

The tribes who lived in the forests and meadows along the Delaware River called themselves *Leni-Lenapes*, which means “the real people.” They had few enemies. And they had a wise and thoughtful chief named Tamenend, or Tammany, who was more interested in helping his people have a better life than in making war.

But white people were coming from England to build a city on the banks of the Delaware. “We want you to know that we come in peace,” said Captain Markham, who had arrived before the others. This in itself was something new—a white man coming first to the Indians to ask if it was all right. “You see,” Captain Markham went on, “we are a people who do not believe in war. We are Quakers.”

“Quakers?” said Tammany.

“The name we have for ourselves,” Markham said, “is Society of Friends. Our leader is William Penn. You will find he *is* a friend, Tammany.”

Tammany was silent a moment. Then he said, “It sounds good and I await the meeting with your chief, William Penn.” He then lit the pipe he was holding. He took a puff and passed the pipe to Captain Markham, who also took a puff. It was the Indian way of showing it had been a good meeting.

On a bright day of summer, the ship came up the river. The Leni-Lenapes saw one man who must be the leader, William Penn. Everyone seemed to go to him for advice.

In the next days, the Friends were very busy. But soon word went out to Tammany and the other chiefs of the Leni-Lenapes that William Penn wanted to meet with them.

Tammany and the other chiefs—and

hundreds of their braves and their women and children as well—came to the meeting. Most of the men, women, and children of the Society of Friends were there, too.

William Penn met with Tammany and the other chiefs under a great elm. He promised again all that Captain Markham had promised before. And there was something about him that made the chiefs believe his words. “We will never do any wrong to you or your people. We will live in love with you so long as the sun gives light.”

The chiefs nodded when he had finished. Then Tammany rose to speak. “If we make the treaty with you and smoke the pipe of peace together, you will be our brothers,” he said. He took a puff from the pipe and passed it to William Penn. Penn puffed it and passed it to another chief, and so it went around the circle.

Penn gave a signal and some of his men brought forward big chests and put them before the chiefs. Here was the payment for the Indian land that Penn and his people were buying. The chests were opened and the Indians saw beads, mirrors, jewelry, knives, scissors, pots, pans, tools, shawls, coats, hats, and hundreds of other things. Tammany and the other chiefs were pleased.

The treaty was signed. Then the Indian women and the English women brought food. Everyone ate until he could hold no more. After feasting, the games began—games of running and jumping. When the shadows began to fall, Friends and Leni-Lenapes smiled at each other as they parted to go home. Tammany went back to his house well content. It seemed to him that the “real people” and the people who called themselves Friends

could live together in peace.

He was right. The trust and friendship begun that day lasted for many years. The city of Philadelphia, which William Penn started, grew and prospered and the “real people” were welcome there. The Friends did not try to

change their beliefs. To them, everyone’s religion was his own concern. As they needed more land, they paid fair prices for it, and it seemed there was still plenty of land. It was a good time.

CHECK YOUR READING

1. **The Indian name Leni-Lenapes means**
 - A the friendly people
 - B the real people
 - C people of the forest
2. **Tammany was**
 - A a Delaware chief
 - B a Quaker
 - C an Iroquois brave
3. **Quakers were different from other people because they**
 - A didn't believe in war
 - B didn't honor treaties
 - C paid for their land
4. **Quakers called themselves the**
 - A Brotherhood of Peacelovers
 - B Society of Friends
 - C Gentle Ones
5. **The leader of the Quakers was**
 - A Captain Markham
 - B Tammany
 - C William Penn
6. **The Quakers met with the Indians**
 - A in Tammany Hall
 - B in Independence Hall
 - C under a large elm tree
7. **The Quakers promised the Indians that they would**
 - A make them rich
 - B live in peace beside them
 - C stay out of Indian villages
8. **The Quakers paid the Indians for their land with**
 - A jewelry, mirrors, tools, and clothes
 - B wampum
 - C guns and ammunition
9. **After the treaty was signed and the Quakers and Indians had feasted, they**
 - A gave each other gifts
 - B smoked the peace pipe
 - C competed in games
10. **The Quakers showed their respect for the Leni-Lenapes' beliefs by**
 - A accepting the Indians as Quakers
 - B not trying to convert the Indians
 - C sending the Indians to school