

## Quaker Constitutionalism and the Political Thought of John Dickinson

In the late seventeenth century, Quakers originated a unique strain of constitutionalism, based on their theology and ecclesiology, that emphasized constitutional perpetuity and radical change through popular peaceful protest. While Whigs could imagine no other means of drastic constitutional reform except revolution, Quakers denied this as a legitimate option to halt governmental abuse of authority and advocated instead civil disobedience. This theory of a perpetual yet amendable constitution and its concomitant idea of popular sovereignty are things that most scholars believe did not exist until the American Founding. The most notable advocate of this theory was Founding Father John Dickinson, champion of American rights, but not revolution. His thought and action have been misunderstood until now, when they are placed within the Quaker tradition. This theory of Quaker constitutionalism can be traced in a clear and direct line from early Quakers through Dickinson to Martin Luther King, Jr.

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For Eric



### Contents

Αc	knowledgments	page ix
Ab	breviations	xiii
	Introduction	I
I.	QUAKER CONSTITUTIONALISM IN THEORY AND PRACTICE, C.1652–1763	
Ι.	Bureaucratic Libertines: The Origins of Quaker Constitutionalism and Civil Dissent	25
2.	A Sacred Institution: The Quaker Theory of a Civil Constitution	65
3.	"Dissenters in Our Own Country": Constituting a Quaker Government in Pennsylvania	100
4.	Civil Unity and "Seeds of Dissention" in the Golden Age of Quaker Theocracy	136
5.	The Fruits of Quaker Dissent: Political Schism and the Rise of John Dickinson	177
II.	THE POLITICAL QUAKERISM OF JOHN DICKINSON, 1763–1789	
6.	Turbulent but Pacific: "Dickinsonian Politics" in the American Revolution	207
7.	"The Worthy Against the Licentious": The Critical Period	
	in Pennsylvania	247

vii



viii		Contents
8.	"The Political Rock of Our Salvation": The U.S. Constitution According to John Dickinson	279
	Epilogue: The Persistence of Quaker Constitutionalism, 1789–1963	312
Bib	oliography	335
Index		365



#### Acknowledgments

Looking back, I imagine I can see the beginnings of this book in my first year of college – at a Quaker school, reading Aristotle's *Nichomachean Ethics*, and being entranced with his description of moderated political participation as the highest good. By graduation I had a growing collection of questions that needed answering – about Americans and how they relate to one another and their government and about Quakerism. Beginning this project as my master's thesis at the University of Chicago was a first attempt to find answers.

As the study progressed through the dissertation and into this final form, teachers, mentors, colleagues, and friends shaped it and helped bring it forth with their own questions and observations. I can trace the birth of specific themes back to their words. Tom Hamm asked me what I thought of Quaker quietism. Martin Marty talked with me about the "leaky Quakers," with their porous and fluid community. Catherine Brekus pushed me to think about whether Quakers were simply radical Puritans. Pauline Maier and Ethan Shagan thought with me about whether Quakers, as pacifists, could be considered Whigs. And, in a question that turned the dissertation toward a book, Cass Sunstein asked whether Quakers considered the constitution sacrosanct. While these snippets are hardly the only guidance I received, they are the moments that stand out in my mind as turning points in the development of my thesis. I hope my responses do justice to their queries.

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x

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Acknowledgments xi

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Lexington, Kentucky June 2008



### **Abbreviations**

APS	American Philosophical Society
Delegates	Letters from the Delegates to Congress,
	1774–1789. Paul Hubert Smith, ed. 25 vols.
	Summerfield, FL: Historical Database, 1995.
DPA	Delaware Public Archives
FHL	Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College
HSP	Historical Society of Pennsylvania
HQC	Haverford College Quaker Collection
Friends' Library	The Friends' Library: comprises journals, doctrinal
Trichas Elorary	treatises, and other writings of the Religious
	Society of Friends. William Evans and Thomas
	Evans, eds. 14 vols. Philadelphia: J. Rakestraw,
	1837–50.
JCC	Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789.
j	Worthington C. Ford et al., eds. Washington,
	DC, 1904-37.
JDP/LCP	John Dickinson Papers, Library Company of
<b>y</b>	Philadelphia
LL	Lawmaking and Legislators in Pennsylvania: A
	Biographical Dictionary, 1682–1709. Craig
	Horle et al., eds. 3 vols. Philadelphia: University
	of Pennsylvania Press, 1991–2005.
LCP	Library Company of Philadelphia
Letters	John Dickinson, Letters from a Farmer in
	Pennsylvania, To the Inhabitants of the British
	Colonies (1767-68) in Forrest McDonald, ed.,
	Empire and Nation: Letters from a Farmer in
	Pennsylvania (John Dickinson); Letters from a
	Federal Farmer (Richard Henry Lee), 2nd ed.
	(Indianapolis: The Liberty Fund, 1999).

xiii



xiv Abbreviations

"Notes" John Dickinson, handwritten notes on his copy of The Constitution of the Common-Wealth of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1776), 5-9, located in the Library Company of Philadelphia. Resolutions from the "Meeting in the State-House Resolutions Yard" in Peter Force, ed., American Archives. ser. 5 (Washington, DC, 1837-53), 1149-52. Published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, Oct. 23, R. R. Logan Collection, Historical Society of RRL/HSP Pennsylvania PAPennsylvania Archives, Eighth Series: Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania. Gertrude MacKinney, ed. 7 vols. Philadelphia: Franklin and Hall, 1931. Correspondence between William Penn and James Penn-Logan Corresp. Logan, Secretary of the Province and Others. Edward Armstrong, ed. 2 vols. Philadelphia: Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1870–72. **PMHB** Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography The Papers of William Penn. Richards. Dunn and PWPMary Maples Dunn, eds. 5 vols. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1981–86. **PYM** Philadelphia Yearly Meeting Statutes Statutes-at-Large of Pennsylvania from 1682–1801. James T. Mitchell and Henry Flanders, eds. 15 vols. Harrisburg, PA: Clarence M. Busch, State Printer of Pennsylvania, 1896–1911. The William and Mary Quarterly WMO