

tioned governor. In these he complained highly of the mission and conduct of Utye, and shewed, in a succinct way, the ground of the Dutch claim to the territory which they had colonized: but the ambassadors delivered a long manifesto, in which they traced the discoveries of America, and the settlements on its coasts, from the time of Columbus; alledged a patent from the States General, confirmed by agreement with James King of England, and asserted that the Dutch had a settlement about Cape Henlopen even before the planting of Virginia, but that the adventurers were all destroyed by the Indians. Finally, having stated their title in the most minute manner they declared their resolution to support it by arms and reprisals if necessary. But, although they kept possession during the subsequent period of disturbance and weakness occasioned by Fendall's treachery, and the disaffection of other persons of leading note, the proprietary's son Charles Calvert, upon assuming the government of the province in 1662, obliged those Hollanders to abandon the (h) Whorekill, and the country about Cape Henlopen, of which he immediately took possession, and to retire to Newcastle, at the northern extremity of the peninsula, where, in two years after, they had to submit to Sir Robert Carr, who in conquering and annexing to New York what have been called the three lower counties admitted those foreigners to the privileges of British subjects. Many of them, however, had previously emigrated, if it may be so called, into Maryland, where they became naturalized, and incorporated with the English. Among these was Augustine Herman one of the ambassadors before mentioned, well known by his grant of Bohemia manor in Cecil county; and several others of the principal Dutch colonists accepted of grants on the Eastern Shore, where and in the Delaware state, their descendants still remain. Thus ended the Dutch settlement of the New Netherlands on the *South River* as these people called Delaware Bay and, for the present, the contest of Lord Baltimore for territory in that particular quarter.

The disputes with Pennsylvania, which comprehend, incidentally, the rise of new questions relative to the Delaware plantation, and its final abstraction and separation from the province of Maryland, began in 1682, and were not completely settled, until a short time before the period of the American Revolution. The celebrated William Penn, the founder and proprietary of Pennsylvania, who obtained the grant of that extensive region in 1680, had scarcely commen-

(h) A district on the western margin of Delaware Bay near Cape Henlopen, or, as it is described on record "within the mouth of the South Cape." The name, corrupted from Hoore-kill, is I am informed, no longer known on the Eastern Shore.