



THE HISTORIC COUNTY

Newsletter of the Passaic County Historical Society

Bloomington Clifton Haledon Hawthorne Little Falls North Haledon Passaic
Paterson Pompton Lakes Prospect Park Ringwood Totowa Wanaque Wayne
West Milford Woodland Park



SAVE THE DATE
OCTOBER 2, 2010
PASSAIC COUNTY
HISTORY DAY
AT LAMBERT CASTLE

Coro d'Italia is acknowledged to be the first ensemble dedicated solely to Italian material in America. The *Coro d'Italia* was founded in 1932 by educator Dr. Leonard Covello, and student Elba Farabegoli at the Casa Italia Columbia University. They researched songs, dances and costuming and performed in the New York Metropolitan Area for nearly seventy years. The ensemble performed at the NYC World's Fair in 1939, at Carnegie Hall, Town Hall, among many other venues. For nearly 70 years the Coro was the voice of Italians in New York City and beyond. Their repertory includes songs from all regions of Italy. Metropolitan opera stars performed regularly with the Coro. *Coro d'Italia* will present a costume exhibition at Lambert Castle in September and will perform at on Sunday, October 3, 2010 at 5:00 pm.



Hazel Lambert Spiegelberger
and Lorraine Yurchak

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Passaic County
Historical Society
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Museum (973) 247-0085
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lambertcastle@verizon.net
www.lambertcastle.org

From the President's Pen Geraldine Mola

APPLAUSE, APPLAUSE!

It is with pleasure that, in my first president's message, I can extend much deserved thanks and commendations to outstanding members.

- Lorraine Yurchak, who stepped down as President in May after serving for two years in that position, did her job quietly and well. A long-time docent, Lorraine seems happiest when guiding guests through castle rooms, talking about its history and the significance of our paintings and furniture.

She also spends considerable time performing curatorial duties, and is especially good at adorning museum rooms with decorative details. In the last few years, each time museum furniture was moved to make way for one of our major events, it was Lorraine who lovingly stored and then replaced the small treasures that enhance our castle rooms. With an eye for design and placement, she has also been an able exhibit assistant and, in spring of 2009, planned and executed the lovely exhibit of Victorian clothing with pieces from our permanent collection.

Lorraine's artistic and marketing flair is currently on view in the Museum Store, which she chairs, handling all the purchasing and merchandise displays. She is now beginning her second three-year term as trustee, and PCHS will undoubtedly continue to benefit from her many talents.

- Phil Jaeger recently completed six years as a Trustee, and contributed to our quarterly meetings by planning or presenting interesting programs. A former teacher who now takes pleasure in writing and speaking on historical topics, we will continue to enjoy the fruit of his research, but will miss his objective fairness on the Board of Trustees.

- Robert Vermuelen served two terms as Trustee, distinguishing himself as our immediate past Treasurer, in which he offered his considerable financial expertise as well as hours and hours of time in keeping our finances in good order. Bob could also be counted on to help with mundane duties in fundraising—everything from moving furniture to washing dishes for our Teas. He will be missed on our Board.

- Maryjane Proctor, PCHS Treasurer, long-time Trustee, and past President, is to be commended for conducting another very fine Antique Show in June. This is a fundraising concept she introduced to the Society four years ago and has chaired each year since. It has become a much anticipated annual event, which Maryjane runs with a small committee, little fuss and her usual quiet leadership. The Society owes her tremendous thanks for the Antique Show's great success.

- Irene Hunt, Trustee, agreed to chair the first enrichment program, a project of the Development Committee. She and her committee introduced PCHS's first concert series—three outstanding musical programs that were well attended and warmly received. As a result of Irene's direction, the enrichment series promises to become a popular Society tradition.

Dolores D. Most, who recently completed two years as Board Secretary, is an earnest and valuable PCHS Trustee who was recently recognized for her outstanding community service in this and other organizations. On June 27 at the Paterson Museum, the Silk City Women's Club presented her with their "Hidden Heroine Award" as a Paterson woman who makes outstanding contributions benefiting the City of Paterson and the County of Passaic.

In honoring her, the federated women's club noted her 40-year career in law enforcement with the Paterson Police Department and her life-long community based work in such groups as PCHS, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Soroptimist International, NJ Women in Law Enforcement, and lifetime member International Association of Women Police. Society members join in congratulating Dolores on receiving this wonderful and truly deserved award.

- The Wonderful Tea Committee, the members of whom worked with me for months to plan and achieve another hugely successful four-day event. Each year the Tea is more profitable: This year we served 615 guests at seven sittings and realized a profit of over \$16,000!

While each committee person can not be cited here, all are to be thanked for handling jobs large and small—greeting and ushering guests, setting tables, washing dishes, preparing and selling raffles, distributing gifts—and more! I thank you one and all for making the 2010 Victorian Tea enjoyable for all who attended.

- Hazel Spiegelberger was recently honored by the Passaic County Historical Society Board of Trustees, which voted to confer on her the status of Honorary Trustee for a period of three years from June 16, 2010, through June 16, 2013. This exceptional appointment was enacted by unanimous approval of the following resolution:

Whereas, Hazel Lambert Spiegelberger has demonstrated, in word and deed, an abiding devotion to the mission and purpose of the Passaic County Historical Society during the last decade, in her service as an Honorary Trustee and voting Trustee, respectively, having recently completed her tenure in the latter capacity; and

Whereas, Mrs. Spiegelberger has a unique, familial connection to Lambert Castle, the residence constructed by her great-grandfather, Paterson silk manufacturer Catholina Lambert, and since 1934, the Society's museum and library;

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved that Hazel Lambert Spiegelberger herewith be elected an Honorary Trustee of the Passaic County Historical Society for a term of three years in accordance with the applicable provision of the Society's Bylaws, said term commencing June 16, 2010.

It is to be noted that Hazel's election to this prestigious position represents the respect, affection, and high regard in which she is held by members of the Board and by all with whom she has worked.

To Hazel we extend warm Congratulations!



Lorraine Yurchak
and Geraldine Mola

SPECIAL LOAN TO LAMBERT CASTLE

A special loan has been made to the Passaic County Historical Society for the Lambert Castle Museum. The Bacon family, with roots going back deeply into Paterson's entrepreneurial history, have loaned an important painting that was purchased from Catholina Lambert's collection by a Bacon descendent. Once again this beautiful painting will adorn the walls of The Great Art Hall at Belle Vista. See the next issue of *The Historic County* for its unveiling. A celebratory event will be announced soon. ☞

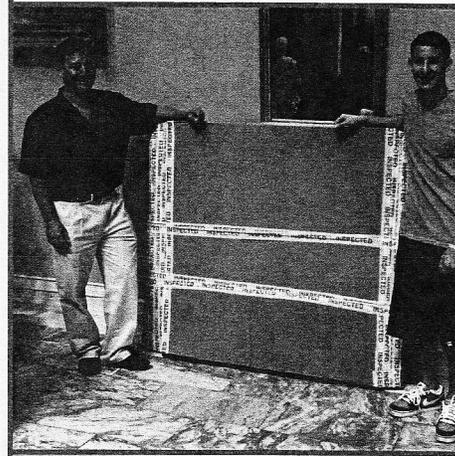


Exhibit News



Portrait of Paterson by the Paterson Youth Photography Project is on display in the Changing Exhibit Gallery on the third floor of Lambert Castle through the summer. The mission of the Paterson Youth Photography Project is to enrich the lives of school age children by introducing them to photography as a means of self-expression and an opportunity for personal growth.

October is Italian Heritage Month!

Celebrate with an exhibit and performance by Coro D'Italia. Costume exhibit: **"What Did Great Grand Grandma Wear?"** Regional Italian costumes from the Coro d'Italia collection. Opens September 18 in the Second Floor Round Room at Lambert Castle.

AND a special performance by the Coro d'Italia: **"Postcards d'Italia!" Postcards from Italy! an Evening of Songs and Dances - Sent out from Italy to the World!** Sunday Oct 3, 5:00. for reservations and additional information please call (973) 461-9624.

PASSAIC COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- August Through October** **Portrait of Paterson**
by the Paterson Youth Photography Project
- August 14** **Genealogy Club 25th Anniversary Picnic**
- September 1** Quarterly Meeting 7:00 PM at Lambert Castle
Mark Nonesteid and Richard Veit, **"New Jersey Cemeteries and Tombstones; History in the Landscape"**
- September 11** Genealogy Club Meeting 10:00 AM at Lambert Castle
Speaker: Daniel Donatucci, **"Astrology and Genealogy"**
- September 12** **Membership Open House** 4:00 to 5:30 at Lambert Castle
- September 25** **HERITAGE MICROBREW FEST (CANCELED)**
- October 2** **2nd Annual Passaic County History Day at Lambert Castle**
Featuring a collaboration of Passaic County Museum, Libraries, and Historical Societies, with programs throughout the day. Free and open to the public.
- October 3** **PCHS hosts**
"Postcards d'Italia!" Postcards from Italy!
an Evening of Songs and Dances - Sent out from Italy to the World! 5:00, For more information call 973-461-9624
- October 5** **PCHS Beefsteak Dinner** at The Brownstone
Featuring "Uncle Floyd" Reservations call 973-247-0085 ext. 201
- October 9** Genealogy Club Meeting, 10:00 am at Lambert Castle
Mark Simmons: **Ellis Island - Passage to All Things Possible**
(a theatrical historical presentation)
- November 3** Quarterly Meeting 7:00 PM at Little Falls Civic Center
Program: To Be Announced
- November 6** **Holiday House Boutique Preview Night** 7:00 PM to 10:00 PM
- November 6-28** **Holiday House Boutique**
- November 13** Genealogy Club Meeting 10:00 AM at Louis Bay Library
Speaker: Lisa Ilowitz **"Brick Walls and Black Sheep"**
- December 10** **PCHS Holiday Wine Tasting Party**
- December 11** Genealogy Club's **Annual Christmas Brunch and Silent Auction**
at Louis Bay Library in Hawthorne
- December 11-12** **Lambert Castle Candlelight Tour Event**
(and displays will continue until the New Year)

25th Anniversary

**PCHS
Genealogy Club**

Picnic August 14, 2010
for reservations
call the office
at 973-247-0085 ext. 200

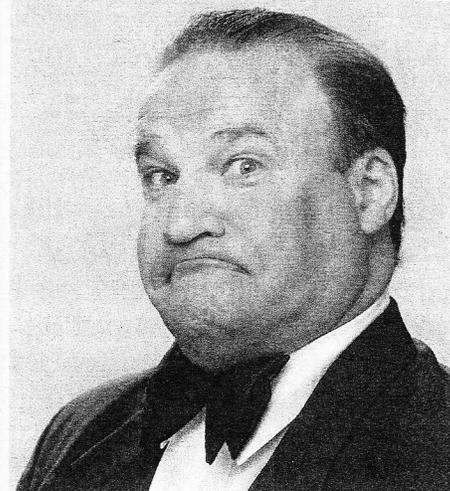
PCHS TO PARTICIPATE IN STATE-WIDE HUMANITIES FESTIVAL

The Passaic County Historical Society is proud to announce that it will be a participant in the New Jersey Council for the Humanities (NJCH) month-long Humanities Festival, "Reflections on Justice" in October 2010. With a \$500.00 grant from NJCH, the society will present a lecture and discussion, *Justice for Immigrants - During the Silk Strike of 1913 - and Today*. It will be presented and moderated by author, educator and historian Steve Golin, who is the author of *The Fragile Bridge: Paterson Silk Strike 1913*. Professor Golin's lecture will be presented at 1:00 pm on the Second Annual Passaic County History Day on October 2, at Lambert Castle. This presentation is made possible with the assistance of the New Jersey Council for the Humanities, a state partner of the National Endowment for the Humanities. This program and all activities on the day are free and open to the public. ☞

PCHS Quarterly Meeting
September 1, 2010 7 pm at Lambert Castle

*New Jersey Cemeteries and Tombstones;
History in the Landscape*

The Passaic County Historical Society will present a lecture by Richard Veit and Mark Nonesteid on Wednesday, September 1, at 7 pm at Lambert Castle. *New Jersey Cemeteries and Tombstones: History in the Landscape* is a presentation about the cultural history of New Jersey's historic cemeteries and burial grounds. It begins in the 17th century and concludes at the dawn of the 21st century. The presentation provides an understanding of the state's historic burial places and the grave markers they contain. A sampling of topics include the types of burial grounds and their designs, the sweeping changes of 19th century burial reform and its impact on the New Jersey cemetery landscape, Victorian Valhalla's and the markers and monuments they contain, cultural traditions, cremation history, the memorial park movement and modern marvels. Their book, *New Jersey Cemeteries and Tombstones: History in the Landscape* was published by Rutgers University Press in 2008. Richard Veit is Associate Professor in the Department of History and Anthropology at Monmouth University. A historical archaeologist, his research interests include colonial and modern gravemarkers, ceramics, and vernacular architecture. Mark Nonesteid has been a staff member with the Middlesex County Cultural & Heritage. He is also member of the Association for Gravestone Studies and served as conference co-chair for the 1998 Annual Conference in West Long Branch, NJ. This free program is open to the public and will follow the brief quarterly meeting of the society. ☞



Uncle Floyd Vivino will perform at the Passaic County Historical Society's Annual Beefsteak Dinner on October 5, 2010 at the Brownstone. For reservations call the office at 973-247-0085 ext. 200

SAVE THE DATE
PCHS
BEEFSTEAK
DINNER
AT THE
BROWNSTONE
OCTOBER 5th, 2010
6:30 pm

Letters ToThe Society

May 10, 2010

Warm Praise for PCHS
Staff Member Martha Jackson

This is directed to the very cordial and helpful lady attending the visitor desk yesterday, Wednesday, July 28.

My husband and I, along with our 2 granddaughters, toured the castle and upon leaving I asked for directions to the Market at the railway in Paterson. She offered to guide us in her car as she was leaving work. In her car, she motioned us to follow her and did lead us to the market area.

We were so thankful as we probably would not have found it ourselves. It was a very worthwhile shopping experience--such fresh produce at low prices.

We thank her very much and commend her for showing such hospitality as an employee of Passaic County Historical Society/Lambert Castle.

Sincerely,
Annette Vernon
Emerson, NJ

CORRECTION



In the Spring Issue of *The Historic County* the article "Mr. C Goes to Hollywood Twice," by Robert L. Cohen, reported that Lou Costello's last movie was "Dance With Me Henry, but that was the Abbott and Costello team's last movie. The last movie that Lou Costello appeared in, and solo, was "The Fifty-Foot Bride."

Dear Mrs. Faubert,

Let me express my deep appreciation and kudos to you and all involved for the Jennie Tuttle Hobart exhibit at Lambert Castle.

As I gather, my article on the 24th Vice President of the United States, Garret A. Hobart, might have been a catalyst for the exhibit and for that I am also grateful.

If anyone deserved an exhibition it certainly was the former and Second Lady who often took the place of the First Lady (who was ill at the time) at social functions at the White House during the McKinley Administration, which I so well shown and described in the exhibit.



Victorian Tea guests pose for a photo with Mrs. Hobart and the ladies of the Billy Sunday Evangelist Movement at *The Second Lady* exhibit.

While I was researching the article on Hobart, I couldn't help but believe this worthy woman deserved special recognition based on her accomplishments both within her capacity as the wife of the vice president, her social graces, her philanthropy and her many other endeavors enhancing and beautifying Passaic County and by addition the nation.

I hope the people of Passaic County and others will now appreciate this truly remarkable woman who contributed so much to us.

While I lavish so much praise on this wonderful woman, it is with some surprise that I must wonder at her anti-suffragette sentiment. But weren't the suffragettes pro-Prohibition? But, I digress.

All in all an edifying, rewarding and long overdue tribute to Ms. Hobart.

Sincerely, Robert L. Cohen

PCHS Member, Former Trustee and author of "Garret A. Hobart (1844-1899) Vice-President, Patersonian and Rutgers Trustee," feature article in *The Historic County*, Volume 9, Issue 3 in October 2008

Lament No More, Timothy Crane...Ebay to the rescue!

By Glenn Corbett

It must have been a sad day in 1839 when Timothy Crane was forced to turn over his beloved Forest Garden to Peter Archdeacon. Crane had erected the first link across the Great Falls of the Passaic - the Clinton Bridge - over ten years earlier in 1827. He spent time and money landscaping the north side of the property and building his refreshment facilities. The Great Falls were his domain, his life. His profound disappointment becomes abundantly clear in this poem that he penned on January 22, 1839:

*“Now from thy shady scenes I must depart,
No more the mesmerizing (?) water reach my ear,
Those craggy rocks are graven on my heart,
Twas music too (sic) they troubled voice to hear,
When with spring’s vernal showers thy water rises,
A toss thy pigmy billows to the skies,
Farewell Passaic my strong heart is crushed,
To part from thy romantic scenes so dear,
My aged cheek and furrowed brow was flushed,
With shame and rage when forth I came to hear,
The cruel verdict placed (?) by sordid hearts,
Which to the heart no feeling gleam imparts,
My head with heavy (unintelligible) well is stored,
My eye has lost eagle glance of youth,
And my fast (unintelligible) strength could not afford,
To speak the little which remained in truth,
To part with thy fair shades shook all my frame,
And scarcely naught (?) is left me but a name.*

*But that sufficeth for in after days,
Thy name with mine shall still to memory rise,
Where Whitely’s (?) genius thy bright path displays,
The landlord of the Falls shall meet the eyes,
Who love to view fair Natares (sic) pictured seat,
Which without Timothy is not complete.*

Timothy died a few years later in small cabin at the falls in 1845, perhaps of a broken heart. He was buried in the Dutch cemetery on Water Street, not far from his beloved Forest Garden. In 1871, he was reinterred at Cedar Lawn cemetery.

The “journal” ended up being a unique, one of a kind book - Timothy Crane’s guest book for the Great Falls. It begins the day the Clinton Bridge opened and is signed by the first person to travel across the bridge: the Revolutionary War hero, Abraham Godwin. Wow, Timothy had sent Paterson’s most famous resident across the bridge first - what a way to test it!

The guest book is filled with the names of the travelers who paid 25 cents to cross (he later apparently lowered the price to a few cents). There are many Patersonians, New Yorkers, as well people from overseas who came to see the Passaic Falls and sign Timothy’s book. Each left a message along with their signature. The most interesting perhaps are those that describe Sam Patch’s second leap on July 4th, 1828.

I asked the Michigan dealer who sold the guest book to me about its history. He told me that he had purchased the book at a stamp show in Chicago many years ago. Notations in the book itself from the 1870’s indicate a portion of the Crane family had moved to Chicago. Perhaps the book stayed there for over 100 years!

I think Timothy would have been happy to know that his guest book has returned to New Jersey after so many years. I know he would be elated to learn that the Great Falls have become one of our newest national parks. Perhaps his Forest Garden will bloom again as part of the Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park. 

Nearly 175 years later after he wrote these tragic verses, Ebay brought the poem to me. I spotted a handwritten journal describing the Passaic Falls on the internet auction site and quickly purchased it through the “buy it now” feature, ending the auction. Although I

could have waited and let the auction run to conclusion, I worried that I would miss it since the auction description mentioned the folklore hero Sam Patch. I didn’t want to take a chance losing it to a Sam patch collector.

In Memoriam; Vincent Waraske

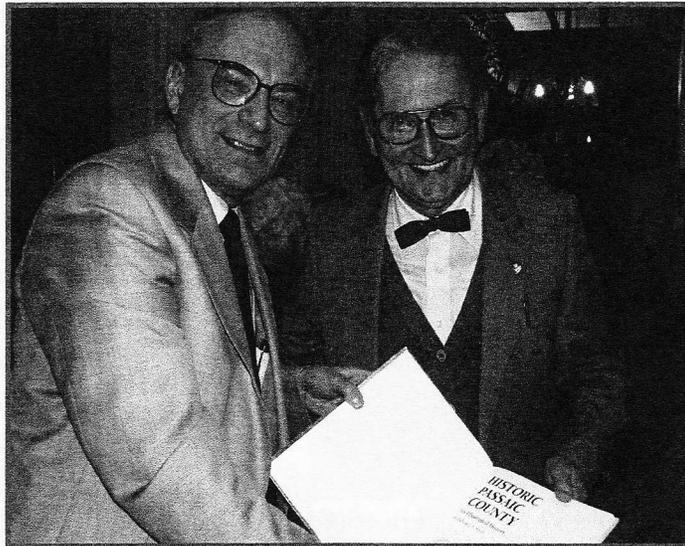
By County Historian E.A. Smyk

The historical community reacted with genuine sadness when it learned of the passing of Vincent D. Waraske, Paterson's officially appointed historian, and a long time member and supporter of the historical society. Waraske died on May 28 at age 74.

Until the latter part of last year, "Vinnie" (as his friends and colleagues called him), enjoyed reasonably good health, but his decline was inexorable. For the last several months, he alternated between hospital and his Brown Avenue residence in Prospect Park. Lately, he had been confined to the Christian Health Care Center in Wycoff. Vincent's death is a palpable loss, not only for his loved ones, but his many admirers who marveled at his unstinting devotion toward chronicling Paterson's rich and diverse history.

Unlike some who achieve respected positions in public life, Vincent never hungered for the limelight. In his own quiet way, he made himself available for people who called on his storehouse of knowledge, and to them he gave of himself freely and without reservation. Perhaps it was the born educator in him. Vincent spent his entire career as a grammar school teacher, one

of the nobelist of professions, in the Paterson School District. He earned his undergraduate and graduate degrees at what is now William Paterson University, and served for decades at P.S. No. 10, and School No. 18, where he



County Historian E.A. Smyk and Paterson Historian, the late Vincent Waraske

developed a special fondness for Jeanne Van Wyk, principal at the latter institution. He often remarked to me that Miss Van Wyk was "a lady with standards who tolerated no nonsense!" Vincent's students retained vivid recollections of his teaching style and communicated his passion for Paterson history. As a teacher of youngsters, he was in the fullest sense, a reaper of "unseen harvests."

For decades, Vincent was a member of the historical society, a place he found congenial and to his liking.

Edward M. Graf, the Society's Curator and general factotum, stirred enjoyable memories in him. Mr. Graf could be a prickly personality, but Vincent understood the devoted curator's quirks. Like Graf, he enjoyed visiting Lambert Castle and relished spending his time ferreting out facts about the parade of men and women who walked across, for better or worse, the stage of Paterson history. At Lambert Castle and in the reference rooms of the Paterson Public Library, Vincent found the material he needed for his essays on John Ryle, the "father" of the city's silk industry, locomotive mogul Charles Danforth, and the city's greatest philanthropist, Nathan Barnert.

In November 1969, Jerome Nathans, the Society's energetic and idea-filled president, chanced upon a Paterson News article that reported on a historical presentation Vincent had given before the city's women's club. Nathans dashed off a letter, inviting Vincent to "write and article about Paterson for the "Passaic County Historical Society Bulletin." Vincent's typewriter was sent clattering, and he contributed more than one article on Paterson's

golden age for the Society's "Remembrances of Passaic County" pamphlet series. Writing history was not his only interest. He was also an inveterate collector of all things associated with Paterson's development, whether it be old city directories, bound tomes of city newspapers (he had a garage filled with them), clippings, programs and other ephemera. Vincent accumulated anything that could be used for the basis of his historical endeavors. When not ministering to the needs of his aged and infirm parents and relatives, he would derive great pleasure in pouring over his ancient newspaper files, extracting what caught his fancy, and then sharing his finds with like-minded historians. Once he found an article he thought I might like, and then "put it away for the moment." A week or so later, a photocopy of the article on Fannie Robinson, a revered teacher at P.S. No. 5, arrived in my mailbox, along with a pleasant note in his Spencerian style of handwriting.

Probably only a few are aware that Vincent enjoyed classic operatic performances. He had a collection of antique, wind-up Victrolas on which he could play his collection of original, 78 rpm discs. He was sufficiently inspired at one point in the 1970's to write an article on one of his favorite opera stars, the immortal Italian tenor, Enrich Caruso. Like the majority of his essays, it was contributed to the

Paterson News, then the city's prominent daily newspaper. If Vincent could have crawled into a time machine, and transported himself back to those more gentle and less hectic days, he surely would have considered it.

Paterson will no longer catch glimpses of this friendly, scholarly looking man, as he sauntered about the city, dressed in his habitual white shirt and bow tie, in quest of history. It would be a lasting memorial to his efforts if Vincent's papers and memorabilia were collected and deposited in the Paterson Museum, where they would benefit yet unborn scholars and researchers. Several years ago, in the preface to a picture history of Paterson issued by the Chamber of Commerce, Vincent summed up his devotion for his beloved city. In a way, it serves as his epitaph: "The most useful type of loyalty and patriotism is the type that grows out of a knowledge of one's city, of her growth, her people, her progress and her needs. This knowledge develops first an intelligent interest, followed by sympathy, an affection, a strong feeling for her good name, and a firm desire that she may prosper and grow onward and upward. And finally, a desire to help her to become greater and finer, a bright productive workshop, and a home for the best of men and women."

Rest in peace, good friend to Paterson. 

**PENN'S
LONG ABSENCE
(Part Four in a Series)
By George Decker**

Penn initially arrived at his newly awarded American province in the latter days of October, year 1682. In measured haste he made notice of his authority. The port village of Upland was renamed Chester. All Europeans earlier settled in the territory were made natural citizens of Pennsylvania. Then, with sincere Quaker conviction he held friendly and peaceful treaty with the indigenous natives and made large purchases of their ancestral homeland. He also established a framework of Council/Assembly governance and set that feudal form of civil management into motion.

Soon trouble mounted. Lord Baltimore was reluctant to relinquish three Maryland counties that were recently awarded to Penn by the Duke of York. Royalist interest groups, envious of the commercial value that was Pennsylvania, wanted the proprietary colony returned to Sovereign control thereby opening the virgin territory to exploitation.

Beset by these problems and a host of other entangled political, religious and financial difficulties William was soon compelled to return to mother England in 1684.

Upon arrival in England he discovered that the documents vital to support his claim to the three lower counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex were left behind in Pennsylvania. He prayed for delay of his case that was to be presented (Cont'd)

before the Board of Trade and Plantations. Fortunately Lord Baltimore, also in England for the same matter, formally requested delay. The Board deferred the hearing. Penn got his papers.

Awakened to the reality of religious intolerance Penn soon was arrested, indicted and fined for suspected preaching at an assembled meeting that was in violation of Government law. In fact, he was actually informing his fellow Quakers of developments in Pennsylvania.

While in penal detention he learned that some thirteen hundred Quakers were in prison. Friend, King Charles was near death. Brother, Duke of York, soon to become King James II, promised to release the prisoners of faith. But he was quickly confronted by a hostile citizenry and unsympathetic Protestant Parliament. Delay was in order.

Five months into his accession King James II faced a challenge to his throne. Deceased brother Charles' illegitimate son, the Duke of Monmouth, raised a rebellion in quest of the Crown. Penn immediately sent instructions to his provincial officers not to criticize James nor express sympathy to Monmouth. He also ordered the strict observance of the Navigation Acts. His position was to avoid repressive measures by James or Monmouth.

When Monmouth's rebellion was crushed an angry King harshly punished any and all hostile challengers to his throne. His severe reaction did quiet, for a time, those agitators clamoring for proprietary change. But because William was clearly acquainted with some of the rebellious conspirators, he too came under government suspicion. However, the King's forthcoming proclamation prevailed over all related conspiratorial matters.

In recognition of William Penn's loyalty and friendship to the Royal Crown all pending legal proceedings against William, his family and servants were henceforth dropped. Penn was rendered exempt from all religious prosecutions. And the Quaker prisoners, before mentioned, were finally set free. Indeed, the King had spoken for his friend.

While religious and proprietary matters were going well, William Penn, once immensely wealthy, was now experiencing severe financial problems. Compelled to remain housed in London to execute his legal matters, his wife, Gulielma and their young children resided at the family Worthinghurst estate. Maintaining two active elite residents proved very costly. Then as George Fox, Friends' founder declined in health Penn assumed the financial and administrative burden of the Society.

Compounding these financial problems were the on-going Irish uprisings that affected collection of rents from his Shannagarry estate tenants. Additionally, Penn was under-

writing the costs of his provincial government while his agents were unable to collect due quitrents from resistant settlers. Sales of land were stagnant. Money was going out but little was coming in. William Penn now worried that he would soon be unable to provide for his family and their future.

In addition to Penn's above listed financial difficulties, his business manager, Philip Ford, asked for payment of wages that were largely neglected for several years. The substantial sum now reached a staggering amount of four thousand two hundred and ninety three pounds. Having been wealthy all his life William was truly careless about his finances. Yet he resented Ford and other creditors when they dared to ask for payment of due debts. Fortunately he was able to persuade his business manager to accept a two year payment delay. Other creditors were paid by selling some of his wife's holdings and mortgaging other family properties.

Catholic James II, now feeling secure, attempted to relax some of the laws against religious non-conformists. However, a Protestant Parliament would not cooperate. He then thought to abolish these restrictive laws by Royal decree. But he feared the reaction of his subjects and their representatives at White Hall. To preclude such a happening James II sought the support of Prince William of Orange who was the leading Protestant monarch on the European continent at that time.

To secure such an end James sent Penn to Holland in June of 1686 to discuss the matter with Prince William and wife, Mary the daughter of James II. Negotiations were very delicate. If William and Mary agreed to back King James and Parliament negated the proposal Mary could lose her future right to the English throne. Therefore, she asked for a forty eight thousand pound annual pension for cooperation. The deal fell through. Subsequently, Mary blamed Penn and showed dislike to him in years forward.

Once again Pennsylvania's Charter appeared in danger of revocation. Royal representatives in the colonies collaborated with anti-proprietary elements in London and exaggerated reports of smuggling and piracy that were in apparent open violation of the Navigation Acts. While these negative charges may have had some base in fact, Penn strongly countered these claims. He sent repeated demands to his Council and Assembly that they strictly enforce the Navigation Acts. However, Penn, being remotely across the sea, could not insure effective Provincial action. His Governing Bodies took little action beyond token gestures. His strictures were largely ignored.

Frustrated by the affront to his directives, Penn spoke openly of surrendering his colony to the King. In writing to the Council and Assembly he strongly threatened to abolish

the Frame of Government and sought to assume personal control of the Province as a Feudal overlord.

As the year 1687 unfolded Penn's long distance instructions continued to have little effect. In retaliation he created a five man commission to execute the powers normal to the Council. This action infuriated the members of his government and directly contributed to the emergence of a radical political party. Opposition to Penn was now organized under the leadership of one radical dissenter named David Lloyd.

The Frame of Government was coming due for review by London officials. Fearful of the loss of his Charter, Penn devised a clandestine plan to save Pennsylvania. He instructed the Council to secretly repeal all existing provincial laws and then reenact those very same laws. Such action would have gained a five year extension of the London review. Questioning the ethics of such a scheme, the members of Pennsylvania's law making body refused to act upon the covert request.

Meanwhile Penn's financial problems continued to mount. Ford pressed for payment of the debt owed to him which had now grown to five thousand two hundred and eighty two pounds. Having no ready funds, Penn begged Ford for another extension of two years at which time he would pay the amount of six thousand pounds. As security a desperate Penn actually gave Ford a mortgage on his Pennsylvania colony.

During this period Penn was diligently working for the rights of all religious non-conformist groups. Enemies believed that he was secretly being used by the King to establish toleration of dreaded Catholicism and all its attended dangers. This strong national fear of so-called Papists brought about the bloodless revolution that deposed James II. William of Orange and wife, Mary were then seated on the thrown as joint Sovereigns of England. These Protestant Monarchs replaced a King who was friendly and sympathetic to William Penn. In fact, this open friendship fueled the rumors that Penn was a secret Catholic. Eventually, he was arrested by the Crown's servants in December of 1688 on suspicion of conspiring to commit treason. Penn was required to post bond of six thousand pounds to assure his appearance in court if summoned. He was also required to refrain from all political activity. While periodically called for questioning in the years 1689 and 1690 he was never detained or imprisoned.

To his horror, some of his fellow Quakers also accused him of being a secret Catholic. A delegation of selected Friends questioned him at a Meeting. With distain, he rebuffed their inquiry.

Meanwhile, Penn retained his connection to the deposed King James. Letters from him to his ex Royal friend were intercepted in

January 1691. In February of that year Queen Mary ordered William Penn's arrest on suspicion of treason against the Crown. When questioned by officers of the Queen's Court Penn arrogantly responded that he would discuss his position only with the King and Queen and only with a guarantee of immunity.

Upon review and despite his defiance, King William judged Penn to be merely a harmless religious zealot. The King ruled that if the Quaker confined himself to his home and reported any Stuart family political activity he would be subjected to no further prosecution by the state.

During this time of travail in England Penn was under similar pressure by problems in Pennsylvania, much largely of his own making. In 1688, he appointed as deputy Governor one Captain John Blackwell, a non Quaker known for his scrupulous honesty in monetary matters. But Blackwell knew little of the Quakers, their military resentment and religious fervor. Penn ordered Blackwell to elect a new Council and Assembly, repeal all existing laws and then to reenact those same laws. To insure the legislators' cooperation Blackwell was to threaten cancellation of the Frame of Government. The lawmakers refused. In short time Blackwell, the Council and Assembly became bitter enemies. He could not enforce the Navigation Acts. Consequently, Blackwell branded the legislators as hypocrites. When he called on the Council to organize the militia they refused, for such action would violate their principle of non-violence. When, at Blackwell's request the Crown called on Pennsylvania to contribute men and money to protect the province of New York from the encroaching French Canadians. The legislature again refused on grounds of pacifism and that a threat to New York was not a threat to Pennsylvania. In disgust, Blackwell resigned.

When war between France and England broke out the prospect of attack on the English colonies in America was a probability. Therefore, King William called on all the colonies to defend New York against French Canada. Again, Pennsylvania's pacifist Council refused. In angered response, the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations advised William and Mary to cancel Penn's Provincial Charter. In response the Crown in October of 1692 consolidated, for military purposes only, all English colonies in America into a single unit under the command of one Benjamin Fletcher, then commander of a single colony, New York. This Sovereign action in affect suspended Penn's authority to govern Pennsylvania.

William Penn at this time was in stressful circumstance. He was unable to collect his full income from tenants of his Irish estates, and quitrents long overdue in Pennsylvania. His huge debt to Philip Ford was unpaid and growing. As his expenses mounted Penn asked one

hundred prosperous Philadelphians to lend him one hundred pounds each, interest free, and payable in four years. His desperate plea fell on deaf ears. He was, therefore, compelled to sell more of his English properties.

Upon the announcement of Fletcher's appointment as English Colonial Commander, Penn wrote to him warning that he should not exceed the limits of his authority in Provincial Pennsylvania. But, unknown to Penn, that authority was quite broad. Fletcher reached Philadelphia in 1693 and took immediate action. He proposed to dissolve the legislative body, revoke all existing laws and intensified the enforcement of the Crown's Navigation Acts. When the settlers and their representatives protested, he revoked the Frame of Government and Charter. He then announced that if Pennsylvanians chose to place their loyalty to William Penn ahead of their loyalty to the Crown, the colony would be dissolved and incorporated into Maryland or New York. Indeed, Fletcher had some broad authority.

Under this pressure the Assembly offered a compromise. If Fletcher would recognize the Frame of Government the Assembly would approve the seven hundred and sixty pounds as he demanded. But the offer, they insisted was not for military purposes, but rather was a "free will" offering to William and Mary to use as they might choose. Fletcher agreed to compromise. But, many property owners evaded payment of the tax to raise the fee. About half the total was forwarded to England. This military needs obligation enacted by the Crown became an annual request.

In 1693 the residential restriction under which Penn had been kept was formally lifted. He was now free to move about. His wife, Gulielma declined in health and died February 23, 1694. Penn, himself, then suffered several months of debilitating illness.

Back in Pennsylvania Colonel Fletcher announced another urgent call for military assistance. A special tax was issued. Of the amount raised some four hundred pounds was diverted for the salaries of the Assembly members. Monies left were turned over to the Crown. This seemingly positive Pennsylvania response prompted William Penn to petition the Lord Commissioners of Trade and Plantation. He asked for restoration of his Charter. On August 20, 1694 his petition was approved, but with a certain condition. When Fletcher needed troops and or money, Pennsylvania without descent, must henceforth supply and support its share of military needs.

Relieved of his Crown imposed house confinement Penn returned to preaching now as the recognized leader of the Society of Friends. In this capacity he visited an influential member of the Society, one, Thomas Callowhill. With parental permission William began a correspondence with Callowhill's lovely young daughter,

Hannah. Although twenty years his junior, in November of 1695, the couple announced their engagement and on March 05, 1696 they married. This happy event was saddened by the death of Penn's eldest son, Springett just short weeks later.

Hannah soon relieved William of many troublesome burdens as her father had long trained his daughter to administer the family's commercial interests. Age difference not withstanding, the union proved to be a happy one.

Royal detractors renewed their attacks on Penn's deputy Governor William Markham. These trouble makers believed that he was incompetent if not out rightly corrupt. Markham denied the charges. In retaliation he then attempted to enforce the Navigation Acts to affect their corrupt schemes.

However, he received little cooperation from the complicit Council and Assembly. The Royalist instigators then forced an investigation by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations in London. Penn was called to testify on the matter but refused to cooperate. The record shows that he was harshly rebuked by the Commissioners but did not suffer the loss of his province as requested by his enemies.

Deputy Governor Markham had additional problems. Colonel Fletcher again issued a call for men and funds to reinforce the New York frontier with Canada. The Pennsylvania Assembly declared that the request was not possible. The lawmakers then abruptly adjourned to stifle or prevent any further argument. Enraged officials in England accused Pennsylvania of bad faith. William Penn in defense of his position stated that the Colony was a self-governing body and that he, as proprietor, could not demand compliance with the Fletcher/Royal request. However, he did write to the Government in Pennsylvania asking that they not disappoint the request of the Crown and their Surrogate, Colonel Fletcher.

Belatedly, a small sum was reluctantly granted by the legislature but only if Markham agreed to the formation of a new Frame of Government. The Assembly wanted greater powers, but such a grant was not within the power of the deputy Governor. The united Assembly then threatened to enact their own version of the Frame. Intimidated, Markham then drafted a new constitution which strongly curtailed his powers and enhanced the powers of both government houses in Pennsylvania. This newly drafted Frame of Government remained in effect until William Penn personally disapproved it.

While in England William Penn submitted enlightened proposals to Parliament providing annual meetings of all the English/American colonies to resolve disagreements and discuss matters of common interests. He thought that these meetings could facilitate

inter-colonial trade, standardize currency, adopt common court procedures and repress crime. Ahead of his time, these visionary proposals were rejected. The Lord Commissioners preferred keeping the colonies as separate entities in these matters. Penn's enlightened scheme was dropped.

Persistent reports of piracy and smuggling again prompted the oversight Commissioners in England to consider that Penn lose his colonial proprietary charter. By year 1698 it was clear that William Penn needed to return to Pennsylvania and take charge. But pressing problems in England remained to be settled before he could return to America.

Domestic problems needed immediate attention. Penn's son, age seventeen, hastily married a common English girl, one Mary Jones, the daughter of a Bristol merchant. An upset William Penn proposed that William Jr. sail immediately for Pennsylvania and have a Quaker Friend watch over his playboy son. But, Billy, not of Quaker sentiment, refused to leave England. Instead, he demanded the Worthington estate inherited from his deceased mother. Sadly, Penn and his wife acquiesced. He and Hannah removed from the estate and left Billy and his young bride master and mistress of their own home, but of course, financially supported by dear father William Penn.

When Penn announced his plan to immigrate to his colony business manager Philip Ford and wife became alarmed. Ford's health was failing and his wife was concerned that she would be unable to collect long due monies upon her husband's death.

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The Fords demanded immediate payment. Penn could not readily raise the thousands of pounds owed. Therefore he sold more of his English properties to narrow the debt. Settling on Ford's terms, Penn actually leased his colony to his long time business manager. In effect Ford was given title to Pennsylvania.

Satisfied that his affairs were now in relatively good order, Penn, his wife Hanna, adult daughter, Letitia and long time personal secretary, James Logan sailed for Pennsylvania on December 08, 1699 on the Ship, Canterbury.

The above struggles kept William away from his colony for fifteen years. **CS**
(Next in this series: Penn's Family Undermines the Noble Experiment)

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