



The life & family of William Penn their role in the brutal colonialization of Ireland

Jim McNeill



Captain
Giles Penn
(c1573 -
c1656)

=



Jeanne
Gilbert



Admiral Sir
William Penn =
(1621 - 1670)



Margaret
Jasper
(d.1682)



William Penn
(Quaker)
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Gulielma
Maria
Springett
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Hannah Callowhill
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John Penn
(1700 - 1746)



Thomas Penn
(1702 - 1775)



John Penn
(1760 - 1834)

17th Century: Irish Confederate War and Cromwellian conquest

Irish Confederate War:

- Began with the 1641 Rebellion:
 - Irish Catholics against English and Protestant domination
 - Started in Ulster ~ violent rebellious outbreaks around the country
 - Soon involved most Irish Catholic lords
 - Massacres of Protestant settlers , especially in Ulster.

17th Century: Irish Confederate War and Cromwellian conquest

During the English Revolution (1640-1649)

- No English troops available to put down uprising
- Rebels controlled most of Ireland
- Catholic majority ruled the country as “Confederate Ireland” (1642-49)
- The Confederate regime was an ally of Charles I and the Royalists
- Confederates sign formal treaty with the Royalists in 1649.

17th Century: Irish Confederate War and Cromwellian conquest

Royalist victory could have brought an autonomous Catholic-ruled Ireland....but:

- Charles I executed in 1649
- Cromwell conquest of Ireland ~ 1649-53:
 - atrocities, e.g. 1649 massacre of Royalist garrison at Drogheda
 - deportation of prisoners to the West Indies
 - scorched earth policy against Irish guerrilla fighters
 - this led to famine across the country.

17th Century: Irish Confederate War and Cromwellian conquest

English Protestant punishment for the rebellion:

- almost all Catholic-owned lands were confiscated and given to Protestant settlers
- Catholics barred from the Irish Parliament
- Catholics forbidden to live in towns
- Catholics forbidden to marry Protestants
- 400-600,000 people: around a third of Ireland's population died in these wars; from fighting, famine or plague.

Admiral Sir William Penn (1621-70)

1621: born in Bristol.

Admiral Sir William Penn (1621-70)

Continued family
international trade

1643:

Aged 22, appointed as a
Captain in the Cromwell
Navy

Same year, married
Margaret Van der Schure
(Jasper), at St Mary
Redcliffe Church, Bristol...

Margaret Penn (Jasper) (b. in England - d.1682)

- Daughter of John Jasper, a wealthy protestant merchant in County Clare, **Ireland**, and Alet Pletjes, whose family was from Kempen, **Prussia**
- Originally married to a '**Dutchman**', Nicasius Van der Schure and lived at Kilconry, Kilrush, County Clare, **Ireland**. *Der Schure ~ one of a number of Rhine Valley Protestants who relocated to Ireland during the Thirty Years War (1618 - 1648)*
- On her husband's death she inherited his Irish estates.

Margaret Penn (Jasper) (b. in England - d.1682)

- Her sister, Anne:
 - Married Captain William Crispin:
 - a Cromwellian naval captain ~ later sailed under Admiral Penn's command in attacks first on the Dutch and then Spanish in the Caribbean
 - Crispin later lived in occupied Ireland; Kilrush, County Clare, in close association with Admiral Penn ~ died in Barbados en route to be a Commissioner in Pennsylvania
 - this side of the family became involved in the establishment of the Pennsylvania colony ~ as landowners and administrators

Margaret Penn (Jasper)

She abandoned her estates and fled to England during the Irish Confederate Wars, c1653,

She and Admiral Penn, petitioned Cromwell for a return of the estates worth an enormous £7,436.19s.6d

Died in Ireland, 1682.

Admiral
Penn's
wife's
estates:
Kilconry,
Kilrush,
County
Clare



Admiral Sir William Penn (1621-70)

1644

Commanded 28 gun warship, *Fellowship* for Parliament in the first war with Holland (Captain William Crispin, also involved).

1645

Returned to England with 'prizes':

- 4 men-of-war
- 3 'East Indiamen'
- 7 merchant ships

Admiral Sir William Penn (1621-70)

When sent to blockade centres of Irish resistance and relieve protestants he wrote:

“Nothing whatsoever shall take me from the service I have cordially undertaken; and [I] shall be so prodigal of my blood that I shall think it well spent, and life to boot for the maintenance of so good, so just and so pious a quarrel”

Admiral Sir William Penn (1621-70)

1645: Appointed vice-Admiral by Cromwell, sailed for Kinsale, Ireland. First battle, July.

1647: Involved in capture of the Irish port Dingle



Kilcory,
Kilrush,
County
Clare

The image shows a map of the British Isles. A callout box on the left points to the west coast of Ireland with the text 'Kilcory, Kilrush, County Clare'. Another callout box at the bottom left points to the southwest coast of England with the text 'Kinsale, significant naval base in the C17th and C18th. 1666: *'One of the most important harbours in Europe'*, with a substantial trade in wine and salt.' The city of Bristol is also labeled on the map.

Kinsale, significant naval base in the C17th and C18th.
1666: *'One of the most important harbours in Europe'*, with a substantial trade in wine and salt.

Bristol

Admiral Sir William Penn (1621-70)

1648: Cromwell appoints him Rear Admiral of the Irish Fleet ~ part of the conquest of Ireland ~ 1649-53

1650: Major battle was fought at Macroom, West Cork, Ireland

(1656: Macroom Castle and estates awarded to Admiral Penn).

Kilconry,
Kilrush,
County
Clare



Bristol

Macroom



**Admiral Sir William Penn
(1621-70)**

1651: *Following his colonial successes in Ireland ~ Penn*

appointed Vice-Admiral of the English Republican Fleet

1652: Appointed *General-at-Sea* by Cromwell.

Admiral Sir William Penn (1621-70)

At some point Admiral Penn – in the pay of the Republic - loaned the King-in-exile the, then, huge sum of £16,000

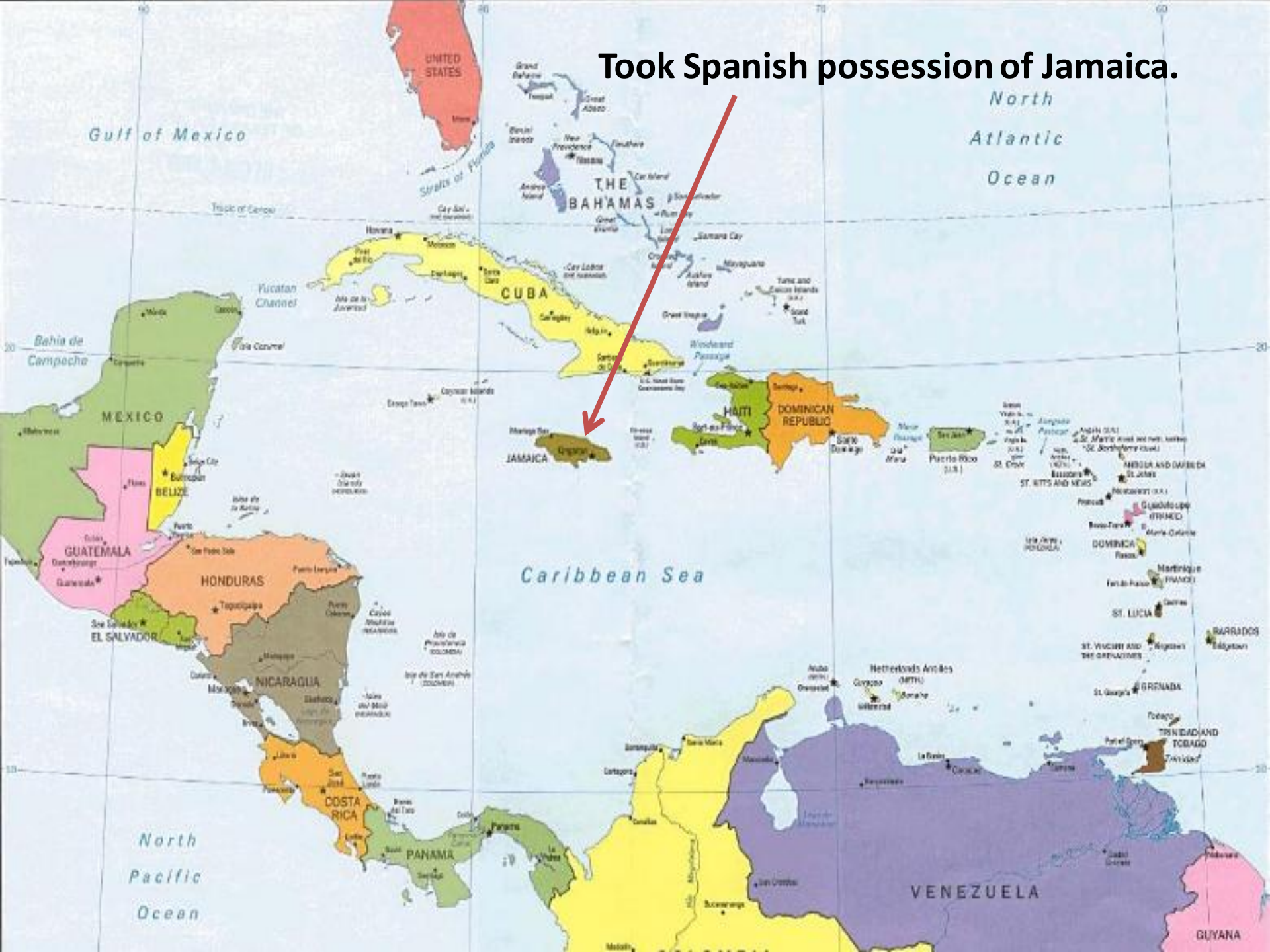
1654: Offered his services and his fleet to the exiled King Charles II

Then in the **same year....**

**1654: appointed
as Cromwell's Sea
General to take
Hispaniola
(Dominican Republic
and Haiti)**



Took Spanish possession of Jamaica.



Admiral Sir William Penn

Slave ownership:

- Admiral Penn returned from Jamaica with a slave, *Sampson*, whom he had acquired ownership of by trading him for his original, personal servant slave, *Anthony*.
- Admiral Penn is also owned at least one further slave named, *Jack*.
- A “*black servant*” is recorded as being present on his Irish estates.

Admiral Sir William Penn (1621-70)

1660, involved in the restoration of the English monarchy with whom he had maintained communications

Commanded, *The Naseby* and fetched Charles II from his exile in Holland. King knights him.

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1660, involved in the restoration of the English monarchy with whom he had maintained communications.

Commanded, *The Naseby* and fetched Charles II from his exile in Holland. King knights him.

King appoints him Navy Commissioner, Governor of Kinsale and awards him Shanagarry Castle in County Cork, Ireland.



Kilconry,
Kilrush,
County
Clare

Macroom

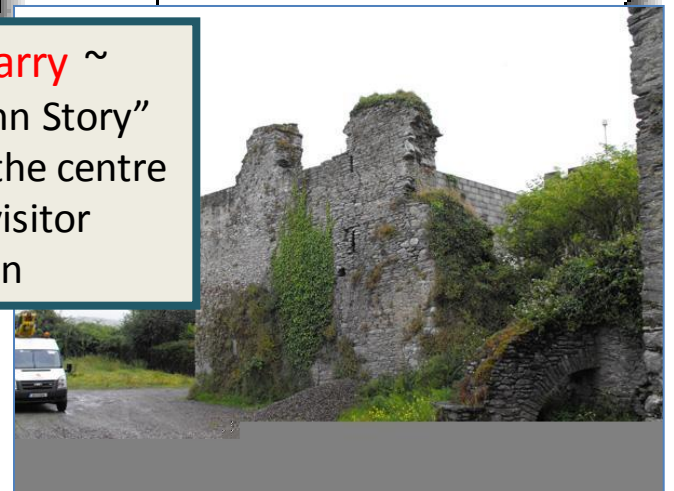
Kinsale: 1666: 'One of the most important harbours in Europe'

Substantial trade in wine and salt.

Was a significant naval base in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Shanagarry ~

The "Penn Story" is to be the centre of new visitor attraction



Admiral Sir William Penn (1621-70)

Penn lived in retirement in the castle and estates of Macroom.

Wrote a code of navel tactics:

- incorporated by the Duke of York (future James II) into his *'Sailing and Fighting Instructions'*
- became the standard text for British naval expansionist tactics for some centuries.

Admiral Sir William Penn

(1621-70)

Died 1670:

- Very wealthy
- Buried in tomb at St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol.
- Armour, coat of arms and crest are on prominent display in the Church.
- Replica flags from the Dutch wars including one denoting him as one of Cromwell's generals.



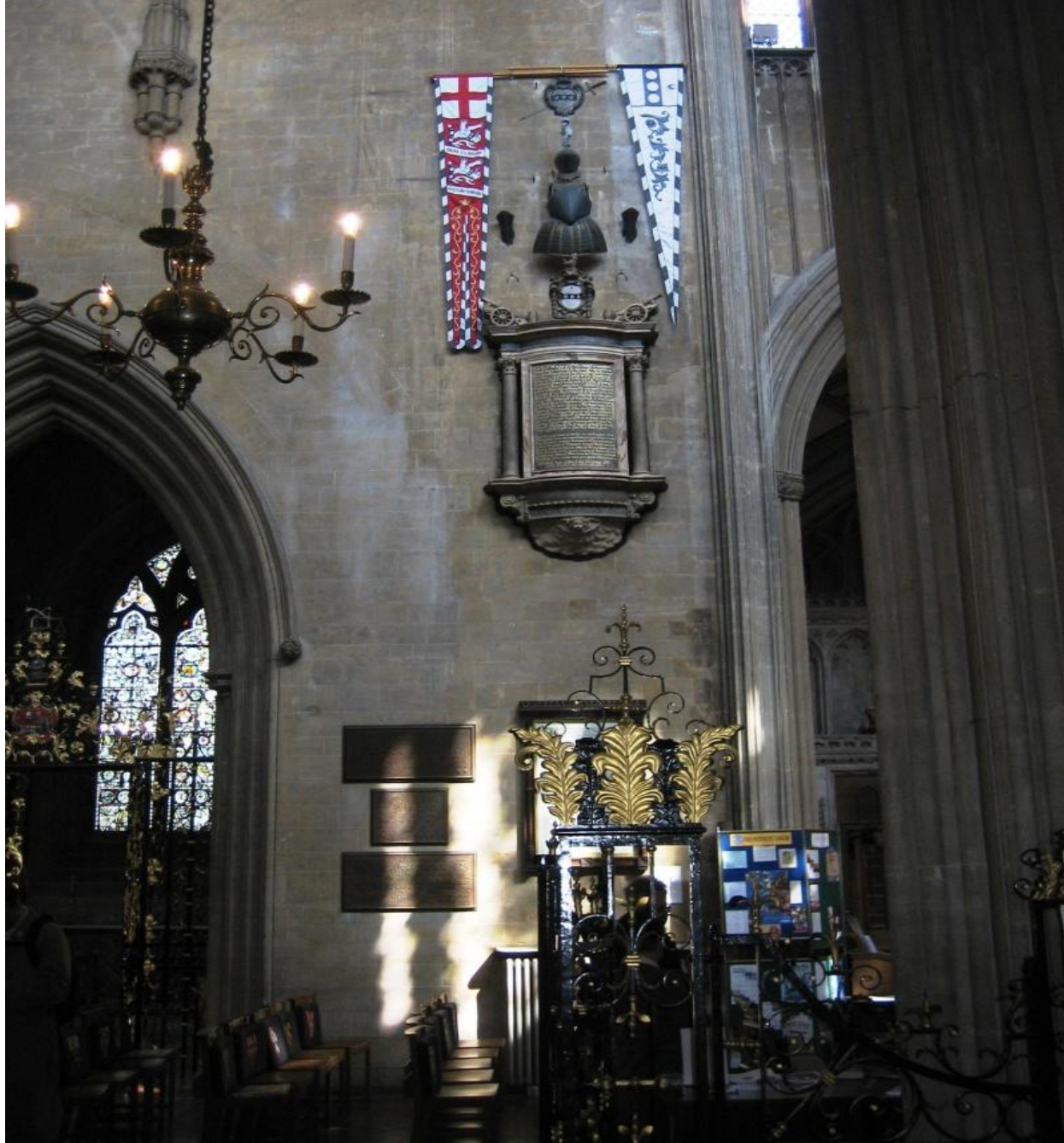
St Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, England



Admiral Sir William Penn ~ tomb



Admiral Sir William Penn ~ tomb, St Mary Redcliffe



Admiral Sir William Penn ~ armor & flags



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William Penn grew up with an acceptance of slave labor

In Ireland & London the Penns mixed with the rich and the aristocratic ~ ownership of slave 'servants' was common

He was a young aristocrat who attended coronation of Charles II in 1661.

1666: Garrison of Carrickfergus mutinied – took control of the castle and town, deposed its governor

William Penn served under his friend, Earl of Arran:

- 110 mutineers were court-martialled
- the leader, Corporal Dillon was killed in the attack
- nine others executed

Starts to practice law in Ireland

Aged 26, Penn inherits

Shanagarry estates & castle and £1,500/year.



Carrickfurgus,
County Antrim

The image shows a map of the British Isles, including Great Britain and Ireland. A red arrow points from a box labeled 'Carrickfurgus, County Antrim' to a location on the northern coast of Ireland. Another red arrow points from a box labeled 'Shanagarry ~ William Penn's inheritance' to a location on the western coast of Ireland. The city of Bristol is labeled on the southern coast of Great Britain.

Shanagarry ~
William Penn's
inheritance

The "Penn Story" is to be
the centre of a major new
visitor attraction in the
area.

Bristol