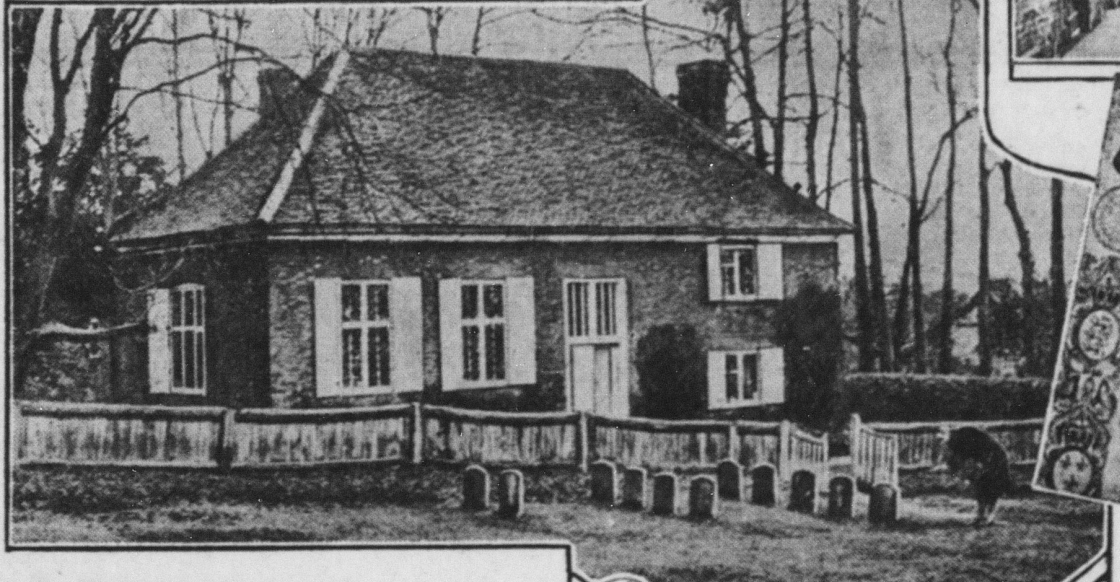
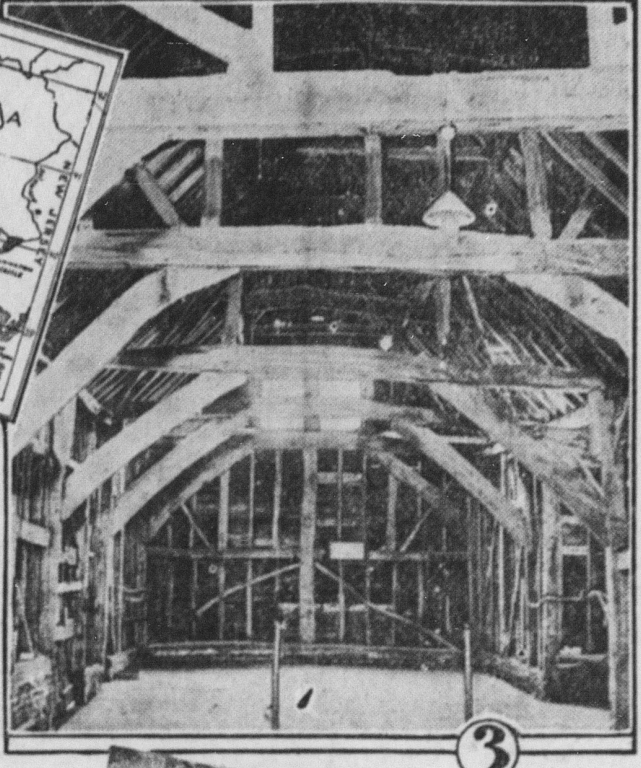
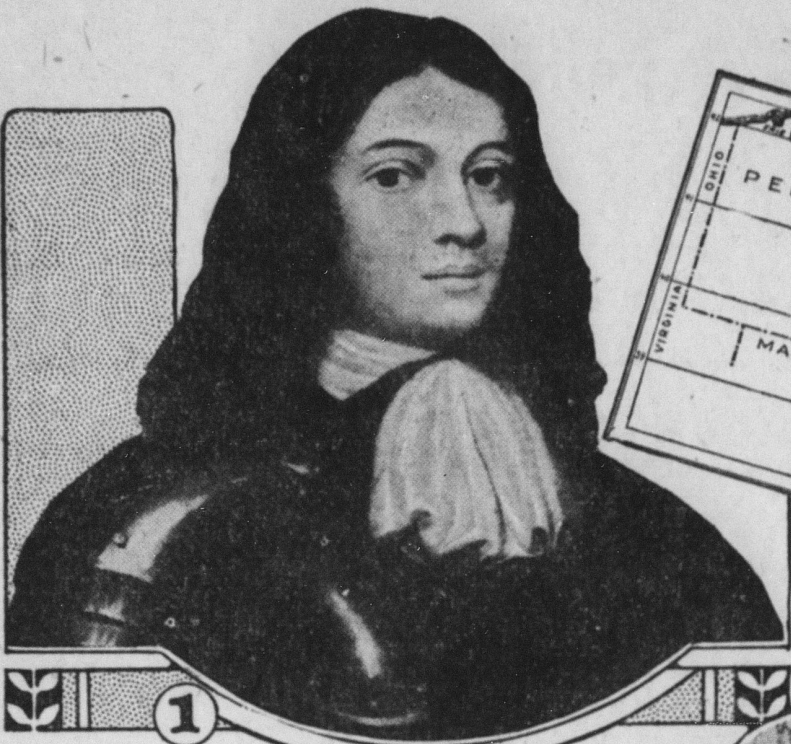


# WILLIAM PENN, Quaker and Pioneer.



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

**R**ECENTLY there gathered at Jordan's near Beaconfield in Bucks, England, a great crowd to witness a pageant which was given in the picturesque courtyard of old Jordan's Hostel. Although the locale of the pageant was English, it was staged in celebration of an event in American history—the 250th anniversary of the founding of Pennsylvania.

For, adjoining the broad grounds which surround the old hostel, is an ancient graveyard and the inscription on one of the simple headstones in this graveyard tells the visitor that underneath it lies the dust of what had once been a man named William Penn. Just beyond this grave stands a small brick building which had once been a farm house but which is now used as a meeting house for those who call themselves the Society of Friends but whom we know as the Quakers. Nearby, also, is another building which tells a tale from American history. It is only a barn but the beams in it were once the timbers of the good ship "Mayflower" in which the Pilgrim Fathers sailed to New England and this barn is now used as a recreation room by the Society of Friends.

So this pageant recalled once more to both England and America the name of an Englishman whose influence in the history of their nation is greater than most Americans realize. What that influence was is pointed out in a new biography of the founder of Pennsylvania which appeared recently. It is "William Penn, Quaker and Pioneer" by Bonamy Dobree, published by the Houghton Mifflin company. In an epilogue, which sums up the contribution of Penn to history, the author points to the gigantic statue of Penn which stands on the top of the cupola on the city hall in Philadelphia and says:

"He has, however, every reason to be proud of what he sees from his inhuman eminence—the miles of habitations containing some two million people, spreading away from between the rivers to the foothills; the factories; the wharves; the great bridge which swings irresistibly across the whole width of the Delaware; the structures growing ever higher, if less gracious, spaced out on the grid he had conceived.

"His history has been noble, for though it hesitated at the beginning of the struggle against England the still important Quakers being largely indifferent and then loyalist, it was within its precincts that the Declaration of Independence was signed, and that the first flag of Stars and Stripes was woven. Later, in the Civil war, the Quaker influence came into its heritage, for Philadelphia was stoutly anti-slavery and, as Penn would have wished, convincingly anti-secessionist.

"The United States of America—that name would have pleased Penn, for in 1696, with his startling capacity for seeing ahead, he had written a booklet advocating the federation of all the colonies, though not, he would have protested vehemently, in opposition to the crown. Moreover, of those states his own has been one of the most flourishing. . . . It had been a flourishing colony from the beginning, for with whatever troubles Penn may have had in government (and his Province was not by any means the only one to have such troubles) of all the proprietary colonies, his was easily the most successful.

"And even in government he had not failed so disappointingly as he supposed; for with all the alterations and tamperings, his old and seemingly battered Frame ("The Frame of Government," written by Penn in 1681) is yet the basis of fundamental liberties.

"Nor does his influence cease with the state government, for the present Constitution of the United States in many ways reflects Penn's mind, notably in the executive being separate from the legislature, and in the President's appointment of certain officers. It is not Pennsylvania alone that owes its shape to the constructive brain of William Penn."

Such was the man who began his pioneering—pioneering in departing from the beaten path of most men's thinking—early in his life. Penn was born in 1644, the son of Admiral Sir William Penn of the British royal navy. He entered

1. William Penn at the age of twenty-two. From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania's copy of the portrait painted in Ireland in 1666.
2. Map showing the 40th parallel of latitude and the part it played in the boundary dispute between William Penn and Lord Baltimore.
3. The "Mayflower barn" at Jordan's in Bucks, England. The beams were formerly the timbers of the historic ship "Mayflower." The barn is now used as a recreation room for the Society of Friends.
4. The farm house at Jordan's in Bucks, England, used by the Society of Friends as a meeting house. In the foreground is the private cemetery of the Penn family. The grave before which the man is standing is that of William Penn who died in 1718. He was survived by 11 sons who were also buried here with the exception of two who were buried in the Stoke Poges graveyard.
5. The letters patent, dated August 20, 1681, reinstating William Penn as governor of Pennsylvania in place of Benjamin Fletcher who had been appointed in Penn's place when he was deprived of the government of his colony.

Christ college, Oxford, at about the age of fifteen where he came under the influence of George Fox and Thomas Loe, the great Quakers of the period, who induced him to join that body. The college authorities fined him for non-conformity but as he adhered to his faith he was expelled from the college.

Penn's father was furious with him at first but finally relented and sent him to France where he was presented to Louis XIV and became a great favorite at the court. Then followed a brief career as a law student and as a member of the staff of his father, the admiral.

In 1698 he returned to Navy Gardens and dropped the sword for the pen, writing a number of tracts for one of which, entitled "Truth Exalted," he, in 1698, was committed to the Tower of London. In 1676 William Penn was one of the early settlers in West New Jersey in America, but prior to this he had often in his mind the idea of forming a settlement abroad in some country where the Quakers could establish themselves for their own good, and live at peace with all men. As the king, Charles II, was indebted to his late father, Admiral Sir William Penn, not only for services rendered, but for 16,000 pounds actual cash, he was willing enough to pay off the debt by granting Penn a charter, dated March 4, 1681, for the governorship of the colony of Pennsylvania, then held by the Duke of York and Albany, who had leased it to Sir George Carteret.

In addition to this charter Penn obtained (to prevent all future claim or trouble) a deed from the Duke of York, certifying that he was the sole proprietor of the county. Besides, as additional territory to the Province, he obtained from the duke his rights, title, etc., to the three lower counties on the Delaware. In fixing the boundaries between this territory and Maryland, a dispute arose with Lord Baltimore, due to the ignorance of the geography of the Atlantic coast by the commissioners of trade and plantations who in the charters of the two colonies granted certain tracts of the same land to both Penn and Baltimore.

The charters stated that the boundary between the two colonies was to be the 40th parallel of latitude but no one knew exactly where this parallel ran. It was intended that Penn's southern boundary should cut through Delaware bay and include some of the waters of the Chesapeake bay, thus giving him a sea outlet necessary to his trading schemes. But it was soon discovered that the vagueness of the commissioners' geographical knowledge was to deprive him of this outlet.

Nor was this his only trouble. During the whole of his proceedings in getting a charter, he was bitterly opposed by many at the court of Charles II, among them Henrietta Maria, the queen mother, and others who did their best to

prevent the patent being granted. But Penn was a staunch fighter for his rights and he finally obtained the charter early in 1681.

He at once prepared to take up the governorship and on August 30, 1682, he sailed on the ship, "Welcome," commanded by Capt. Robert Greenway, arriving at Newcastle October 24, 1682. Then followed the promulgation of his "Great Law," containing the 69 sections which embodied his "Frame of Government" and the English laws adapted to it, as the code of government for the new colony to which colonists by the shipload began flocking.

Penn remained in Pennsylvania, until 1684, but his dispute with Lord Baltimore over the boundary (which incidentally was not finally settled until 1732) and important home affairs required his presence in England. So, appointing a President, Thomas Lloyd, and a board of commissioners to act as governors, he left for England on June 16, 1684.

While in England he was abused and misrepresented because he still defended his position in regard to his rights under the charter and because of his membership in the Society of Friends. However, he was always received at court and he found in King James II a strong friend. Then in 1688 came the revolution against James and that monarch was deposed. The Prince of Orange and Princess Mary, King James' daughter, were proclaimed king and queen of England on February 13, 1688.

Penn's friendship for James II made him suspect to the new monarch and on December 10, 1688, he was called to Whitehall and made to give securities for good conduct until the following Easter. In 1690 he was again summoned before the Lords of Council and accused of corresponding with the former king. Penn appealed to King William who was inclined to acquit him but his councillors induced him to require Penn to post bail again. On July 18, 1690, he was charged with treason but no proof to support it could be obtained so he was discharged.

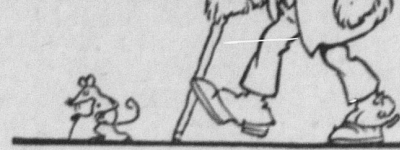
Penn now proposed to return to Pennsylvania but he was prevented by another accusation leveled against him by a certain "cheat and impostor" named William Fuller, and the machinations of this man kept him in England three years longer. In the meantime the colony had fallen into a state of disorder and religious disturbance created by a certain George Keith and it finally ended in Penn's being deprived of the government of Pennsylvania by King William III, who granted Benjamin Fletcher, governor of New York, authority over Pennsylvania.

Fletcher at once went to Philadelphia and the government was surrendered to him, a hasty action which Penn resented bitterly. He wrote a letter to Fletcher declaring that he had not yet given up his rights to the province and he set about making good his word. In 1693 he pleaded that his innocence of the suspicion of treason against the rulers of England be made clear and at last King William gave him the reassurance as to that and on August 20, 1694, granted him letters patent reinstating him in the government of Pennsylvania.

In 1699 Penn revisited Pennsylvania with his wife and family and in 1701 he granted a charter to Philadelphia, making it a city. In December of that year he returned to England and there his declining years were spent. In 1712 he suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he never fully recovered. Of the end of his career Dobree writes: "His wife took him to Ruscombe for a rest, but no sooner had he got there than the powerful body, the insurgently active brain, broke down irremediably. He never fully recovered his reason. . . . For six years he lingered on happily at Ruscombe, very happily, as the pleased smile he nearly always wore proved to the wondering visitor. . . . At length, almost without warning, in the very early hours of July 30, 1718, he left the life in which he had played so continuous, so generous and so optimistic a part, a life to which his inborn simplicity had been unable to adapt itself and from which his mind, bewildered by disillusion, had escaped some years before his."

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## Wit and Humor



**Descriptive**  
A young wife, wishing to announce the birth of her first child to a friend in a distant city, telegraphed: "Isaiah 9: 6." Which passage begins: "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given."  
Her friend, unfamiliar with the Scriptures, said to her husband: "Margaret evidently has a boy who weighs nine pounds and six ounces, but why on earth did they name him Isaiah?"

**Maybe He Was O. K.**  
At a recent gathering, the nervous young secretary of a church social club was apparently confused by the presence of one or two people of title, and prefaced his opening remarks with "Ladies, Gentlemen, and others—"

**Debatable**  
Man at Desk—Why do you claim a trombone player is less of a bore than a pianist?  
Man in Chair—He is because he doesn't get the chance. He doesn't find a trombone in every home he visits.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

### IN A HUMOROUS VEIN



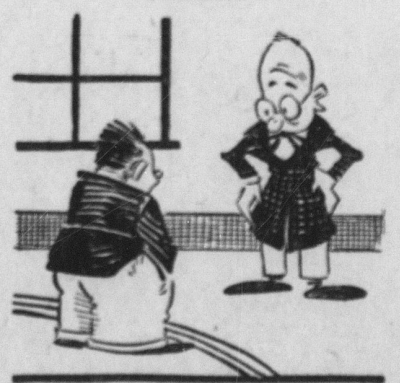
"She says that I am dull."  
"You should crack a few jokes once in a while; ask her to marry you, or something like that."

**Not the Only One**  
Chlupp—I understand that Quiggle has a very good voice. Does he cultivate it?  
Cufnar—I don't know whether he cultivates it but I do know that he irrigates it sometimes.

**Vital Information**  
"So you joined the army so as to 'see the world,' as the posters say? What made you leave?"  
"They didn't tell me that I would have to do it on foot."

**Boating Party**  
She—Where did you put the records?  
He—Records? I had work enough juggling this heavy gramophone along without bringing a box of records.

### QUESTION



"Are you laughing at me?" demanded the professor sternly of his class.  
"Oh, no, sir," came the reply from the class president.  
"Then," asked the professor, "what else is there in the room to laugh at?"

**Reason for It**  
"This egg is bad."  
Landlady—Well, what do you expect when you come down so late to breakfast?—Everybody's Weekly.

**Drug Shop Burglars**  
First Burglar (to companion during raid on chemist's shop)—I'll take the cash; you'd better take something for that cold.

**No Escape**  
Two clubmen were discussing their wives.  
"I suppose I mustn't grumble at mine," said Martin. "She looks after me very well."  
"In what way especially?" asked his friend.  
"Well, for instance," said Martin, "she takes off my boots in the evening."  
"What, when you come home from the club?" asked the other.  
"Oh, no; when I want to go there," came the reply.

**Blooming Liar**  
"You don't say you got rid of that nice lodger of yours, Mrs. Brady?"  
"Yes! I got suspicious of him. He told me he was a bachelor of arts, and I found out he had a wife and two children."—Sheffield Weekly Telegraph.

### WISE JACK



"Jack is a foxy individual. He proposed to Miss Peaches by wireless."  
"What was the great idea in that?"  
"It leaves the record up in the air where it can't be read in court in case he happens to change his mind."

**Has Her Price**  
"I'll give you thirty shillings for that pup."  
"Can't be done, sir. That pup belongs to my wife, an' she'd ask 'er 'eart out. But I tell yer what—spring another ten bob an' we'll let 'er sob!"—Humorist Magazine.

**Little Sunshine**  
Stern Mistress (to maid)—You are discharged, Sarah, for allowing the master to kiss you. What sort of reference do you expect from me after that?  
Pretty Maid—Well, you might at least say that I tried to please every one, madam.

**No Luck a'Tall**  
Bobby—I lost a quarter this morning.  
Nellie—That's a pity, Bobby. How did you lose it?  
Bobby—Aw, the man what dropped it heard it fall.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

### GOING THE LIMIT



She—Don't you think that women should have the privilege of proposing, as well as men?  
He—Certainly they should, and they ought to have the privilege of buying theater tickets and cigars for the men if they want to.

**An Angel in Sight**  
Muriel (at pantomime rehearsal)—Who's the proper-looking Johnny? Not in the show, is he?  
Frank—Well, we're trying to persuade him to put up the money for the production—our "Principal Buoy," so to speak!—London Tit-Bits.

**Wasted**  
"Here's a dandy car with a rumble seat, too," said the enthusiastic salesman.  
"Rumble seat 'd be no use to me," growled the unenthusiastic customer, "my wife insists on doing all her back seat driving from the front seat."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

**Up to the Player**  
Binks was making a hopeless first attempt at golf, and to cover his embarrassment he remarked to the caddy, "Golf's a funny game, isn't it?"  
"Sometimes it is, sir," retorted the boy, "but it isn't meant to be."

**Exact Change**  
"I have known cents what gives a bit over," observed the taxi-driver.  
"Ay," said McPherson, "that's why I asked ye to stop under a lamp."

**WRIGLEY'S GUM**  
KEEPS YOUR TASTE FRESH  
INEXPENSIVE SATISFYING