

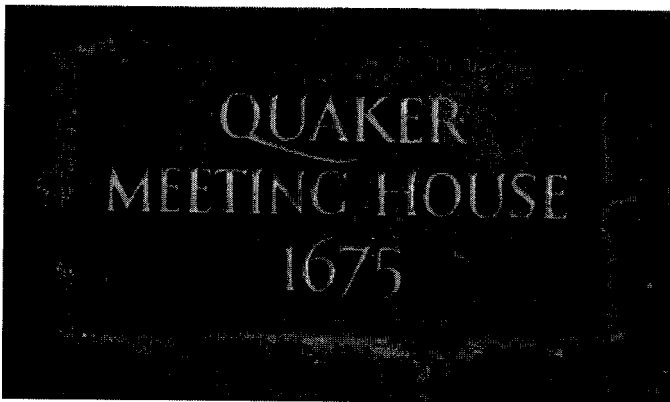
The Quakers Reply manifested to be railing or A pursuance of those by the light of the Scriptures, who through their darke imaginations would evade the Truth; wherein Not only the unsoundness of their principles, but their weakness in maintaining of them is further discovered.

Bray's father, John, despite his so called mental instability, had not only been a firm social friend of Lord Saye, they had served the Parliamentary cause together during the English Civil War. Indeed, soon after the Battle of Edgehill (23rd October 1642) Lord Saye, Nathaniel Fiennes (Saye's second son), John Doyly and Sir William Cobb were all excluded from a pardon granted by King Charles on 3rd November 1642 'to all persons in Oxfordshire who had taken up arms against him'.

So Lord Saye's letter to Bray Doyly started with a heartfelt:

Mr Bray Doyly, you being a sober & discrete Gentleman, and a neighbour of mine, whom in both respects, I had cause to value; It grieved me when I heard that you were wrought upon by these seduced, and seducing people...[sixty-one pages later he finishes up with] I will trouble myself no more with anything they write except to cast it into the fire.

Doyly, nevertheless organized a counter-attack on Lord Saye; he must have been a man of great courage who also held very firm beliefs to have done what he did, bearing in mind his social position and how very important the maintenance of that was in the seventeenth century: for he continued to be active in both local and national Quaker affairs.



To add insult to injury Bray, in 1675, had a Quaker Meeting House built on his own land for which he paid the cost of building. For this he was, again, imprisoned for two months by Sir Thomas Chamberlain, a very minor punishment in the scheme of things.