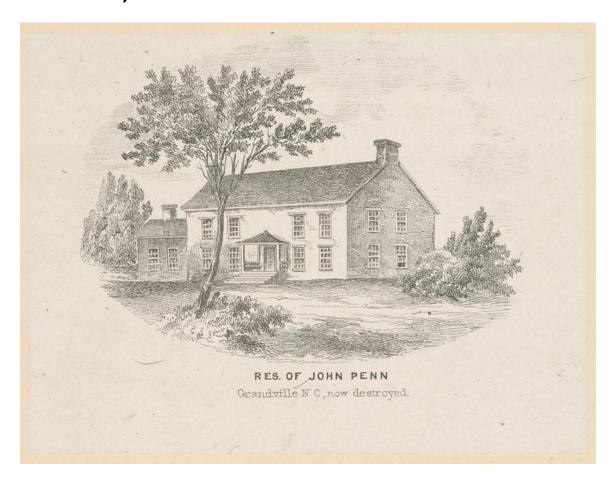# John Penn, North Carolina Patriot

RES. OF JOHN PENN
Grandville N.C., now destroyed.

John Penn Home

"The Solitude", home of John Penn. John Penn was born near Port Royal in Caroline County, Virginia, an only child of Moses Penn and Catherine Penn. He attended at common school for two years as his father did not consider education to be important. After the death of his father, when Penn was eighteen years of age he began to read law with his uncle, Edmund Pendleton and as a result, became a lawyer in Virginia in 1762. In 1774, Penn moved to the Williamsborough, North Carolina area, where he practiced law. At the onset of the American Revolutionary War, he was elected to the North Carolina Provincial Congress as well as to the Continental Congress in 1775 where he served until 1780. For the 1776 signing of the Declaration of Independence, he was part of the North

Carolina delegation that included Joseph Hewes and William Hooper. In 1777, Penn was one of the signers of the Articles of Confederation. Penn also served on the Board of War until 1780, when he retired to practice law. He served as receiver of taxes for North Carolina in 1784.

When Penn died in 1788, he was buried on his estate near Island Creek in Granville County. Penn was re-interred in Guilford Courthouse National Military Park in 1894, alongside fellow congressional delegate, Hooper.

The remains of his home site in Granville County, with his original grave and a nearby slave cemetery, are maintained by the local DAR chapter. John Penn, the famous patriot and Member of the Continental Congress, as well as a signer to the Declaration on Independence, was born 1741 in Caroline County, Virginia. He first practiced law in Virginia before traveling to Granville County, North Carolina and establishing a law practice. During thr Revolutionary War he supplied war materials to the Continental Army under the command of General Nathanael Greene and Francis Marion. After the war, Penn returned to practicing law until his death.