



Doctrine of Christian Discovery A Journey of Healing

The Workshops on the Doctrine of Discovery are a project of the Racial Social and Economic Justice Committee of the NEYM with technical assistance provided by the American Friends Service Committee Healing Justice Program. To schedule a workshop, contact: Rachel Carey Harper rch@cape.com

HANDOUT: PENN AND INDIANS

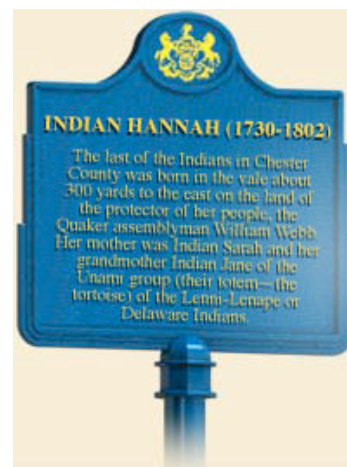
“William Penn and Native Peoples: Intent -- Outcome”

Charles II said that he, the king, “give and grant unto the said Willaim Penn, his heires and assignee, the free and undisturbed use and continuance in, and passage into and out of all and singuler Ports, Harbours, Bays, Waters, Rivers, Isles, and Inletts, belonging unto, or leading to and from the Countrey orIslands aforesaid, And all the Soyle, lands, fields, woods, underwoods, mountaines, hills, fenns, Isles, Lakes, Rivers, waters, Rivuletts, Bays, and Inletts, scituate or being within, or belonging unto the Limitts and Bounds aforesaid, togeather with the fishing of all sortes of fish, whales, Sturgeons, and all Royall and other Fishes, in the Sea, Bayes, Inletts, waters, or Rivers within the premisses, and the Fish therein taken; And also all Veines, Mines, and Quarries as well discovered as not discovered, of Gold, Silver, Gemms, and Pretious Stones, and all other whatsoever, be it Stones, Mettals, or of any other thing or matter whatsoever, found or to bee found within the Countrey, Isles, or Limitts aforesaid; AND him, the said William Penn, his heires and assignee, Charles II further declared the power to “make, created, and constitute” William Penn “the true and absolute Proprietarie of the Countrey aforesaid,” and of all other premises. He thereby declared Penn to be the Absolute Owner of that part of our Lenape Nation’s territory, with all the valuables therein.



(Courtesy: The Library of Congress) The Landing of William Penn by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris. William Penn spent less than a total of three years in the province of Pennsylvania, was sued, placed in debtor's prison, died penniless, and with a contested will that led to his sons twice stealing Pennsylvania.

Indian Hannah was born in 1730 or 1731 to Lenape parents who lived on the property of Quaker William Webb in Kennett Township [now Kennett Square] in Chester County. In December 1763, a mob of frontier vigilantes known as the Paxton Boys murdered the Indians of Conestoga Indian Town, and they announced their plans to march on Philadelphia to kill any Indians they found there. After seven years, Hannah returned to Chester County.



Penn's sons twice stole Pennsylvania

Saturday, June 8, 2013

By AL ZAGOFISKY TN Correspondent azagofsk@ptd.net

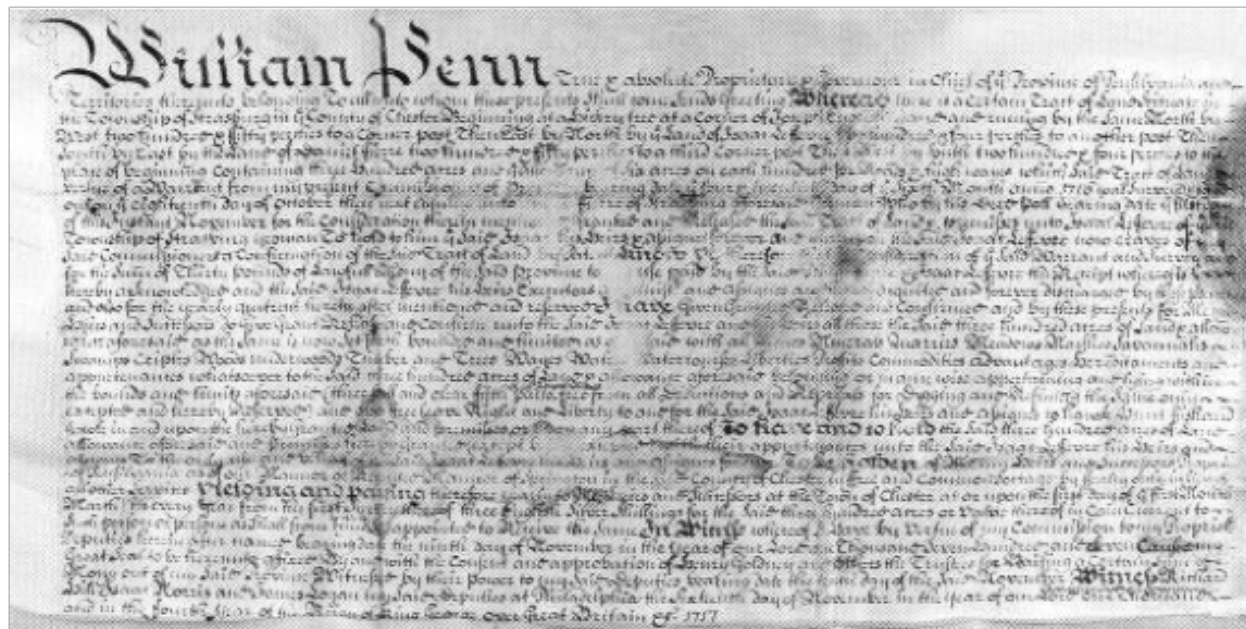
Sound familiar? The children of the second wife tried to manipulate a contract to take away what would normally be the rights of the children of the first wife. The second wife had three surviving boys two were named John and Richard. Through their manipulation of the system, they set about creating a rift between the European Americans and the Native Americans.

The story could have been about the Jim Thorpe lawsuit, but it's not. It's about the early days of Pennsylvania, and it's about a story that may have been glossed over in history class how William Penn's sons twice stole Pennsylvania.

In 1680, William Penn received title to the Province of Pennsylvania as repayment for a debt of £16,000 owed to his late father, Admiral Sir William Penn, by King Charles II of England.

In 1672, William married Gulielma Springett. They have eight children, only one child, William Jr., lived to adulthood making him by convention William Penn's legal heir. Leaving his family in England, Penn left for the Province of Pennsylvania, arriving there in Oct. 1682. He organized the colony. signed a treaty with the Lenape, and left 22 months later in Aug. 1684.

Gulielma Springett Penn, died in 1694. Two years later, William Penn remarried. His second wife, Hannah Callowhill, was 25; Penn was 62. They had eight children. Three boys survived to adulthood: John, Thomas and Richard...



The parchment Deed transferring ownership of 300 acres of land from William Penn to Isaac LeFevre.

In 1712, William Penn had the first of a series of strokes leading to dementia. During this weakened period, his wife, Hannah Callowhill Penn, had him sign a will making her executrix and giving full control of the colony and his fortune to her and her children.

When William Penn died at age 73 in 1718, and under the terms of the will, Hannah Callowhill Penn's progeny inherited the Province of Pennsylvania, and until they attained the age of majority, she served as regent, acting as the first women governor of a new world province.

William Penn, Jr., William Penn's surviving son by his first marriage, sought to dismiss his father's will in order to obtain control of the colony. But after William Penn, Jr. died at the age of 39 in 1720, his first born son, Springett Penn (II), continued the suit. Hannah Callowhill Penn died in 1727 at the age of 55, and the government and property remained under the control of trustees until Richard Penn attained his majority in 1730.

Springett Penn (II), the Founder's grandson and, by convention, William Penn's legal heir for the governorship of Pennsylvania, conveniently died in 1731. Within the year, his younger brother, William Penn (III), sold his claims to both government and lands of Pennsylvania to the sons of Hannah Callowhill Penn for £5,500. This was the first time the Penn brothers stole Pennsylvania.

According to law, the sons of Hannah Callowhill Penn John, Thomas and Richard were to divide the estate with one half going to the eldest, John, and one quarter going each to Thomas and Richard. Thomas became the leader of the family interests, known as the Proprietors. One of his objectives was to pay off the enormous debts the family had inherited from their father.

They began selling by all the land that their father had purchased from the Lenape, and by 1727, they began selling land to William Allen, future namesake of Allentown, in areas up to and beyond the Blue Mountain that had not been purchased from the Lenape.

In a plan to justify seizing the land from the Lenape, the Proprietors surveyed the land, created a trail, and negotiated with the Iroquois to create a fake treaty called the Walking Purchase. In 1737, the walk began a day and a half later, an area of 1,200,000 acres were taken by the Proprietors from the Lenape. This was the second time the Penn brothers stole Pennsylvania.

In 2004, the Delaware Nation filed suit against Pennsylvania in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, seeking 314 acres included in the 1737 Walking Purchase which was known as "Tatamy's Place". The court dismissed the suit on the grounds that Thomas Penn had "sovereign authority," even though the transaction was fraudulent.

EXCERPT:

The Delaware Nation and the Doctrine of Christian Domination

Steven Newcomb 10/1/15



In 2004, the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma, in Anadarko, filed a lawsuit against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Delaware

William Penn clay seal, 1699, for Peirce land grant

Nation based its lawsuit on "the doctrine of discovery," and the royal charter that King Charles II of England issued to William Penn in 1681. In that charter, Charles II says that William Penn came to him and "humbly besought Leave of Us to transport an ample Colonie [of people] unto a certaine Country hereinafter described." There is a critical point that the charter does not make: the "Country" that the king purported to grant to Penn was the territory of our Lenape Nation, sometimes also known as the Delaware Nation. The charter says that the lands were in the parts of "America not yet cultivated and planted." In other words, our Lenape Nation territory had not yet been colonized and dominated by Christendom. ...

Predictably, the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma lost its lawsuit.

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