

Chapter 1 : Welsh Tract - Wikipedia

Thomas Holme was Pennsylvania's first Surveyor-General. He was an English born member of the Society of Friends who fought in Ireland with Cromwell's Parliamentary army with the rank of captain.

That an example may be set up to the nations as Man of Vision, Courage, Action" - N. This was one of the largest land grants given to an individual in the history of the world, and with it came enormous political power. He developed a concept of reciprocal liberty, available to everyone of any gender, race or religion. When he suffered a series of strokes, he gladly appointed his second wife, Hannah Callowhill Penn, acting proprietor in his stead. William Penn - Francis Place Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College For you are now fixed at the mercy of no governor that comes to make his fortune great; you shall be governed by laws of your own making and live a free, and if you will, a sober and industrious life. I shall not usurp the right of any, or oppress his person. God has furnished me with a better resolution and has given me his grace to keep it. By Philadelphia had become the largest city in the thirteen colonies. His imprisonment for his beliefs inspired him to substitute workhouses for dungeons. While contemporary English law assigned the death penalty for over crimes, Penn limited it only to murder and treason in his colonies. His penal system was designed to reform, not just to punish. He also provided in that "All prisoners shall beailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great All prisons shall be free, as to fees, food and lodging. He suggested a similar union of the American colonies as early as , writing proposals which Benjamin Franklin and others incorporated into the U. Constitution a hundred years later. When in St. In the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania defending the liberty of worship granted by William Penn to this colony successfully withstood the demand of the Governor of the Province that this church be outlawed and such liberty be suppressed. Thus was established permanently in our nation the principle of religious freedom which was later embodied into the Constitution of the United States of America. All men have a natural and infeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishment or modes of worship. Now this great God has been pleased to make me concerned in your part of the world; I have great love and regard to [sic] you and desire to win and gain your love and friendship by a kind, just, and peaceable life; and the people I send are of the same mind, and shall in all things behave themselves accordingly

Chapter 2 : Thomas Holme () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

Biographical sketch of the first surveyor general of the province under William Penn. He laid out the city of Philadelphia and superintended the surveying and settlement of S.E. Pennsylvania.

In the program of resettlement he served as an admeasurer, receiving some four thousand acres of land as his allotment for military service. He met William Penn in Ireland, who appointed him surveyor-general of the tract of land that had been granted to Penn and became the province of Pennsylvania. Holme laid out the plan for the city of Philadelphia and produced the first detailed map of the province, and in , a map of the city. In addition to surveying and map-making, Holme served the proprietors of Pennsylvania in a number of other capacities. He also was required to lay out tracts, townships and manors in the three counties of Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks. The chief responsibility for the surveying of the province rested on Holme throughout that period except during his absences on two sojourns in England in and Penn appointed Holme one of the commissioners of property and he was elected a member of the Executive Council. In his commission as surveyor general was extended to include the Territoriesâ€”New Castle, Sussex and Kent Counties in the present state of Delaware. Following his return from England to the province in , the commission was recorded as having the Great Seal affixed to it. In the course of his work, Holme became a major landholder, owning a considerable number of lots in the city, acres in the Liberties of Philadelphia, and great tracts in the county. He was a member of the first Assembly of Pennsylvania which met at Upland now Chester on December 4, , served several times on the Provincial Council between and , and as acting president of the Council and acting governor. He also was a member of the committee that drafted the Frame of Government of and the committee that was appointed the following year to consider the boundary dispute with Lord Baltimore. Holme was involved as well in the negotiation of several Indian treaties. In general, Holme had become a highly respected uncontroversial gentleman of the colony, but he was not without faults. In his deputy Thomas Fairman presented a grievance to the Provincial Council against Holme and when Holme died he also declared that Holme had left an unpaid debt of 150 pounds owed to Fairman. Although Penn at another time had described Holme as "sober, wise and loving," in June , Penn asked Thomas Lloyd, president of the Provincial Council to speak to Holme because of "the reports that come hither of his drinking collations, by which we are most displeased and dishonored. This particular party for Holme and his assistants cost the landowner twelve pounds. It is possible that Penn had expected Holme to confiscate and return to him land that had been taken up but not seated within the three years required. Penn also may have expected all overplus land brought to light by resurveys to be conveyed to him. If so, however, the fault was not with Holme, for he ordered no surveys without orders from the Proprietor after the directive was given. In addition to running the lines for lots and streets, Holme was often asked to decide on the site for a town, the orientation of the streets, and the placement of public buildings, decide on the use of timber, resolve possibly conflicting claims of settlers, and sometimes whether an inhabitant should be allowed to develop a lot that he had purchased in a lottery. It was also used as a reference for the colonists and settlers in matters of legal jurisdiction. As the first maps of the colony, they attained considerable significance because they were reasonably accurate and formed the basis for the promotion of initial colonization in Pennsylvania. It was sold by P. Lea at "ye Atlas and Hercules in Cheapside" and was dedicated to William Penn by John Harris, with an inset of the city of Philadelphia that was the focal point of the map. Penn had ordered Holme to produce this map of the area for the purpose of promoting the colony to prospective European investors. This map is important because it notes the lots and names of landowners in Bucks, Chester, and Philadelphia counties sold up to that time. The date when the map was reproduced in printed form for the first time is not known. Although latitudes and longitudes are lacking, the map is nevertheless a comprehensive and epochal record of the first wide surveying of the province. At some time before his death, he had set aside one acre of ground on his Well Spring Plantation to be reserve for use as a burial ground for himself and his descendants. This cemetery is part of the five hundred acre tract purchased from Samuel Crispin in in a clump of trees on the left situated about a hundred feet from the road. It is in this burial ground that Holme is buried, as well as his

daughter Esther Crispin and Silas Crispin. The site of his grave was verified by deepening the excavation required for the foundation of the monument. At a depth of a little over four feet was found a hollow space several inches deep, wherein lay "an almost perfect skeleton of a man at least six feet in length & the skull and head bones with jaws & perfect. One side is inscribed "In memory of Thomas Holme, died , aged seventy-one. Surveyor-General of William Penn. The inscription on the other side states "He became the proprietor of 1, acres of land in one tract by grant of Penn in , named his Well Spring Plantation, of which this ground is a part. Since then, the cemetery has been turned over to the City to maintain. Not long ago, a bill petitioning the State to establish the cemetery as a historical shrine passed both Houses unanimously, but was vetoed by the governor. Sic transit gloria mundi!

Chapter 3 : Thomas Holme () - Pennsylvania Historical Markers on calendrierdelascience.com

Biography. Thomas Holme was born in Lancashire, England on November 3, to George & Alice calendrierdelascience.com married Sarah Croft in , and soon enlisted in the calendrierdelascience.com served under Oliver Cromwell and attained the rank of captain.

The Appalachian Mountains run through its middle, Pennsylvania is the 33rd largest, the 5th most populous, and the 9th most densely populated of the 50 United States. The states five most populous cities are Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Allentown, Erie, the state capital, and its ninth-largest city, is Harrisburg. Pennsylvania has miles of shoreline along Lake Erie and the Delaware Estuary. The state is one of the 13 original founding states of the United States, it came into being in as a result of a land grant to William Penn. Part of Pennsylvania, together with the present State of Delaware, had earlier been organized as the Colony of New Sweden and it was the second state to ratify the United States Constitution, on December 12, Independence Hall, where the United States Declaration of Independence and United States Constitution were drafted, is located in the states largest city of Philadelphia, during the American Civil War, the Battle of Gettysburg, was fought in the south central region of the state. Valley Forge near Philadelphia was General Washingtons headquarters during the winter of 1777 Pennsylvania is miles north to south and miles east to west, of a total 46, square miles,44, square miles are land, square miles are inland waters, and square miles are waters in Lake Erie. It is the 33rd largest state in the United States, Pennsylvania has 51 miles of coastline along Lake Erie and 57 miles of shoreline along the Delaware Estuary. Cities include Philadelphia, Reading, Lebanon and Lancaster in the southeast, Pittsburgh in the southwest, the tri-cities of Allentown, Bethlehem, the northeast includes the former anthracite coal mining communities of Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston City, and Hazleton. Straddling two major zones, the majority of the state, with the exception of the corner, has a humid continental climate. The largest city, Philadelphia, has characteristics of the humid subtropical climate that covers much of Delaware. Moving toward the interior of the state, the winter climate becomes colder, the number of cloudy days increase. Western areas of the state, particularly locations near Lake Erie, can receive over inches of snowfall annually, the state may be subject to severe weather from spring through summer into fall. Tornadoes occur annually in the state, sometimes in large numbers, the Tuscarora Nation took up temporary residence in the central portion of Pennsylvania ca. Both the Dutch and the English claimed both sides of the Delaware River as part of their lands in America 2. Philadelphia was one of the capitals in the Revolutionary War. In the 19th century, Philadelphia became an industrial center. It became a destination for African-Americans in the Great Migration. Philadelphia is the center of activity in Pennsylvania and is home to seven Fortune companies. The Philadelphia skyline is growing, with a market of almost 81, commercial properties in including several prominent skyscrapers. The city is known for its arts, culture, and rich history, Philadelphia has more outdoor sculptures and murals than any other American city. Fairmount Park, when combined with the adjacent Wissahickon Valley Park in the watershed, is one of the largest contiguous urban park areas in the United States. They are also called Delaware Indians and their territory was along the Delaware River watershed, western Long Island. Most Lenape were pushed out of their Delaware homeland during the 18th century by expanding European colonies, Lenape communities were weakened by newly introduced diseases, mainly smallpox, and violent conflict with Europeans. Iroquois people occasionally fought the Lenape, surviving Lenape moved west into the upper Ohio River basin. The American Revolutionary War and United States independence pushed them further west, in the s, the United States government sent most Lenape remaining in the eastern United States to the Indian Territory under the Indian removal policy. In the 21st century, most Lenape now reside in the US state of Oklahoma, with communities living also in Wisconsin, Ontario. The Dutch considered the entire Delaware River valley to be part of their New Netherland colony, in , Swedish settlers led by renegade Dutch established the colony of New Sweden at Fort Christina and quickly spread out in the valley. In , New Sweden supported the Susquehannocks in their defeat of the English colony of Maryland 3. Lancashire 1777 Lancashire is a non-metropolitan ceremonial county in north west England. The county town is Lancaster although the administrative centre is Preston. The

county has a population of 1,, people from Lancashire are known as Lancastrians. The history of Lancashire begins with its founding in the 12th century, in the Domesday Book of , some of its lands were treated as part of Yorkshire. The land that lay between the Ribble and Mersey, Inter Ripam et Mersam, was included in the returns for Cheshire, when its boundaries were established, it bordered Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, and Cheshire. Lancashire emerged as a commercial and industrial region during the Industrial Revolution. Liverpool and Manchester grew into its largest cities, dominating global trade, the county contained several mill towns and the collieries of the Lancashire Coalfield. Blackpool was a centre for tourism for the inhabitants of Lancshires mill towns, the detached northern part of Lancashire in the Lake District, including the Furness Peninsula and Cartmel, was merged with Cumberland and Westmorland to form Cumbria. Lancashire lost square miles of land to other counties, about two fifths of its area, although it did gain some land from the West Riding of Yorkshire. Today the county borders Cumbria to the north, Greater Manchester and Merseyside to the south and North and West Yorkshire to the east, with a coastline on the Irish Sea to the west. The county palatine boundaries remain the same with the Duke of Lancaster exercising sovereignty rights, including the appointment of lords lieutenant in Greater Manchester, the county was established in , later than many other counties. During Roman times the area was part of the Brigantes tribal area in the zone of Roman Britain. The towns of Manchester, Lancaster, Ribchester, Burrow, Elslack, in the centuries after the Roman withdrawal in AD the northern parts of the county probably formed part of the Brythonic kingdom of Rheged, a successor entity to the Brigantes tribe. During the mid-8th century, the area was incorporated into the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria, in the Domesday Book, land between the Ribble and Mersey were known as Inter Ripam et Mersam and included in the returns for Cheshire. Although some historians consider this to mean south Lancashire was then part of Cheshire and it is also claimed that the territory to the north formed part of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Lonsdale was further partitioned into Lonsdale North, the part north of the sands of Morecambe Bay including Furness and Cartmel 4. England â€” England is a country that is part of the United Kingdom. It shares land borders with Scotland to the north and Wales to the west, the Irish Sea lies northwest of England and the Celtic Sea lies to the southwest. England is separated from continental Europe by the North Sea to the east, the country covers five-eighths of the island of Great Britain in its centre and south, and includes over smaller islands such as the Isles of Scilly, and the Isle of Wight. England became a state in the 10th century, and since the Age of Discovery. The Industrial Revolution began in 18th-century England, transforming its society into the worlds first industrialised nation, Englands terrain mostly comprises low hills and plains, especially in central and southern England. However, there are uplands in the north and in the southwest, the capital is London, which is the largest metropolitan area in both the United Kingdom and the European Union. The earliest recorded use of the term, as Engla londe, is in the ninth century translation into Old English of Bedes Ecclesiastical History of the English People. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, its spelling was first used in The earliest attested reference to the Angles occurs in the 1st-century work by Tacitus, Germania, the etymology of the tribal name itself is disputed by scholars, it has been suggested that it derives from the shape of the Angeln peninsula, an angular shape. An alternative name for England is Albion, the name Albion originally referred to the entire island of Great Britain. The nominally earliest record of the name appears in the Aristotelian Corpus, specifically the 4th century BC De Mundo, in it are two very large islands called Britannia, these are Albion and Ierne. But modern scholarly consensus ascribes De Mundo not to Aristotle but to Pseudo-Aristotle, the word Albion or insula Albionum has two possible origins. Albion is now applied to England in a poetic capacity. Another romantic name for England is Loegria, related to the Welsh word for England, Lloegr, the earliest known evidence of human presence in the area now known as England was that of Homo antecessor, dating to approximately , years ago. The oldest proto-human bones discovered in England date from , years ago, Modern humans are known to have inhabited the area during the Upper Paleolithic period, though permanent settlements were only established within the last 6, years 5. Little is known of the first 40 years of his life as only four of his letters survive alongside a summary of a speech he delivered in He became an Independent Puritan after undergoing a conversion in the s. He was a religious man, a self-styled Puritan Moses. Cromwell was one of the signatories of King Charles Is death warrant in and he was selected to take command of the English campaign

in Ireland in 1651 Cromwell's forces defeated the Confederate and Royalist coalition in Ireland and occupied the country, during this period, a series of Penal Laws were passed against Roman Catholics, and a substantial amount of their land was confiscated. Cromwell also led a campaign against the Scottish army between 1650 and 1651, as a ruler, he executed an aggressive and effective foreign policy. He died from natural causes in 1658 and was buried in Westminster Abbey, the Royalists returned to power in 1660, and they had his corpse dug up, hung in chains, and beheaded. However, his measures against Catholics in Scotland and Ireland have been characterised as genocidal or near-genocidal, Cromwell was born in Huntingdon on 25 April to Robert Cromwell and Elizabeth Steward. Katherine married Morgan ap William, son of William ap Yevan of Wales, Henry suggested to Sir Richard Williams, who was the first to use a surname in his family, that he use Cromwell, in honour of his uncle Thomas Cromwell. They had ten children, but Oliver, the child, was the only boy to survive infancy. Cromwell's father Robert was of modest means but still a part of the gentry class, as a younger son with many siblings, Robert inherited only a house at Huntingdon and a small amount of land. He was baptised on 29 April at St Johns Church and he went on to study at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, then a recently founded college with a strong Puritan ethos.

6. Captain armed forces The army rank of captain is a commissioned officer rank historically corresponding to the command of a company of soldiers. The rank is used by some air forces and marine forces. Today, a captain is typically either the commander or second-in-command of a company or artillery battery, in the Chinese Peoples Liberation Army, a captain may also command a company, or be the second-in-command of a battalion. In NATO countries, the rank of captain is described by the code OF-2 and is one rank above an OF-1, the rank of captain is generally considered to be the highest rank a soldier can achieve while remaining in the field. The rank of captain should not be confused with the rank of captain or with the British-influenced air force rank of group captain. The term ultimately goes back to Late Latin capitaneus meaning chief, prominent, in Middle English adopted as capitayn in the 14th century, the military rank of captain was in use from the 15th century, referring to an officer who commands a company. The naval sense, an officer who commands a man-of-war, is earlier, from the 16th century. He would in turn receive money from another nobleman to serve as his lieutenant, the funding to provide for the troops came from the monarch or his government, the captain had to be responsible for it. If he was not, or was otherwise court-martialed, he would be dismissed, otherwise, the only pension for the captain was selling the right to another nobleman when he was ready to retire. In most countries, the air force is the junior service, many, such as the United States Air Force, use a rank structure and insignia similar to those of the army. However, the United Kingdoms Royal Air Force, many other Commonwealth air forces, a group captain is OF-5 and was derived from the naval rank of captain. In the unified system of the Canadian Forces, the air force rank titles are pearl grey, a variety of images illustrative of different forces insignia for captain are shown below, Captain Captain Senior captain Staff captain

7. County Wexford County Wexford is a county in Ireland. It is in the province of Leinster and is part of the South-East Region and it is named after the town of Wexford and was based on the historic Gaelic territory of Hy Kinsella, whose capital was Ferns. Wexford County Council is the authority for the county. The population of the county is 115,000, according to the census, the county is rich in evidence of early human habitation. Portal tombs exist at Ballybrittas and at Newbawn and date from the Neolithic period or earlier, remains from the Bronze Age period are far more widespread. County Wexford was one of the earliest areas of Ireland to be Christianised, later, from onwards, the Vikings plundered many Christian sites in the county. Wexford town became a Viking settlement near the end of the 9th century, the native Irish began to regain some of their former territories in the 14th century, especially in the north of the county, principally under Art MacMurrough Kavanagh. On 23 October 1649, a rebellion broke out in Ireland. Oliver Cromwell and his English Parliamentarian Army arrived in the county, the lands of the Irish and Anglo-Normans were confiscated and given to Cromwell's soldiers as payment for their service in the Parliamentarian Army. At Duncannon, in the south-west of the county, James II, after his defeat at the Battle of the Boyne, embarked for Kinsale, the famous ballad Boolavogue was written in remembrance of the Wexford Rising. At Easter 1649, a rebellion occurred at Enniscorthy town. Kennedy, then President of the United States, visited the county and his ancestral home at Dunganstown, near New Ross. Wexford is the 13th largest of Ireland's thirty-two counties in area and it is the largest of Leinster's 12 counties

in size, and fourth largest in terms of population. The county is located in the south-east corner of the island of Ireland and it is bounded by the sea on two sidesâ€”on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and on the east by St.

Chapter 4 : Thomas Holme () - Philadelphia - PA - US - Historical Marker Project

Thomas Holme () was the first Surveyor General of Pennsylvania to serve, in which capacity he laid out the original plan for the city of Philadelphia.

July 29, Behind the Marker August 3, was a sunny, hot day. Gulls flew overhead and squawked as the Amity sailed up the Delaware River. From its deck, Thomas Holme scanned the horizon. While four of his children played, attended by three servants, this fifty-eight-year-old Quaker widower carefully observed the lay of the land. This would not be an easy job. On April 18, , just before departing for Pennsylvania, Penn had appointed Holme his surveyor general and instructed him to go to Pennsylvania and lay out his "greene country towne. After Penn received the charter for his colony from King Charles II, in July , he had announced that he would establish a large town on the Delaware. Believing that his city could be built at Upland present-day Chester, Pennsylvania , Penn sent three commissioners to buy the land for the project and to supervise settlement of the province. But when his team arrived in the late fall , they found that the Swedish settlers at Upland were unwilling to sell their property. The Swedes had been there for decades. Buying them out would be expensive, and forcing them to vacate would not only be un-Christian, but would alienate their affections. So the commissioners scouted out a new site upstream, then chose an area of undeveloped high ground known to the Lenape as Coaquannock " meaning "pine grove" " and known to the Swedes as the property of the three Swansson brothers. Early in , the commissioners bought this nearly mile long stretch of land. That summer the surveyor general began to lay out Philadelphia, the "City of Brotherly Love. Deciding to expand the town westward, he purchased a mile-long tract along the Schuylkill River from its Swedish owners, Peter Cock and Peter Rambo. The giant rectangular lot comprised twelve thousand acres. The surveyor and the proprietor wanted the city to be a beautiful, healthful place that would be safe from fires like the one that destroyed London in . Holme oriented his grids around a large square in the center of the town and four smaller squares, one in each quadrant. These large, open spaces were to remain undeveloped as public parks; green spaces to keep the city healthy and prevent the spread of fire. Wide streets - fifty feet across - were also planned with an eye to fire prevention. Objecting to this un-Quakerly memorialization of men, Penn renamed the streets that ran east and west after trees and plants that grew in his colony - Chestnut, Cranberry, Locust, Mulberry, Strawberry, "Wallnut," and Vine. He then numbered the streets that ran north to south. Once the plan was complete, Holme made a map of the city both for reference and for promotional use. Before the proprietor left for England in , he instructed his surveyor general to make another, more detailed map that would show the progress of settlement and land ownership. As he drew up the document, Holme placed the name of each landowner on the map within the outlines of their property. Holme finished this second map in . Penn had the new map engraved and printed in London, hoping that it would motivate others to settle in his colony. This "Map of the Improved Part of the Province of Pennsilvania in America" shows the area from New Castle up to approximately ten miles above the falls of the Delaware and as far west as the headwaters of the Brandywine Creek. In addition to his duties as surveyor general " a post he held throughout his entire life " he also served as justice of the peace for Philadelphia County and as a commissioner of property.

Chapter 5 : History | Philadelphia Water Department

Thomas Holme () was the first Surveyor General of Pennsylvania to actually serve, in which capacity he laid out the original plan for the city of Philadelphia.

He attended dame school and grammar school at Hawkshead in a hilly region with fertile valleys. When Thomas was seven years of age, his father was killed in an accident, after which his mother remarried, to William Collyer of Hawkshead. It is said that he served as a captain and that in he had taken part in the Hispaniola expedition under Admiral Penn; in that period naval officers were often taken from the army. It appears that he had gained some engineering experience and also may have received training in surveying during his military years. In , after the end of the conflict, Holme found himself in Limerick, where he was placed in charge of the repair of Core Castle, for which he was paid seventy pounds. With the rank of captain he served as an admeasurer in a program of resettlement requiring a comprehensive survey. Eventually Holme was granted more than four thousand acres in Wexford in his allotment for military service. At some point Holme joined the Society of Friends in Ireland, and in attempting to promote the welfare of the Quaker community, he became associated as co-author with Abraham Fuller in in the publication of a tract on the persecution and suffering of Irish Quakers. During the dozen or so years that they were acquainted, they developed a relationship characterized by mutual respect and affection. In an effort to recover the financial and other debts that the reigning Stuarts owed to his father, Admiral Penn, his son succeeded in obtaining from King Charles II the grant of a large tract of land on the west side of the Delaware River. Previously this land had belonged alternately to the Swedes, the Dutch and the English. The land was ceded to Penn with the proviso that settlers already established there were to be persuaded to sell their holdings and go elsewhere or to remain as peaceful and taxpaying residents of the new province. In October he commissioned another cousin, William Crispin, to be assistant to Markham, to serve also as chief justice and as one of four land commissioners. He was also to serve as surveyor general. In Waterford Holme had become identified as a merchant involved in shipping merchandise to both the Continent and New England at the same time that he was engaged in real estate. Meanwhile, he may have been one of the Quakers who sailed by way of Barbados, where he may have carried on a flourishing trade. It was at Barbados that he witnessed the arrival of the ship bearing Crispin, who with others on board who had become extremely ill and died soon after. The news was brought back to Penn in England, perhaps by Holme. Holme had been considering emigrating to America. Urgently needing a replacement after the demise of Crispin, William Penn immediately thought of Holme, who was then living in Waterford. On April 18, , Penn appointed him surveyor general of the province of Pennsylvania, Penn speaking of him in his commission as "my loving friend Captain Thomas Holme. He sailed several days later on the ship believed to have been the Amity, with his two sons and two of his three daughters; his wife had died some time previously. They arrived at the colony in June. Several days after his arrival, Holme managed to settle his family temporarily before leaving immediately on a journey into the wilds of the province to carry a message to the Indians that he had brought from Penn in England. The communication was gentle, peace intending and generous, for Penn was eager that all Englishmen and Indians might "â€ live in love and peace one with another. You may believe him. Holme recorded that he had read the letter to the Indians by means of an interpreter. Originally Penn had conceived his colony to be neither a town nor a city, but an agricultural community, in which each family occupied enough ground to be entirely self-sufficient. This plan was changed drastically, however, even before Penn sailed for America. During the first few months after arrival, Holme and his family lived with Thomas Fairman and during his first summer in the province he found much to do in his position of surveyor general. Almost immediately Holme set out to select a site for the city of Philadelphia, accompanied by the commissioners Penn had appointed, William Markham, William Haige, and Griffin Jones. As soon as the site was chosen, town lots were apportioned and the Liberty lands were surveyed. The promise was predicated upon a town covering an area of ten thousand acres. When laid out, however, the city covered just under thirteen hundred acres. Hence Penn gave each purchaser two per cent of his purchase in Liberty land, and a small town lot for each purchase of one thousand

acres. Holme and his deputies had the responsibility for surveying the land, for assuring legal title for all of the purchases, and for laying out the lots and the necessary roads within the inhabited parts of the province. The plan Holme laid out provided for the development of a town, which incidentally, was to be the first town plan to be produced in the British Colonies in North America. These were to be the first and main divisions of the new province. Philadelphia, Bucks, and Chester Counties were to be marked off within the next year and most of the lower limits, such as townships, manors, and tracts were to be established by Holme during the next following two decades. Holme laid out the city of Philadelphia and his other maps with instruments he brought from England. He produced a sheepskin original of the portraiture of the city of Philadelphia, from which plates were engraved in England. From these plates copies would be produced for distribution. This portraiture has been called a masterpiece of subtle design. Holme was quick to take advantage of one of the peripheral benefits of his office. Since he was familiar with the land that was being bought and sold, and aware of which properties were likely to appreciate in value, Holme purchased and sold land, and at one time owned at least eleven hundred acres plus the Liberty lands and the town lots that went with them. When he died, however, only three thousand acres were listed in his will. About the Author Silvio A. Bedini was a Smithsonian Institution historian who specialized in the history of scientific instruments and mathematical practitioners. He was also a contributing author at the magazine for many years.

Chapter 6 : Thomas Holme () Pennsylvania's First Surveyor-General: Part 1

*Thomas Holme: Surveyor General of Pennsylvania (Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society) [Irma Corcoran] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Chapter 7 : Thomas Holme | Revolv

Thomas Holme (~) Appointed by William Penn in as Surveyor General of Pennsylvania. A member of its first Assembly, , and its Provincial Council, (A historical marker located in Philadelphia in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.).

Chapter 8 : Quakers and the Political Process - Penn's Holy Experiment

Research genealogy for Thomas Holme of Waterford, Ireland, as well as other members of the Holme family, on Ancestry.

Chapter 9 : City Plan of Philadelphia | ASCE

Thomas Holme, the oldest of three children of the yeoman George and his wife Alice Whiteside Holme of Waterhead, Lancaster County in Upper Lancashire, was baptized on November 3,