

Herman, the Bohemian who settled in Cecil County and built the show place "Bohemia Manor." Herman's map was regarded as the best early map of the province. These maps and claims were sent to England and duly filed with the Privy Council as officially locating Maryland's northern boundary. Thus, at least ten years before the grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn, it had been legally established that Maryland's northern boundary ran through present-day Philadelphia and included all of Delaware.

Lord Baltimore took other steps to protect this domain. He made determined efforts to colonize and govern it as a part of his province. In 1669 he set up a new county of Maryland called Durham. This county ran along the Delaware Bay and River from Cape Henlopen north to the fortieth parallel, taking in such modern places as Lewes, New Castle, Wilmington, Chester and Philadelphia, including land to the west of them. He encouraged old settlers along the Chesapeake and its tributaries to migrate into this new territory by offering cheap land.

In driving the Dutch out of America, the forces under the Duke of York invaded the west shore of the Delaware to capture New Castle and thereafter stayed on to colonize it. They fixed its northern boundary by an artificially drawn semi-circle 12 miles distant from the town of New Castle. That line remains today as Delaware's northern limits.

In the 1670's William Penn entered the picture. In 1680 Penn received a grant of land in America north of Maryland and south of New York. Lord Baltimore was consulted and gave his consent to this new neighbor "if he keeps out of Maryland." The King agreed. Penn's grant referred to the southern boundary of his province as the Delaware circle and the fortieth parallel, apparently referring to John Smith's early and incorrect map. He either ignored or was unaware of the two later surveys and Herman's map on file in the Privy Council. In 1681 he persuaded the Duke of York to deed him all his claims and rights to the west bank of the Delaware. In 1682 he sailed up the Delaware and settled Philadelphia with a band of Quakers, after making his memorable treaty with the Indians. He laid claim to what today is substantially all of Pennsylvania and Delaware, which he always referred to as the "lower counties."

Lord Baltimore vigorously asserted his claim, based on the later and more accurate maps, and thus began the "battle of the border," which raged off and on for many years. It appears that Penn early realized the justice of Baltimore's claim and attempted to compromise it. Shortly after his arrival in America he journeyed down to St. Mary's City to call on Lord Baltimore. At this conference Penn made a unique suggestion.