

Notes and Queries.

WAS WILLIAM PENN A "HALF DUTCHMAN?"—Some new records have come to light contributing to our somewhat meagre knowledge of Sir William Penn's marriage, and his son's maternal ancestry. William Penn's mother, his biographers state, was Margaret Jasper, daughter of John Jasper, merchant, of Rotterdam. "A well-looking, fat, short old Dutchwoman," Pepys characterises her, writing in 1664. The name John Jasper, at least I was so informed by an antiquary, when on a visit to the city in 1900, is not to be found in the records of Rotterdam for the first half of the seventeenth century. If someone, however, would make a thorough and less hasty search of the Rotterdam archives, the results might be more fruitful. At any rate, John Jasper did reside with his wife Marie and family at Ballycase, in County Clare, Ireland, prior to the Great Rebellion of 1641. His daughter, Margaret, was first married, prior to 1641, to Nicasius Vanderscure, of Kilconry and parish of Kilrush, County Clare, Ireland, by the form of the Church of England, with the assistance of Andrew Chaplin, pastor of the Congregation of Sixmilebridge, County Clare (Register of Attestations of the Dutch Reformed Church of Austin Friars, London, 1643). As Margaret Van der Schuren, widow, she was married a second time to Captain William Penn, on June 6th, 1643, in St. Martin's Church, Ludgate, London. Their son, William Penn, Founder of

Pennsylvania, was born October 14th, 1644, and baptized the 23rd instant in All Hallows' Church, Barking, London.

JOHN JASPER,=MARIE
of Ballycase,
Co. Clare, Ire-
land, before
1641.

ANN=CAPTAIN
mar- WILLIAM
ried CRISPIN.
about
1650

(2) CAPTAIN WILLIAM=MARGARET (1) NICASIUS
PENN, married VANDER-
June 6, 1643, St. SCURE, or
Martin's Church, VAN DER
Ludgate, London, SCHUREN,
to Margaret Van of Kilconry
der Schuren, and Parish
widow. of Kilrush,
Co. Clare,
Ireland,
prior to
1641.

WILLIAM PENN,
Founder of Pennsylvania,
born October 14, 1644,
baptized All Hallows
Church, Barking, London.

ALBERT COOK MYERS, "Kent-
mere Lodge," Moylan, Pa.

MINISTERS' GALLERIES.—I have been curious to know how it is that what is known as the Gallery in the construction of our meeting houses came to supplant the pulpit in the ordinary "steeple house." In the northern part of New Jersey is a meeting house, built 150 years ago and now vacant, as it has been for the last 50 years, which has the gallery in the men's end in the usual fashion, while the seats in the women's end are level with the main body of the building. This is somewhat singular, as the equality of the sexes in every respect has been the rule

of the Society.—THADDEUS S. KENDERDINE, Newtown, Bucks Co., Penna.

[As in the earliest years of Quakerism meetings were usually held in private houses, there would be a considerable lapse of time between attendance at steeple-houses and at Friends' meeting houses. The gallery was probably not so much an adaptation of the pulpit, as a necessity arising from the requirements of the Quaker ministry. In Beck & Ball's *London Friends' Meetings* there are interesting references to the construction of meeting houses, e.g., "In 1678 complaint is made of young men crowding upon women Friends under the gallery,"—"1706, Women Friends are much straitened for a conveniency in standing when they have something to declare,"—"There being an inconvenience from the public women's seats being placed under the men's gallery, their backs being towards the men, so that a man and a woman sometimes stand up together to speak." See pp. 125, 193, 218, 227, 257, 264, 268, 269, 313, 344.—EDITORS.]

SARAH FOX, *née* CHAMPION.—Frank L. Rawlins, of Rhyl, North Wales, has in his possession a MS. journal written by Sarah Fox, (1741-1811), widow of Charles Fox (died 1801), banker, of Plymouth and later of Bristol, and daughter of Joseph Champion, of Bristol. This journal is one of a series of volumes still extant; it covers the period, 1804-1810, and contains fifty-eight pages,

7¼ by 4¾.¹ It would be interesting to know where the other volumes of this journal are preserved. For Sarah Fox, see *Thomas Pole, M.D.*

WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M.D., F.R.S., a native of Ipswich, born December 17th, 1817, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and afterwards at a Quakers' seminary in Yorkshire,² where he first imbibed a taste for scientific pursuits, while attending lectures on Chemistry. From the age of fifteen to that of twenty, he studied for the medical profession at the General Hospital, Birmingham, and then entering King's College, London, assisted the late Dr. Daniell, Professor of Chemistry, who admitted him to his laboratory, and became his warm friend. In 1839 he carried off the Warneford (theological) Medal, while successfully pursuing his scientific and chemical education. In 1840 he visited Germany, passing some time in Liebig's laboratory at Giessen, and in the same year became demonstrator in King's College. About this time he took his M.D. degree in the University of London, and continued to assist Dr. Daniell till the death of that eminent man in 1845, when he was appointed to the vacant chair of Chemistry. He has aided in chemical researches

¹Many Friends are mentioned, including Deborah Darby, Dr. Pole, Priscilla H. Gurney, Gawin Ball, John Thorp, Sampson Lloyd, and Joseph Lancaster. Visits to Hannah More at Barley Wood are also described.

²He entered Ackworth in 1828 and left in 1830. See Thompson's *History of Ackworth School*, pp. 185, 243, 314.

upon the stones used in building the Houses of Parliament; in 1851 he was one of the Government Commissioners to report on the Water Supply of the Metropolis, and held the office of President of the Chemical Society, Vice-President of the Royal Society, Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, and of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Assayer to the Mint and Bank of England. He published various papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and the *British Association Reports*, but his chief work is *Elements of Chemistry, theoretical and practical*.

Extracted by Thompson Wigham from *Men of the Time*, by Walford, 1862, page 553. W. A. Miller died in Liverpool, 30th September, 1870. See *D.N.B.*

WILTSHIRE.—In an article which appeared in the *Journal* of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, volume iii., number 7, entitled "The Old Market House and Great Fire at Marlborough," by F. A. Carrington, Esq., there are various extracts from the Chamberlain's Books, and here are two of them:—

"1656. Paid for 3 men to go with Naylor."

to which is added the note:

This was the Quaker of whom there is a portrait at Tottenham Park.

"1661. Paid for horses to carry Starr, a Quaker, to Geayle."

Tottenham House is the seat of Lord Ailesbury, in Savernake Forest; I have not been able to find the portrait.—JOHN DYMOND CROSFIELD.

JAMES HUNTER (v. 63).—In 1681, John and James Hunter, Quakers, of Ballinderry, Co. Antrim, Ireland, had their goods taken for tithes (Stockdale, *Great Cry of Oppression*, p. 169). A James Hunter brought a certificate of removal, dated 10 iii. 1736, from Ballinacree Meeting, Co. Antrim, to Sadsbury Monthly Meeting, Lancaster Co., Penna., 6 i. 1738. See other Hunter references in my *Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania*, p. 378.—ALBERT COOK MYERS, "Kentmere Lodge," Moylan, Penna.

ROBERT ROBINSON'S MIGRATION (v. 109).—The *Providence*, of Scarborough, Robert Hopper, master, arrived at Philadelphia, 29 vii. 1683.—A. C. MYERS.

RICHARD CHAMPION.—In the *Life of Samuel Bownas*, printed in 1795, p. 180.

"My dear friend, Richard Champion, came there (Nailsworth). I went with him to his home. . . . He was an excellent sympathising friend in affliction."

Was this Richard Champion, of Bisley, and known as "Gospel Champion"?—FRANK L. RAWLINS, Rhyl, N. Wales.

BERNARD BARTON'S DREAM (v. 82).—A brief summary of this with the two stanzas appeared in Armistead's *Select Miscellanies*, v. 130.

MANX QUAKERISM.—Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, Barmoor Castle, Beal, Northumberland, would be glad of any information regarding Friends in the Isle of Man.