

A FIRM LEAGUE OF PEACE

The human spirit has been enlivened, over the centuries, with an impulse to keep anniversaries. We have always liked to commemorate past persons and events, to celebrate the beginnings and the ends of things. Perhaps this impulse is heightened in these times of overnight change and political and social confusion, for on every hand we see a search for roots, from the restoring and re-using of lovely old buildings, such as this library, to tracings of genealogies.

The fruits of such searchings and commemorations are three-fold, it would seem. The studies and celebrations themselves bring pleasure; they honor worthy persons in our common past; and most of all, they teach us, offering us new insights into our common past, our hectic present, our uncertain future.

In this spirit, the New Castle Historical Society offers A FIRM LEAGUE OF PEACE, an exhibit in honor of the 300th anniversary of the landing of William Penn in the New World.

On October 28, 1682, William Penn, a 38-year-old Quaker, stepped ashore in New Castle to claim the largest territory ever owned by a British subject in history, lands granted to him by King Charles II, in payment of a debt owed his father, Admiral Sir William Penn, by the Crown. Although title to the Lower Counties, as Delaware was then called, was far from clear, that day the citizens of New Castle welcomed Penn as their Proprietor.

The New Castle Historical Society notes with gratitude the assistance of several persons and associations who have enriched this exhibit: The Friends Meeting House, West Street, Wilmington, especially Mrs. Elaine Hudson, Mrs. Elizabeth Starkweather and Mr. Lawrence Northrop; the Lenape Land Association, and Mrs. Leonore Hollander; Mr. Wilford Fletcher and Mr. Harry J. Simpson, of the Hagley Foundation. Special thanks is given also to Mrs. E. Anthony Nardone and Mr. Richard R. Cooch, co-chairmen, William Penn Landing Commemoration Committee; the Trustees of New Castle Common, the Mayor and City Council, New Castle; Ms. Regina M. Mullen, Mr. Robert H. Hill, and the Old Library Committee members, Mr. Robert Appleby, Mr. Joseph Monigle, and Mr. Charles Lyle.

Penn stayed in New Castle only a few hours. He sailed on to Upland (Chester) later in the day before arriving at last in Philadelphia to begin his "holy experiment." Here he would try to realize his dream of a haven for all persecuted dissenters, who would enjoy the blessings of representative government and civil liberties.

Penn was, wrote Alfred, Lord Tennyson, "no comet of a season, but the fixed light of a dark and graceless age shining on into the present."

To learn more about William Penn:

- *Six dioramas on the contributions of William Penn, Arch Street Meeting House, Philadelphia
- **The Proprietor*, world premiere of a play by Louis Lippa, People's Light and Theatre Company, Malvern, PA, October 22 through November 13
- *Pennsbury Manor, Morrisville, PA
- *Historic Fallsington, Bucks County, a pre-Revolutionary town where Penn worshipped.
- **The Lenni Lenape — Friends of William Penn*, Please Touch Museum, 1910 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, October 21 until spring.

With A FIRM LEAGUE OF PEACE the New Castle Historical Society welcomes visitors, members, and prospective members to its new home in the Old Library, on the Green. The Old Library, a half-octagonal brick building, newly restored to its Victorian brightness, was built by the Library Company in 1892. It will serve as town museum and meeting place, and will be open to the public from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Thursdays and Saturdays. A FIRM LEAGUE OF PEACE will be on exhibit from October 24 until December 4, 1982.

Cover: wampum belt presented to William Penn as a token of peace and friendship by the Lenni Lenape Indians.

The exhibit is arranged in six sections:

PENN'S ENGLAND . . . Civil War . . . regicide . . . Restoration . . . plague and fire . . . religious conflict . . . the Quakers

PENN'S YOUTH AND COMING OF AGE . . . his family . . . boyhood and schooling . . . "sent down" from Oxford . . . study in France . . . "convinced" as a Quaker . . . civil disobedience . . . plans for the Holy Experiment

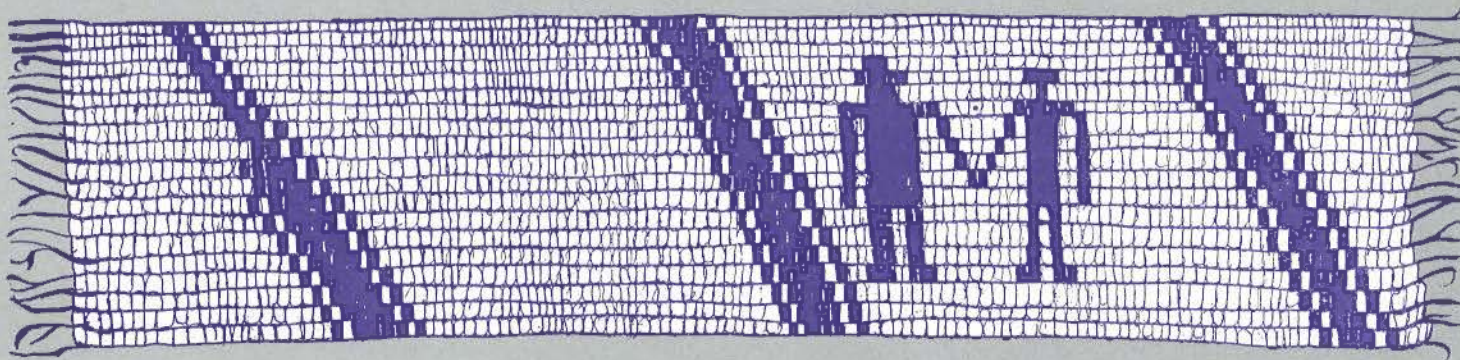
THE NEWE FOUNDE WORLDE . . . early maps . . . the Lenni Lenape Indians . . . Penn's letter to the Indians

THE COLONIZER . . . The Welcome and her passengers . . . artists' depictions of Penn's arrival . . . the livery of seisin . . . charters from Charles II and the Duke of York

THE STATESMAN . . . framing a government . . . the charters . . . treaty at New Castle, 1685 . . . survey of New Castle, 1704 . . . Penn's later life, his death and burial

PENN'S LEGACY . . . proposals for the peace of Europe . . . for uniting the colonies . . . the dream of the Peaceable Kingdom

New Castle Historical Society
The Old Library
40 The Green
New Castle, DE 19720



A FIRM LEAGUE OF PEACE

An exhibition honoring the 300th anniversary of William Penn's landing in the New World

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ADDRESS BY SENATOR ROGER A. MARTIN TO A SPECIAL
SESSION OF THE 131ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONVENED
IN THE OLD COURT HOUSE, NEW CASTLE, PURSUANT TO SENATE
JOINT RESOLUTION 33 TO COMMEMORATE THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE LANDING OF WILLIAM PENN AT NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE
OCTOBER 24, 1982

Three hundred years ago today, Penn's ship Welcome approached the Capes off Lewes. Having left England September 1, 1682, 1/3 of its passengers had died en route from smallpox. Three hundred years next Wednesday, this ship arrived at New Castle and its passengers disembarked.

With William Penn came two ideas, one intentional; the other accidental. The intentional one, religious freedom, will be dealt with first. The accidental one, the founding of what was to become the Delaware state, a little later.

Many people came to these shores in the 17th Century to escape what they had known as religious persecution. Established churches had required adherence to doctrines which all did not necessarily hold. Consequently, Puritans came to Massachusetts, Anglicans to the South, Baptists to Rhode Island and South Carolina, Catholics to Maryland, Dutch Reformists to New York and Jews to New York, Newport, Philadelphia, and Charleston.

Once these different sects got here, the question arises, how would these groups abide each other in their differing religious beliefs? Well, Maryland was founded by

Catholics and after a time incoming Protestants outnumbered them and the colony found it necessary to pass the Toleration Act of 1649 which granted religious freedom to all those who believed in Christ. Other colonies were not so tolerant. Virginia's House of Burgesses passed a law requiring compulsory attendance to the reestablished Church of England in the colony.

The worst example of religious intolerance came in 1692 in Puritan Salem, Massachusetts, 10 years after Penn landed in America. At the zenith of the witch trials 200 people had been accused of being in league with the Devil. One hundred fifty (150) people had been imprisoned and twenty (20) had been put to death. Here was truly a case of the persecuted coming over here to persecute others for their religious beliefs.

Gradually, with people like Roger Williams and Thomas Hooker who founded the colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut to escape the Puritans, intolerance gave way to tolerance. More to the south, Penn's arrival and founding of Pennsylvania ameliorated the rigid attitudes toward religion. Following the precepts of the Society of Friends, the Quakers, Penn was a zealous disciple. He had already been in jail 4 times by the age of 21 for his beliefs. One of his great desires was to establish a colony where all could come and worship as they pleased regardless of their religion. Consequently, from that

point on, Penn's colony assured equal liberty to all "who confess and acknowledge the one Almighty and Eternal God to be the creator, upholder, and ruler of the world". Thereafter, Quakers, Moravians, Lutherans, etc. came to the new colony.

One nation under God? Yes, that is the motto of these United States of America, but I think an important adjunct to that is the toleration of others' beliefs, religious or otherwise.

Now, let's look at the other idea Penn brought to this new land, the accidental one: representative government but more particularly the seed which was to become the Delaware State.

Very soon after arrival, Penn set the wheels turning to call an assemblage of persons to approve a packet of 40 laws decided upon in England concerning the governance of his province of Pennsylvania and its lower territories (what was to become the colony of Delaware). Sussex was known as Deal; Kent as St. Jones; and New Castle County's name has remained the same.

On December 6, this assembly came together at Chester and an Act of Union was decided upon that have equal representation to both the province and the lower counties. Originally, Penn's charter called for a council of 72 members and an assembly of 200 members, but owing to the scant population, this could not be.

From the beginning, Penn's claim was somewhat nebulous not so much as far as Pennsylvania was concerned, but to his claim to the lower three counties. First, the line downstate between Penn's land and those of Lord Baltimore were vague. Secondly, downstaters tended to be "Anglican Churchmen" while Pennsylvanians were dominated by Quakers. Thirdly, those in the province had different ideas on the kind and amount of representation than those of the lower counties.

Regarding the last reason, the kind of representation, Penn's plans called for a bicameral assembly. A council would propose bills and act on them before presenting them to the assembly for consideration. No power was given to the assembly to originate legislation. Eventually, though, the council would give way to the assembly.

Penn's claim to the lower counties needed to be strengthened in order to bind them more closely to the province and to avoid infringement by Lord Baltimore in the south.

In December, 1688, a charter to solidify Penn's claim to the lower counties waited King James II signature. Fortunately, or unfortunately, depending whether you are today Pennsylvanian or Delawarean, the King did not get to sign it. Before he could do so, he was forced to flee and abdicate in deference to William of Orange in what came to

be known as the Glorious Revolution. The late jurist Richard S. Rodney from New Castle mused that had the King signed the charter, there might never have been a State of Delaware. I add to that: if you think there is a difference in Delaware today between upstate and downstate, how do you think a Sussex County poultry grower would get along with a Philadelphia merchant today in the same General Assembly?

As time passed problems began to mount in Penn's government. Sectional differences grew. The lower counties became distrustful of court appointments. They didn't think they had enough members from their area on them. Then came the administrative problems. A choice was given to the assembly to be governed by a council, 5 commissioners, or a deputy governor. The province chose a deputy governor in the name of Thomas Lloyd. The lower three counties wanted 5 commissioners. They didn't like that arrangement and so they stayed home from sessions. Penn tried to soothe things over by appointing a governor for the lower three counties, but this arrangement did not endure.

Because of the rumblings in the colony, the monarchs William and Mary brought the colony directly under the Crown. Disregarding Penn's charter, they appointed Benjamin Fletcher governor in 1692.

Fortune smiled on Penn for he returned in 1699 as proprietor but by this time things were beginning to fly apart. The lower three counties wanted equal representation with Pennsylvania. Pirates were raiding the coasts between New Castle and Cape Henlopen and the inhabitants were left defenseless. They cried for forts and protection, but owing to Quaker pacifists, little was done. What really bothered them was when the English king directed Penn to appropriate monies for the defence of New York. You know how the lower three counties felt about that.

Further dissension developed. Penn's detractors claimed in his absence his Act of Union between the province and the lower three counties was no longer valid.

In one of his last attempts to quiet the waters in his colony, Penn had the assembly meet in New Castle in 1700. It had met only twice before here. Good work was done. One hundred and four bills were passed. The following year the assembly met in Philadelphia and it was the last time it met to consider legislation. Problems continued. The bills that had been passed the year before in New Castle were questioned by Philadelphians because they had not been considered in the province. Conversely, the lower three counties questioned laws made in Philadelphia.

Finally, Penn was forced to submit to the demands of the lower three counties. He granted that if within

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three years a majority of the assembly did not want to meet together, then the province and the lower three counties could go their own way. That is precisely what happened. In November, 1704, the Delaware colony met for the first time on its own right here in New Castle. It would be a matter of 72 years as the colony went its own way virtually unmolested by the Crown until June 15, 1776, the day the Delaware Colony separated itself from the king and structured its own government. And, of course, you know with its motto of liberty and independence, it became the first state to sign the U.S. Constitution, just a few days before Penn's province, Pennsylvania, became the 2nd state of the Union.

Roger A. Martin

October 24, 1982

In Miscellaneous File
Penn's Landing at New Castle
Oct 28, 1682

The twenty-eighth of this month marks the 250th anniversary of an event which for the State of Delaware was one of the most significant in its history, for it was on that date, in the year, 1682, that William Penn, the founder of the Province of Pennsylvania, came ashore at New Castle, Delaware and took possession of the soil of this state.

Almost every school boy, ^{who is} versed in our early American history, is familiar with the facts of Penn's securing the vast domain of Pennsylvania, and for the sake of brevity there will be recounted here only the most elementary of these so that Penn's connection with the three counties of Delaware may be dealt with more in detail.

Penn's establishment of a colony in America may be ascribed indirectly to the fact that the English and Dutch during Cromwell's time and after the Restoration were at war for world supremacy in trade and colonization. The year 1664 marked for example the complete conquest of New Netherland by the English, the principal points on the two rivers dominated by the Dutch, New Amsterdam on the North (Hudson) River, and New Castle on the South (Delaware) River, being at that time taken by naval expeditions sent across the Atlantic by the Duke of York.

One of England's best naval officers, who fought against the Dutch in the West Indies and elsewhere, was Sir William Penn, Vice admiral. Being a man of means, the admiral also served his King by advancing to Charles II a sum of between fifteen and sixteen thousand pounds sterling to help finance the war. This money Charles was never able to return to his faithful subject, and when the admiral died and his son, William Penn, inherited his estate, the monetary claim against the Crown also fell

the Crown also fell to him. Years went by and the debt remained unpaid. Finally Penn petitioned the Privy Council that this obligation might be liquidated by a grant from the King of land adjoining the colonies of Maryland and West Jersey. The King was naturally pleased that his debt could be ~~paid~~^{cancelled} so easily, and in due time (on March 4, 1681, to be exact) a patent was signed by him for a vast domain of unappropriated lands which he named for the recipient, Pennsylvania or Penn's Woods.

The grant was exact in its delimitation of the northern, Eastern, and Southern boundaries, and it is of interest to Delawareans that the peculiar circular boundary of the State on the north is due to the language of Penn's patent with respect to the southern boundary of his grant. This language was as follows: " -- -- -- -- Doe give and grant unto the said William Penn, his heires and assignes All that Tract or parte of land in America, with all the Islands therein conteyned, as the same is bounded on the East by Delaware River, from twelve mile distance, Northwarde of New Castle Towne unto the three and fortieth degree of Northerne Latitude -- -- -- -- --
 -- -- -- -- The said lands to extend westwards, five degrees in longitude, to bee computed from the said Eastern Bounds, and the said lands to bee bounded on the North, by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of Northern Latitude, and on the South, by a Circle drawne at twelve miles, distance from New Castle Northwards, and Westwards unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of Northerne Latitude; and then by a streight Line westwards, to the Limitt of Longitude above mentioned."

Stripped of all its elaborate verbiage the patent states that the circular boundary drawn twelve miles from New Castle should begin at the Delaware River and continue until it intersected the fortieth

parallel, from which point of intersection the southern boundary of Pennsylvania should follow the fortieth parallel westward for five degrees of longitude. // The reader might well ask why a circular boundary was stipulated at the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania. Why could not the patent have designated the fortieth parallel as the southern boundary all the way from the Delaware River? The answer is to be found in the attitude of the King's brother, James, Duke of York, toward the grant to Penn. Although a friend of Penn and in no wise opposed apparently to the grant, the Duke did not propose to permit Pennsylvania's southern boundary come so close at any point to New Castle as to make Philadelphia a dangerous competitor of the latter place. Of course, when Penn's patent was being issued the town of Philadelphia was merely on paper, whereas New Castle had ^{had} an honorable history of a generation or so. The Duke at first in fact wanted the circular boundary to be located 20 miles away from New Castle but eventually consented to the 12 mile line, and in the end, the Duke even granted the Three Lower Counties to Penn before Penn left England to establish his "Holy Experiment" in America.

There was a good reason for Penn's wanting the territory of the Duke, and the readiness with which the Duke relinquished his jurisdiction over the lands on the Delaware can be easily explained as well.

The Duke's rights to the Three Lower Counties were based entirely upon military possession and ^{upon} the fact that the Dutch had surrendered their jurisdiction on the Delaware to his naval forces in 1664.

(No para graph) Since not only the Jersey governments but also the Pennsylvania government would be exercising jurisdiction over the lands between the Three Lower Counties and New York, the center of the Duke's government, the governing of the isolated Delaware counties would become increasingly difficult. Moreover, there was always that constant threat overhanging the Duke's government, namely, the possibility of the Baltimores^S making strenuous efforts to regain the Delaware soil, which they naturally claimed as a part of the grant of 1632. To deed the counties to Penn and thus shift the responsibility of governing them as well as defending them to another, was a solution which the Duke might very well consider. Hence when his friend Penn requested deeds of feoffment for these lands they were readily granted.

The reason for Penn's desiring the Delaware counties was his concern for the welfare of his projected city of Philadelphia. Should the control of river south of the circular boundary remain in the hands of others, the trade with Philadelphia might very easily be interfered with. He could not contemplate with any degree of equanimity the thought of the western shore being under the control of the Baltimores, for example, for how easily could they not build fortresses along the river and demand tolls of all of Penn's ships going up the river to Philadelphia. Even the Duke's heirs might prove to be enemies to Penn and his successors and therefore interfere with the trade of the "City of Brotherly Love". That city would in consequence languish and perhaps die. If he could therefore secure control of the western shore of the river from Delaware bay to Philadelphia ^{that town's} the prosperity and bright future could be assured.

As already stated, Penn's negotiations with the Duke turned out to be successful. On August 24, 1682, that is, before Penn set sail for America, the Duke of York gave him ^{two} ~~three~~ deeds for the town of New Castle and the soil and water twelve miles about it and all the territory between the New Castle area and Cape Inlopen i. e., Fenwick Island. These deeds are deposited in the State Archives in Dover and may be considered the basis for all land titles in the State of Delaware. The deeds, of course, did not convey the lands in fee simple to Penn as was the case with ^{the} Pennsylvania patent, but since these instruments were drawn up for a term of 10,000 years the stability of land titles in Delaware can be said to be assured.

Clothed with the authority of a proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania and a lessee of the Three Lower Counties on the Delaware, Penn set sail on September 1, 1682, with about one hundred followers on board, the "Welcome" from Downe's off Deal. The sailing was fairly fast, for by October 24 the vessel had reached the Delaware Capes. The voyage, however, was fraught with much suffering and misery for small-pox broke out in the company of emigrants, claiming the lives of thirty of them. On October 24 the "Welcome" arrived before the town of New Castle and on the following morning Penn and a few of his people went ashore to meet the representatives of the Duke of York's government.

The attorneys or representatives of the Duke's government were John Moll, Esquire, and Ephraim Herman. When Penn produced before them his two deeds of feoffment from James, Duke of York, for all the lands included in the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, these representatives presented him with the key to the fort "in order that he might lock upon himself alone the door." Thereupon Moll and Herman presented Penn with "turf and twig and water and soyle of the river

Delaware" as symbolical of the transfer to him of the jurisdiction over the Delaware counties. The fort which Penn entered and locked the door after himself was the second fort in New Castle and was located on the site of the present Immanuel Church.

The witnesses to this ceremony were William Markham, Arnoldus de la Grange, Samuel Laud, Thomas Holme, James Graham, Joseph Curles, Richard Tugels, George Forman and John Smith. Following this ceremony William Penn constituted John Moll, Peter Alricks, Johannes de Haes, William Simple, Arnoldus de la Grange and John Cann to be justices of the court for the town of New Castle and the territory within the twelve miles around. Then the inhabitants of New Castle made this pledge of obedience to Penn:- "solemnly promise to yield to him all just obedience, and live quietly and peaceably under his government;" signed - Arnoldus de la Grange, Johannes de Haes, H. V. D. Bruth, Wm. Simple, John Holmes, Hendrick Lemmons, Joseph Moore, James Parmes, Jonas Arskine, Giles Barrotts, Pieter Classen, Samuel Land.

Then the Proprietor proceeded to the Swedish settlement called Upland, now named Chester.

Gen. Ref.
#425



1682 - 1982

SCHEDULE of EVENTS

for

The 300th ANNIVERSARY

of the LANDING of

WILLIAM PENN

at

New Castle, Delaware



SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1982



WELCOME

The William Penn Landing Commemoration Committee and The Mayor and Council of New Castle, Delaware invite you to join with us as we commemorate the 300th Anniversary of the landing of William Penn at New Castle. William Penn, a Quaker, was an early champion and advocate of religious liberty, representative government and peaceful relations between people and nations. His vision for a plan of government for the "three lower Territories" (Delaware) embodied those ideals. His influence on the early history of Delaware was considerable, and in great measure continues today.

The Committee hopes that, as we commemorate his landing today, we can be reminded of William Penn's visions and principles, and of his plan for Delaware many years ago.

Mrs. E. Anthony Nardone
Richard R. Cooch
Co-chairmen, William Penn
Landing Commemoration Committee

October 24, 1982

SCHEDULE of EVENTS

- 12:45 P.M. Special session of the General Assembly in the Old Court House, Delaware Street. (To be amplified outdoors).
- 1:00 P.M. New Ark Fife and Drum Corps to lead members of the General Assembly and others from the Old Court House to Battery Park.
- 1:15 P.M. Welcoming remarks at the shoreline of Battery Park.
- 1:30 P.M. Re-enactment of the landing of William Penn, with following pageant.

The players

William Penn	Frank Spillane	John Moll	Kent Jones
William Markham ..	Harry Ferguson	Ephraim Herman	Harry Keyser
Captain Greenaway	W. Fletcher	Voice	Robert Beattie

Narrator

Writer-Director

Julian Borris
James Rooney

Replica barge courtesy of Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission

- 3:00 P.M. Three minute bell peal (in Delaware Valley) to note the 300th Anniversary of the landing of William Penn in the New World.
- 3:15 P.M. Dedication of the Old Library Museum on the Green. The museum will be open all day on Sunday, October 24, and will feature an exhibit, "A Firm League of Peace", about William Penn. The Old Library museum will be open Thursdays and Saturdays from 11-4. Audrey Rooney, curator.



1682 - 1982

In connection with the commemoration of the 300th Anniversary of the landing of William Penn, the Committee has published a booklet, "William Penn and New Castle," and has printed commemorative envelopes bearing a photograph of a mural of the landing of William Penn at New Castle in the New Castle Post Office, all envelopes being postmarked October 24, 1982. The booklet and the envelopes are for sale at \$1.00 each at various locations.

The Committee wishes to express its thanks to the General Assembly for its support of this event, and to the Delaware Heritage Commission also for its specific financial assistance which helped make the printing of the booklets and the envelopes possible.

Concessions are available during the day on the Battery.



SOME DELAWARE ANNIVERSARIES.

by

Dr. George H. Ryden, State Archivist.

Delaware men and women have always been mindful of the public services rendered their State by great men of the past, and the opportunities for keeping green the memory of some of these men in the next few years will be afforded us in various ways.

Attention should again be drawn to the outstanding fact that this year of 1931 marks the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the Dutch called Zwaanendael near the present town of Lewes. The principal historical figure connected with this event, although he did not lead the expedition over to America (as was once supposed), was that interesting Dutch sea-captain, David Petersen de Vries.

On ^{October 28} ~~November~~ 1932, it will be 250 years since William Penn first set foot on American soil at New Castle from his good ship Welcome. The people of Delaware should not let the year, 1932, pass without doing something worthy to commemorate this event which proved so momentous in the colony's and state's history.

In the same year of 1932 will occur the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Dickinson, known the world over as the "Scholar of the American Revolution." A member of the Stamp Act Congress, the Continental Congress, Chairman of the Annapolis Convention, member of the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787, Governor of Delaware as well as Pennsylvania, and President of the Delaware Second Constitutional Convention of 1791-1792, the services

of John Dickinson to Delaware deserve to be particularly remembered next year. The fact that the remains of this great man are in the Friends church yard in Wilmington should give added impetus to the holding of a worthy celebration of his birth.

Delawareans need hardly be reminded that next year, too, the bi-centennial of George Washington's birth will be observed throughout the country. Delaware's share in this celebration should not fall short of those of other states, particularly because Delaware is one of the thirteen original states and because Washington was personally so often within the confines of the state; one time, in 1777, having the whole main American Army with him when he sought to bar the way to Philadelphia of the British under General Howe.

The year, 1932, also marks the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Wilmington as a City. The legislature at its last session appropriated a sum of \$50,000 for an official celebration of this event.

In 1933 it will be 100 years since the University of Delaware was founded. The authorities of the University have had it in mind for several years to hold an adequate celebration of this landmark in the history of education in the State of Delaware.

In the same year of 1933 will occur the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of a Delaware Signer of the Declaration of Independence, George Read of New Castle. The remains of this patriot lie buried in the Immanuel Church yard in that town and it would be a worthy thing to have a celebration of this event center in New Castle.

old style
1935 new style?

The next year, 1934, will mark the two hundredth anniversary of another Signer, of the Declaration for Delaware, namely, Thomas McKean. It will also be 150 years that year since the death of Caesar Rodney, the third Signer of the Declaration for Delaware. Certainly the year of 1934 should not be permitted to pass without some public commemoration of the services of these two patriots be made.

The year 1935 will mark the two hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Quakers under the leadership of the Shipleys to Wilmington, and in 1938 it will be three hundred years since the Swedes landed at the Rocks at the site of Wilmington and established the first permanent center of European civilization in the whole of the Delaware River valley. Both of these events will not come until after the lapse of some years of course, but it would be well if we prepared for them quite in advance and be ready to celebrate them, as worthily as the significance of these events would suggest.

~~George H. Hyden~~

~~State Archivist.~~

"THE PASSENGERS ON THE 'WELCOME' "

By

E. B. Cowgill, Editor of KANSAS FARMER,
read before the Annual Meeting of Kansas
State Historical Society, 1897.



Sometime during the second week in November, 1682, there was landed at the head of the Delaware Bay, a ship-load of people who had sailed from England with the proprietor of the province of Pennsylvania. This proprietor was William Penn. These people were members of the religious society of Friends. The ship was the "Welcome". The entire expedition was called by its projector "The Holy Experiment".

The passengers of the "Welcome" were said to be "people of consequence", "people possessed of property," the servants having come in another vessel. Their appearance, however, was, in some cases, gruesome. A description says that many of them had their ears and their lips slit and that they bore other marks of their experiences in prisons in England. Their imprisonment had been inflicted on account of their religious heterodoxy. Even the proprietor himself had suffered imprisonment and had been renounced by his father, an English Admiral, who had relented only when he found that persecution failed to change the young man's convictions on matters of religion.

These pilgrims, like those of the "Mayflower," who had preceded them by sixty-two years, came to America that they might worship according to the dictates of their own conscience. But the Plymouth colony had already been founded on this principle, and unless something more than this were to be tried, Penn could scarcely have had excuse for applying to his colony so pretentious an appellation as "The Holy Experiment".

Before the colony left England the essential features of the experiment were determined and reduced to writing. The Massachusetts pilgrims had been persecuted for conscience's sake and fled to America, rather than submit to the exactions of the established church. In the certainty of conviction that they were right, they in their new home, required conformity to their own religious views. While languishing in their English prisons, Penn and his followers had ample opportunity to meditate on the fact that the Plymouth pilgrims had been persecuted for their beliefs, and had, in turn become persecutors of those who believed not as they; that the irons from which the Quakers suffered were inflicted for beliefs from which the Plymouth people dissented, and for which punishment was meted out in Massachusetts. It was, therefore, determined to try the unheard of experiment of allowing everyone liberty of belief. This was shown by the first selection the document prepared before the "Welcome" sailed. It reads as follows:

"That all persons living in this province who confess and acknowledge the one Almighty God to be the creator, upholder and ruler of the world, and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no ways be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they be compelled at any time to frequent any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever."

Thus was laid the foundation of the religious liberty which was afterwards incorporated in the constitution of the United States and spread throughout the Protestant Christian world.

The prevalent method of acquiring lands, from a people having prior possession, had, in all ages, been by conquest of war. The history of the world is chiefly a record of robbery of the weak by the strong, the spoilation of the simple by the crafty. When Columbus discovered America, the nations vied with each other in their efforts to rob the natives of it. Making a pretense of propagating Christianity, Cortez wrested Mexico from its possessors by the sword, taking a few monks along to sanctify his robbery, treachery, and murder.

Historians have sought to find some merit in Cortez's expedition.

The Virginia settlers sought to crowd themselves into the land for the purpose of establishing colonies. The religious pretense was not extensively used to cloak their violence with the natives. Their motives and their practices were improved over the savagery of the Spanish invasion of Mexico.

The New England pilgrims came to gain the privilege of worshipping as they thought right. They forgot to accord to others the same right of dissent which they themselves prized, and they failed of any general recognition of the right of the possessors of the soil to treatment as owners. They were soon in the midst of wars of conquest, as had been all nations and peoples before them.

The second essential of "The Holy Experiment" was the recognition of the rights of the Indians to be treated as owners of their lands, a right of which they could justly be deprived only by voluntary treaty and in consideration of a fair equivalent. Penn had, it is true, bought Pennsylvania from King Charles in satisfaction of a claim against the crown inherited from his father for services as Admiral. The conscience of any leader hitherto would have been satisfied, without regarding the rights of the weak people who inhabited it, by saying that having bought and paid for it once, he would not pay for it again. It is to be noted, however, that the example of common honesty, the example of the consideration of rights because they were rights and without regard to the defenseless character of the possessors, was so contagious that since the organization of the government of the United States on but one occasion has territory been acquired by conquest.

William Penn and the passengers of the "Welcome", tried successfully the holy experiment of buying property instead of getting it by robbery and murder. The nation adopted the plan. After having lived in Philadelphia, a Boston boy, Benjamin Franklin, when he came to mature years, uttered what is now a national proverb, namely: "Honesty is the best policy."

The descendants of the "Welcome" passengers have scattered into all parts of the country. They have been modest in pushing for public preferment. But it were well for the country; it were well for humanity if not only the religious zeal and tolerance, but also the Christian honesty of these passengers, the recognition of and respect for the rights of those who are unable to assert their rights, which actuated the course of the pilgrims who came over with

Penn could be substituted for selfish greed; if the simplicity and purity of life practiced by these Friends could take the place of the opulent, indulgence, the Babylonian revels which sap the moral as well as the physical vitality of those who should be strongest, and cast over the future, the only shadow of menace to perpetuity and advancement.

Nobody knows how many of the descendants of the "Welcome" are living in Kansas today. The adults of the present are the sixth and seventh generations born in this country. It has been proposed to form a society of these children of "The Holy Experiment". In these days of high-priced blooded domestic animals, a lineage to the people whose peculiar principles are now among the most cherished provisions of our government, should be a valued possession. For the benefit of those interested, there is hereto appended a list of the passengers of the "Welcome", which is believed to be within three or four names of complete. It is copied from a "History of Philadelphia," 1883, in the library of this society, being in pamphlet form "Specimen Chapters of the History of Philadelphia, now being prepared by J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott. Philadelphia, L.H. Everts & Co.

Names of Persons Who Came Over With Wm. Penn in the "Welcome".

John Barber and Elizabeth, his wife. He was a "first purchaser" and made his will on board the "Welcome."

William Bradford, first printer of Philadelphia and earliest government printer of New York.

William Buckman and Mory, his wife, with Sarah and Mary, their children of Billingham, Sussex.

John Carver and Mary, his wife, of Hertfordshire, a first purchaser.

Benjamin Chambers of Rochester, Kent. Afterwards Sheriff (in 1683) and otherwise prominent in public affairs.

Thomas Croasdale (Croasdale) and Agnes, his wife, with six children, of Yorkshire.

Ellen Cowgill and Family. (Her children were Ezekiel, Thomas, John, Jane and Ralph.)

John Fisher, Margaret, his wife, and son John.

Thomas Fitawalter and sons, Thomas and George of Hamworth Middlesex. He lost his wife, Mory, and Josiah and Mary, his children, on the voyage.

Member of Assembly from Bucks 1683; active citizen and eminent Friend.

Thomas Gillett

Robert Greenaway, master of the "Welcome."

Cuthbert Hayhurst, his wife and family, of Easington, Bolland, Yorkshire; first purchaser.

John Hey

Richard Ingelo, Clerk of Provincial Council in 1685.

Isaac Ingram, of Gatton, Surrey.

Giles Knight, Mary, his wife, and son Joseph, of Gloucestershire.

William Lushington

Hannah Mogdridge

Joshua Morris

Dovid Ogden, "probably from London."

Evan Oliver, with Jean, his wife, and children--David, Elizabeth, John Hannah, Mary, Evan and Seaborn, of Radnor, Wales. (The last, a daughter, born at sea, within sight of the Delaware Capes, October 24, 1682.)

Pearson, emigrant from Chester, Penn's friend, who renamed Upland.
Thomas Herriott, of Hurst-Pier-Point, Sussex, First Purchaser
John Rowland and Priscilla, his wife, of Billingham, Sussex, First Purchaser.
John Songhurst, of Chillington, Sussex. First Purchaser. (Some say from Coynhurst,
or Hitchingfield, Sussex.) Devoted to Penn. Member of first and subsequent
assemblies. A writer and preacher of distinction among Friends.
John Stackhouse and Margery, his wife, of Yorkshire.
George Thompson.
Richard Townsend, wife Anna, son James (born on "Welcome" in Delaware River),
of London. First Purchaser. A leading Friend and eminent minister. Miller
at Upland and on Schuylkill.
William Wade of Hankton Parish, Sussex.
Thomas Walmsley, Elizabeth, his wife and six children, of Yorkshire.
Nicholas Waln, of Yorkshire. First Purchaser. Member from Bucks of first Assembly.
Prominent in early history of province.
John Woodroffe.
Thomas Wrightsworth and wife, of Yorkshire.
Thomas Winne, chirurgeon of Carwys, Flintshire, North Wales. Speaker of first two
assemblies. Magistrate of Sussex County. "A person of note and character."
(Chestnut Street in Philadelphia was first named after him.)
Dennis Rochford and Mary, his wife, John Herriott's daughter from Ernstorfe,
Wexford, Ireland. Also their two daughters who died at sea. Rochford was
member of Assembly in 1683.
John Dutton and his wife.
Philip Theodore Lehman (afterwards Lehman), Penn's private Secretary.
Bartholomew Green
Nathaniel Harrison
Thomas Jones
Jeanne Matthews
William Smith
Hannah Townsend, daughter of Richard.

• • •

There were in all about 100 persons, passengers on the "Welcome". About forty ships came over during the year whose passengers were a part of the great movement and assisted in the holy experiment of inaugurating tolerance in religion and justice in acquiring land. Many of those who became prominent were passengers on these other vessels. Several of the names are known, but the writer is aware of no complete lists of them.





THE COLONIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT



John Penn



JOHN PENN 1710
THE COLONIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

About The Statue

The statue of William Penn standing in the front lobby of the William Penn High School in the Colonial School District is a striking reminder of the extraordinary qualities of the remarkable man, William Penn, after whom the high school is named. The statue in the high school is an exact replica of the statue standing in the square of Olde New Castle. Sculpted by the renowned Charles C. Parks of Wilmington, Delaware, the statue commemorates William Penn's landing in New Castle on October 27, 1682. In his ship, "The Welcome", Penn came to the New World to claim the territory given him by King Charles II of England—territory composed of Pennsylvania and the "Three Lower Counties", now known as the state of Delaware. The statue portrays William Penn receiving the "livery of seisin"—surf and turf—a feudal ceremony of the transferral of property. The ceremony is represented in the statue with William Penn holding a key to the fortress of New Castle, a portion of turf (the territory) and a porringer of water (the Delaware River).

On May 10, 1984, the original statue of William Penn was officially unveiled, and approximately one year later on May 8, 1985, the exact replica of the original statue was unveiled and placed in the William Penn High School lobby. The placement of the statue replica in William Penn High School was largely due to the untiring efforts of Claudie J. Brock, local historian and a member of the original Statue Committee. Mrs. Brock and the Statue Committee felt it important that students and visitors who pass through the halls of William Penn High School be aware of the man William Penn, the high school namesake, with the hope that the vision and ideals expressed by William Penn 300 years ago continue to influence young people and shape their thoughts and their actions.

About The Man—William Penn

Born in England in 1644, son of the Admiral William Penn and his wife, Margaret Jasper, young William was educated to follow a typical aristocratic English gentleman's life at court, but he far exceeded that expectation. At a tender age he was moved by the humanitarianism of the Religious Society of Friends, and in later years became one of the Quakers' most valiant defenders in a time when England persecuted anyone who did not adhere to the church of the state. Educated by tutors in grammar school, he then attended Oxford University, studied French and church history in France, and at 20 entered law school in London. William Penn had the prospect of a brilliant military career, but young Penn had other ideas. He wanted to make changes in the world, causing embarrassment to his father. His love for peace and understanding led him to renounce a worldly career and to follow the supreme values of his religion. He courageously spent many years in prison for his convictions. No man, no cause was too small for his attention, no undertaking too large to exceed him.

William Penn is best known for the part he played in the founding of our great nation. Thanks to his

dream of the "holy experiment", parts of Delaware, Maryland, and all of Pennsylvania became a place where men could be free from religious persecution and live in harmony with nature and together in peace.

William Penn made two voyages to the New World. In 1682 he landed in New Castle and stayed in the area two years, then in 1699 he visited his province in the New World a second time. He died in 1718 at the age of 74 and is buried at the Jordan Meeting House in England.

We owe much to this great man through his writings and his actions which helped in the advancement of the world. William Penn is remembered today as a benevolent Quaker and a symbol for peace, compassion, social justice, and religious freedom. Recently the Congress of the United States made him a United States citizen posthumously.

The Writings of William Penn

Penn was a prolific and profound writer. The following represent excerpts from several of his letters and documents.

"You shall be govern'd by laws of your own making and live a free and if you will, a sober and industrious people."

His letter to the inhabitants of his new province—1681

"Let us then try what love will do . . ."

"As justice is a preserver, so it is better a procurer of peace than war—justice is the means of peace—it prevents strife and at last ends it."

Charter of Privileges—1701

"I have great love and regard toward you, and I desire to win and gain your love and friendship by a kind and just and peaceable life . . ."

His letter to the Indians—1681

William Penn — a remarkable man of great versatility in experience and accomplishment — is an inspiration to all who study the man and his life and read his sensitive and visionary communiques.

About the Sculptor— Charles Cropper Parks

A Virginian by birth, resident of Wilmington, Delaware, educated both in Delaware and Pennsylvania, our sculptor, Charles C. Parks, is the recipient of many awards and honors.

He is a man of many talents whose sculptures can be found all over the world. His most newly celebrated one is "Our Lady of Peace", the thirty-two-foot stainless steel Madonna who has been featured in many publications, including the National Geographic.

Charles Parks has portrayed William Penn as a young and virile man. Penn was only thirty-eight when he landed in New Castle. Parks has captured the appropriate quality for his Penn statue by showing him accepting the land and, the water of his New World Province. When asked how he felt about this statue of Penn, Parks replied, "One of the rewarding

things for a sculptor is to discover the greatness of the people one is commissioned to represent. Few men in history have been as far ahead of their time as William Penn, and it has been an honor for me to create a symbol which I hope will keep him in our memory."

About the School—William Penn

The William Penn High School on Basin Road is not the first school in our area to be named in honor of the famous Englishman who landed on the New Castle shores in 1682. The original William Penn School was the school we now know as the New Castle Middle School. That school was built in 1930 by the New Castle Special School District to serve students in this area grades one through twelve. Students who were temporarily housed in the Arsenal-on-the-Green and in the armory building moved into the new school in January, 1931, and the official dedication ceremony took place February 7, 1931. The name, The William Penn School, was adopted by the School Board of the New Castle Special School District in their meeting of November 20, 1929. The minutes read as follows: "On motion of Mr. Booth seconded by Mr. Speicher, it was decided that the Board of Education recommend to the School Building Commission that the new building be named William Penn School."

As the district grew and enrollment increased, a need became apparent for new schools and eventually a district high school. The present William Penn High School structure opened in September, 1966 with an additional wing added in 1971. It is currently the largest high school in the state and proudly carries the name of the man whose ideas helped frame the principle of liberty and justice used in the constitution of our country, a statesman with sound economic ideas and high ideals, an aristocrat who won the comradeship of the common man, and commanded the respect of English kings and Indian chiefs.

The William Penn Statue Committee

Claudie J. Brock
Grace Duling Hayford
Johanna Burroughs
George E. Freebery
John F. Klingmeyer

The Colonial School District Board of Education

1984 - 1985

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- Weather, B2
- Obituaries, B3
- Record, B3
- Classified, B4

This morning

B
SECTION

In the region

White House press secretary visits Del.

President Reagan's White House Press Secretary James S. Brady came back to Delaware over the weekend for a two-day visit with his former boss, U.S. Sen. William V. Roth Jr.

Brady, wounded critically in the assassination attempt on Reagan in March 1981, is a former member of Roth's Senate staff. Together with his wife, Sara, and son, Scott, Brady and the Roths spent Saturday at the University of Delaware's Homecoming Day football game.

"So many people came up to Jim to tell him how much they admired his courage and to wish him well," said Jane R. Roth. "It was a genuinely heartwarming thing to see how much people care for him."

On Sunday, the Bradys and their hosts attended ceremonies in New Castle celebrating the 300th anniversary of William Penn's landing. Brady and Roth then went to the Marshland Folk Festival at Port Penn. The Bradys returned to Washington late Sunday.

Wilmington observes Veterans Day today

The city of Wilmington celebrates Veterans Day today. City offices will be closed, and there will be no trash pick-up. The federal government started observing the holiday on the last Monday in October in the 1970s, but later returned the holiday to its original date, Nov. 11, anniversary of the end of World War I. Wilmington has not yet followed suit.

Md. judge criticizes Reagan budget cuts

A crowd of about 500, including many politicians seeking votes on Nov. 2, turned out for the NAACP's annual dinner at the Longshoreman's Hall in Wilmington Sunday night.

William H. Murphy, a judge on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, Md., was the guest speaker. In



Staff photo by Leo S. Matkins

Quaker's arrival remembered — "William Penn" (center, played by Frank Spillane) disembarks Sunday at Battery Park, New Castle, in a reenactment of Penn's historic landing 300 years ago. The afternoon Delaware River shoreline fete was sponsored by the William Penn Landing Commission.

Delaware's budget better off than most

By HOWARD KURTZ
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — In further evidence of the recession's intensity, nearly half the states have already had to cut budgets they adopted just four months ago. The reason: revenues have fallen below their expect-

Since July 1, when their fiscal year began, 21 states have been forced to cut new budgets after finding their careful revenue projections out of whack. And five states are still debating what to do about potential deficits.

"It's very unusual for 21 states to

Legislatures. "The recession has been much more severe than people expected, and some legislatures and governors used rose-colored glasses in projecting their revenues for this year. It made it easier for them to pass the budget."

Since most states are legally

decision.

Delaware's secretary of finance, T. Dennis Sullivan, said Sunday actual revenues in the state have not fallen far below estimates for the current fiscal year.

"We have enjoyed more success than in some of our neighboring

Steps listed for tenants without heat

Code offers 3 options after 48 cold hours

By MICHAEL JACKSON
Staff reporter

As winter approaches, some Wilmington and New Castle County tenants are finding it more difficult to get warm and, as in past years, they must press their landlords to maintain sufficient heat in their homes.

Frances M. West, director of the state Division of Consumer Affairs, said the state landlord-tenant code offers three options for tenants who have been without heat for 48 hours:

- The tenant may withhold one-fourth of the rent for any time spent without hot or cold water or heat.

- The tenant may cancel the lease and move.

- If the landlord continually fails to provide those utilities, the tenant may — after giving written notice — halt his rent payments and move to another apartment or to a motel. The code states that the landlord is liable for the tenant's "additional expenses," up to half the amount of the abated rent.

The landlord, however, can circumvent these potential liabilities by demonstrating that it's impossible for him to provide heat, hot or cold water — for instance, if repairs cannot be made due to a serious problem.

In Wilmington, complaints can be made from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. by calling the city's Department of Licenses and Inspection, 571-4350.

In New Castle County, housing code violations should be reported from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. by calling the county complaints office, 366-7777.

Tenants in Kent and Sussex counties should call the state consumer affairs division offices — in Kent County, 736-4000, and in Sussex County, 856-5011.

OCT 13 1982



1682 - 1982

WILLIAM PENN LANDING COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE
300th ANNIVERSARY

October 4, 1982

Co-Chairmen

Mrs. E. Anthony Nardone
Richard R. Cooch

Secretary-Treasurer

Mrs. William J. Reader

Mayor

John F. Klingmeyer

President of Council

George E. Freebery

Members of Council

David R. Burroughs
Wallace L. Cannon
Francis L. Patterson, IV
Willard T. West

Dr. & Mrs. Howard E. Row
Assistant Superintendant, Aux. Service Area
Department of Public Instruction
Dover, Delaware 19901

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Row.:

The William Penn Landing Commemoration Committee was formed late last year to make plans to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the landing of William Penn at New Castle. We will be commemorating his landing on Sunday, October 24, 1982.

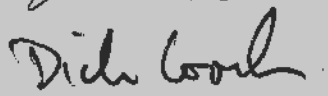
By this letter, we want to inform you of plans that have been made for Sunday, October 24, and to invite you to come to New Castle for the commemoration activities. Our plans for the day include:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 11:30-12:30 p.m. | Reception at the Read House on The Strand. |
| 12:45-1:00 p.m. | Convening of General Assembly in the Court House for a Special Session. |
| 1:15-1:30 p.m. | Welcoming/opening remarks at shoreline of Battery park. |
| 1:30-2:30 p.m. | Reenactment of William Penn's landing, with following pageant. |
| 3:00 p.m. | Three minute bell peal in the tri-state area to commemorate the landing of William Penn in America. |
| 3:15 p.m. | Dedication of Old Library Museum on the Green, with William Penn exhibit. |

We hope that you will be able to come to New Castle for all or part of the events on October 24.

Sincerely yours,


Mrs. E. Anthony Nardone


Richard R. Cooch
Co-chairmen, William Penn Landing
Commemoration Committee

Bill Frank's column

They don't know their history

SUPPOSE AN organization or club to which you belong had a 300th anniversary approaching, what would you do?

You'd probably take steps for an all-out commemoration. That's not what the General Assembly of Delaware would do.

Apparently the men and women in that august body of lawmakers, logrollers, speechifiers and handers-out of millions in grants-in-aid money are much too busy with their duties to remember how, when, and why we got self-government in Delaware.

The 131st General Assembly of Delaware seems to believe that its history began when the present members were sworn into office early this year.

It so happens that 1981 is the 300th anniversary of a very important declaration of state independence.

William Penn, who gained control of the present bounds of Delaware and a new colony to the north known as Pennsylvania, in 1681 sent out the word to the people here: "You shall be governed by laws of your own making."

Can you imagine how the people here felt when they learned that? Until then, they had been subjects of an English duke who was heir to the British crown. And before that, they had been pushed around by a select few Dutchmen and Swedes.

But here was an Englishman, the proprietor of the three Delaware counties and the vast province of Pennsylvania, who told the inhabitants that they were going to write their own laws, with certain restrictions.

This time next year will be the 300th anniversary of Penn's arrival at New Castle to take formal

possession of his territories. Soon after his arrival, Penn called upon the residents of New Castle, Kent and Sussex counties to elect representatives to meet in assembly at Chester, Pa., on Dec. 4, along with representatives from three Pennsylvania counties — Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia.

Dr. John A. Munroe, the eminent Delaware historian, has written in his recent history of Delaware: "When the Delaware counties elected delegates to represent them in the assembly in Chester in 1682, it was the beginning of representative government for them."

So far, there is no evidence that the present General Assembly has taken any steps to commemorate that event, except to allocate a few paltry thousand dollars to the town of New Castle for the Penn arrival tercentenary.

Not so long ago, even as recent as the administrations of Elbert N. Carvel and Sherman W. Tribbitt, the General Assembly would have steamed up for such an anniversary. It would have made a point of ensuring that the General Assembly would hold meetings in the old State House in New Castle, the cradle of Delaware self-government. It is a building that has been well-preserved through the efforts of former Gov. J. Caleb Boggs and former State Sen. Calvin R. McCullough.

Should the 131st General Assembly make a study of its origins and development, its more curious members might mull over how and why it lost some of its power to the chief executive and how and why it gained some extra power over the office of the governor.

It should be noted that from 1682 to 1704, the Delaware delegates were part of the united General

Assembly of Pennsylvania.

But the Delawareans became very much annoyed at being linked with the Pennsylvanians. Dr. Munroe explains that the policies of Quaker-dominated Pennsylvania annoyed the Delaware delegates who were generally members of the Church of England. The Delawareans were particularly miffed because the pacifist Pennsylvanians were unwilling to appropriate funds to defend Delaware towns in war and against pirates.

In 1704 the separation came, with the Delawareans holding their own General Assembly in New Castle, marking the first time the Delaware counties had their own legislative body and their own separate colony. But the seed of self-government was planted 23 years before.

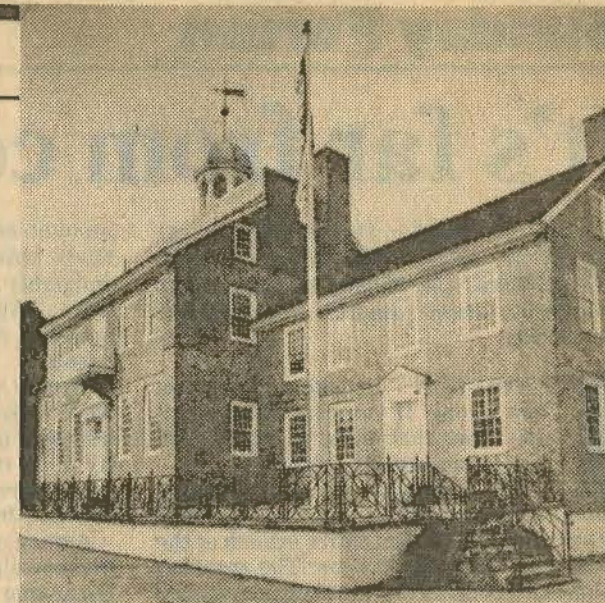
Then came the American Revolution in 1775 and the 1776 declarations of independence by Delaware and the young nation of the United States with Delaware booting the Penn owners out of the state and starting our own constitutional era.

In those days, the General Assembly really ran the state, elected the chief executive and hemmed him in with all kinds of barriers. He didn't even have the title of governor at first but was known as president, which meant he presided over the General Assembly, with a lot of restrictions.

Later came other state constitutions, which gradually enlarged the powers of the governor and the General Assembly.

For example, at one time the governor had the authority to appoint the state's attorney general. One of our governors, Benjamin T. Biggs, even went so far as to appoint his own son, John Biggs Sr., attorney general. What a furor that created!

At one point, the governor could not veto any bill passed by the General Assembly. Later he was



given that authority, after much debate and soul-searching within the convention that wrote the present constitution.

At first, the term of the governor was limited to two years, then expanded to four years with the proviso he could not serve more than two terms.

Also, the state Senate was given the power to approve, disapprove or ignore certain appointments by the governor.

There was even a time when the General Assembly handed out divorces, chartered corporations, sanctioned gambling through lotteries and even elected our U.S. senators.

For the most part the General Assemblies have had a lot of guts, worth commemorating if — yes, if — the current General Assembly will get busy and recognize its 300th anniversary.

More letters

Billy Beer buyers beware

I was disturbed when I read your Oct. 11 article "Billy Beer is priced at \$3.995."

Steve Crosby (of the Gannett News Service) is perpetuating the myth that Billy Beer cans have appreciated to an astronomical value. Nothing could be further from the truth. The current value of a Billy Beer can is somewhere between 50 cents and 75 cents. (Please note that that is cents, not dollars.)

In Beer Cans Monthly there is a beer can dealer advertising Billy Beer cans for 40 cents. This is significantly lower than your quoted price.

The continuous publicity that the can is worth excessive amounts will only hurt someone who, not realizing its true value, will pay \$50 for one, that is, 100 times its accepted value in knowledgeable circles.

Mr. Crosby also indicated that Billy Beer was packaged by a company in Utica, N.Y. Utica Club was one of four breweries packaging the beer. The beer was packaged also by breweries in Pearl, Texas; Falls City, Ky.; and Cold Spring, Minn.

J. A. KERR
BCCA No. 10964

Berwyn, Pa.

The article makes clear that there is no evidence that anyone is paying high prices for Billy Beer cans and says, "In fact, some collectors have said Billy Beer is

The voters, tired of Jimmy Carter, gave the mandate to Mr. Reagan and now, 10 months later, mutiny swells the ranks.

Our political leaders must realize that they must start representing the common good. The party no longer counts. Entrenched liberals like George McGovern and Birch Bayh found this out. Newly elected conservatives will meet the same fate if they don't start producing. Taxpayers are weary of commitments, conferences and studies.

Congress and our president can start by holding a firm hand on the helm and turning the Feds loose on drugs (giving drug peddlers stiff sentences with no parole), lifting the unreasonable tax burden of



PHIL RIZZUTO

Property Values Skyrocket

"Almost everyone who bought residential property is sitting on an unusually large equity profit. The inflationary factors that helped create those profits have caused us to restructure our lending policies," said

No Limit For Homeowner Loans

can be borrowed by owners of residential property except the limit of equity values in conjunction with their ability to repay on a long term schedule."

Pay With Tomorrow's Dollars

"And, by extending loan payments for many years, the borrower is able to buy the things he wants and needs at today's prices and pay for them with tomorrow's dollars which certainly will reflect a long term inflationary movement."

Variety Of Loan Plans

Secondary Mortgage Loans

"The major portion of our operation is still involved with loans to homeowners for the purpose of debt consolidation, home improvements, business investments, payment of taxes, medical expenses, college tuition, purchase of a car, furniture, or as a matter of fact, the money can be used for any purpose at all," said Rizzuto.

Free Loan Info

Mr. Rizzuto invites all homeowners to call for free information on how to borrow money for any

Bill Frank

Celebrate!

IT remains to be seen whether the present General Assembly will be proud enough of the state's historical heritage and tradition to allocate sufficient funds for adequate commemoration of an event in New Castle 300 years ago that led to the formation of representative government in Delaware.

It was late in October of 1682 that English reformer, William Penn, Quaker, arrived in New Castle to take possession of the three counties on the Delaware — that's us — and the province of Pennsylvania.

His arrival marked the beginning of modern day government in Delaware and Pennsylvania, including the formation of what later developed into the General Assembly of Delaware.

Officials of present-day New Castle are hoping that the General Assembly will appropriate \$15,000 to finance at least a one-day observance of the William Penn tercentenary. They say that amount would not be sufficient for an all-out observance that could possibly attract thousands of tourists to the ancient town on the Delaware.

In the meantime, the officials of the defunct Delaware Heritage Commission that guided Delaware through the 1976 bicentennial commemorations are sitting on the sidelines, puzzled by the apparent lack of interest and enthusiasm on the part of high-ranking state officials toward the approaching William Penn tercentenary. Philadelphia is already planning to steal the limelight that really belongs to New Castle and the state of Delaware.

The William Penn-Delaware-Pennsylvania story began in 1680, when Penn decided to establish his

"holy experiment" on the Atlantic seaboard where, he said, all people would experience religious freedom.

He finally persuaded the king of England, Charles II, to give him a sizable grant of land in the new world in exchange for a whopper of a debt (15,000 pounds) the king owed his father, Admiral Sir William Penn.

At the same time, in order to protect his province Penn decided he also needed control of the three lower counties on the Delaware, as New Castle, Kent and Sussex later became known.

These he acquired from James, the Duke of York, who had wrested the area away from the Dutch. The town of New Castle was its metropolis.

Penn acquired the three counties in four documents. One was a deed to all the land and water within a 12-mile circle drawn about the town of New Castle; the second was a 10,000-year lease to the same property; the third, a deed to the land on the western shore of the Delaware River and Bay below the 12-mile circle, south to Cape Henlopen; and the fourth, a 10,000-year lease for this land. Penn was to pay the duke one half of all his income from this property plus a token rental of five shillings at each Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel, and also a rose on that same day.

In the summer of 1682, Penn set forth for his New World holdings aboard the ship *Welcome*. Enroute, smallpox broke out among the passengers and many died.

There has always been a question as to the date when the *Welcome* dropped anchor off New Castle but the most accepted date is Oct. 28, 1682.

Penn came ashore and participated in the formalities of taking possession of his provinces. This consisted of accepting from the New Castle town

commissioners "one turf with a twigg upon it" and "a porringer with river water and soyle."

Penn did not tarry long in New Castle. He proceeded north to a settlement known as Uplandt, which was soon changed to Chester, and then he continued farther north to the site of an Indian settlement known as Coaquannock, where he decided to establish his city to be known as Philadelphia, based on two Greek words, *philos* and *adelphos*, meaning brother and love.

Penn began his important innovative action by calling upon each of the Delaware counties to elect representatives to an assembly at Chester, along with representatives from three Pennsylvania counties — Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks.

"When the Delaware counties elected delegates to represent them in the assembly at Chester in 1682," Dr. John A. Munroe, the eminent University of Delaware historian, has written, "it was the beginning of representative government for them as it was for Pennsylvania."

The assemblymen adopted a frame of government, a constitution for the colony as written by Penn, plus a series of bylaws, "establishing a remarkably humane, tolerant government," as Munroe explained in his recent history of Delaware, "where, in Penn's words, 'God may have his due, Caesar, his due, and the people, their due.'"

Dissatisfaction developed, however, between the assemblymen from the Delaware counties and the Pennsylvanians. And so in 1704, the first Delaware assembly met in New Castle with William Rodney as speaker.

According to Munroe, "Delaware was now for the first time a separate colony with a representative government, though sharing a governor with Pennsylvania as well as a connection to the proprietor (William Penn) and the crown."

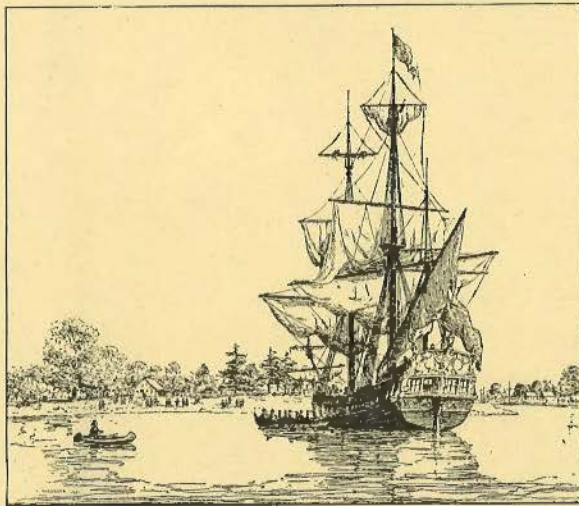


William Penn

And it all started three centuries ago, come the year 1982.

If this isn't a time for a grand 300th birthday anniversary of the Delaware General Assembly, I'd like to know what is. It's also worth a good-sized appropriation for a whopper of a celebration.

DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SOUVENIR PROGRAM



LANDING OF WILLIAM PENN AT CHESTER, PA.
From Etching by Arnold Anderson

Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary
of the First Landing of
William Penn in Pennsylvania

1682 - 1932

Chester, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1932



From Engraving by John Sartain

WILLIAM PENN

Aged 22

*From the Painting in the possession of the Historical Society
of Pennsylvania*

COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES

UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF

THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

James N. Rule, *Chairman*
Mrs. Frank B. Black, *1st Vice-Chairman*
Miss Frances Dorrance, *2nd Vice-Chairman*
Albert Cook Myers, *Secretary*
Ross Pier Wright
Charles Henry Moon
H. H. Shenk, *Executive Secretary*

AND THE

DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Clarence W. Brazer, *President*
Charles Palmer, *Secretary*
Henry W. Jones, *Treasurer*
Frank G. Lewis, *Curator*

Directors

Chester F. Baker
James V. Baker
Elsie M. Jones
Caroline M. Jackson
Frank C. Watson

COOPERATING WITH THE

CITY OF CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

Hon. William Ward, Jr., *Mayor*
Walter H. Craig
George J. Hunter
John J. Luttrell
William M. Powell



PROGRAMME

2.00 P. M.—PROLOGUE

PAGEANT REPRESENTING
THE LANDING OF WILLIAM PENN ON CHESTER CREEK
HELD AT DESHONG PARK, CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA
By the Citizens of the Community.

COSTUMED PARADE TO FRONT AND PENN STREETS
Led by Chester High School Band



3.30 P. M., OCTOBER 28, 1932

COMMEMORATION OF
THE TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FIRST LANDING
OF WILLIAM PENN IN PENNSYLVANIA
AT UPLAND, NOW CHESTER
*At Site of "Essex House," Home of Robert Wade
102 Penn Street, Chester, Pennsylvania*



"AMERICA"

Sung by Audience, accompanied by
Chester High School Band.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Clarence W. Brazer, President
Delaware County Historical Society.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Hon. William Ward, Jr.,
Mayor of the City of Chester.

CHILDREN'S CHORUS

Pupils of the Franklin Grammar School.



WILLIAM PENN AND HIS FIRST AMERICAN HOST,
1682, Robert Wade, The Earliest Quaker Settler
on the West Side of the Delaware River, 1676.

INCLUDING

UNVEILING OF BRONZE TABLET AND READING OF
INSCRIPTION

Albert Cook Myers.

EMBARKATION, VOYAGE AND ARRIVAL OF WILLIAM
PENN ON THE SHIP "WELCOME," ROBERT GREEN-
AWAY, MASTER, 1682.

George Vaux.

LYDIA WADE, THE FIRST AMERICAN HOSTESS OF
WILLIAM PENN

Mrs. Alfred I. Hawkins.

ADDRESS

Dr. James N. Rule,
Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Historical Com-
mission, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SITE OF THE HOUSE OF DEFENSE, MEETING PLACE
OF THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ASSEMBLY

Harry E. Shrogell

"STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"

Sung by Audience, accompanied by Chester High
School Band.

UNVEILING OF BRONZE TABLET AT SITE OF
THE HOUSE OF DEFENSE, SECOND AND EDMONT
AVENUES, CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

Albert Cook Myers.

(In case of rain or inclement weather the prologue and participation by
the school children will be omitted and the ceremonies as otherwise
planned will be held in the Old Colonial Court House.)



WILLIAM PENN

1644—1718

FIRST LODGED IN AMERICA
IN "ESSEX HOUSE" ON THIS SITE
OCTOBER 28, 1682

THE GUEST OF
ROBERT WADE

HERE THE EARLIEST QUAKER SETTLER
ON THIS SIDE DELAWARE RIVER, 1676,
PURCHASER OF THE PROPERTY,
THEN CALLED "PRINTZDORP",
FROM THE EARLIER OCCUPANT,
ARMEGOT, WIDOW OF JOHAN PAPEGOJA,
VICE-GOVERNOR OF NEW SWEDEN, 1653-1654,
SUCCEEDING TO OWNERSHIP
FROM HER FATHER, JOHAN PRINTZ
THE SWEDISH FIRST GOVERNOR, 1643-1653,
IN PRESENT PENNSYLVANIA



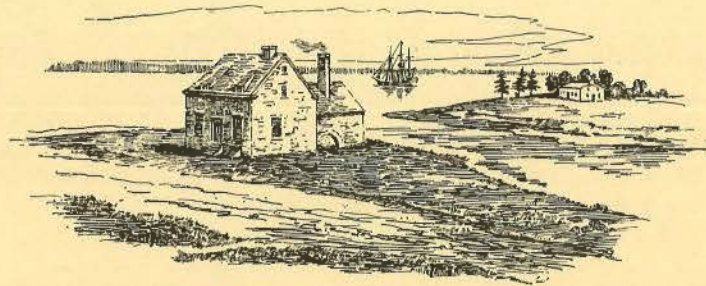
MARKED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1932

THE FIRST LANDING OF WILLIAM PENN IN PENNSYLVANIA AT CHESTER —ANCIENTLY CALLED UPLAND

By CLARENCE WILSON BRAZER, *President of the Delaware County Historical Society*. From a paper read before the Annual Meeting in May, 1931, at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

WHEN in 1623 the Dutch Captain Cornelius Jacobson Mey, for whom Cape May is named, first sailed up the Prince Hendricks River as our Delaware River was called at that time, in the ship New Netherland, he found about the site of Chester the Leni Lenape (meaning "real men") Indians. The Indians called the site of the present city of Chester Mecopo-nack-a perhaps corrupted from Mee-chop-penack-han which they applied to our Chester Creek, as "the stream along which large potatoes grow." Although Delaware Bay and River were for years occupied by the Dutch, the Swedes under Peter Minuit first settled in the neighborhood of Wilmington, Delaware, in April, 1638, in which year they purchased from the Indians all land on the western side of the river from Cape Henlopen to Trenton, which they then occupied as New Sweden. Many of the Swedish settlers came from the province of Upland on the Baltic coast of Sweden.

The town of Upland was probably first settled by the Swedes about 1643, after the arrival of Governor Printz at



FIRST MEETING PLACE OF FRIENDS AT CHESTER
Essex House in the distance



WILLIAM PENN
SAT WITH
THE FIRST ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA
WHICH PASSED
THE GREAT FUNDAMENTAL LAWS
IN THE HOUSE OF DEFENSE OR COURT HOUSE
ON THIS SITE
DECEMBER 4-7, 1682



MARKED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1932

DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

New Castle on February 15th. In 1644, the present site of Chester east of the creek was a tobacco plantation when the ground between Chester and Ridley Creeks extending $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland was granted by the Swedish Government to Jöran Kyn or Keen who for more than twenty-five years was the chief landed proprietor in Upland. Keen was body guard to Governor Printz until Printz returned to Sweden, driven out by the Dutch Peter Stuyvesant in 1655, when Upland was plundered by soldiers.

When in 1645 Andreas Hudde, the Dutch Commissary on the Delaware, examined the river he found a few houses and plantations in the general vicinity of Chester. The first mention of Upland in America occurs in Hudde's report as in possession of the Swedes in 1648. Some houses were first built along our present Chester Creek and later a fort for their defense and as a place of refuge.

In August 1653, Queen Christina of Sweden and Princess of Finland granted to Captain John Ammundson Besk, for faithful services to the State, land extending about 4 miles along the River from the west of Upland Creek to Marcus Hook, formerly called Finland because of having been settled by the Finns. It was owned by the daughter of Governor Printz and called Printzdorp, that is, "Printz's Village." By 1659 Upland was the largest settlement in the Province although it is not likely there were then over 100 inhabitants. Four years later the Dutch Commissioner made it his headquarters. But when the English captured New Amsterdam in 1664, the Delaware River territory was included in the spoils and English has since been the official language, with the exception of a short 6 months of Dutch in 1673. In 1676 Robert Wade, who came over in 1675 with Fenwick to West Jersey, purchased Printzdorp from Governor Printz's daughter Madame Papegoja. It included the River frontage between Upland Creek and Le Mokey's Creek, now called Lamokin,

and here, with a few friends, he held a "meeting" at his home, the famous "Essex House," which we are now marking with a bronze tablet.

The town perhaps grew up about the Swedish fort or Block-House which is spoken of in 1677 as "the House of Defense at Upland," and which was then ordered to be fitted up for the uses of the Court. Upland Court Records exist from 1676. As early as 1668 Upland had been made the Chief Judicial district of the Dutch and the first Court had been held in the tavern of Neeles Laersen. At a Court held in Upland on November 12, 1678, the first jury known to have been called in Pennsylvania was composed of 12 men, mostly Swedes, but including Henry Hastings, an English ancestor of mine. His son, Joshua Hastings, was a member in 1682 of the first Grand Jury held in Pennsylvania. The population of Upland County, which extended up to Trenton, was then about 600, few of which were English.

During the year 1681 twenty-three English ships arrived and most of them disembarked their passengers at Upland which was the most considerable place within the Province of Pennsylvania.

Holme's Map, published in London 1687, containing the names of original land holders as of 1686, shows Neeles Laerson and Sandelands owning most of the land from Chester to Ridley Creek extending back into the country to Richard Townsend's tract at Chester Mills on Chester Creek. Townsend came over with Penn on the *Welcome*, brought with him the wooden frame for Chester Mills. He probably erected first the miller's house and occupied it while erecting the mill. The old "Townsend-Pusey House" at Upland still stands.

There is an old tradition that the site of Chester was originally intended by Penn for his great City of Brotherly Love but that Sandelands refused to sell his property to Penn, although his son, upon Penn's second visit in 1700, petitioned him to buy and lay out a city there. This is not the likely reason, as Penn's instructions dated Sept. 30, 1681, to the Commissioners sent over ahead of him, contained the

following extract, "That having taken what care you can for the people's good, in these respects aforesaid, let the rivers and creeks be sounded on my side of Delaware River, especially *Upland*, in order to settle a great town, and be sure to make your choice where it is most navigable, high, dry, and healthy, that is, where most ships may best ride of deepest draught of water."

Penn's first cousin was Governor Markham and he held his first Council in Upland on August 3, 1681. In a later conference with Lord Baltimore, at Upland, it was ascertained by astronomical observations that the town was ten miles south of the southern boundary of the grant of Pennsylvania. This also perhaps had some bearing on the decision to establish the great city 15 miles farther up the river, especially as the Schuylkill was of "deeper draught of water" than Chester Creek.

Ashmead says, that the winter of 1681 was extremely cold, and on the 11th of December, when the ship "*Bristol Factor*" arrived at Upland, the passengers landed near the Essex House. As the river was solidly frozen over that night the passengers were compelled to remain in Upland "all winter." So large was the demand made upon the hamlet by all these immigrants that some of them dug caves in the river banks, covered them with brush and sod roofs, which they occupied until more permanent quarters could be erected. The sufferings were great as most of these settlers were "not people of low circumstances but substantial livers" and in the work of constructing these rude habitations women took part (aiding their men) who had been used to all the refinements and comforts of English life of that day.

Some of the Welsh settlers, who arrived in August 1682, were disappointed that "Penn's city" was not to be at Upland but 15 miles up ye River *at a place then called Wicoco*," especially when their ship master refused to carry them farther than the agreed destination of Upland, where the Governor's chief warehouse was located.

William Penn, whose birthday was on October 24th, wrote to England that he first arrived in America on that date, but

where we do not know as he did not arrive at New Castle until the 27th. New Castle, formerly under the Dutch called New Amstel, was at this time the center of the Delaware River government for the Duke of York's Governor Andros. Court was held there monthly in a stone court house which still stands in use today. Penn had obtained title to these "three lower counties" from the Duke of York. The good ship "Welcome" arrived there on October 27th and Penn landed the next morning, October 28th. Here Penn received the bit of "turf, twig and water," symbols of ownership and title to the land which later became Delaware, and then sailed on up the river that afternoon to Upland in Pennsylvania, his own grant from King Charles the Second.

Such was the settlement at Upland when William Penn arrived and landed at the mouth of Chester Creek, on the west bank, on Saturday evening, October 28th, 1682 (Old Style) or on November 7th, according to our calendar which went into effect in 1752. He was received and entertained by Robert Wade at Essex House and Upland was the end of his voyage on the "Welcome."

George Smith incorrectly writes "Penn upon landing turned around to his friend Pearson who had accompanied him on the 'Welcome' and said 'Providence has brought us here safe, Thou has been the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I should call this place?' Pearson said 'Chester' in remembrance of the city whence he came. William Penn replied that it should be called Chester, and that when he divided the land into counties, one of them should be called by the same name." For 75 years afterwards, however, it was known as Upland and there is still the Borough of Upland adjoining the City of Chester on the inland side. Thomas Pearson did not arrive in Pennsylvania until 1683. Ashmead gives good reasons to dispute this romantic story as some of Penn's early letters from the town are dated at Upland, and St. Paul's Church records of 1704 state "This county is called Chester because most of its inhabitants came from Cheshire in England." Also, Penn's proclamation to the Sheriffs of the three counties of Chester,

Bucks and Philadelphia (all formed out of the Swedish county of Upland) which was issued three weeks after his landing, was dated at "Upland." Mr. A. C. Myers says the first mention of "Chester" was about Nov. 28, 1682.

Watson tells us that Penn and a few friends came first up to Philadelphia from Chester in an open boat or barge. He illustrates with a drawing this landing at the tavern located at the mouth of Dock Creek. This must have been an excursion from Upland where Penn, no doubt, returned to his temporary abode.

Penn was entertained at Essex House by his old London acquaintance Robert Wade, but staid but a short time, and after his return from New York where he went "to pay his duty" to the Duke of York's representatives. It is said that he lodged for the winter of 1682-83 at the Boar's Head Inn, a noted public house in Upland. He did not remove to Philadelphia until after March 10, 1683.

It was in the "House of Defense" which stood near the Creek in Upland at the site now being marked with a tablet, that the first General Assembly of Pennsylvania, composed of seven elected delegates from each of the three upper, as well as the three lower counties now comprising the State of Delaware, met on December 4th, 1682. It provided for the naturalization of the inhabitants, and all not of English birth had to take an oath of allegiance in order to become "Freeman." The first 61 "first written laws" were adopted here, all of which have since been repealed.

Being the only town in the Province then known to English ship owners, Upland was consequently the port of destination for most of the settlers. Several ships often rode there at anchor at the same time as the water near the western shore was so deep that the trees sometimes touched the upper rigging.

Richard Townsend writes that in 1682 at Chester it was thought 3000 persons came there in the first year.

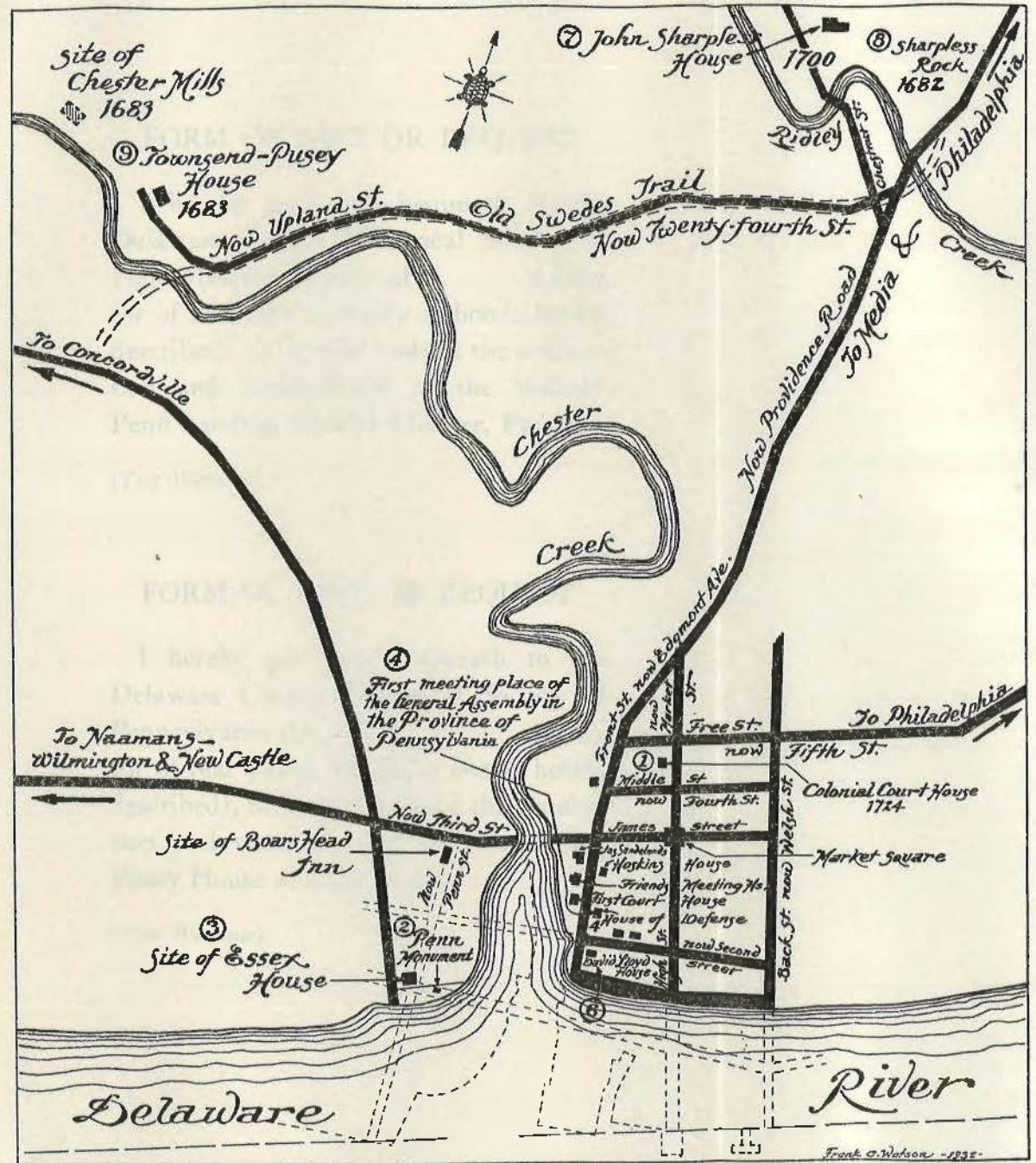
Tradition has it that Penn spent much time at the old Townsend-Pusey house at Chester Mills which is still standing in Upland, perhaps the oldest building intact within our

DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

State. The Delaware County Historical Society is endeavoring to obtain and preserve this historic shrine with suitable land about it. Penn was a partner with Richard Carpenter, Cabel Pusey, Richard Townsend and others in the Chester Creek Mill and was present when the first dam was built. The mill's old weather vane bearing the initials of the first three named partners is preserved in the building of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia.

In 1882 a sum of over \$3000.00 was raised in Delaware County and a memorial stone was unveiled at Penn's Landing Site on November 9th, 1882. This monument is most inadequate to commemorate such an important event. The land on which it stands is in a city street next to the Reading Railroad's right of way. It has been said that this spot compares with the Plymouth Rock of Massachusetts which has been so fittingly cared for in a monumental park.

There is at present adjoining this monument a small plot about 200 by 300 feet which might be obtained for perhaps \$30,000 and made into a suitable park setting for a fitting monument. The Delaware County Historical Society is sponsoring this movement. Some day there should be a Penn's Landing Park there extending to Chester Creek as well as to the Delaware River. Then one might readily conceive when, where, and how, William Penn first landed in Pennsylvania.



COMMEMORATION OF THE TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FIRST ARRIVAL, OCTOBER 24TH, 1682, OF WILLIAM PENN IN AMERICA

1682 — 1932



3 Inch Bronze, \$5.00
1½ Inch Bronze, 25c
1½ Inch Silver, \$1.00

These medals may be procured at

Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co.
Corn Exchange National Bank
First National Bank
Girard Trust Co.

Philadelphia National Bank
Pennsylvania Company, etc.
Real Estate-Land Title & Tr. Co.
Tradesmens National Bank & Tr. Co.

and your local bank should have them



Commemoration
of the
Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary
of the First Arrival

OCTOBER 24th, 1682

of

William Penn in America

1682 - 1932

Proclamations calling for the Commemoration
have been issued by
The Governors of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey
The Mayor of Philadelphia, etc.

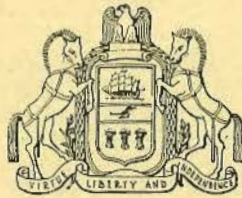
The Major Observance

To Take Place

In Convention Hall, West Philadelphia

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1932

All Interested are Invited



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22nd.¹

Meeting of The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, A. Boyd Hamilton, President. *The public invited.*

10 A. M. Business Meeting.

Address of Welcome. THE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Oxford of William Penn. FRANK AYDELOTTE, President of Swarthmore College.

12:30 Luncheon at Bellevue-Stratford (\$1.25. Please engage places or tables from Roy F. Nichols, Room 208, College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; 'phone, Eve. 0100, Ex. 213).

Music.

Salutation by William Penn (In his phrasology). RAYNER W. KELSEY, Impersonator.

2 P. M. Opening Address. CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS.

The Coming of William Penn (Lantern Slides). ALBERT COOK MYERS.

Gulielma Maria Penn, the First Wife of William Penn. MISS M. ATHERTON LEACH.
Embarkation, Voyage, and Arrival of William Penn on the Ship "Welcome," Robert Greenaway, Master, 1682. GEORGE VAUX.

William Penn. WILLIAM W. COMFORT, President of Haverford College.

8:30 P. M. Reception by the Associate Committee of Women of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, in the Building of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia. (*By invitation only. Cards of admission required.*)

Music.

Address. JAMES M. BECK.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23rd.²

A William Penn commemorative observance as a part of the services of the religious denominations throughout the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey has been requested.

Escorted tours to places of William Penn interest: meet at Old Court House, Chester, 2 P. M.; at St. Immanuel Church, New Castle, at 4 P. M.

3 P. M. Meeting at "Pennsbury," the country-seat of William Penn, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 25 miles up the Delaware River, near Tullytown and Fallsington and nearly opposite Bordentown, New Jersey. *The public invited.*

Introduction. HENRY PAUL BUSCH, President of The Welcome Society.

Presentation to The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of a Deed of Gift for Pennsbury. The Warner Company, CHARLES WARNER, President.

Acceptance for the Commonwealth. JAMES N. RULE, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Historical Address. B. F. PACKENTHAL, JR., President of The Bucks County Historical Society.

¹ THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20th.

3-5 P. M. Reception at "Stenton," built 1728, the home of James Logan, William Penn's Secretary, at 18th and Courtland Streets, Philadelphia, by The Pennsylvania Society of The Colonial Dames of America and The Welcome Society. (*By invitation.*)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21st.

9 P. M. Reception by The Penn Club, in the Building of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia. (*By invitation.*)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22nd.

2 P. M. In the Clothier Memorial, Swarthmore College. *Address* by JANE ADDAMS and "William Penn," a Pageant in 7 Episodes, by MRS. CORNELIA STABLEN GULLAM. *The public invited.*

² SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23rd.

8 P. M. Commemorative meeting of Friends, Friends' Meeting House, 4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia. Speakers: RUFUS M. JONES, WILLIAM I. HULL, FREDERICK R. GRIFFIN. *The public invited.*



Penn in Youth



Penn in Old Age

The Major Observance

THE PUBLIC INVITED

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1932

Issue by the United States Post Office Department of a William Penn Commemorative Stamp, for sale alone this first day, at the Post Offices, in New Castle, Delaware, and Chester and Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania.

9 A. M. Excursion to Old Philadelphia as William Penn saw it. Led by George Vaux, Chairman of Committee. (Address him: Bryn Mawr, Pa.)

10 A. M. The Unveiling of Five Bronze Tablets commemorative of William Penn, in Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania State Historical Commission, James N. Rule, Chairman; Albert Cook Myers, Secretary and Chairman-Director of the Commission's Penn Commemoration; in association with other organizations as follows:

- (1) *Site of the Blue Anchor Inn, 1682*, at 242 and 244 S. Front Street. By The Women's Committee of the Board of Managers of the Seamen's Church Institute of Philadelphia, Mrs. JOHN A. BROWN, JR., Chairman.
- (2) *Site of William Penn's First House, 1682*, at 18 and 20 S. Front Street. By The Pennsylvania Society of The Colonial Dames of America, Mrs. JOSEPH B. HUTCHINSON, President.
- (3) *Memorial to Gulielma Maria Penn, First Wife of William Penn*, on the Site of the Slate Roof House, now The Keystone Telephone Building, Second and Sansom Streets. By The Associate Committee of Women of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Mrs. HAMPTON L. CARSON, Chairman.
- (4) *Site of The First Friends' Meeting House, 1683, where William Penn Worshipped, The Pennsylvania Assembly Sat and The Philadelphia County Courts Were Held*, 124 S. Front Street. By The Friends' Historical Association, CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS, President.
- (5) *Site of Home: 1766-1771, of John Penn, Last Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania, Son of Richard Penn, and Grandson of William Penn, The Founder; also: 1771-1810, of Benjamin Chew, Last Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania*, at 242 South Third Street, Philadelphia. By The Colonial Dames of America, Chapter II, Philadelphia, Mrs. J. WILMER BIDDLE, President; Mrs. THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY, First Vice-President.

In Convention Hall, West Philadelphia. (For tickets to reserved sections communicate promptly with Ernest Spofford, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.) Honorary Chairman, J. HAMPTON MOORE, Mayor of Philadelphia. Chairman, CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS.

2 P. M. Sharp. (Then doors will be closed until Broadcast has ended.)

Music.

International Radio Broadcast of Three Minute Speeches, Commemorative of William Penn, in Historical Sequence: THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND; THE KING OF SWEDEN; THE KING OF ENGLAND; THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA; THE GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE; THE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY; THE MAYOR OF LONDON; THE MAYOR OF DEAL; THE MAYOR OF NEW CASTLE; THE MAYOR OF CHESTER; THE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA (By courtesy of The Columbia Broadcasting Company).

Poem: William Penn. ROY HILTON.

"*Thou, Philadelphia,*" a Pageant-Play, in Three Scenes, of William Penn and The Indians. By ELEANORE PRICE (In historical collaboration with Albert Cook Myers). WILLIAM W. PRICE, Director. Stage settings by D. Owen Stephens and F. Townsend Morgan. Indian authorities: Frank G. Speck, Donald A. Cadzow, Linneas G. Duncan, etc. The parts are taken by descendants of William Penn and his associate settlers, students of Haverford and Swarthmore Colleges and The University of Pennsylvania, and others; also by Chief War Eagle and other Delaware Indians, from near Dewey, Oklahoma, the last survivors of these Indians of Penn.

SCENE I. Playwicky¹ Indian Town of the Great Chief Tamany—A Cantico or Dance, witnessed by William Penn and his Companions, 1683.

SCENE II. William Penn and Indian Chief Tamany, in a Land Sale Treaty, in Philadelphia, June 23, 1683, for the Lands between Neshaminy and Pennypack Creeks.

SCENE III. William Penn on the Ship "Endeavour," as he sails out the Delaware, homeward bound, 1684, recites his Prayer² to Philadelphia.

¹ Site of this town on the farm of Winder Van Avtsdalen, of the fifth generation of his family, about 17 miles northeast of Philadelphia, beyond Feasterville and the Old Buck Inn, near Neshaminy Creek and Langhorne.

² See bronze tablet on the City Hall, Philadelphia, near north entrance.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27th.

The 250th Anniversary of the Arrival of William Penn in the Ship "Welcome," before New Castle, Delaware, where his First Landing in America took place the following day, October 28th, 1682.

8 P. M. In Roberts Hall, Haverford College. *The public invited.*
Lecture on Penn (Lantern Slides). ALBERT COOK MYERS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28th.

The 250th Anniversary of the First Landing of William Penn in Pennsylvania, at Upland, now Chester.

3:30 P. M. In Chester.¹ *The public invited.*

The Unveiling of Two Bronze Tablets Commemorative of Penn, by The Pennsylvania State Historical Commission and The Delaware County Historical Society, Clarence W. Brazer, President, as follows:

- I. Site of "Essex House," Home of Robert Wade, in which William Penn First Lodged on Landing in America, October 28, 1682, 102 Penn Street.
- II. Site of the "House of Defense," in which William Penn Sat at the First Meeting of the Pennsylvania Assembly, December 4-7, 1682, Edgmont Avenue and Second Street.

Addresses by MAYOR WILLIAM WARD, JR., CLARENCE W. BRAZER, JAMES N. RULE, ALBERT COOK MYERS, GEORGE VAUX, MRS. ALFRED L. HAWKINS, HARRY E. SPROGELL.

8 P. M. Under the Auspices of Chester Monthly Meeting of Friends, in Providence Meeting House, Media, Pennsylvania.
Lecture on William Penn (Lantern Slides). ALBERT COOK MYERS.

A Special William Penn Exhibit, from the treasures of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, has been placed on view by Librarian Ernest Spofford, in the Society's Building, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

A *William Penn Commemorative Medal*, by Julio Kilenyi, has been issued by the Medal Committee, Maurice J. Babb, Chairman. Obverse: Penn in Armour, aged 22, in 1666. Reverse: Penn in his Treaty with Indian Chief Tamany, at Philadelphia, June 23, 1683, for the Sale of the Land between Neshaminy and Pennypack Creeks. For sale by the banks: in bronze, 3 inch, 250 only, \$5; in silver, 1½ inches, \$1; in bronze, 1½ inches, 25 cents.

WILLIAM PENN PUBLICATIONS:

William Penn: A Bibliography. By MARY KIRK SPENCE. 19 pp., 5000 copies. Issued by The Pennsylvania State Historical Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.

William Penn as seen in Excerpts from his Writings. By ANNA LANE LINGELBACH, PH.D., of the Philadelphia Board of Education. 20 pp. Prepared for the Program Committee. Issued by The Friends, 304 Arch Street, Philadelphia. 15,000 copies distributed to schools, etc., by Dr. James N. Rule, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.

William Penn. By LUCY B. ROBERTS. Issued by the Friends and distributed by Dr. Rule.

Map of Chester as William Penn Saw It, 1701. By CHESTER F. BAKER. Published by Friends' Historical Association, 1932.

Map of New Castle as Penn Saw It. In preparation by LEON de VALINGER, JR., State Archives Department, Dover, Delaware.

Map of Philadelphia as Penn Saw It. In preparation.

¹ William Penn commemorative meetings were held at the chief points of historic interest in Chester, Saturday, May 21, 1932, by Friends' Historical Association; addresses published in October *Bulletin* of the Association.

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GOVERNOR ISSUES PROCLAMATION ON LANDING OF PENN

9/9/32
Arrived at New Castle on
October 28, 1682;
Important Event.

JOIN PA. AND JERSEY

Special to Every Evening

DOVER, Sept. 9.—At the request of the William Penn Commemoration Committee, commemorating the 250th anniversary of the first arrival of William Penn in America, October 24, 1682, Governor C. D. Buck today issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, two hundred and fifty years will have elapsed since William Penn first landed on American soil at New Castle on the Delaware River on October 28th, 1682, and

"Whereas, on that day he did present his deeds of feoffment from His Royal Highness, the Duke of York to John Moll, Esquire, and Ephraim Herman, the representative of His Highness, and in turn received turf and twig, a porringer of water, and soil from the Delaware River, as well as the key to the fort at New Castle, and also a pledge of obedience from the people of the town of New Castle, after which he appointed Justices and gave notice of an Essembly to be held of the Counties of Pennsylvania and the Three Lower Counties, thus laying the foundation of a great and enduring plan of government.

"Now, Therefore I, C. D. Buck, Governor of the State of Delaware, recognizing the singular and enduring influence of William Penn upon the origin and perpetuity of Delaware, do hereby invite our people to join with those of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey in observance on Saturday, the twenty-second, Sunday, the twenty-third, and Monday the twenty-fourth days of the month of October, 1932, for the participation in the William Penn Commemorative Exercises of this two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, and, I respectfully, urge that on the aforesaid days, our citizens, as a mark of respect to that great Founder and Governor, manifest their appreciation of the many benefits derived from his proper and judicious government. Let there be due observance of the event in our churches, in our schools, in the public press, and in such special meetings as the people of Delaware may plan for the perpetuation of his greatness.

"In Witness Whereof, I, C. D. Buck, Governor of the State of Delaware, have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the said State to be affixed at Dover, this ninth day of September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-two and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh.

"C. D. BUCK.

"By the Governor:

"CHARLES H. GRANTLAND,

"Secretary of State."

LEON DE VALINGER, JR.

WILLIAM PENN

A RADIO ADDRESS

Delivered on his Birthday
October 24, 1934

By

ALBERT COOK MYERS

Chairman of The Historical Committee of The Valley Forge Park
Commission and Secretary of The Pennsylvania Historical
Commission of The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



Reprint from *Bulletin of Friends' Historical Association*
Vol. 23, Number 2

Bulletin No. 3
of the
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
HARRISBURG
1934

WILLIAM PENN: A RADIO ADDRESS

Delivered on his Birthday, Wednesday, October 24, 1934, at 4:07 P. M.
(time 7 minutes), Station WCAU, Philadelphia.

BY ALBERT COOK MYERS

Presented as the guest speaker by the announcer as follows:

Dr. Albert Cook Myers, noted historian, foremost authority on William Penn, Chairman of The Historical Committee of the Valley Forge Park Commission, Secretary of The Pennsylvania State Historical Commission.

THE ADDRESS

Today, this twenty-fourth of October, by the Gregorian or New Style calendar, is the 290th birthday of William Penn, the illustrious Founder of Pennsylvania and the foremost Founder of the American Nation. The eminent English historian, Lord Acton, called him "The greatest historic figure of his age," and Tennyson wrote that he was "no comet of a season, but the fixed light of a dark and graceless age shining on into the present."

Under mandate of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Governor has issued a proclamation calling upon the people for the observance of an event of such deep import; for each one of us, man, woman, and child of whatsoever race or creed, is indebted to William Penn for the privileges and opportunities we enjoy.

Born in the year 1644, under the shadow of the old Tower of London, Penn was the son, by a Dutch mother, of a young English naval captain, later the noted Admiral Sir William Penn, Knight.

As Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, the great Quaker devoted the best part of his life, a period of over thirty years, to the development of his Province, in its formative period, coming here from England on two personal visits of two years each, 1682-1684 and 1699-1701.

During these two sojourns in Pennsylvania, Penn made his country home upon a tract of over 8000 acres, which he called the Manor of Pennsbury, located in the present Falls Township, Bucks County, near Tullytown, beyond Bristol, and some 25 miles up the Delaware River from his capital city of Philadel-

phia. There, while on his first American visit, now two centuries and fifty years ago, he erected, along with various outbuildings, a two-story brick mansion known as Pennsbury House. Here he, and his sons after him, entertained and conferred with the Indians. He wrote that he liked Pennsbury better than any other place in which he had lived.

This structure, which was 62 feet in length, stood on a gentle rise of ground, facing the river, about 70 yards from the shore. The house fell into ruin just before the American Revolution.

In 1932, as part of the Commemoration of the 250th Anniversary of Penn's first American arrival, over eight acres of the Pennsbury Manor tract, including the site of Penn's ancient buildings, was donated to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the Warner Company. A special act of the Legislature placed the property in the control of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission of the State. The Commission acts through a special Pennsbury Committee of three of its members: James N. Rule, Chairman of the Commission and State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Albert Cook Myers, Secretary of the Commission; and Charles Henry Moon, Chairman of the Committee.

A good road to the place has been built recently by the State and national governments, and the property itself has been much improved.

Under the direction of the Commission's experienced archaeologist, Donald A. Cadzow, the work of excavating the Pennsbury site has been in progress for nearly two years, with a most remarkable yield of results. The stone and brick cellar walls of the house have been carefully dug out, and amongst many interesting objects found, and now being classified, are pieces of hardware, such as hinges, locks, keys, nails, and bolts; fragments of leaden casement windows containing bits of glass; seven-inch hearth bricks, five-inch glazed green and yellow tiles of the fireplaces, etc. The foundations of the brew house, other outbuildings and an eighty-foot brick garden wall also have been unearthed.

The Pennsbury Committee, with the coöperation and much-needed private support of a group of the Friends of Pennsbury, headed by a Committee of The Welcome Society, of which Henry Paul Busch is President, proposes to prepare plans, which, while providing effective preservation for the historic ruins uncovered, look to a full, critical, historical reconstruction of William Penn's Colonial Plantation of Pennsbury, the buildings, gardens, orchards, fields, etc.

The necessary information, archaeological, historical and architectural, to this end, has been gathered, collated and excerpted. This task has been committed to your present speaker, who not only has examined what has been dug up at Pennsbury, and

inspected certain old buildings of near the same period, but has had recourse to many collections of data, historical and architectural, both here and in England.

The most pertinent historical facts with respect to the problem, however, he has gleaned from his own collection of William Penn materials, which he has been assembling over a long period, preparatory to his proposed issue of the Complete Works of William Penn in fifteen or more large octavo volumes. This collection is the largest on this subject in the world.

Your speaker not only has obtained several views of the brew house, but also has discovered a crude contemporary manuscript drawing, or view, of the front of Pennsbury House, which is of prime importance to the objective; he has also found other particulars, respecting the house, largely in the handwriting of William Penn himself, as to the chimneys, the wainscoting, the brickwork, the heights of the ceilings, and the sizes of the doors, windows, and stairs; he has inventories of the contents of the house by rooms, also of the other buildings, and references to the gardens, courtyards, hedges, gates, fences, steps, paths, orchards, fruits, flowers, livestock, the well, etc. So that it is with considerable confidence that we approach the problems of an authentic reconstruction of the Pennsbury Plantation.

The consummation of our plans would be a worthy and impressive memorial to our great Founder. It should be made possible with the help of as many of our citizens and groups of citizens as possible, but especially should it receive the support of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which owes a great unrequited debt to its Founder.

Your speaker would appreciate information as to papers of William Penn, especially his letters, as well as to data bearing on Pennsbury. Address: Albert Cook Myers, Building of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

In conclusion: Notwithstanding the fact that the best authorities of both the Old and the New Worlds accord Penn a foremost rank in our country's history, so far, strange as it may seem, he has failed of election to the Hall of Fame of New York University. Over 100 electors, largely educationalists, representing each of the States, vote every five years. The next election takes place early in 1935. Let each one of us do what we can to remedy this oversight.



Internal Affairs

MONTHLY BULLETIN

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1748 Inventory of Penn Papers - -	1
Toronto's Metropolitan Experiment -	7
"The Coming Age of Cities" - - -	11
Recent Court Decisions - - - - -	15
Weights and Measures Tests - - -	16
Industries Need Minerals Data - -	17
Bond Issues Approved - - - - -	24
Specialists for Land Records - - -	25
Penn Prospector - - - - - - -	30

VOLUME 25 • NUMBER 2-3
FEBRUARY-MARCH • 1957

COMMONWEALTH of PENNSYLVANIA
HARRISBURG, PA.



Proprietary Records

Penn Family's Papers Itemized in 1748 List Found in Land Office

King's Grant, Indian Purchases, Boundary Documents,
Instructions to Governors, Wills of Penns,
Dot Newly-Discovered Check-List

THE MANY-SIDED CAREER of William Penn for years has excited the wonder of biographers, historians, and students of religion and of government. With amazement and admiration for his versatile genius, they have recounted his accomplishments as the founder of a great Commonwealth, as a law-giver with a philosophy of government generations ahead of his times, as a stranger in whom the American Indians had unquestioning confidence, as a spokesman for the English Quakers and other dissenters, and as a champion of civil and religious freedom for all persons in an era when oppression and rigorous intolerance characterized almost all other governments in the world.

An entirely different facet of life, however, is emphasized in an ancient record which has just come to light. In boxes long unopened, a two-century-old inventory of the business documents most treasured by William Penn and his family has been discovered among the archives of the Department of Internal Affairs' Bureau of Land Records.

Index to Proprietary Papers

The inventory is a quick index to the papers essential to Penn as a businessman, as a man of property engaged in the most widespread operations of any real estate dealer in the history of Pennsylvania. It continues as a catalogue of similar documents covering 30 years after William Penn's death and forms a roster of the Penn family's proprietary papers and property records, as well as some private financial records of the family.

The record lists the basic documents necessary to establish the Penns' title to lands, starting with the grant of Charles II to William Penn and

Internal Affairs

The Monthly Bulletin of The Department of Internal Affairs
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

List of Grants, Deeds, Papers &c. under the Letter A.

- No. 1. 1680. March 4. Duplicate of the Kings Grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn Esq. ^{in Baltimore Manner} Frank.
- No. 2. 1681. April 9. His Majesty's Declaration to the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania commanding Obedience to W. Penn Esq. & his Heirs.
1681. Aug. 21. Copy of the Duke of York's Release of Lands in Pennsylvania and Parts.
1682. Aug. 24. Duplicate of the Duke of York's Grant for New Castle. King Charles's Grant of the Counties to the Duke.
1682. Aug. 24. Attested Copy of the Record at New York of the Duke's Grant of New Castle and twelve Miles Round to Gov. Penn.
1682. Aug. 24. ditto of a Tract of Land South of New Castle.
- John Molls Account of the Surrender of the three Lower Counties to W. Penn.
1682. Oct. 28. Certificate of the Delivery of New Castle to W. Penn Esq. Another Certificate of the same Tenour.
1682. Nov. 4. Certificate of the Delivery of Lands below New Castle down to Cape Henlopen.
1682. Nov. 22. King Charles's Grant of the Lower Counties to the Duke of York.
1683. Nov. 13. Order of King James in Council for dividing the Peninsula Westward from Schuylkill Ferry on the High Street of Philadelphia to Tazewannah River.
1688. Copy Restoration Grant to William Penn.
1701. Oct. 25. William Penn conveys to Trustees 10,000⁰⁰ for In. Penn.
- Oct. 28. Copy of William Penn's Warr. for tuning the Circular Line between Chester & New Castle.
- Dec. 13. Draught of the Circular Line about New Castle.
1705. A Short Scheme of Accounts of Mr. Logan.
1708. Janua. 27. Order of the Queen in Council dismissing Lord Baltimore's Petition.

the Duke of York's release of lands in Pennsylvania and Delaware. The many deeds which evidence the purchase of lands from the Indians, and documents dealing with boundaries between Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, are enumerated. Some of the more important governmental administrative papers, such as the successive "Frames of Government" which Penn gave to his colonists and the commissions and instructions to some of Penn's lieutenant governors, also are included, along with Penn family wills which trace the descent of the title to the lands and to the proprietary rights.

Long lists of deeds, patents, and leases concerning lands in "East New Jersey" and "West New Jersey," where Penn's dealings in New World lands began seven years before he received the King's grant to Pennsylvania, also appear in the inventory because the Land Office kept records of all Penn's land transactions regardless of whether they were inside or outside the borders of the Commonwealth he founded as a Holy Experiment.

Individual Land Sales Not on List

Deeds, grants, warrants, and patents important in the sale of separate parcels of land to individuals were on file in the Land Office but, with few exceptions, were not noted on this summary sheet of the major documents dealing with the Penns' holdings. Included, however, was the brief notation, "List of Original Purchasers," referring apparently to those to whom Penn had sold land in 1680 and 1681 before leaving England for America.

Information concerning some of the individual sales and quitrents due from the purchasers was provided, however, for the Proprietors in summary form. It was contained in the cash accounts of James Logan, secretary to the Proprietors, secretary of the Provincial Council and, for a time Receiver General; in such documents as "Yearly Quitrents of the Province and Territories," "Computation of the Quantity of Land in the County of Philad^a with the Yearly Quitrents arising from the Same," "A Rent Roll Made by Governour Blackwell"; and in various reports by James Logan and by Francis Steele and James Steele, who succeeded Logan as Receiver General. These Logan and Steele reports covered Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester counties, "the Welch tract" and "the City of Philadelphia and Liberties thereof."

Apparently Compiled in 1748

The inventory consists of 15 numbered manuscript pages, each about 7 1/4 by 12 inches, on paper brittle with age. The first document listed is "No. 1. 1680. March 4th Duplicate of the King's Grant of Pennsylvania

Some of the basic documents which established the Penns' original title to Pennsylvania, as well as the "Restoration Grant" returning the Province to William Penn after its temporary confiscation by the Crown under William and Mary, appear on the 1748 inventory's first page.

The list is divided into five subdivisions, four of them identified as A, E, I, and O: "List of Grants, Deeds, Papers &c." under the Letter "A" (pages 1-3) and under the Letter "E" (pages 4-6), "Indian Deeds &c." under the Letter "I" (pages 7-9), and "Jersey Deeds & Papers," a caption to which Richard Peters added "in Letter O," (pages 10-14). A short fifth list of miscellaneous entries (page 15) has no caption and no identifying letter.

A. List of Grants, Deeds, Papers &c. under the Letter E

1681. Oct. 14 William Penn's Commission to William Crispin
John Beyer & Nathl Allen
1682. June 24 William Penn to the Emperor of Canada ✓
1682. Frame of Government of Pennsylvania ✓
1683. Apr. 2 William Penn's Charter to the Inhabitants of
Pennsylvania ✓
1683. Aug. 16 Printed Letter from W. Penn Esq. to the Society of
Free Traders to Pennsylvania with Description of
the Province & Plan of Philadelphia
1685. Mar. 18 John Paxon's Release of Lands purchased of Will. Penn
in case the money be not paid at a certain time
1695. N. 4 Act of Parliament 4. 8. 3. regulating plantation
Trade in the West Indies
1696. Nov. 7 Frame of the Government of Pennsylvania No. 1 ✓
- N. 2. Dec. 4. Attorney General's Opinion about Erecting
Courts of Admiralty &c. in the Province ✓
1701. Oct. 23 Copy of the Proprietors Charter to the City of
Philadelphia
1701. Oct. 28 Printed Copy of the same
d. Draught of a Charter intended for Pennsylvania
but revoked
1703. May 4. Copy of the Deed of Settlement of Pennsbury
1708. Oct. 5 Release from Bridget Ford to Will. Penn Esq. ✓
1712. May 27 Probate of W. Penn's Will. Callowhill Trunk
8. Feb. 12 Decree in the Excheq. confirming the Will. Callowhill
in May 1727
1718. Nov. 18 Draught of W. Penn's Will
1723. Feb. 17 Original Agreement betw. Ed. Baltimore & Hannah Penn
to Penn. de Bonis non. Callowhill
1726. Feb. 16 Administration with M. William Penn's Will. Callowhill
1727. July 5 Indenture between Messrs John, Tho. & Richard
Penn Margaret Penn & Thomas Treasurers of the Estate
Ditto Personal Estate ✓
Probate of the Hon. John Penn's Will. Co. ✓
Duplicate of the same

to William Penn Esq." but the earliest item recorded is a Dutch purchase of land in present Delaware, dated June 7, 1659. The latest item on the original inventory lists an Indian treaty of July 23, 1748.

The document is in the handwriting of a clerk, with added notations in the writing of Richard Peters who, after having served as Provincial Secretary, became Secretary of the Land Office on November 24, 1748. To the original list, Peters later added several items, one dated August 22, 1749; and his clerk added an entry concerning a New Jersey deed of July 25, 1752.

The list apparently represents an inventory of the Proprietary's papers on file in the Land Office when Richard Peters took charge in 1748.

Mixed With Nicholson Papers

The inventory was discovered as a result of the project in which the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is cooperating with the Department of Internal Affairs in surveying and analyzing papers of the Bureau of Land Records. Credit for discovering and identifying the 1748 catalogue belongs to William A. Hunter, the Commission's Associate Historian, who was examining papers which for some years had been stored on the top floor of the Capitol Building.

In his search, Mr. Hunter found four large wooden boxes, filled with bundles of papers, folded and tied and each bundle labeled "Letters, Papers, etc., of John Nicholson Late Comptroller General of Pennsylvania. Of no Importance." Nicholson had become Comptroller General in April, 1782, but the Commonwealth seized all of his papers some years later when charges were made concerning his accounts.

Disregarding the notation, "Of no Importance," Mr. Hunter discovered that, mixed with the Nicholson Papers, the bundles contained documents of other kinds and origin. In the process of opening and checking each bundle he came across one bundle in which the papers of the 1748 inventory were scattered through the bundle's other papers.

Much Used as Check-List

The inventory shows signs of much use as a check-list. Many of the entries are preceded by a check mark, some in black ink by a broad-nosed quill, some in thin-line faded brown ink, some in graphite as if made by a modern lead pencil, and some in reddish brown crayon.

Certain entries are followed by a faint "x," which may indicate they were not found at the first checking. A number of these also have a check mark in front, which might indicate that they later were identified, found, or their location established.

On three pages of Indian deeds, the entries are numbered serially in the handwriting of Richard Peters. Indians, whose relations with the Penns slowly deteriorated and suddenly became much worse following the Walking Purchase of 1737, ultimately made charges that they had been cheated in their land deals with the Proprietors. The Provincial Assembly,

← In England, before his first voyage to his new Commonwealth, William Penn appointed "Commissioners for Settling the Colony." Their commission is the first entry on the inventory's fourth page. The Charters and "Frames of Government" granted to the Province's inhabitants in 1682, 1683, 1696, and 1701 are listed farther down the page.

usually at loggerheads with the Proprietors and their representatives at that time, took up the charge and the Provincial Council named a committee to look into the accusations. The defense to the charges lists the various Indian deeds as proof of purchase of the land in question, and in that defense in 1757 the deeds are numbered in the same order as Richard Peters had numbered them on the newly discovered inventory.

Papers in "Callowhill Mannor Trunk"

More than a dozen papers of especial importance to the Penn family are marked on the inventory apparently to indicate their location as "Callowhill Mannor Trunk"—shortened on some entries farther down the list to "Callowhill Trunk" or merely "Callowhill" and, in the case of the probate of John Penn's will, merely to "Ca."

These "Callowhill" papers include the King's grant of Pennsylvania, dated 1680, wills of various members of the Penn family and papers concerned with the administration of those wills, and certain leases from James Logan and Samuel Preston, trustees of the Proprietors, to John, Thomas, and Richard Penn.

Some of the Callowhill entries, however, recall the financial difficulties in which Penn found himself after his steward, Ford, tricked Penn into signing papers which gave the steward a huge claim against Penn and his estates. Ford died but passed the claim on to his widow and children. One of the Callowhill entries is "Release from Bridget Ford et al to Will^m Penn Esq^r" dated October 5, 1708. Another, recalling the mortgage which William Penn gave against his Province, was "Mortgage of W^m Penn Sen^r to Henry Gouldney, dated Oct. 7, 1708," only two days after the Bridget Ford release.

Callowhill Manor was a 5,000-acre tract in Chester County which Thomas Callowhill agreed in England in 1680 to buy from Penn but which was not surveyed until 1702. Between those dates, Thomas Callowhill's daughter, Hannah, became William Penn's second wife. The dozen English merchants and investors who joined Henry Gouldney in the loan secured by Penn's 1708 mortgage also included a Thomas Callowhill.

The Circular Boundary

The circular boundary which separates Pennsylvania and Delaware was agreed upon from Penn's earliest dealings in America and appears several times in the inventory.

The first entry on this subject, dated August 24, 1682, lists an "Attested Copy of the Record at New York of the Duke's Grant of New Castle and twelve miles round to Gov^r Penn." In 1701, under date of October 28, the inventory lists a copy of William Penn's warrant "for running the Circular Line between Chester and New Castle" and, on December 13, the "Draught of the Circular Line about New Castle."

Although Penn in 1682 had received the Duke of York's grant of lands in Delaware and a copy of "King Charles's Grant of the Counties to the Duke," the inventory indicates it was not until some years after Penn's final visit to America that the final documents concerning the title to "the three lower counties" were filed.

In 1705 the "Minutes of Writings upon Record in the Secretary's Office

(Continued on Page 27)

Key Man Tells How

Toronto's Experiment Becomes "Realistic, Practical Answer" To Its Metropolitan Problems

By FREDERICK G. GARDINER, Q. C.

Chairman

Municipality of Greater Toronto

EDITOR'S NOTE: In virtually all metropolitan areas, populations overflowing city borders are creating multiplex problems for the central city and for each of its suburbs.

In metropolitan Toronto, a plan to cope with such problems has progressed beyond the mere discussion stage. For 13 neighboring municipalities—the city of Toronto, four towns, three villages, and five urbanized townships—the Province of Ontario has created a new level of municipal government to provide those services which are metropolitan in nature, leaving services which are local in nature to the local municipalities.

How is the Toronto system of metropolitan government faring in actual operation? THE MONTHLY BULLETIN is fortunate in being able to present a firsthand report by the man best qualified to tell the authentic story. Mr. Gardiner is chairman of the 25-member Metropolitan Council and is the only member of the governing body who is not also an official of one of the constituent municipalities. By profession, Mr. Gardiner is a counselor-at-law and holds the honored title of Queen's Counsel.

The following article is drawn from a speech given by Mr. Gardiner at the eighth annual banquet of The Allegheny County Boroughs' Association, held at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, January 26, 1957.

MR. CHAIRMAN, The Honourable Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Chancellor, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

My first word is one of appreciation for the honour which you have accorded me by your invitation to address this Eighth Annual Banquet of the Allegheny County Boroughs Association.

I should say at the very commencement of my remarks that I am not here to suggest that the Toronto system of metropolitan government is the solution to the problems of all metropolitan areas. Varying conditions are not likely to lend themselves to any simple or standard formula. The important thing, however, is that action should be commenced to solve these problems. Time and experience are great teachers, and as you proceed many of the things you may be apprehensive about will never happen, and if they do they will not have the cataclysmic effect you might imagine.

Pittsburgh and Toronto are similar in some respects and different in others.

Penn. Day



OCTOBER 24TH
OF EACH YEAR

BULLETIN 83

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Harrisburg
1934

DELAWARE Files
Cities and Towns - NEW CASTLE

William Penn and New Castle

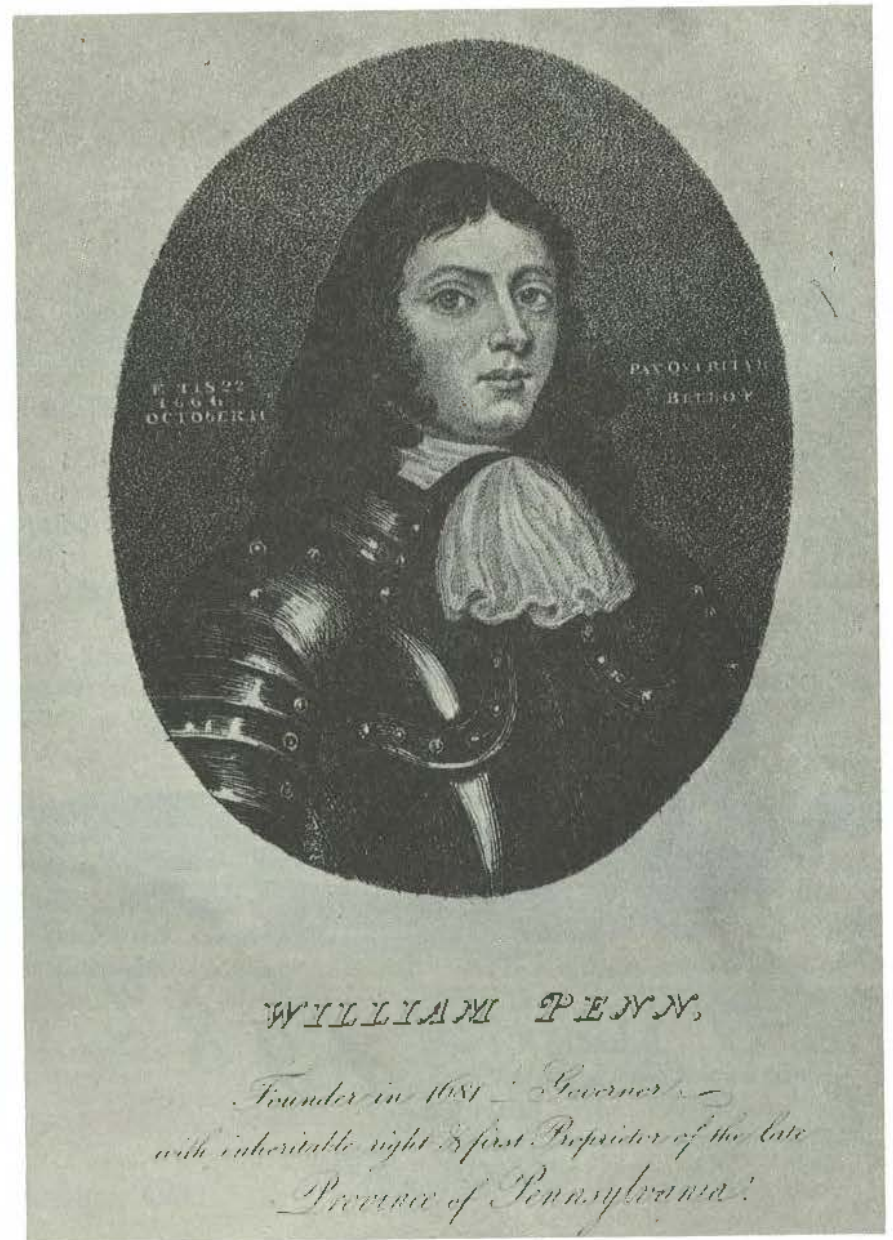
by

Nicholas S. McIntire



Published in commemoration of
the 300th Anniversary of the landing of William Penn
at New Castle, Delaware

October, 1982



Cover drawing by Dwight W. Duncan, Jr.

William Penn as a young man
Photo courtesy of the Historical Society of Delaware
Wilmington, Delaware



1682 - 1982

Foreword

The William Penn Landing Commemoration Committee was formed in October, 1981, to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the landing of William Penn at New Castle, Delaware. The Committee was composed and aided by many talented and enthusiastic citizens too numerous to mention.

The Committee soon decided to sponsor a re-enactment of William Penn's landing, and thought it also appropriate to publish this booklet about William Penn and New Castle. New Castle, in addition to being the landing place of William Penn in America, was, during William Penn's lifetime, the Capital of the "three lower counties" and the seat of the Courts in the 17th and 18th centuries. Nicholas S. McIntire, New Castle native, historian and journalist, has written this short history on William Penn and New Castle.

The thanks of the City of New Castle and of this Committee are extended to the General Assembly for its support and encouragement of the 300th anniversary commemoration of William Penn's landing, as well as to the Delaware Heritage Commission, whose continual interest in the Committee's activities and whose specific financial assistance made this booklet possible.

Mrs. E. Anthony Nardone
Richard R. Cooch
Co-Chairmen, William Penn
Landing Commemoration
Committee

October, 1982

Remarks

In October of 1682, the inhabitants of New Castle welcomed the arrival of the new Proprietor of the three lower counties (Delaware) and Pennsylvania.

With a royal grant, William Penn at the age of thirty-eight became the largest private landowner in the world. However, Penn arrived not as an aristocratic landowner but as a nonconformist visionary with radical ideas, bent on establishing a "Holy Experiment" in the New World based on his Quaker beliefs. For many in England, Penn's arrival in New Castle was a blessing as he had proven to be a difficult problem to the Establishment.

His ideas of non-violence, freedom of religion and brotherhood would also conflict with segments of the population in his new lands.

Today, in October of 1982, it is these ideas that we admire and salute. Indeed, more than ever, Penn's beliefs stand as a beacon in a world of violence, hatred and mistrust. His "Holy Experiment" based on the "Sermon on the Mount" is as apropos as ever.

We in New Castle join with William Penn in saying, "Let us then try what love can do."

John F. Klingmeyer
Mayor of New Castle

October, 1982

William Penn and New Castle

by

Nicholas S. McIntire

Published in commemoration of
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William Penn and New Castle

By NICHOLAS S. MCINTIRE

The people of New Castle must have become a flexible lot by the last quarter of the seventeenth century. In the 25 years of the infant community's existence since its founding by the Dutch in 1651, control of the settlement had been successively under the Dutch, the Swedes, the Dutch, the English, and the Dutch again, only to become English once more in 1674 under the Treaty of Westminster.

It was probably no great change when the land that is now New Castle and Delaware was granted to William Penn a few years later in 1682.

Penn's arrival in the New World on October 27, 1682, was a different matter, however. The arrival of a ship was always exciting, especially one from abroad. This was undoubtedly the case when the ship "Welcome" brought the Proprietor Penn up the Delaware River that October day and set him ashore at New Castle.

Legend has it that Penn was "well received" by the philosophical people of New Castle; there is little reason to suppose otherwise. It was an optimistic occasion with the promise of stability in government, for Penn had come to America to colonize and plan a city and province (Philadelphia and Pennsylvania) up the river from New Castle.

Penn was a strange admixture of a man. He could have been called his "own man." He was a rebellious youth and a constant source of trouble to his father, Sir William Penn, who had risen steadily in the British Navy and craftily improved his position. The father finally became vice admiral under the Duke of York, then admiral and commander of Britain's naval forces. Admiral Penn endeared himself to James, Duke of York, especially after Penn's participation in the victory over the Dutch in 1665.

Although well born with all the advantages of his position, William Penn, the admiral's son, was a problem to his sire.

William Penn, born in 1644, was of aristocratic birth, studious as a youth and developed a deeply religious character. While attending Oxford University he came under the influence of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. Although he was considered a cultured gentleman, he and others were expelled from Oxford University for breaking church law.

He so incurred the ire of his father, Sir William, that he was turned out, but the admiral later relented. Young Penn then went to France. In Paris, he associated with a distinguished group and had access to the court as he had back home in London.

After he returned from the continent, his father sent him to Ireland. At Cork, Penn joined the Quakers. In 1667 he was arrested and imprisoned. Upon his release his father ordered him home. Penn's refusal to accept the Church of England finally led to his expulsion from his father's house.

Penn began to write and preach in defense of the Quaker doctrine. He was charged with heresy, arrested and sent to prison in the Tower of London, where he was kept in solitary confinement for eight months. His father again secured his release and again sent him to Ireland to care for his estate, but due to the admiral's ill health he was called back home.

Father and son were reconciled; however, in 1669 young Penn, then 25, was arrested once more for preaching the Quaker doctrine and was imprisoned. Again his father secured his release. The admiral died the next year. William Penn inherited a sizable estate and his father's claim against Charles II of 16,000 pounds.

Two years later William Penn married Gulielma Maria Springett. She died in 1694, having borne two sons, Springett and William, and a daughter Letitia. In 1696, Penn married again. By his second wife Hannah Callowhill he had three sons, John, Thomas and Richard.

Penn long had nurtured the idea of establishing a colony in the New World. He had been a referee in a land dispute in New Jersey, which had a Quaker settlement at Salem as early as 1675.



Painting of landing of William Penn at the New Castle Post Office by J. Scott Williams (1938)

In 1680 Penn petitioned the Crown for a tract of land in America in exchange for the debt owed his father. He sought a grant north of Maryland. Penn's request for a grant of land on the west side of the Delaware River was approved by the Duke of York, except for "the Three Lower Counties on the Delaware."

The grant for what was to become Pennsylvania was made by King Charles II to Penn in March of 1681. The southern boundry was "a circle drawn at 12 miles distant from New Castle northward and westward unto the beginning of the 40th degree of latitude, and then by a straight line westward . . . excepting all land within 12 miles of the town of New Castle."

Penn's grant gave him authority to enact laws by and with the advice, assent and approval of the freemen of the country or their representatives. Penn appointed his cousin, William Markham, as his deputy and sent him to America to inform the people of his grant and authority.

William Penn envisioned a government for his colony that included jury trials, freedom of worship, and a system of education. One of Penn's pre-eminent contributions to Delaware history was his strong commitment to representative government, as is evidenced by his prompt establishment of a colonial Assembly immediately upon his arrival at New Castle. He was a champion of religious liberty and religious tolerance.

Penn had no real interest in the people or the land on the west side of the Delaware, south of his planned Philadelphia. He was concerned, however, about an uninterrupted outlet to the sea. He coveted what is now Delaware.

Lord Baltimore claimed this land as part of his grant north to the 40th degree of latitude, which was approximately the Schuylkill River. However, the Duke of York on August 24, 1682, executed two deeds to Penn, one of which conveyed "all the town of New Castle . . ." and all the tract within 12 miles to Pennsylvania. The other deed gave Penn the land along the river south of New Castle to Cape Henlopen.

This land was never given to the Duke of York, but he had assumed jurisdiction over present Delaware since the capture of New Castle in 1664 from the Dutch.



Penn and about 100 colonists sailed on September 1, 1682, for America. After a dreary voyage in which many died, the ship arrived off New Castle on October 27; and at a meeting on October 28, said to have been in the Court House, the King's commissioners, Ephraim Hermann and John Moll, gave Penn possession by delivering to him "one turf with a twig upon it, a porringer with river water and soil." This ceremony, known as the "livery of seisin," is annually reenacted in New Castle.

By his own description Penn declared himself "Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, New Castle, St. Jones [Kent County] and Whorekill [Sussex County]."

The first Assembly of Penn's met at Upland (Chester, Pennsylvania) in early December of 1682. There were only three counties in the Province of Pennsylvania then, and the "Three Lower Counties" were differentiated by use of the term "Territories."

Penn's regime was not peaceful as far as the Three Lower Counties were concerned, and he considered them a constant source of trouble. In the spring of 1684 a revolt was threatened in St. Jones County. It was contended the proprietor had failed to keep his promise by not clearing and entering vessels at New Castle, but in Philadelphia instead. The people of St. Jones County also claimed they were taxed too much.

Penn returned to England in October of 1684, hoping to resolve the differences with Lord Baltimore among other problems to be considered.

Following Penn's departure there were differences between the Territories and the Province. Penn appointed Nicholas Moore as deputy governor in 1687. The year before he had abolished the executive power of the council and given this power to five commissioners. The plan failed to achieve the desired harmony. He then appointed Captain John Blackwell as governor of the Province and Territories. Blackwell arrived in 1689.

This old soldier did not get along well with the Quakers and was recalled and returned to England early in 1690.

The Territories had not been happy about the amalgamation with the Province. Some discontent may have been due to the fact the Three Lower Counties were few in number, and

the area around Philadelphia was growing rapidly. The Lower Counties felt they were not justly treated. The Assembly usually met in Philadelphia except for one session in Lewes in 1684 and a few sessions at New Castle.

The Lower Countians were different from the people of the Province. They were fiercely independent from the people of the Province. They were also independent in spirit and had known no resident governor, having been left to guide themselves. They felt they were discriminated against in the appointment of officers in the Assembly.

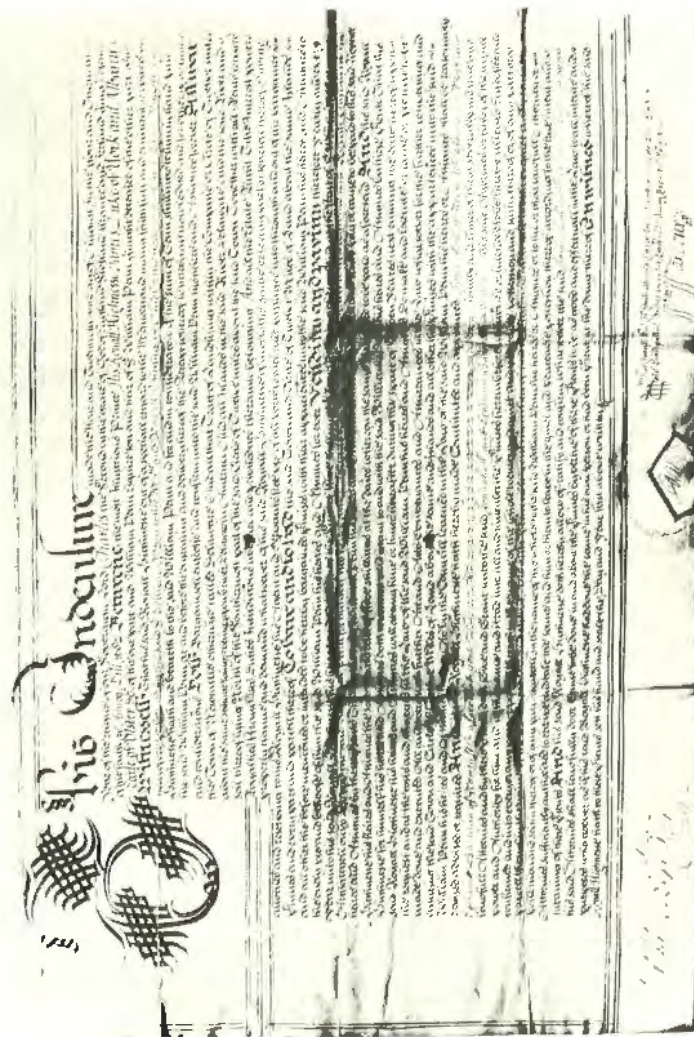
As early as 1691 the six members from the Three Lower Counties met in secret session and organized a separate council, appointed their own judges and enacted some laws. These actions were declared illegal by the Council sitting in Philadelphia.

Penn was unsuccessful in his attempt to mollify the differences between the Territories and the Province. When Thomas Lloyd was selected as governor by the council in the Province, the southern counties rejected this choice and named William Markham.

Unable to settle the differences between the two sections, Penn confirmed Lloyd as governor of the Province and appointed Markham lieutenant governor for present New Castle, Kent and Sussex counties.

For a time Penn was deprived of his rule in both the Province and the Territories. When King Charles II died in 1684, he was succeeded by the Duke of York as James II. He was Penn's friend, but his reign was short; and in 1688 he lost his crown and was followed by the reign of William and Mary. Penn had lost his best friend in the dispossessed monarch.

Tension, particularly between the people of Kent and Sussex Counties and the Province, continued. The people of the two sections were different. This was most noticeable among the residents of Kent and Sussex counties. Penn's inability to cope with the situation resulted in charges of "disloyalty" against Penn; and because of his old friendship with James II, he was looked on with suspicion by William and Mary. He was charged with conspiracy for attempting to restore James II to the throne. He was arrested several times and always discharged. These actions furnished the crown with alleged grounds to take his property in America away from him.



Indenture (1682) from James, Duke of York to William Penn for what is now northern Delaware.
Photo courtesy of the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover, Delaware

Under William and Mary the governor general of New York, Benjamin Fletcher, was appointed in 1692 "Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Province (Pennsylvania) and County of New Castle, and all the tracts of land dependent thereon in America."

Fletcher took possession of the government in Philadelphia in April of the following year. Governor Lloyd and most officers, being Quakers, refused to subscribe to the oath required by Parliament. Markham, however, took the oath as Lieutenant Governor for the Territories.

Governor Fletcher had his troubles, too. His plans met with opposition, especially in the Assembly, which refused to adopt any of his proposals. He was likewise unsuccessful in healing the breach between the Territories and the Province. In June he dismissed the Assembly.

None of the charges that had been filed against William Penn could be substantiated, and in 1694 he was acquitted of all charges. In August of that year the King and Queen issued a new patent restoring to Penn the Territories and the Province of Pennsylvania. He named Markham governor of both in September.

A year later Markham, too, had trouble with the Assembly, which refused to vote a subsidy for defense against a threat of war by the French and Indians. The Quakers opposed such a grant. Markham dissolved the Assembly and governed the Province and Territories for a year without the aid of Assembly or Council. A new Assembly was elected in 1696.

Penn returned to America late in 1699, arriving in Philadelphia on December 1 with his family. A year later the Assembly was dissolved and a new one was elected. That year and the next, 1701, found the same old schism between the Territories and the Province. At one point the members from New Castle, Kent and Sussex withdrew from the Assembly. They demanded separation from the Province. Penn consented.

That same year of 1701, Penn acknowledged the existence of the New Castle Common and this land was located by warrant for survey. The 1701 Assembly was the last in which members of the Three Lower Counties met with those of Pennsylvania in joint session.

In November of 1704, the first separate Assembly of the Three Lower Counties convened at New Castle. Until the fateful year of 1776, the Three Lower Counties enjoyed a separate Assembly but shared a common governor with the Province. On June 15, 1776, the Assembly, meeting in the old State (Court) House in New Castle, declared the Three Lower Counties separate from the crown of Great Britain and the Proprietorship of the Penns. The first constitution of Delaware, that of "The Delaware State," was adopted later that year and the first legislative assembly under that document was held.

For 22 years Penn bore the burden of the strife between his Province Quakers and the people of the Three Lower Counties.

Penn died in 1718 at the age of 74, having spent only four years of his life in America. However, his sons continued to rule as governors of the Province and Territories. It was they who created the Trustees of New Castle Common in 1764 upon petition of the people of New Castle. The Trustees of New Castle Common were incorporated October 31, 1764, by charter from the Proprietors, Thomas and Richard Penn.

Although Penn's actual time spent in New Castle and the Territories was of short duration, his influence on the destiny of the New World was considerable. Penn has been admired by many through the years for his concern for religious liberty and representative government. Some citizens of New Castle appreciate to this day Penn's support of the New Castle Common (which was of Dutch origin). New Castle will not soon forget the contributions and visions of William Penn, the Quaker Proprietor.

