the Town-hall, though his Behaviour was altogether peaceable and quiet, nor did he fay any Thing. But his religious Concern to teftify againft the Priests of thofe Times being well known, fo expofed him to their Refentment, that they thried up the People by abufing him, to prevent his uttering fuch Reproof as their own Conciences told them they deferved. Hence it alfo happened, that he was frequently carried before the Magiftrates, and by them difmiffed for want of any colourable Pretence to proceed againft him. The faid Francis Gawler, Edward Edwards, and Elizabeth Holmes, being taken in a Meeting in Sheer-Newton, were brought before JohnNicholas, William Bleabin, and Robert Jones, Judges of the Peace, whole Examinations of them before many People prcfent at Justice Bleabin's Houfe, was as follows, viz.

Judges. Thou hast broken the Laws in Meeting together under the Tree fo near the Church; and we have feveral Times warned you of it before this, therefore we muft deal with you according to the Law.

Answer. We have broken no Law of the Nation in meeting together, for the Law of the Nation giveth Liberty to all to meet together in the Faith of Christ, in which we met together; therefore we have broken no Law.

Judice Nicholas. The Law forbids, the Minifter fhoould not be disturbed, going to or coming from his Exercise.

Answer. That Law we have not broken now, for we did not fee the Minifter, nor fpeak to him.

Judice Nicholas. Though you did not fee the Minifter, nor fpeak with him, yet you knew he was disturbed by your Meeting, being in the Way fo near the Church, where the People did go forth: So by this there was a Disturbance.

Answer. We believe the Minifter and you were troubled, because the People came forth of the Steeple-houfe to our Meeting, yet we have not broken the Law, for the Law faith, It muft be proved that such came wilfully, maliciously, and of fuf Purpofe to make Disturbance; and if fuch an Oath were taken before thee, we think thou woulft hardly believe it.

Judice Nicholas. We shall do nothing but what we have Proof for: Some did hear the Voice of one of you in the Church, and fo it muft be a Disturbance.

Answer. It muft be proved, that fuch an one did maliciously and wilfully make a Disturbance, therefore let it be proved.

Judice Nicholas. Walter Jenkin's Voice was heard in the Church, and therefore it muft be a Disturbance.

Answer. Walter Jenkins was not here this Day; therefore believe them not who inform thee againft us.
Justice Nicholas. Walter Jenkins was here the last Time, and his Voice was heard then.

Answer. That which thou dost question us for, is meeting together now, and that we have made a Disturbance, which cannot be proved. What Walter Jenkins did is past, and he is ready to give an Account for what he has done.

Justice Nicholas. Do you own the Scriptures to be the Word of God, yea or nay?

Answer. If thou sayst the Scripture is the Word of God, prove it, and produce one Scripture that faith, The Scripture is the Word of God.

Justice Nicholas. I will do so.

Justice Jones. We will not prove it, till you first deny it.

Answer. It lies upon the Governor to do it, whether we deny it or no, because he said he would prove it, therefore let him.

Justice Jones. We shall not prove it, till you first deny it.

Answer. The Governor said, He would prove it, so we may refuse the Answer till he proves it; yet notwithstanding, for the Sake of the Simple-minded People here, if you will take an Answer according to the Scriptures of Truth, we shall answer you, which we know may satisfy you.

Justice Jones. We are willing to receive an Answer according to the Scriptures of Truth.

Answer. The Scriptures own to be the Words of God, which are a Declaration of the Word of God, which was from the Beginning, before the Scriptures were written, and is as an Hammer and a Sword, dividing asunder between the Marrow and the Bones, and to this the Scripture stands a Witness for us, John i. 1, 23. Heb. iv. 12.

Justice Nicholas. You have given us more Satisfaction than some of your Friends have done, and you speak very well, to own the Scriptures to be the Words of God, which indeed is Truth, and we are glad to hear you say so.

Justice Jones. But how is it you call our Ministers Deceivers, and some of you never saw their Faces before, which is a strange Thing to us, I pray you tell us.

Answer. It is an easy Thing to know a Deceiver and a False Prophet, for they are markt with the Mark of the Beast in their Foreheads, and you may read in the Scripture, so many hundreds were marked with the Mark of the Beast in their Foreheads, and they were those that upheld the Worship of the Beast in their Idols Temples, where the Beast is now worshipped in this Generation, by which Mark the False Prophets are known to be the Deceivers, though their Faces we never see; and take heed how you uphold them, lest you be Partakers of their Plagues.

Justice Jones. Indeed we read in Scripture, as you say, that so many hundreds were markt with the Mark of the Beast in their Foreheads, but it is a strange Thing to us, that you know our Ministers by that Mark.

Answer. We believe thee, Friend, where thou art, that it is a strange Thing to thee, but if thou wilt come down to God's Witnesses, the Light which shines in thy Heart, thou wilt come to see it as plain as we speak it.

Justice Nicholas. Tea? But do you not know, that you have profited by our Ministers, and that the Presence of God went with them? I pray you honestly confess.

Answer. We shall honestly declare unto thee: There was a Time that the Presence of God went with some of them; and in that Time they did bear Witnesses against Titans, Types, Figures, and Shadows, laying, Christ was come, and hath set an End to Tithes; and some of them durst not receive them for Confidence-fake, the which now they receive and plead for, and receive hundreds by the Year by it; therefore the Presence of God is withdrawn from them, whom we deny, and by their Fruits they are known.

Justice Nicholas. We will let them alone to plead for themselves.

Answer. Do so, and let them fight for their God, and our Weapons shall not be carnal, but spiritual.
Justice Jones. *Thou say, The Light shineth in the Heart, which gives the Knowledge of God in the Face of Jesus Christ, and in so doing you add to the Scriptures.*

*Answer.* We say, *The Light shineth in the Heart, which gives the Knowledge of God in the Face of Jesus Christ, and if thou denyest it, it lies upon us to prove it.*

Justice Jones. *Thou hast already turned to a Cor. iv. where the Text being plain against the Governor's Affection, he honestly confesseth his Error before the People, saying,*

Justice Jones. *You are in the Right, and we were mistaken.*

*Answer.* We shall not make thee an Offender for a Word, but if thou hast had such Advantage against us, thou wouldst hardly have palt it by, but we are taught to do so. Thou and the Governor have asked us many Questions, and you cannot say you are disatisfied in any one Particular: Now we would ask you one Question, Did Peter and Paul speak one Thing, and mean another when they spake?

Justice Jones. *Nay, they did not speak one Thing, and mean another.*

*Answer.* Then do not thou make Meanings to their Words.

Justice Jones. *I shall not do it.*

*After their Examination, they were detained some Time in a neighbouring Alehoufe, and then by the Justices Order sat at Liberty, having had an Opportunity in the Alehoufe to declare the Truth to the People who followed them from the Justices, and heard them with much Attention, being much satisfied with what they had before heard at the Time of their Examination at the Justice's Houfe, where the Room was full of People.*

Thomas Holmes, for speaking to the Priest at the Steeple-houfe at Curwens in Monmouthfhire, was imprisoned by Order of the Justices. During his Concei-

ment, John Brown going to visit him, was altë detained, and both of them the Day following, were sent away with a Paß. This Thomas Holmes is laid to have been the first Preacher among the People called Quakers in Wales.

Elizabeth Richard, of Cardiff, Widow, for speaking to a Priest in the Steeple-

houfe at Swanzey, after the Worship there was ended, was strickc by one of his Hearers with a Bible, and afterwards sent to Prison, but releued without any legal Trial.

Thomas John and Toby Hodges were committed to Prifon by a Warrant ex-

pressing that they had called two Priests of Cardiff, Dumb Dogs and Hirelings.

The Warrant was granted by George Morgan, one of the Bayliffs of Cardiff, but Jenkin Williams, the other Bayliff, refused to meddle in the Affair, being conscious to himself, that those Priests did deserve the Characters given them. For a like Offence given to Benjamin Flower, another Priest in Cardiff, the said Toby Hodges and Doreas Edery, suffered Imprisonment many Months. For Caules of the like Nature, Thomas John Reinhain was sent to Cardiff Goal, and Meredith Edward to the County Goal at Uske in Monmouthfhire. At another Time the said Meredith, being brought before Robert Thomas, a Juflicc, he would not suffer Meredith to speak for himself, but took him by the Throat and struck him, and afterward sent him to Bridewell by a Warrant, signifying that he had called Grislib Davi, a Minifter, Thief and Hireling, and that he denied the Lord's Supper. In the Bridewell he was cruelly whipt by the Keeper, whom the Priest had incenced against him. This Priest was known to be very greedy and covetous; he had been taken by some Neighbours in the Act of marking their Sheep for his own, for which they forsooke to pro-

 cure him in regard to his Function. About the fame Time Matthew Gibson, of Malton in the County of Glamorganfhire, formerly a Captain, who in the Service of the Commonwealth had loft the Ule of one Arrn, went into the Steeple-houfe at Pennmark with a Purpofe to have cleared his Confidence to the People, but was presently dragged out, and sent to Cardiff Goal: An illegal Commitment, upon which they did not bring him to any Trial, but thus arbitrarily punished him with Imprisonment who had broke no Law. As
illegal was the beating and putting in the Stocks of Mary Richard and Mary Moji, for reproving one John Cutts, a Priest, it not appearing that they were so much as conven'd before any Magistrate.

In this Year also, Richard Moore, for 7s. demanded for Titches, had Goods taken from him worth 18s. Also Walter Watkins and his Wife, of Sheer-Newton in Monmouthshire, were imprisoned in the County Goal at Ufke, for Titches demanded by the Priest of about 20s. in Value. And in Glamorganshire, David Jones was imprisoned many Weeks, at the Suit of Benjamin Flower, Priest of Cardiff, for 4d. demanded for Tithe of a Garden, and 6d. for a Fleece of Wool.

In this Year also, were Sufferers by Distraint of their Goods, for refusing to pay towards the Repairs of the Steeple-houses, Walter Watkins, of Sheer-Newton in Monmouthshire, Matthew Gibbon and Edward Thomas, of Molton in Glamorganshire, and John Ap Evan David, Richard Moore, and Evan Morris, all of Radnorshire; from which four last named, for Demands of 2l. 3s. Goods were taken to the Value of 4l. 7s.

John Ap John was taken from a Meeting at Cardiff, by the Command of Henry Griffis, commonly called Captain Griffis, and brought before him, who having no Power to imprison him, sent some Soldiers with him to Richard Sheers, one of the Bailiffs of Cardiff, who being unwilling to meddle in the Affair, abstained himself. The Soldiers then applied to the other Bailiff, Roger Sheers, who was not forward to act therein: Nevertheless, through much Impor-tunity of the Priests, the said Bailiffs were persuaded next Day to send the said John Ap John to Prison, and together with him, Francis Gawler, John Mayo, and Toby Hodge, who had been at the same Meeting. They were continued a few Days in Prison, and then released without being brought to any Trial.

ANNO 1659. In this Year Elizabeth Holmes was again imprisoned in the Dark-house at Swansea, as were also Thomas Shores and Roger Boulthott, for their religious Testimony.

James Jones was committed to the House of Correction by the Mayor of Haverford-Weft, for standing before the Minister in the Steeple-house there, to the Amazement both of him and the People, as the Warrant of Commitment expressed it. For the like Caufe William Thomas, of Llandey in Pembroke, was also imprisoned. In November, William Griffith went into the Steeple-house called St. Mary's in Streeffbury, where he spake a few Words to the Priet, but was presently haled away and carried before the Mayor, who sent him to Prison for fix Months.

In the same Year, in the Month called January, Daniel Baker publickly proclaimed the Testimony of Truth to the People in the Streets of Streeffbury, a Service which he performed at the Hazard of his Life, the People very abusing him with Dirt, Stones, and Snow-balls. The like Concern he was under at several Times, and performed the same through a Multitude of Sufferings.

In this Year Elizabeth Holmes preached at many large Meetings in Pembroke; at one of which Meetings Adam Hucksins, Priest of Haverford-West, was present, and made at first some Objection, but at length, being overcome by the Power of Truth, confessed that he did believe her to be a Woman that converted many Souls to God, and told her, if she would come to his Parith, he would give her Opportunity of speaking to the People. A short Time after, she, accompanied with Alice Burton, went thither, where they had a large Meeting at the House of William Bateman, but were taken thence by Officers, and brought before the Mayor and another Justice, who sent them to the House of Correction, where the Keeper at first talked roughly to them, but afterward, observing their Christian and innocent Deporntment, became very loving and kind, permitting them to have Meetings in the Prison, where they were kept about fourteen Days till the Quarter Sessions. In their Imprisonment, Hucksins, the Priest, came to them, pretending he had no Hand in their Commitment, for which Deceit they reproved him, knowing that he had influenced the Magistrates.
on that Occasion. At Sessions they were called, and one of the Justices who
committed them, being informed how the Priest had attempted to wipe off
from himself the Imputation of their Imprisonment, openly said, that The Priest
would not let the Justices be quiet, till they sent them to Prison. So the Justices
gave the Priest a publick Reprimand for his Hypocrisy, and set the Women at
Liberty. But a few Days after, the Mayor, whom Alice Burket had displeased
by some Words she spake to him in the Street, sent her again to Bridewell,
and after she had been there two Days, sent her out of the Town by a Pafs,
but she had not gone far before the Officers left her to go whither she would.

Llewellyn Jones, Philip Lewis, Evan Philip, and William Pierce, of the Parish
of Rudde in Glamorganshire, had their Goods taken from them for a Fine of
half a Crown each, for absenting themselves from the Parish-Church, and not
coming thither to the publick Worship. Also William Bateman, for permitting a
Meeting at his House, was committed to Prison. Likewise Howell Jones, for
not putting off his Hat, suffered Imprisonment at Tregyan.

John Thomas, an honest labouring Man, of Geddes in Monmouthshire, being
chosen Constable, refused not to have served that Office; but because he could
not for Conscience-fake take an Oath to qualify him for the same, was sent to
Prison, and there detained four Months, to the great Damage of him and his
Family.

On the 20th of the Month called February, the Friends being peaceably and
religiously assembled in their own hired Houle, were insulted by several Soldiers
of the Irish Brigade, headed by a Sergeant, and attended by a Rabbie of rude
Boys with Clubs; they forced the Friends out of the Meeting-place, and gave
them many Blows and other Abuses, and when the Sergeant was asked, By what
Authority he so acted? he laid hold on his Sword, saying, By this Authority.
After the like Manner were several other Meetings broke up about the same
Time.

In this Year also, Richard Moore, John Ap Evan David, and John Berks,
all of Radnorshire, for 6s. 8d. demanded of them toward the Repairs of the
Steeples-houses, had Goods taken from them to the Value of 14s. 4d.

ANNO 1660. John Williams, of Llandilo, for a Demand of 14s. for
Tithes, had an Horrid taken from him worth 4s.

Hard was the Case of William David, of Cardiganshire, a poor Man with a
large Family of five Children, who rented some Land of but 50s. per Ann.,
for which the Tithes-claimers made a Yearly Demand of 20s. for Tithes, and
took from him five Times that Value, so that his Lofs for the Tithes was double
his Rent. For the like unreasonable Claim the next Year, they took from him
two Cows, whose suckling Calves for lack of Sustenance died.

John David, of Radnorshire, for 5s. 2d. demanded for Tithes, had taken
from him a Ballock worth 2l. 6s. 8d.

Margaret Watson, of Lannans, Widow, for 4s. demanded for Tithes, had
a Cow taken from her worth 4s.

Miles Sykes, of the same, for 3s. claimed for Tithes, had a Cow taken from
him worth 3l. This was a poor Man who had several small Children, and only
that Cow.

In Radnorshire, the several Perfons following, for a Fine of 9s. each, imposed
on them for Absence from the National Worship, had their Goods
taken by Differefs, as follows, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Moore</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Crocher</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Miles</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bevan David</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Clayton Widow</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen David</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Clayton</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carried over 11 15 0
Chap. 35. of the People called QUAKERS.

Brought over
From Edward Evans, Goods worth
David Meredith,
David Powell,

For Fines of 4l. 10s. 6d. Taken

From Edward Sikes, for a Fine of 13s. for Absence from the publick Worship, Goods were taken worth 1l. 10s. There were also thirty two Persons excommunicated for the same Caufe.

In Merionethshire, in the Month called August this Year, about fourteen Friends being met for religious Worship, were assaulted by Ablam Vaughan, and several rude Persons armed with Swords, who haled them out of the Meeting-place, and threatened to carry them to Carmarthen Castle, being twenty fix Miles off, but after they had driven them (frequently striking them with their Swords) about two Miles, they let them go: But, a few Days after, the fame Party of armed Men on Horseback, came to the several Dwellings of those whom they had before so abused, and haled them out by Force, some out of their Beds, wounding, beating, and bruising several, and drove them along on Foot before their Horses, twenty Miles, to a Town called Buuls: Four of them were required to take the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing it, were committed to the Goaler's Custody, who put Letters upon them, and caused them to go iron'd twelve Miles to Prifon, where he kept them with others of their Friends, above twenty in all, about fifteen or sixteen Weeks, not sufferin any to carry them Food or other Necessaries, and taking away their Bibles, Ink-horns, Knives, and Money, and daily infulting and abusing them in a barbarous Manner. The Names of those who suffered under that tyrannical Goaler were, Thomas Lewis, Rice Jones, John Humphry, William Jones, John Meredith, Joanna Owen Widow, Samuel Humphry, Robert Owen, John Williams jun. Thomas Ellis, Lewis Ap Humphry, Joanna Humphry, John Williams, Owen Lewis, John Owen, Hugh Ap Rees, Meredith Edward, Katharine Williams, Evan Jones, Owen Humphry, Richard Jones, William Ap Rees, and Henry Thomas. Several of the said Persons, during their Imprisonment, had their Cattle seiz'd on in great Numbers, about fix Hundred and fifti Head of Cattle in all, which were driven to Buuls, and there sold, and the Money dispus'd of at the Pleasure of the Procurators, without rendering any Account thereof to the Owners.

On the 15th of October, eighteen Persons for refusing to Swear, were committed to Prison, as appears by the following Mitiations, viz.

"Glamorganshire 5s.

"To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal, or to his Deputies at "Cardiff in the said County, Greeting.

WHEREAS the several Persons hereunder-named, were this Day brought before us, his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, and were by us required, according to Law, in Obedience to his Majesty, to take the several Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, but they refusing so to do: These are therefore, in his Majesty's Name, to will and require you to take and receive the Bodies of the said several Offenders hereunder-named into your Custody, and them safely to keep and detain until they shall be delivered by due Course of Law, or by Order of his Majesty: Heretof fail not at your Perils. Given under our Hands and Seals the 15th Day of October, in the twelfth Year of his Majesty's Reign, that now is, over England, &c. 1660.

"Richard Basset, William Herbert,
"David Jenkin, Lam. Stradling.

Excommunications.
Assault by armed Men.

Cruel Usage and hard Imprisonment of many for refusing to Swear.

Seizure of their Cattle.

Commitment of 18 Persons.
"The Prisoners NAMES.

Edward Edwards, John Mayo, Toby Hodge, Jenkins Evans, William Harris,
Lewis, Rowland Thomas, Thomas Williams, Evan Phillips, Thomas John, John
Richard, Morgan Harris, and William Morrice."

In the same Month Francis Gaskell and John Gawler were committed to
Prison for refusing the Oath: And on the 24th of November, David Jones, a
very aged Man, was committed to the Town Prison in Cardiff for the same
Cause.

On the 5th of December, a Lieutenant and several Files of Soldiers came into
the Meeting at Shrewsbury, with Swords drawn, and Matches lighted; they
put the Women out, and then guarded the Men to the Town-hall, where the
Justices tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and upon their refusing to take
it, the Mayor sent twenty three of them to Prison, where they lay fifteen
Weeks: Their Names were, John Shiel, Richard Moore, Oliver Alberon, Ralph
Sharles, Jeremiah Owen, Thomas Rosley, Richard Ward, Thomas Woolrich,
Henry Rosco, James Farmer, William Trattle, William Griffith, John Hoyton,
Richard Ap Edward, John Millington, John Meddick, Thomas Bracy, Joseph
Fletcher, Abraham Powne, Owen Roberts, Thomas Somerset, John Farmer, and
John Whitaker. On the next Day, Humphry Ocrarton passing the Street, was
taken and carried before the Mayor, who, for refusing to Swear, sent him alfo
to Prison. On the 13th Benjamin Boul, James Brown, Benjamin Townend,
Richard How, and Bresen Stephain, came to visit their imprisoned Friends, and
the Mayor tendered them the Oath, and sent them alfo to Prison. On the 16th
Confiantine Ocrarton, Thomas Jackon, Thomas Jenks, and Thomas Sydley, were
taken out of their Meeting by the Captain of the Caflle, and by the Mayor
committed to Goal, where they were detained fourteen Weeks. On the fame Day
Jane Miller and Katharine Peers were committed to the Houfe of Correction,
and after three or four Days sent out of Town. Katharine Peers soon returned,
and Deborah Briggs with her, and being both taken at a religious Meeting, were
sent by the Mayor to the Houfe of Correction, where they were ferveral Weeks:
On the 17th Thomas Hill declaring the Truth in the Streets at Shrewsbury, was
carried to the Mayor, who tendered him the Oath, and sent him to Prison.
On the 20th James Harrison, John Bancroft, Robert Buxton, and Thomas Bowen,
were taken out of a Meeting, kept all Night by Soldiers on the Guard, and much
abused; as was Samuel Snezall, whom they lecht out of his own Houfe: Next
Day the Mayor tendered them the Oath, and committed them to Prison: And
on the 30th of the fame Month, he alfo committed to the fame Goal Robert
Albury, of Coventry, who came to visit his Brethren there confined.

On the 12th of the Month called January, Francis Winfon was taken out of
his own Houfe by Soldiers, kept two Days on the Guard, and fifteen Days
more at the Marshal’s Houfe, where he was hardly used; after which, he was
brought before the Commissioners, who tendered him the Oath, and sent him to
Prison, where he was put into the Dungeon: He was a poor labouring Man,
had a Wife and five small Children, whose Subfistence depending on his Labour,
they fuffered much Hardhip by Means of his Confinement. On the 20th Thomas
Green, of Whelton-Lullinglefield, for refusing to Swear, was sent to Prison; as
were on the next Day, for the fame Caufe, John Jeffrey, Richard Clark, and
Thomas Hole, who were taken from their own Houles in the Parish of Bafchurch.
On the 27th Edward Sharrot, John Paddy, William Paddy, John Snow, and
William Taylor, were taken at a Meeting in Edward Sharrots Houfe at Edg-
ward, by a Party of the Trained-Bands, and carried to Shrewsbury, where
some Justices tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and fent them to the
County Goal, where they were put into the Dungeon. On the 31st of the fame
Month, by Night, Walter Jenkins, John Williams, Philip Williams, and Charles
Jenkins, were taken by Force out of their Beds, their Doors being broke
open by a Party of Horfe, feveral of whole Officers were Paffed. They broke
open
of the People called QUAKERS.

open their Coffers and Trunks under Pretence of searching for Arms, and though they found none, yet they drove the innocent Men several Miles through the Mire and Ditch in the Horse-path, to an old Castle, where they were detained till next Morning, when the Captain of the Troop came, and ordered a Party of rude Soldiers to conduct them to Monmouth. They drove them thither most inhumanly, through the dirty Road, not suffering them to go the Foot-way. The Mayor of Monmouth, upon their refusing to Swear, committed them to Prison, where they were confined in a filthy Place till the Town Sifted, at which the Oath being again tendered, and by them refused, they were recommitted to Prison, and with them William John, who was taken from his Business in the Field by three Men without any Warrant, who carried him to a neighbouring Constable, and afterward to Monmouth. They were all kept in the aforesaid filthy Prison, till several of them fell sick through the Steich and Naffiness, and then the Quaker removed them to his own Houfe. About the same Time William Dawson, of Monmouth, Haberdasher, Thomas Morris lan, Walter John, John Reffer, and Thomas Mortimer, severally travelling on the Highway about their lawful Occasions, were taken up by Constables or others, and carried to a Justice of the Peace, who, upon their Refufl to swear, committed them to Prison at Ufe, where they were put into the Dungeon.

So violent was the Prosecution in Wales about this Time, that the very Name of a Quaker exposed a Man to the Loss of his Liberty, as appears by the following Order given to the Constables of Glamorgan, viz.

"Glamorganshire fs."

"To the Petty Constables of N. Greeting.

"By Virtue of a Warrant to me directed from the Justices of the Peace of this County, to cause a sufficient Watch to be kept within your Parish, both Day and Night, and that there be Care taken by the Watch, that none of those called Quakers or Anabaptifts, be suffered to go from one Parish to another, or to gather together to any Meeting or Conventicle, and that you cause all other strangers paffing by your Watch to be apprehended and brought before the Justices, and that you have a special Care to enquire all the Quakers within your Parish, until you receive farther Order from the Justices: Whereof fail not at your Peril. Dated under my Hand the second Day of February 1660."

"Signed by the High-Constable."

In Consequence of this Order, the following Persons were apprehended, some in their own Houses, others on the Highway, and some at their religious Meetings, and committed to Cardiff Goal, viz. John May, Jenkin Evans, Toby Dodge, Francis Gawler, John Rcdward, William Harris, John David, John Cooper, Rice Williams, William Williams, Roger Thomas, Walter Williams, David Jones, John Ap John, Michael Adams, Robert Thomas, Matthew Jenkins, James Thomas, James Lewis, Thomas Robert, Pierce Robert, John Johns, Edward Edwards, Jenkin Howel, William David, William Morris, Thomas Elliott, Morgan Harvey, Thomas Williams, Jenkin John, Meredith Rice, Evan Philip, Rice Jones, Edmund Thomas, Thomas John, Edward Gibson, Lewis Beck, David Williams, William Thomas, William Rice, and Philip Lewis.

Leaving these last named forty Persons under close Confinement at Cardiff, we return to Shrewsbury, where the Number of Prisoners being so large, many of their Friends from distant Places came thither, drawn by the Force of Christian Love to visit and afflict them. As soon as the Soldiers, who kept a Guard near the Prison, saw any of these Persons coming to visit the Prisoners, they immediately apprehended them, and carried them to the Mayor, who tendered them the Oath, and sent them also to Prison. Some of those who met with
with such Usage were, John Whiteloue of Staffordshire, Ralph Jamin of Cheshire, William Hatton, Thomas Briggs, and John Welles, and also John Humphson, who had brought some Provisions for the Prisoners. Several Women also, who came to visit their Relations and Friends in the Prifon, were not suffered, but put out of Town again by the Soldiers: One of them, Constance, Wife of John Shield, great with Child, had travelled above forty Miles on Foot to see her Husband, but being near the Goal, the Soldiers took her and kept her in the Cold till Night, and then with much Difficulty were persuaded to let her speak a few Words to her Husband at the Prifon-door, after which they obliged her immediately to depart, and seek her Lodging where she could. The Prisoners also were frequently insulted and abused by the Officers and Soldiers, who several Times came in and searched their Boxes, Pockets, and Letter-Cales, and took away even their Food from them.

In Radnorshire, the religious Meetings of this People were broken up by Soldiers armed with Swords and Staves, who acted by Warrant from the Sheriff and a Justice of the Peace. Thefe Soldiers were very abusive: One of them with his Sword struck a Friend on the Head, and cut his Hat almost through, and several others were unmercifully beaten by them.

Seven Persons several Times imprifoned.

Confined in an Hogfly.

Their Patience.

Hard Imprifonment.

Abuse by Soldiers.

ANNO 1661. In Merionethshire, Samuel Humphry, Owen Lewis, Owen Humphry, John Evan, John Davis, Thomas Ellis, and Robert Owen, were committed to Prifon for refuting the Oath of Allegiance. After fifteen Weeks they were brought to the Quarter Sessions, and upon their Declaration of Fidelity fet at Liberty. Shortly after, they were again imprifoned, but at the Sessions discharged. Before the Expiration of the Year, the latter mentioned seven Perfons were a third Time apprehended and committed to a Marshal's Cutfody, who shut them up in a nasty close Hole, where he had used to keep Hogs: The Swine, kept out of their usual Lodging, made fuch a Noise at the Door, and under the Wall, in the Night, that the Prisoners could take little Rest; and the Place was too exposed to the Weather, that when it rained they could not find Room to lie down, and were obliged to hide out the Water with Pails. In this Hog-hole they continued ten Weeks, and then were removed to the Cutfody of another Marshal, twelve Miles farther from their Families: They refusing to submit to his illegal and exorbitant Demands, he shut them up in a Chamber, and there kept them two Days and two Nights withoutuffering any Manner of Sufference to be brought them, and their Lodging for that Time was on the bare Floor without Straw. But at length, the Marshal finding their Patience superior to his Cruelty, behaved himself towards them with some Humanity.

Samuel Humphry, one of the Prisoners last mentioned, after thirty five Weeks, was taken by the Sheriff's Men, and put into the Common Goal, where he was nine Days, and as many Nights, without Bed or Bed-clothes, or so much as Straw to lie on, nor was his Wife sufferred to bring him any Necifaries, and when one of his Servants came with some Provisions, they detained him in Prifon: When he fent a Letter to some of the Magiftrates concerning his illegal Ufage, the Messenger who carried it was by them rewarded with Imprifonment. After seven Weeks patient Continuance under fuch barbarous Ufage, they fet him at Liberty.

In Flintshire, John Baddeley, John Newton, OwenPainter, Robert Prichard, John Griffin, John Roane, Thomas Taylor, William Spann, Roger Uran, Roger Smith, Randall Croxton, Randall Weaver, Richard Andrews, and Henry Morry, going towards a Meeting, near the Place were surprized by a Company of Soldiers, and carried before two Justices, who tendred them the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing to take it, committed them to the County Goal, where they were continued Prisoners two Years and an Half after.

In Denbighshire, in the Month called May, fourteen Friends were imprifoned for refusing to Swear, and remained about two Months in Prifon, where they were kept very clofe, having nothing to lie on but Straw.
CHAP. 35. of the People called QUAKERS.

On the 4th of the Month called June, William Gibbon being on the Road near Stanton, was taken by a Party of Soldiers, and with twenty three of his Friends, whom they had taken at several Places, sent to Prison, whence they were a short Time after conveyed eight Miles to the Affizes, and there discharged, all except William Gibbon, whom the Judge recommitted, and he remained Prisoner a great while: During his Confinement he suffered much by the Keeper's Cruelty, who would not permit his Food to be carried to him, but he was obliged to draw it up with a Rope: the Keeper also threw him down a Pair of Stone Stairs to the bruising his Body very much, and beat him so on the Breast, that he was sick thereof near six Months of his Imprisonment. There was Prisoner at the same Time with him John Moon, who had been taken out of a Meeting at Shrewsbury.

In Pembrookshire, on the 6th of the Month called August, Lewis David, and Sufan his Wife; James Lewis, Alice Lewis, Evan John, and William Thomas, of Landegwy, were committed to Prison till the next Affizes, where they were required to give Security that they would not go to any more Meetings, which refusing to do, they were recommitted. Soon after ten others were sent to the same Prison, viz. Thomas Simons, and Jane his Wife, with their three Sons, Hugh, John, and Evan; Urijah Simons, Laurence Edward, Henry Edward, David Edward, and Margaret Edward. The Utage they met with was very cruel, being imprisoned among Felons and Murderers, who took away their Food, picked their Pockets, and many Ways abused them: The Hardships they endured in Winter for want of Fire, having no Place to make any in, was very pinching to several of them, who were both aged and sickly, and had their Hands and Feet much swelled, and their Bodies looking black: This they endured two Winters, and after about eighteen Months Imprisonment were brought to Trial at the Affizes, where the Evidence against them was found insufficient to convict them of being at the Meeting for which they were indicted, wherefore the Jury acquitted them, and they were speedily after discharged from their long unjust Confinement.

On the 21st of September, William Bateman, and Sarah his Wife, James Jones, Henry Relief, and Elizabeth his Wife, Morgan Eyron, and Jane his Wife, all of Haverford-West, were taken at a Meeting, and refusing to give Bail that they would have no more such Meetings, were committed to Prison, and kept till the next Affizes a Year after, while the Men were fined 5l. a piece, and the Women five Marks each, for Non-payment of which they were sent to Bridewell, and there detained three Months longer, except William Bateman, whose Fine they levied by Difcrs of his Goods, to the Value of at least 5l.

About this Time Morgan Thomas was sent to Prison by Judge Morten, for not taking the Oath of Allegiance, and was much abused in the Shire-hall at Carmarthen.

About the 8th of October, Thomas Holme was taken out of a Meeting at Cardiff by armed Men, one of the Town-Bayliffs being with them, and carried to the Marshal's House, and next Day sent to the Common Goal without being examined by any Magistrate.

On the 28th of November, John Gawler and John James were committed to Prison for being at a Meeting in Cardiff: On the 24th the Bayliffs of Cardiff came into the Meeting there, and sent all the Men to Prison, with one Woman, named Elizabeth Richards. In the same Month the Portrieve of Swansea, and his Officers, armed with Halberts and other Weapons, came to the Meeting there, haled out all the Men, and committed them to Prison. About the same Time Watkin Richard, David Richard, and Robert Thomas, were imprisoned under Ground in a Cellar a four or five Months, without the common Benefit of Air allowed to Felons: Also a poor Woman, whose Husband was blind and unable, to help himself, was shut up in a nasty hinking Cockloft many Weeks together. For being at a Meeting in the Parish of Merther, Lewis Beck, John Harris, William Wilkins, and Jenkin Thomas, were sent to the County Goal, where they were kept a Month in a nasty hinking Cellar, and not allowed the common
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

WALES.

1661.

common Benefit of Air, nor were any of their Friends admitted to visit or relieve them.

In DENBIGHSHIRE, on the 1st of December, Bryan Sixsmith, William Lewis, William Kidd, John Ap Edward, Naibanael Buttel, Richard Humblock, Thomas Morris, Thomas Gwain, Hugh Davis, and David Thomas, being met together in their own hired Houfe at Wrexham, were pulled out by Soldiers, and carried before fome Juflices of the Peace, who fent them with a Mitimus from Confable to Confable, to the Common Goal at Wrexham, severall of them being very poor Men, with large Families, who suffered much by their Confinement.

James Fletcher, coming to visit fome of his Friends in Prifon at Wrexham, was forcibly detained till a Warrant was procured to carry him before a Magiftrate, who for his refufing to Swear, committed him alfo to Prifon.

Edmund Williams, David Simonds, John Howell, and Richard Poole, were taken at a Meeting in the Houfe of William Bateman in Hawerford-Wi, and committed to the Town-Goal, and two Days after, being brought before the Magiftrates, they fent the former three to the Houfe of Correction, and ordered Richard Poole to remain in Prifon till the Wind ferved to fend him to Ireland, where he dwelt, and then to be whipt and fent thither.

On the 5th of the Month called January, two Men were taken at Cardiff Meeting, and carried to the Town-hall, where they were kept two Nights, and on the third Day one of them was committed to the County Goal, and the other constrained to go out of Town without speaking to any of his Friends in Prifon.

On the 6th of the fame Month, Elizabeth Holme came to Cardiff to visit her Husband Thomas Holme, who had been there in Prifon three Months. The Magiftrates hearing that she was come, made a Strick Search after her, both at the Houfe of her Friends and others, and imprifoned a Maid whom they fuppofed to know her, for not informing them, as alfo a Watchman for not stopping her as she came into Town. They fezed her Horfe and Saddle, and committed the Perfon, who had her Horfe in Custody, to Prifon: As foon as the Buffle of their Search was over, the innocent Woman came of her own Accord to the Bayliffs, to demand her Horfe and Saddle, informing them of the Caufe of her Coming, viz. To visit her Husband in Prifon: This was adjudged a Crime fufficient for her Imprifonment alfo, and accordingly her Mitimus was made, and the detained in Prifon with her Husband.

About the fame Time Anne Freeman came out of Monmouthfiire, to visit her Friends in Prifon, having travelled fourteen Miles on Horseback in wet Weather, and coming into Town was taken by the Watch, and was carried to the Bayliff, who ordered her to Prifon for that Night, and next Day fent her out of Town of a Pafs, and would not fuffer her to fee any of the Prisoners. Another Woman who had come fix Miles on Foot to fee her Husband, was denied that Favour, as were feveral other of the Prisoners Wives, who were neither permitted to fee them, nor administrer to their Necessities; nor were they fuffered to have any Provifion brought them, except what was handed over two Doors at a confiderable Diftance one from the other.

William Davies, for refusing to Swear, was clofeiy imprifoned two Weeks, John Stevens fix Weeks, and Morris Evans ferven Weeks.

Befide the grievous Perfeution inflicted on this People in Wales, under Colour of Law, many of them were grievously beaten and abuèd, to the Hazard of their Lives, by wicked Persons on the Road, who on Prefumption of Impunity, made it their Sport to inftult and abufe their peaceable Neighbours: Of thofe who fuffered much by this Means were John Humphreys, and Humphry Williams at Carmarthen, James Lewis next Tinby, Griffith Morgan, and many others; and even fome of the Priests ftruck feveral of them with their own Hands.

ANNO 1662. On the 8th of September, James Piilon was committed to Carmarthen Caflle, under Sentence of Premunire for refusing to Swear, and from
from thence, after four Months, removed to the Goal at Havercroft-Welf, where he remained Prisoner many Years.

In the Month called Auguft, Nell Woolford, Mary Edoc, Elizabeth Lantly, Nell Griffith, and Katharine Lockifler, all of Havercroft-Welf, were brought before the Judge of Affize, who committed them to clofe Prison for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

In September, Humphry Williams, and Rebecca his Wife, Abigail, the Wife of William Gray, John Howel, and Rebecca Williams jun. as they were going to a Meeting in Havercroft-Welf, were taken in the Street and imprifonned four Days. William Evans, Rice Prifebard, Lewis Pugh, Richard Owen, Harry Thomas, David Pewel, and Evan Harry, were imprifonned at Montgomery, and very hardily ufed, lodging on the bare Boards, and having sometimes their Water kept from them.

On the 16th of November, a Party of Soldiers came to a Meeting in Shrewsbury, their Captain having a Club in his Hand, with which he fell luriously upon the Friends, and his Soldiers following his Example, beat many, to the grievous bruifing of their Bodies: After which, they dragged them by Force out of their Houfes, and searched them, beating their Servants very inhumanly.

Taken in this Year for Tithes, from Thomas Somerset, of Stanton, for 3l. demanded, Goods worth 8l. William Lewis, and Margaret his Wife, Edward Evans, and Katharine his Wife, were taken from their own Houfes by order of the Juftices in Montgomeryshire, and for refusing the Oath of Allegiance, committed to Prifon on the 20th of November this Year, where the laid Edward Evans, being an infirm Man, and unable to bear the Fifh and Dampnes of the Place, laid down his Life, the unwholfofe Confinement there having haftened his Death. The reft were continuing Prifoners there five Years after.

About the Middle of December, Hugh Davis, Humphry Wilfon, Charles Lloyd, Cadwawllader Edwards, David Griffith, Sarah Wilfon, and Anne Laurence, were taken from their feveral Families, and next Day, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, committed to clofe Prifon, where, after about three Years Confinement, the laid Humphry Wilfon died of a Diffemper occafioned by the Coldnes and Unwholfofe of the Place.

The Perfons next under-named had a Fine of 4l. each, impofed on them at Sessions for refufing to Swear, for which Fines were taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perfon</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Moore</td>
<td>An Ox worth</td>
<td>4 l. 10 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Evans</td>
<td>Two Cows worth</td>
<td>6 l. 0 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evan Morris</td>
<td>Two Kine worth</td>
<td>6 l. 0 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffith Morris</td>
<td>Two Oxen worth</td>
<td>7 l. 0 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Stevens</td>
<td>Two Kine worth</td>
<td>7 l. 0 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30 l. 10 s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Ap David, Edward Morgan, David James, and David Rice, suffered three Weeks Imprifonment for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

John Williams, for 4l. demanded for Tithes, had an Horfe taken from him worth 4l. William Thomas, of Llandecy in Pembrokefide, for 49s. claimed for Tithes, suffered Difrefes of an Horfe and a Mare worth 5l. John Evans and Thomas Ellis, for Tithes valued at 1l. 10s. per Annum, had taken from them fifty one Loads of Rye, Oats, and Barley, worth 10l. Also Owen Lewis, for 1l. 15s. Tithe, had a Cow taken from him worth 2l. 15s. He was also excommunifed for refusing to pay 2d. for a Demand of Tithe for Cheefe.

Taken also for Tithes,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perfon</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evan Morris</td>
<td>For 2l. 10s.</td>
<td>3 l. 10 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meredith Oliver</td>
<td>For 5l. 8d.</td>
<td>3 l. 6 s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vol. I. 9 D Car. over 6 16 s 8
### A Collection of the Sufferings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vol. I.</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### WALES.

1662.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demands</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From the Widow Oliver, for 10s. demanded, Goods worth</td>
<td>6 16 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Evans, for 1 l. 1 s. demanded, Goods worth</td>
<td>5 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Williams, for 8 s. demanded, Goods worth</td>
<td>0 16 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 4 l. 14 s. 8 d. demanded, Taken 14 15 8

*James Miles, of Harman, for a Lamb demanded for Tithes, had an Horse taken from him worth 1 l. 14 s. The same Man having but one Goole, had that taken away under the Pretence of Tithe of his Goole. Henry Clayton, for a Lamb claimed, had Goods taken from him worth 10 s.*

*Owen Humphry and Samuel Humphry were prosecuted in the Sheriff's Court, and had Execution awarded against them, by which their Cattle were seized for a small Demand of Tithes.*

In MONMOUTHSHIRE, Charles Jenkins, of Cunmore, suffered seven Months Imprisonment in the Goal at Llôg for not paying Tithes, where Matthew Gibbon and Philip Williams were his fellow Prisoners; the latter of whom was detained several Years, from a Family of five Motherless Children, for Tithe of a very little Value. Peter Lee, of Hoynock, was cast into Prison, and lay near two Years, for refusing to pay about 30 s. demanded for Tithes.

Taken for not paying Steeple-houfe Rates,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demands</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Richard Moore, for 1 l. demanded, Goods worth</td>
<td>1 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evan Morris, for 3 d. demanded, Goods worth</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ap Evan, for 4 s. 8 d. demanded, Goods worth</td>
<td>0 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Stevens, for 9 d. demanded, Goods worth</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 1 l. 8 s. 5 d. demanded, Taken 1 18 0

*For the same Caufe Constantine Overture, Humphry Overture, and Francis Windsor, were Sufferers at Shrewsbury: Also Thomas James was excommunicated, and kept close Prisoner sixteen Months.*

ANNO 1663. William Fortune, John Davis, and Humphry Williams, were imprisoned some Days in the Month called April, for appearing at the Affizes in Pembrookshire with their Hats on.

In the Month called May, Meredith Edward, John Bowen, and Roger Colebeaks, were Prisoners in Cardiff Goal, having been committed thither for refusing the Oath of Allegiance. They were kept in a Dungeon three Yards and an Half under Ground, where was also a Felon, who before had the Liberty of coming up in the Day-time, but after their Commitment that Liberty was denied both to them and him, though it was a Privilege usually given to the worst of Malefactors.

Taken for Tithes, from John Shimpson, for 5 l. demanded, Goods worth 1 l. and from Edward Jefferies, for 6 s. demanded, Goods worth 1 l. 10 s.

About the Month called January this Year, John Moore, David Powel, John Ramus, John Perks, Charles Davies, Evan Pugh, Peter Price, Evan Oliver, David James, John Davis, Roger Price, Thomas Bywater, Richard Moore, Evan Morris, David Meredith, David Oliver, Hugh William, John Woolley, James Jones, Robert Watkins, Meredith Oliver, Samuel Price, and John Davies, were committed to Prison in Radnorshire until they should take the Oath of Allegiance, which yet had not been tendered them before their Commitment. As David John was travelling on the Highway between Shrewsbury and Radnor, he was apprehended by one Oakley, and by him committed to the Custody of a Marshal, who took away his Horse, affigining no Caufe for fo doing, but that he was a Quaker, and must not travel.

On the 26th of the Month called February this Year, being the Time of the Affizes, certain Officers, who said the Mayor and Judges sent them, came
to a Meeting at Shrewsbury, and carried thence to Prison John Millington, Conjauntine Overtor, James Farmer, Thomas Jackson, William Tattile, Abraham Poynner, Richard Turner; and John Halston. In this Year also, were taken by Diftifes, from James Farmer and John Farmer, of Confe勋or, for Abfence from the publick Worship, Goods worth 17s.

ANNO 1664. Richard Ward, of Milnford, for 40s. demanded of him for Tithes, had Goods taken from him worth 8s. Alfo John Daverd was excommunicated, and many Months imprifoned, for refusing to pay Tithes.

In the next Year Thomas Somerfeld, of Stanton, had Goods worth 4l. taken from him for Abfence from the National Worship: And for the fame Caufe William Tattile, Thomas Jackson, and Conjauntine Overtor, had Goods taken from them worth 2l. 2s.

Thomas Sonkey was fummoned to appear at the Affizes for abfenting from the publick Worship, where he was not called to anwver, yet was he committed to Prifon on the 15th of the Month called March 1664.

In the fame Year Samuel Davis was taken on the Highway by Soldiers, and carried to a Juftice, who tendred him the Oath, and fent him to Prifon. In like Manner David Davis, Thomas Lloyd, David Powel, and Richard Moore, were taken up as they travelled on the Highway, and were by a Juftice of the Peace committed to Prifon for refufing to Swear, where they lay several Years.

ANNO 1665. Conjauntine Overtor and Abraham Poynner, Freemen of the Corporation of Shrewsbury, were disfranchifed, and denied the Privileges they were intituled to, becaufe they refufed to Swear, and suffered religious Meetings to be held at their Houfes. The faid Conjauntine Overtor and Humphry Overtor were imprifoned for opening their Shops on the Day called Christmas-day; as were alfo Thomas Brafsley and Job Selby, Servants to the faid Conjauntine.

It happened on the 18th of the Month called June this Year, that Richard Davis, of Poole, having had faome Difference with a neighbouring Juftice of the Peace, that Magiftrate avenged himfelf, and vented his own private Spleen, by tendring to the faid Richard the Oath of Allegiance, and fending him to Prifon, where he continued fome Years.

ANNO 1666. In the Month called June, Owen Jones, Evan David Griffith, and Watkin David, were taken out of their Houfes, and carried before faome Magiftrates, who, upon their Refufal to take the Oath of Allegiance, committed them to Prifon. In the next Month Elizabeth Hughes, an elderly Woman, carrying some clean Linen to her Husband then in Prifon, was taken up by certain rude Perfons, and had before a Juftice, who tendred her the Oath of Allegiance, and for refufing it, committed her to Prifon, where fhe lay a long Time. And in this Year Hugh Lloyd, of Haverford-Weft, died a Prifoner for his Testimony againft Swearing: For which Caufe alfo, Edward Lord was a Prifoner at Haverford-Weft. And in the fame Year Hugh Simonds and Laurence Edwards, were committed to Prifon for Abfence from the National Worship.

ANNO 1667. Taken by Diftifes for Tithes, from Thomas Simonds, of Pinchefton, for 10s. demanded, Goods worth 1l. 6s. And from Laurence Edward, for 18s. 8d. demanded, Goods worth 5l.

In this Year Edmund Wiljs, John Rogers, Rice John, John Huftand, Thomas Wiljs, Thomas Griffith, Evan John, and James Lewis, were committed to Prifon for abfenting themfelves from the publick Worship: And for the fame Caufe David Hichkins was imprifoned by a Writ de Excommunicato capito.

ANNO 1668. William Dawfon and Roger Scudamore, of Monmouth, were fent to Prifon by the following Mittimus, viz.

"Monmouth Town is.

"We require you to receive into your Cuftody the Bodies of the Prisoners under-named, and them safely detain until they fhall give sufficient Security to be, and personally appear at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held for the faid Town, to anwver for their Contempts.

Mittimus of W. Dawfon and R. Scudamore.
A Collection of the Sufferings

Vol. I.

WALES. 

1668.

"Contems of the lawful Commands of the Magistrates of this Town, and other Miftlemeanours that then and there shall be objected against them, and in the mean Time to be of their good Behaviour: Fail not, &c. Given under our Hands and Seals, 25° die December 1668.

"Thomas Williams, Mayor,

"Peregrine Lewis, Bailiff."

"Names,

"William Dawson and Roger Scudamore.

This Mittimus, couched in general Terms, conceals the real Cause of their Commitment, which was no other than that they had opened their Shops on the Day called Christmas-day, against which there was no express Law, nor was it any sufficient Cause for their Imprisonment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANNO 1670. Taken this Year for Tithes,</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Lewis David, of Llandewy, for 5l. demanded,</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Thomas, of the same, for 2l. demanded,</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis James, for 1l. demanded, Goods worth</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For 8l. demanded, Taken</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this Year also, many of this People suffered very grievous and exorbitant Differtes for their religious Meetings, of which we have the following Instances, viz.

I. Thomas Simonds, of Pinclefin in Pembroke shire, for suffering Meetings at his Houfe, had his Cattle taken away at one Time worth 24l. which were sold for 8l. At another Time, some Houfhold Goods of his worth 26l. were sold for 7l. And at a third Time, Corn, Hay, and Thatch, taken from him to the Value of 20l. were sold for 5l. of which one Third was ordered at Seffions to be given to the Poor, but they confious of the Sufferer’s Innocence, from whole Charity they had often found Relief, refused to receive any of that Money when tendered them.

II. William Thomas, of Llandewy, being fined 5s. was met on the Highway by the chief Conftable, a petty Conftable, and an Informer, who demanded the Horse he rode upon; he asking for their Warrant, was answered with, Sirrah, do you question the King’s Power? And at the fame Time was struck on the Head and Shoulders with a great Staff, and plucked from his Horse, the Conftables looking on, but not daring to gainlay the Act of their Matter, the Informer. The Horse was taken away for the 5s. Fine, and afterward fold for 8l. 1s. 4d. Befide which, they took from him a Pan worth 1l. 1s.

III. Lewis David, for 20l. Fine, had his Corn and Hay feized to the Value of 25l. and fold for 8l. being all the Effects he had in the County of Pembroke, but he having an Houfe and Land in Carmarthenshire, the Justices fent a Certificate thither, by which his Cattle, Corn, Hay, and Bedding there, were feized to the Value of 36l. more, which they also sold for 8l. to that having taken the Value of 61l. for a Fine of 20l. they yet pretended to want 4l. of their first Demand.

IV. Cadwallader Thomas, near Baada in Merionethshire, for Meetings held at his Houfe, had Cattle taken away worth 55l. He was also turned out of a Farm by his Landlord, for no other Caufe than his being a Quaker, and suffering Meetings at his Houfe, whereby he fubmitted much Lofs.

V. Elizabeth Willey, for a Fine of 15s. had her Oxen taken away to the Value of 15l.

VI. John
Chap. 35. of the People called QUAKERS.

VI. John Thomas, who had never been at any more than two Meetings, was fined 15s. for which they took from him a Yoke of Oxen and an Horse worth 11l.

VII. Evan Rees, for a Fine of 5s. had two Yoke of Oxen taken away to the Value of 11l.

VIII. From John Ap Edward, they took a Mare, Bridle, and Saddle; worth 3l. upon a false Information of his having been at a Meeting, where he was not.

IX. From Maurice Starfield, they took Bras and Hay to the Value of 3l. 10s. which they fold for 5s.

X. From Owen Thomas, they took an Horse worth 40s. for a Fine of 5s.

XI. From Evan John, of Llanicbvan, they took Goods worth 1l. 6s. 8d. and fold them for 6s.

XII. From John Husband, of Narbeth, they took all his Corn and Hay to the Value of 25l. And at another Time Cattle worth 1l. 9s.

XIII. From Margaret Philippin Widow, Cattle worth 9l. 6s.

XIV. From Rees John Thomas, they took two Cows worth 4l.

XV. From Lewis Harry, a Cow worth 1l. 15s.

XVI. From Thomas Davis, his Bed-clothes worth 14s.

XVII. From Leak Richards, David Evan, and Henry Lewis, Goods worth 1l. 2s.

XVIII. From Evan Protherah, of Narbeth, Goods worth 8l. 10s.

XIX. From Littler Thomas, a poor Labourer, for a Fine of 5s. his Bed-clothes worth 15s.

XX. From Edward Price, Cattle worth 8l.

Thee Diftreffes, for Meetings this Year, amounted to 274l. 16s. At Shrewsbury Meeting.

In the Month called May this Year, Friends being in their religious Assembly at Shrewsbury, one Robert Sowtrell, a Cooper, a profane wicked Person, the only Informer there, (for that Office was held so scandalous, that he could not procure, among all the Sons of Belial in the County of Salop, any one that would be a Partner with him in it) came into the Meeting, and went and informed the Mayor, who, with some of his Officers, also came. The Mayor sat down, and asked the Informer, Which was the Preacher? Did not you, said he, tell me that they were preaching? No, replied the Informer, they were not. The Mayor then ordered the Friends Names to be taken, and demanded 5s. of each of them, which they refusing to pay, he let a Confable with some others to guard the Door, and went Home again. Some Time after he sent for four of the Men, to whom he tendered the Oath of Allegiance, and committed them to Prison. Then he fixed the Fines of the rest, which were levied by Diftrefs as follows, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anne Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Mansell</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Trattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Millington</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Lewis</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Housdon</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Moore</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Paine</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen Roberts</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humphrey Overton</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Overton</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantine Overton</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Pe yer</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 11 9 8

Vol. I. 9 E
A Collection of the Sufferings

WALES.

1670.

The next Week, another Meeting being held in the same Place, the Informer came again, and then went to the Mayor and Town-Clerk, who found the Assembly sitting in Silence. The Mayor being asked, sat down, but soon became impatient, and bid them preach: At length, one of them speaking some Words, he ordered their Names to be taken, and fined them, and a few Days after Distresses were made, by which were taken,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distresses.</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Goods worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anne Hall</td>
<td>0 17 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Trattles</td>
<td>0 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Pain</td>
<td>2 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conkantine Overton</td>
<td>4 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Mannell</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sarah Moore</td>
<td>1 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Owen Roberts</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 5 0

On the 19th of the Month called July, the Friends being kept out of their Meeting-house, met in the Street, when a Woman prayed, and exhorted the People to fear the Lord, and to turn from the Evil of their Ways. The Informer pulled her down by Violence, and a Serjeant took her into Custody: In the Evening, being had before the Mayor, she and others were fined, and Distresses were made on the Goods of her and Thomas Mannell, to the Amount of 11 10s.

The Informer was now become so hardned, that he threatened, if it were in his Power, he would prosecute the Quakers to Death, adding, that if he should live to the Age of Methuselah, he would continue to be the Quakers' Tormentor. But it pleased God to stop the Violence of his Procedure, by visiting him with a sore Sicknec near unto Death, by which he was debilitated, and brought so low, that the Meetings were not much disturbed by him afterward.

At the Affairs in the last Year, John Swinford, Robert Baker, William Taffler, and John Baker, were committed to Prison by Judge Twifden for their Non-conformity to the National Worship. And in this Year Conkantine Overton and John Millington were fined for opening their Shops on the Day called Christmas-day, and the former had Goods taken from him to the Value of 11 5 0, and the latter of 22 5 0. It was remarked, that Adam Holland, the Warden, one of those who made Distresses on the said Conkantine, was afterward troubled in Mind, that he could not rest till he had returned him his Goods again, saying, that it was a greater Burden to him to keep them, than it was for Conkantine to lose them.

Elliner Ellis, a poor Woman, partly supported by the Charity of her Friends, for frequenting religious Meetings, had her Bed-clothes, Apron, Knitting-work, and some Books, taken away by Distresses.

Peculiar was the Case of William Davis, of Talgarth, and Philip Williams, who were imprisoned on a Prosecution for having buried their Dead in a Burying-ground which their Friends had purchased, and made Use of for that Purpose. One Lewis Morgan, the King's Attorney, who dwelt near the Burying-ground, was active in prosecuting them, and threatened to have the Dead Bodies, which had been interred, taken up again.

In this Year John Brown was committed to Prison by the Justices of the Affizze at Cardiffs, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

ANNO 1671. Henry Lewis, of Redstone, for 25 5 demanded of him for Tithes, had his Goods taken away to the Value of 5 0.

In this and the two next preceding Years, Lewis David, of Llandeilo, had Goods taken from him for Tithes, to the Value of 11 5 0, 8 0. And for the same Cause were taken from Lewis James, of Langobian, much Corn and other Goods.
Chap. 35. of the People called QUAKERS.

In Glamorganshire, John Bowen was imprisoned eight Months on an Execution for Tithe, which had been illegally obtained. But when some of his Relations seemed determined to have a Re-hearing of his Cause, the Priest, his Prosecutor, being sensible of the Injustice done him, came to the Prison, and by a Release in Writing, discharged him.

ANNO 1672. In this Year, by King Charles the Second his Letters Patent, were disfranchised

Out of Monmouth Goal, Anthony Ridley and Lewis Thomas.

Out of Carmarthen Castle, James Pilton, who had lain in close Confinement there ten Years under Sentence of Premature.


Out of the Common Goal for the County of Salop, Owen Roberts, Samuel Everett, Ralph Alcott, Thomas Overton, John Houlston, Richard Lovews, John Simpson, Joseph Fletcher, and Richard Hoogen, who had been there about seven Years, being taken at one of their religious Meetings: Also William Payne, who had been there near six Years, and James Farmer, who had been there imprisoned above five Years.

ANNO 1673. For being at a religious Assembly in the Parish of Brosgely in the County of Salop, were taken

From Roger Andrews, Cloth, Serge, Silk, and other Goods, 2

Thomas Hughes, Houshold Goods worth

Anne Hemlock Widow, Pewter and Bras worth

51 4 0

In or about this Year, Edward Griffith, for 5s. demanded for Tithes, had Goods taken from him worth 40s.

Henry Lewis had several Cart-loads of Corn taken from him by the Servants of Michael Owen, Priest of Narbeth, so that he was obliged to buy much Corn for the Use of his Family, whose necessary Provender had been taken away under Pretence for Tithes.

Cadwallader Thomas, for 3s. demanded for Tithes, had Goods taken from him worth 30s. and Hugh Griffith, for a Demand of 2s. Goods worth 20s.

ANNO 1674. On the 3d of the Month called May, John David, Robert David, Robert Owen, Cadwallader Thomas, and Hugh Roberts, were taken by the Sheriff with a Proces and committed to Dolgelly Goal, being indicted at Seffions some Time before for their Abstention from the National Worship.

On the 7th of the Month called March, toward the Clofe of this Year, David Maurice, of Pen-ybont in Denbighshire, being in Commision of the Peace for the County of Montgomery, came with fourteen or fifteen Persons, most of them armed, to an House called Cloddiain Cochlin, within the Corporation of Peole, where a small Number of Friends were met together in Silence. He required them to depart, but one of them, Thomas Lloyd, defiring him to stay a little, he and his Company sat down, and the said Thomas Lloyd spake to them concerning the Nature of true Religion and Worship: Whereupon the said Justice fined him 20l. for preaching, and several others for being at the said Meeting. Shortly after, he inflicted Warrants for Ditrefs, some of which were executed by his Clerk, and others of his Servants, and by Virtue thereof, were taken from Thomas Lloyd, four Cows and a Mare worth about 16l. And from Thomas Lewis, at whose House the Meeting was, six Cows, two Oxen, and two Heifers. The said Justice's Clerk also took without Warrant, from Charles Lloyd and Thomas Lewis, each of them an Horse. Alto the Officers of the Parish of Myrdd, took from Charles Lloyd, of Dolobryn, by Warrant from the...
A Collection of the Sufferings

Wales

1674.

...the lad David Maurice, ten young Beasts. For being at the said Meeting, David Jones, of Branwyth, had taken from him a Brass Pan, and for the pretended Poverty of others, three Cows and an Ox.

In this Year Lewis David, of Llandery, had taken from him by the Servants of Evan Harris, Tithe-farmer, and Nicholas Roberts, Priest, about a fifth Part of all his Corn. Also Evan Protherob, for Tithes of 20l. Value, had taken from him three Cart-loads of Hay and Corn.

ANNO 1675. Jane Simons, of Punchefon, had a Lamb taken from her for Tithes; and Joseph Griffith, for 8s. demanded for Tithes, had an Horie taken from him worth 30l. Also John Burgh, Maurice Cole, Lewis David, Henry Lewis, and William Jenkins, were Sufferers this Year for Tithes.

Thomas Hammond, of the Parish of Montgomery, was committed to the County Gaol by a Warrant from two Justices, on the Statute of 27 Hen. 8. after a Prosecution in the Court of the Bishop of Hereford, for Tithes of a trifling Value, at the Suit of Edward Herbert, Baron of Cherbury, and Roger Jones, Priest of Berrie and Montgomery. The Prisoner being sick, made divers Applications to his Pharmacists, but could obtain no Liberty till Death released him on the 26th of the Month called January this Year, leaving behind him a Widow and four Children. During his Confinement he was not so much as once permitted to go and visit his Family.

For being at religious Meetings in the Town of Bala, were taken from John David, two Yoke of Oxen, five Kine, a Mare, and a Saddle, worth 30l., and from Edward Price, Goods worth 15l.

In this Year Edward Lord, of Hereford-Wells, for refusing to take the Oath of a Bayliff, was fined 5l. and had taken from him a Silver Tankard, Cloath, and other Things worth about 11l.

For Absence from the National Worship were taken by Distress from John Burge, Henry Lewis, and Evan Protherob, Goods worth 11l. 15s. And for the Same Cause Owen Roberts, of Slate, and Anne his Wife, and Thomas Oliver, of Conover, were committed to Prison by a Writ de Excommunicato capitando.

Robert Richard, a poor Labourer, of the Parish of Stewins in Merionethshire, at the Complaint of Owen Edwards, Priest of that Place, was committed to the County Goal by William Salibury, a Justice of the Peace, for being absent twelve Days from his Parish-Church.

ANNO 1676. Cadwallader Thomas, Rowland Ellis, Lewis Robert, Hugh Robert, Owen Rice, Edward Rice, Griffith Job, Gomer David, and Elizabeth Williams, were imprisoned on an Indictment for not returning to their Parish-Church, and at the Alizes, held the 6th of the Month called August, at Bala in Merionethshire, were brought before Kenrick Eyton and Thomas Wallesi, Judges, who tendered them the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, which they refusing to take, the Judges in open Court declared, that In case they did refuse the Oaths a second Time, they should be proceeded against as Traitors, the Men to be hanged and quartered, and the Women to be burned. On the 11th of September, the Oaths were again tendered them, and being again refused, though they made a solemn Declaration of their Allegiance to the King, and Abhorrrence of Popery, they were remanded to close Imprisonment, and strictly kept as Felons or Traitors, and during a very great Frost were not allowed the Benefit of a Fire-place: The Gaoler awed by the Threats of one Maurice Jones, a fortnight Parton of Dolgelly, where the Country Goal was, durst not grant them that Favour for fear of being complained of to the Judges. Edward Rice, one of the Prisoners, being above fifty Years of Age, and unable to bear the Severity of the Cold, died on the 17th of December, during the Extremity of the Frost.

Taken by Distress about this Time, for refusing to pay the customary Affirmations toward repairing the Steeple-houses, from Henry Lewis, of Narkeb, a Bible and a Shovel worth 6s. 2d. from Jane Simons, of Punchefon, Iron worth 5l. and from William Thomas, Goods worth 2l. 18s.
Chap. 35. of the People called QUAKERS.

Griffith Roberts and Hugh Rice were imprisoned on a Writ de Excommunicato, at the Suit of Maurice Jones, Priest of Dolgelley. The said Hugh Rice, having in Compassion taken Care of the Children of a deceased Friend of his, was fined by the Parson for a Mortuary, and excommunicated.

ANNO 1677. On the 18th of the Month called July, two Priests, viz. Hugh Wilson, Priest of Trefeglwys, and Isaac Lloyd, Priest of Llanidloes, gave Information of a Meeting at the House of John Jarman at Llanidloes in Montgomeryshire; upon which, the Mayor with Constables came thither, and committed seven of the Assembly to Prison, and fined others, who had their Cattle seized for their Fines, viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Potts</td>
<td>one Cow and six young Beasts worth</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffith Jarman</td>
<td>five young Beasts worth</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Roberts</td>
<td>a Cow worth</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jarman</td>
<td>a Cow worth</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Owen</td>
<td>an Horsie worth</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the 2d of December, John Burnycaut preaching to an Assembly at Ma-buthie in Montgomeryshire, one Oliver Morris, an Informer, came in with Constables, and after making some Disturbance, went out again and seized all the Friends Horses they could find; but that being done without Warrant, they were soon restored to the Owners. Next Day the Informer went to William Pugh, of Mathaven, a Justice of the Peace, who came with him, and meeting John Burnycaut and Thomas Ellis on the Road, cauemed them to go back to an Alehouse, where the Informer and the Justice's Bayliff swore against them for preaching at the said Meeting: Upon which, a Warrant was immediately granted to take away their Horses, Saddles, and Bridles, which was done, and they left to travel on Foot. Burnycaut's Mare, worth about 8l. died in the Polefion of those that took her, about an Hour after. And the other's Horse and Furniture, valued by themselves at about 14l. they kept.

Lewis David, Henry Lewis, and John Burdge, had their Goods disfressed for refusing to pay toward the Charge of Arms and Ammunition for the County Milicia.

ANNO 1678. In this and the next preceding Year, several Persons in Pembrookshire had taken from them for Tithes, Corn, Hay, Lambs, and other Goods, of the several Values following, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lewis David</td>
<td>of Llandevey</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane and Thomas Simonds</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis James</td>
<td>of Langolman</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Thomas</td>
<td>of Llanbadgen</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evan Protherab</td>
<td>of Narbetc</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maurice Coale</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Harris</td>
<td>of Hafest</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Burge of Haverford-West</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Evan</td>
<td>of Llandifilo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Simonds</td>
<td>and John Simonds</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Lewis</td>
<td>of Narbetc</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evan Simons of Herring's-Moot</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauric Llywellin</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Jenkins</td>
<td>of Tenby</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Lawrence</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Harry of</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Thomas of</td>
<td>Haverford-West</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Thomas of</td>
<td>Llanhoddy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward and John</td>
<td>Griffith</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


| John Potts | one Cow and six young Beasts worth | 12 | 10 | 0  |
| Griffith Jarman | five young Beasts worth       | 7  | 10 | 0  |
| John Roberts | a Cow worth            | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| John Jarman | a Cow worth            | 2  | 10 | 0  |
| David Owen | an Horsie worth        | 2  | 0  | 0  |

Horses seized.

Distresses for Fines.

Distresses for the Militia, and for Tithes.
In these two last Years also, were taken for Abstinence from the National Worship,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lewis David, of Llandevey</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Owen, of Spittle</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evan Simon, of Hering's-Moat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James James, Maurice Coale, and Richard Hay</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard White, George Lewis, and John Lewis</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Sywell, John Harris, and Evan Thomas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evan John, William Thomas, and William Hillay</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Willis, of Regeinall</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Laurence, of Penobston</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNO 1679. Evan David, John Evans, and John Lloyd, were committed to Carmarthen Gaflle for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, as appears by the following Mittimus, viz.

"CARMARTHEN f/s.

To the Sheriff of the said County of Carmarthen, and to the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at the Gaflle, and to their Deputy and Deputies there.

W HEREAS the Persons that stand hereby convicted by the Names of Evan David, of the Parish of Newchurch in the County of Radnor, Yoman, John Evans, of the Parish of Nantmill in the said County of Radnor, Carpenter, and John Lloyd, of the Parish of Tiffers in the County of Radnor, Glover, being apprehended as Strangers and Vagabonds, and not only found without Pass or Testimonial, but justly suspected to be Persons disaffected to the present Government of this Realm, and to the Protestant Religion as it is by Law established, and being by the Conftables of Llandevey brought before us, whose Names are subscribed, being Jurispracies of the Peace of the said County; and the said Evan David, John Evans, and John Lloyd, being not able to give any good Account of themselves, and contemptuously refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, being lawfully tended according to an Act of Parliament in the third Year of King James, in that Cafe made and provided: These are therefore, in Pursuance of the said Act, and in the King's Majesty's Name, to will and command you to receive into your Goal the Bodies of Evan David, John Evans, and John Lloyd, and them to keep in safe Manner until they shall be released by the Course of his said Majesty's Laws: Hereof fail you not, as you will answer the Contrary at your Perils. Given under our Hands and Seals the 10th Day of June 1679.

"THOMAS GWYNNE,
"ROGER MANWARING."

Thus were honest and reputable Persons, whose Habitations were well known, prosecuted under a Pretence of being Strangers and Vagabonds, a fictitious Caufe, merely, to give a Colour for their being apprehended and carried before the Justices, who, though they knew the Men and their Conversation, and that they were perfectly peaceable and honest, took Occasion, from their known Principle, against all Swearing, to enquire them with the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, which latter Oath they seldom tended to those who themselves well knew to be either Papift or Popishly affected. So that by an apparent
of the People called QUAKERS.

apparent Partiality and Perversion of Justice, the Innocent suffered hard and unjust Imprisonments, while the Guilty escaped altogether free and unquestioned.

ANNO 1683. On the 29th of the Month called February, the Friends of Radnorshire being assembl'd at one of their Monthly-Meetings for Church-Affairs in the Parish of Llandegley, John Davies, High-Sheriff of the County, with James Price, his Deputy, came into the House when one of them was kneeling at Prayer. The Deputy and a Constable charged them all in the King's Name to go with them, and forbore laying Hands on them till the Conclusion of their Meeting; and then the High-Sheriff swore many Oaths, that they should go with him: But it not appearing that he had any Warrant, one of the Friends questioned his Authority: This made him angry, and he took the Petition and pulled him out by the Arm, and the Constables and Officers forced him with the reft to a neighbouring Alehouse, where they flut them up in a Room, and let a Guard on them. In the mean Time the High-Sheriff rode three Miles to fetch Edward Davies, a Justice of the Peace, his Kinsman, to his Affilitation. Being returned, they examined them of their Names and Habitations, and told them, There was a Process against them, and so continued them fitting up all Night with a Guard in very cold Weather, and early next Morning the Sheriff sent seven of them several Miles over the bleak Hills to Prison, namely, John Lloyd, Hugh Lloyd, Edward Jones, Roger Hughes, Henry Cleaton, Anne Cleaton, Mary Cleaton, and Amy Philips. Two others of them, Nathan Woodliiff and Owen Humphry, were by Warrant next Morning carried before the said Edward Davies, to answer such Things as should be objected against them. But he not well knowing how to proceed, ordered them to continue in the Constable's Custody, and to be brought again before him at Knighton about a Week after; when Samuel Pocel, another Justice, being with him, they fined Owen Humphry 20l. as a Preacher, for praying at the Meeting: And at the same Time committed them both to Prison for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance. At the next Sittings the Oath was tendered to the other seven also, and all of them were remanded to Prison.

ANNO 1684. In the Month called May, Peter Price had been a Prisoner above three Years, at the Suit of Robert Lucy, Improvisor, on a Judgment out of the Court of Great Sessions against him for not paying Tithes: He continued Prisoner above three Years after, being eighty Six Years of Age.

In the last mentioned Month also, John Watson, Robert Watson, and David John Phillips, had been imprisoned a Year and three Quarters in Prestwich Goal, on Writs de Excommunicato capiendo.

About the same Time Robert Cornock, Rice Harris, Thomas William, Thomas Kent, Henry Evan, Thomas David, Griffith Morgan, Richard White, James Lewis, and Elizabeth Hewel, were committed to Prison at Chesterford-Well, for Absence from the National Worship: And on the 14th of the Month called July, for the same Cause Evan Bowen, John Hawel, Ithael Griffith, and John Hillman, were committed to the same Prison: Where they were also imprisoned on Sessions Proces, William Owen, Maurice Owen, Francis Symonds and Philip Price: As were also upon Writs de Excommunicato capiendo, Henry Cleaton, David Williams and John Lewis.

In Cardiganshire, William Lloyd, Evan David, and John Rhyberth, were committed to Tregaron Goal, on Process for Absence from the National Worship, and were kept close Prisoners there by the Space of twelve Weeks. For the fame Cause also, William Lloyd and Evan William were imprisoned seven Days at Llandeilo.

Evan Morris, upon an Information of a Meeting at his House, was taken up by Warrant from Hugh Bedarda, a Justice of the Peace, and carried to Carnarvon Goal, and there detained till the next General Quarter Sessions, at which the Oath of Allegiance was tendered him, and he, for refusing to take it, was committed to Prison.
WALES. 1684.

Humphry Williams was Prisoner in Carmarthen Goal about a Year, for Ab
defence from the National Worship, and Thomas Griffith about three Months for
the same Cause.

In Denbighshire, Thomas Owen, chosen to the Office of a Constable, and
refusing to Swear on that Occasion, had also the Oath of Allegiance tendred
to him, and thereupon was committed to Prison.

For refusing to contribute toward the Charges of the Militia, several Diff
treses were made, by which were taken

From David Hitchins, of Tenby, Goods worth
William Jenkins, of the same
John Burgess, of Haverford-West
Arthur Beven, to the Value of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taken this Year for Tithes, in Corn, Hay, Wool, Lambs, &c. in the
County of Pembroke,

and for Tithes. From George Lewis, of Llandeilo Parish, to the Value of
Lewis Davie, of Llandeby Parish
Thomas Griffith, of Llangkefan Parish
Lewis James, of Langismain Parish
Thomas Simon, of Pinchington Parish
Hugh Simonds and John Simonds
William Jenkins, of the Town of Tenby
Edward Lord, of Rudbaron Parish
James James, of Wifden Parish
William Owen, of Spibill Parish
Richard Hay, of Tinfflot Parish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Carmarthenshire,

From Francis Howell,
James Thomas, of Llanboydy Parish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNO 1685. That the Reader may be enabled to form a just Idea of
that meek, patient, and Christian Spirit, with which this suffering People were
endured, we shall next transcribe

"A LETTER from the Yearly-Meeting in Wales, to the
"Yearly-Meeting at London.

"Dear Friends and Brethren,

"We greatly salute you with the Salutation of Life and Salvation, which
"at this Time the Lord hath visited us withal, and hath manifested his
"Life and Power unto us, and among us, to the great Comfort and Satisfaction of our Souls, who are made living Wtnesses of his Mercies and
"Goodness that endures from Generation to Generation, and unto us who are
"gathered by his powerful Arm of Salvation it is revealed in this latter Age of
"the World; Blessed and Praised be his Holy Name for ever, for he hath
"not left himself without a Witness in all Ages and Generations; and we
"with you that are called in this latter Age, to bear Witness to his Great
"Name and Blessed Truth, let us bear it patiently, faithfully, and truly, in
"this our Generation, that those that are yet unborn may see and know that
"we
we are a People gathered and chosen by the Lord to place his Name and Fear in; and that in the pure Fear of the Living God, we all may dwell together in Love and Unity, out of all Variance and Discord of what Nature ever, that they may know that we are his Disciples, and Followers of the Lamb Christ Jesus, who is our Teacher and Instructor: God grant that we may all more and more learn of him, and be as so many Caleb's and Joshua's, that may follow him fully and faithfully in these trying Days, which are come to try the Sons and Daughters of Men, and to shake the sandy Foundations of the hypocritical Generation, that are not built upon that Foundation, that our God hath laid already, which Foundation standeth sure. They that keep upon this Foundation, they will stand in these trying Days, though the Winds blow, and the Storms rise, and the Floods beat, the God of Jacob hath ordained this Building to stand, the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against it. Blessed for ever be the Name of our God, that he hath made us acquainted with this Foundation, and preserves his People upon it.

"Dear Friends and Brethren, we are sensible of your Love, Care, Labour, and Service for the Lord's Truth and People: Our Prayers are to the God of Heaven, that he may more and more give you Wisdom, Strength, and Courage to go through all your Undertakings: Your Care hath been great: Your Service is acceptable and good to many. The Lord reward you in your own Booms. Thee may acquaint you that we are all well, and the Lord's Presence is among us: His Truth is dear to us: Our God gives Acceptance with himself and Neighbours: They be flow to lay violent Hands upon us: We are in Love and Unity together, condescending one to another in Love: Dark and foul Spirits are shut out from among us. For thes his great Mercies, we, in Humility of our Minds, return Thanks, Praifes, Honour, and Glory to his Great Name, who is worthy of it from us and all his People, now and for ever.

"Signed on Behalf of the said Yearly-Meeting,

By William Humphreys."

From the Year 1687 to 1690. Taken for Tithes in Corn, Hay, Lambs, Wool, and other Things,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lewis David</td>
<td>Llandeby Parish</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis James</td>
<td>Llandolman Parish</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Simon</td>
<td>Pencoedan Parish</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Lewis</td>
<td>Llandissili Parish</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Griffith</td>
<td>Llangheven</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evan Bowen</td>
<td>Prendergraff</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Ruddereb</td>
<td>of Killycumb</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan John</td>
<td>and Elizabeth John</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Robins</td>
<td>and Griffith Jones</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan Thomas</td>
<td>of Swanse</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Owen</td>
<td>Llandeur Postal Parish</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humphry Owen</td>
<td>Llanglywist</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Owen</td>
<td>Delegelly</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowland Ellis</td>
<td>of the same</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowland Owen</td>
<td>of the same</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Rice</td>
<td>Llandeby Parish</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Poyer</td>
<td>of Robeston Parish</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Lloyd</td>
<td>Prendergraff Parish</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen Humphry</td>
<td>and Pierce Morris</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evan Edwards</td>
<td>of Lanyman</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account of Tithes of Corn, &c.

Vol. I. 9 G  Carr. over 100 18 8
CHAP. XXXVI.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Anno 1656.

We begin our Relation of Sufferings in this Country with an Act of Oppression, exercised by an opulent Landlord on a poor Widow, his Tenant. This Widow, whose Name was Meeke, had for some Time professed the Principle of the Quakers, for which Cause only, her Landlord, Walter Chetwind, of Grinton, Esq; had arbitrarily thrust her and her Children out of her House, throwing her Goods into the Street, and when she inquired on his Father'sPromise to her of living there as long as she pleased, paying the Rent, which he punctually did, he replied, You were not a Quaker when my Father made that Promise: And though she had been at the Charge of ploughing the Land, he forbade her fowing it, saying, that if she sowed, he would reap. Thus he, though a professed Protestant, put in Practice one of the worst Tenets of Popery, viz. That Faith is not to be kept with Hereticks.

ANNO 1657. George Wyatt, of Brelas, for 5l. 10s. demanded for Tithes, had Goods taken from him worth 11l. 18s. 6d.

ANNO 1658. Edward Corbett, for a Demand of 3l. for Tithes, had his Goods taken by Distraint to the Value of 6l. 9s. 4d. And William Burroughs the Younger, of Gadon, for 5l. 19s. 1d. demanded for Tithes, suffered a Seizure of his Goods to the Value of 12l. 15s.

Samuel Smith, a poor Tenant of Sir Peter Wensworth, who had promised him, that He should occupy his Tenement and Land at 8l. per Annum Rent during his Life, which the poor Man depending on, had laid out much Money upon the Premises, was suddenly and violently dispossett of all by his said Landlord, who gave no other Reason for his so doing, than that He had affronted the Minifters, and kept Meetings at his House, adding, that He would see all the Quakers hanged, before they should meet in any House of his. Thus the Fury of an ignorant Zeal, transported him beyond the Bounds either of Reason, Justice, or Humanity.

ANNO 1659. William Heath, of Birmingham, for Demands of 6l. 8s. 10d. for Tithes, had Goods taken from him worth 7l. Also Samuel Smith had several
several Fleece of Wool taken from him by the Servants of the Priet of Walsham, without producing any Order or Warrant for so doing.

Thomas Palmer, William Mans, and Richard Mills, were fullest into the Exchequer, at the Suit of John Dyke, a Priet, (who for his vicious Life had been formerly ejected) for Tithes valued at 14 s. pretended to be due to the said Priet, and they appeared accordingly, but refusing to swear to their Answier, were imprisoned for Contempt in a low Dungeon at Warwick, twenty Steps deep, where the said Robert Palmer lay ten Months, and the said Mans nine Months.

Robert Hackly, of Grindon, for refusing to pay Tithes to Gregory Kent, Priet of that Place, had his Goods and Chattels seized by Bailiffs, and his Perfon imprisoned about nine Months.

It happened in this Year, that William Davisberry being in a Meeting at the Houfe of William Reynolds, a Conftable came with a rude Multitude armed with Swords and Staves, who pulled the Friends out of the Houfe, and beat and abused some of them; they also brake the Windows of the Houfe in the Conftable's Presence. The like Treatment the Friends met with when religiously assembled in the Houfe of William Bayley.

In this Year also, Richard Wilson, of Colehill, was sent to Prifon by Justice Hopkins for calling the Ministers Priests, an Appellation to which their Practice of taking Tithes and Offerings from the People did juicily intimate them. In the fame Year John Ludford, of Harley, was fined 10 s. for refusing to Sware at the Manor Court of Kingsbury, and in the Beginning of the next Year he was again fined 40 s. for the like Offence at the fame Place.

ANNO 1660. On the 17th of the Month called August, John Carkitt, Edward Carkitt, and Edward Walker, were taken from their Work in Harwell, at the Suit of William Wyatt, of Oxen-brayle, an Impropriator, for Tithes, and committed to the County Goal at Warwick, where they were kept the firft two Nights in a Dungeon twenty Steps under Ground. On the 7th of November, George Wyatt, of Brayley, was committed to the fame Prifon, at the Suit of the fame Impropriator.

On the 9th of December, Humphry Beeken, Richard Woodward, and John Tombs, were forcibly dragged out of the Meeting at Alcister, and carried before Justice Lee, who abused them both by Words and Blows, and not admitting them to speak in their juit Defence, committed them to Prifon, where the cruel Goaler put them in Irons, and shut them up in the Dungeon among Felons. Then they were kept clofe Prifoners from one Affiz to another, and never brought to any legal Trial. On the 16th of the same Month Edward Bourne, taken by a Captain and Horde of Men at a Meeting at Eastington, was committed to the fame Dungeon, and there laid in Irons.

ANNO 1661. In the Month called May, William Mans, of Radway, was committed to the County Goal, at the Suit of the Priet of that Parish, who had for several Years taken away more than Half the Corn growing on his Land under Pretence of Tithes. And in the Month called July, John Humphries, of Halford, was committed to the fame Prifon for Tithes, at the Suit of George Granger, Priet. About the fame Time also, William Lucas, of Lambett, was imprisoned at the Suit of John Brent, Priet of Eastington, for small Tithes, viz. Lambs, Wool, Pigs, &c. and was detained in Prifon about eleven Years.

On the 28th of September this Year, Thomas Goodaire preaching in a Meeting at Upper-Eastington, was carried before one of the Deputy-Lieutenants, who tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing to Sware sent him to Warwick Goal, and with him one Thomas Cooke, who, in Love to Goodaire, voluntarily accompanied him from the Meeting to see the Illuc of his Examination. At the next Quarter Sessions the Oath was again tendered to them both, and they were sent back to Prifon as under Sentence of Premunrie, though never legally convicted by any Jury. When they had been long in Prifon, they represented to some of the perfeuating Justices the Hardship of their Cafe, and
and that there was a just judge in Heaven, who beheld their innocent Cause, To which Representation they received the following prophane and derisive Answer, viz. We shall exercise the Power we have on Earth against you, and when you shall come to Heaven, you may take your Turn to exercise your Power there. So they also continued Prisoners about eleven Years.

On the 14th of October, Samuel Hatton, William Hilkington, Elizabeth Kitchen, and William Ward, were taken at a Meeting, and ordered to be whipt as Vagrants, though their Habitations were well known not to be far off: Two others, Simon Horn and William Jakeman, being Townsmen, and taken at the same Meeting, were committed to Prison.

Richard Field, Thomas Field, William Part, Henry Jackson, William Descherry, William Bawington, Paul Newman, John Carpenter, James Wagstaff, William Lucas, and Mary Cooper, were taken from their Houses and Employments, and some of them from an Inn, (where their giving Thanks before Supper, was called preaching at a Conventicle) and committed to Prison. After some Time of Confinement they were sent for to a Justice at an Inn, who, for their refusing to Swear, sent them to Prison as under Sentence of Premunire, and there they lay above ten Years, though never legally tried or convicted. We find also imprisoned, for meeting together for the Exercise of religious Worship, the several Perions following, viz. Samuel Griffeld, Simon Cartwright, George Harris, George Adams, Edward Whatcott, William Cockbill, Edward Whethead, Thomas Wincott, Matthew Kent, Adam Gibbs, Thomas Whitehead, Joseph Cockbill, Nathaniel Newton, and Gabriel Simmons. Some Time before this, Thomas Rawlinson travelling on the Highway between Tamworth and Coventry, was apprehended by one John Milhury, of Coventry, who took him an Horse, and a Mare, and twenty Shillings in Money, and then carried him before the Magistrates of Coventry, who, because he refused to Swear, sent him to Prison. For the same Cause also, the same Magistrates committed to Prison Richard Cubban, Thomas Chadock, Anthony Bickley, and Thomas Saffold, who were travelling toward London: Alto Robert Meeke, Walter Newton, John Baldwin, William Baldwin, John Mardock, and John Heaceh, who were taken from their own Houses, John Moore as he was going to Market, and Thomas Pryole coming from thence.

Several of the Meetings in this County, as at Long-Camton, Radway, Colefield, and Badgely, were broken up by armed Men, who took away all the Perions they found there, and carried them to the Justices, by whom they were sent in great Numbers to Prison, so that there was at one Time in the Common Goal at Warwick, about one Hundred and forty of this People, fifty nine of whom were put together in a dark close Hole or Dungeon under Ground, where they had not Room to lie down one by another; and being constrained to eate their Bodies in the same Place, the Stench became exceedingly offensive, by which, and for want of Necessaries, which were not suffered to be brought them, several of their Healths were much impaired. One of them, Stephen Potter, being extremely weak, his Wife, being a poor lame Woman, and her Sifer, coming to the Prison to visit him, were taken and sent to the House of Correction, and there whipt; nor were the other Prisoners Friends and Relations suffered either to visit or administer to them: For attempting which, Prudence Gamble was sent to Prison; as was Mary Page, Wife of William Page, of Wellingham in Northampontshire, who after two Years Imprisonment died.

On the 18th of October, Dorothy Lucas Widow, of Upper-Eattington, above sixty Years of Age, was arrested at the Suit of one Underhill, Renter of Tithes under William Gibbon, Impropritor, and committed to Prison: A Narrative of her Sufferings is here subjunct. After fifteen Weeks Confinement in this County she was removed to the Fleet in London: While she lay there, an Execution was fixed out against her, and on the 7th of the Month called May 1663, the Prosector took away three Mares, a fucking Colt, one Stonehorle, and a Gelling, with four Pair of Geers, worth at least 45s, all for one
one Year's Tithe of 8l. Value: And on the 18th of December following, her Son being at Market at Stratford upon Avon, and having with him two Geldings, one Mare, and two Quarters of barley, the Professor feiz'd them all, with the Horses Accoutrements, to the Value of 18l. and upwards, for the Tithe of that Year, being as before but of 8l. Value. In the Year 1663, Gibbon, her Professor, encro'd her Land in Time of Harveft, and took away her Corn at his Pleasure, in some Places Half of it: He also took an Horse worth 4l. and at his Departure said, He must have more, for that would only pay Charges. The like exorbitant Seizures he also made in the Year 1664 and 1665.

On the 30th of the Month called January 1661, John Crockall was arrested at the Suit of several Tithe-farmers, who kept him in Warwick Goal eighteen Months, and while he was Prisoner cauf'd some of his Corn to be taken off the Land for their Ufe.

About the fame Time, the following Persons, upon Prosecutions in the Ecclefsial Court for Tithes, were excommunicated, and by Writs de Excommunicato capiendo committed to Prison, viz. Abraham Jordan, Richard Summerland, Edward Clifton, Edward Young, William Jakeman, Thomas Fincher, and Peter Buckfon, the laft of whom, after two Years Confinement, died a Prisoner.

ANNO 1665. On the 16th of October, Robert Field, of Upper-Eatington, above ninety three Years of Age, was arrested for Tithes by one Gibbon, an Impropriator, and Underhill, his Tithe-Renter: The old Man, unable either to walk or ride, was drawn in a Dung-Cart to the County Goal at Warwick. The Professor's Claim was for two Years Tithe of Land but of 1l. per Annum Rent. While the poor Man lay in Goal the Prosecutors feiz'd some of his Corn in the Field, and two Stone-horses, worth 13l. which they found at an Inn: And in the following Year they took from him three Mares. So that this ancient Manuffered by Los of his Effects abundantly more than the Value of the Tithe's claimed, beside the cruel Imprisonment of his Person, which was aggravat'd by the Abfence of his two Sons, who had been taken from him, and imprifon'd as before mentioned, at a Time when he was unable to go out of Doors, and had no other Servant or Affiliant.

Richard Lucas, of Eatington, for 6d. demanded for Tithes, was prosecuted in the Ecclefsial Court, at the Suit of John Brent, Priest, excommunicated, and committed to Warwick Goal, where he was kept Prisoner many Years.

About this Time also, William Harris was imprifon'd on a Writ de Excommunicato capiendo for a pretended Contempt of the Ecclefsial Court.

ANNO 1664. On the 7th of the Month called May, Henry Roe of Dallington, Daniel Roe of Willton-Mill, Thomas Lenell of Willton, Richard Gill of Whilton, and Edward Baffet of Deventry, all in the County of Northampton, having been at Warwick to visit their Friends there, returning homeward, were met on the Road by Sir John Knibbly, a Justice of the Peace, who took from them several Goods, which were their Property, affigning no Caufe for his doing, but that they were Quakers: He brought them back to Warwick, tendred them the Oath of Allegiance, and for refusing it sent them to Prison, where they remained above a Month.

About this Time the following Persons were prosecuted in the Bishop's Court, and molt of them excommunicated, viz.


William Lucas, of Eatington, had his Goods taken by Distrefs for a Fine for being abfent from his Parish-Church, at a Time when it was impoffible for him

Vol. I.
to be there, being kept close Prisoner by the Priest of the same Parish for
Tithes.
Old Robert Field, of Easington, aged above ninety three; had also his Goods
taken by Distreets for not going to his Parish-Church, though it was well known
he was at that Time unable to go one Step out of Doors.

Walter Newton and Nathanael Newton were indicted at a Quarter Sessions,
and had an Attachment granted against them for Absence from the
Parish-Church.
The Christian Patience, Courage, and Confinacy of the Sufferers about this
Time at Warwick, appears by the following Copy of a Letter written out of the
Dungeon there by Edward Bourne, one of the Prisoners, viz.

"To Sir Charles Lee, with the rest of the Commissioners sitting
"in Warwick.

"Friends!

"I could have wished we had had more Liberty to speak for our selves
before you, that so you might more fully have understood us as to our
Practice and Principles, and our Grounds and Reasons wherefore we may
not Swear, by which I am persuaded you might have received much Satis-
faction as to the Thing before mentioned, but the Keeper was forward in
interrupting us, and sending us back into the Dungeon, but whether he
had received any such Order from you, before we came into your Presence,
I shall leave the Thing, wishing well unto you and him, which will be by
your turning unto the Light of Christ in your Consciences, and taking Head
thereunto, that it may lead you into all Truth, that so your Souls may be
saved from the Evil to come. Now in regard our Time was short when
we were with you, that we had not the Liberty to clear Things before you,
I was free to write something in Answer to what was objected, when
it was demanded, Whether we could Swear? I answered, I dare not
Swear, because Christ forbad it, who said, Swear not at all. It was objected,
Not in your Communication, which is an Addition to the Words of Christ,
who said, Swear not at all. Now before Christ came, frivolous Oaths were
not admitted of, but they were to Swear in Righteousness and Truth, and
were to perform their Oaths unto the Lord; but faith Christ, I say, Swear
not at all. So now he is come whom Moses prophesied of, who is the End
of the Prophets, of whom John bare Witness, that Great Prophet Christ
Jesus, who is the Light and Life of Man, and who shall come on us, and cut
off from among the People, and his faith, Swear not at all. And though it
was objected, that the Apostle said to the Hebrews, An Oath among Men is
to them an End of all Strife. I answer, The Apostle did not bring that to
make void the Command of Christ, who said, Swear not at all; but the
Apostle brought that as a Comparison to shew what an Oath among Men
was to signify: But who come to learn of Christ, comes to the End of
Oaths, the End of Strife, the End of Contention, where Glory unto God on
high is given, and on Earth, Peace and Goodwill among Men followeth. And
so you may take Notice, that what we do, we do it not in any Contempt
of the King, or you that govern under him, but in Obedience to the Lord
our God, with whom we have great Peace in our present Sufferings, blessed
for ever be his holy Name, in whom we trust, and in whom we do believe
that he will deliver us in the Time appointed, unto whom we leave it to
plead our Cause with you, who is Just, Righteous, and Holy altogether,
who will reward every one according to their Works, with whom there is
no Respect of Persons, and so I subscribe my self

"A true Friend unto you, who am a Lover of your immortal Souls,
From the Dungeon in Warwick, the 6th of the Twelfth Month 1666.

"Edward Bourne."

Thus
Thus through Faith and Patience they abode steadfastly obedient to the Precept of Christ, which they were fully perfuaded to contain an express Prohibition of all Swearing; in which Point they held fast the Profession of their Faith without wavering, nor could they be moved by any Sufferings which the Laws of Men were able to inflict, from keeping their Consciences void of Offence toward God in this Respect.

ANNO 1670. In this Year the religious Assemblies of this People were sometimes held in the Houle of Samuel Lucas, of Eastington, which John Clark, Priest of that Parish, pretended himfelf bound in Conscience to oppofe, and accordingly he became an Informer, telling them, that He was obliged in Point of Conscience to prosecute the Law againft them; and when one of them asked him, Whether if the Law had been made to hang them, he would do it? his Answer was, Yes he would. So that in him was verified the Saying of Christ, The Time cometh, that whowefoever killeth you, will think that he doth God good Service. John xvi. 2. This Priest came with an Officer to the Meeting, and took down the Names of the Perfons met, and upon his Information the faid Samuel Lucas was fined 40 l. and for that Fine had taken from him four Cows, Wheat and Peafe, to the Value of 44 l. 10 s. The fame Priest afterward informed again, and caused the faid Samuel to be fined 10 l. for which the Priest himfelf went with the Officers to make Diffrefs, but finding only a blind Horse in the Stable, the Officers would have left him, as little worth, but the Priest ordered them to take him, knock him on the Head, and fell his Skin. For Meeting at the fame Place was taken from William Lucas, of Lantock, Barley worth 2 l. 10 s. At the Time of making this Seizure, Richard Lucas, Brother of the faid William, was Overseer of the Poor, and was required by the Conftable to go with him to diftrain his Brother's Goods, which he refufed to do, for which Retufal he was fined, and had a Cow taken from him worth 40 s. Robert Buller, for Meetings there, suffered by Diffrefs of Goods at several Times, to the Value of 10 l. 8 s. 8 d. Also John Field, of Eastington, had a Cow and Barley taken from him worth 3 l. John Homlins, of Heiford, Goods worth 6 s. And from Adam Gibbs they took an Hat and Shirt worth 7 s. 10 d. John Wilson, for a Fine of 5 s. had his Door broke open, and his Goods feized.

ANNO 1678. In this Year an unufual Intance of Ecclefialitical Oppreffion occurs to our Notice. It happened that one John Marshall, of Ifley died, and by his last Will appointed a Kinman of his of the fame Name, dwelling at Southward in the County of Surry, his Executor, to take Care of his Effects for the Use of his only Child; the faid John Marshall, of Ifley, while living, was excommunicated in the Bishop of Worcester's Court, for not paying 3 l. 6 d. toward the Repairs of the Parish-Church. After his Death, John Moore and William Miles, Wardens of the faid Parish of Ifley, at whole Suit he had been excommunicated, got an Administration out of the Bishop's Court for their pretended Due of 3 l. 6 d. and the Court-Charges, and taking Advantage of the Executor's Absence, feized and carried away a Mare worth 4 l. also two Calves, and as much Hay as was worth 10 l. All which being more than fixty Times their original Demand, they detained from the Executor and Orphan who were juftly intituled thereto by Law.

The END of the FIRST VOLUME.