

solicitude was to prevent any determination. As long as he could hinder any observation from being taken, so long he could go on granting lands in Maryland, intriguing with the colonists, and trusting to the chapter of chances and to his favor with the King, who, like all the Stuarts, had no objection to give away what was not his to give, and who considered solemn agreements and plighted faith only binding so long as they suited his good pleasure. Penn had several conferences with Baltimore, in which he tried to persuade the latter to carry his southern boundary further south, and take a strip from Accomac, Virginia, as a compensation for a tract running from the Delaware river to the meridian of the first fountain of the Potomac: not "robbing Peter to pay Paul," as the adage goes, but suggesting that Paul do the robbing and pay himself. Baltimore simply pointed to the express language of the two charters, and insisted upon a joint determination of the 40<sup>th</sup> degree, and this Penn was resolved never should be made, if he could prevent it. Of course, as the King had commanded them both to settle their boundary, he could not refuse to measure; but when appointments were made for meetings between Baltimore and Markham, Penn's deputy, and Baltimore proceeded to New Castle, Markham was sick, or he was in New York, and when, by an unexpected visit he was caught, somebody had carried off the glasses of the sextant.

To make sure of an outlet to the sea, Penn persuaded the Duke of York to grant him land on the western side of the Delaware, every acre of which belonged to Maryland, and not one inch of which was in the Duke's patents, as Penn himself admitted; but that fact troubled neither the Prince nor the Quaker. An order of the Privy Council in 1685, directed the claimants to divide the land; and thus what is now the State of Delaware was torn from Maryland by an unscrupulous Prince and a royal favorite.

Unfortunately for Baltimore, who had gone to England to try to counteract Penn's machinations, events occurred in the Province which increased the disfavor with which he and Maryland were regarded by the King.

The importance of having settlements made in the northern parts of the Province had been apparent to Cecilius long before Penn's charter was issued, and special inducements had been held out to settlers in that region. Now that Penn was granting lands in Maryland, and warning Herrman and other inhabitants not to acknowledge the Proprietary's jurisdiction, it became more than ever urgent to protect the rights of