

to Commissioners to both sides run the Boundary Lines between the two Provinces.

These Articles of agreement after being signed were sent and being laid before some Geographers in Maryland, it appeared to them, the late Lord Baltimore had been greatly deceived and imposed upon therein, particularly that the Penns had in the mapp referred to by the agreement placed Cape Henlopen and described it as it if had been the where hith another place and placed Cape Cornelius where Cape Henlopen should be, a great distance from each other of many miles to the great Prejudice of the Lord Baltimore. It likewise appears that Lord Baltimore could not possibly receive any advantage from any concessions made in these Articles by the Penns, and therefore had no consideration for giving up such vast tracts of Lands to the Penns, which would be given up in case the Lines should be in the manner the Penns Commissioners insisted on.

The 9<sup>th</sup> of August 1734 it appears Lord Baltimore preferred his petition to the Crown, humbly praying inter alia, his Majesty not to interpret the words. *factis et suis facultis*, in a sense exclusive of any part of the Lands comprized within the Limits of his charter altho some small parts thereof should at the date of the charter happen to have been inhabited by the subjects of Foreign Powers.

The 16<sup>th</sup> of January 1734, this petition of Lord Baltimore was referred to the Board of Trade, their Lordships of Trade made their Report in Lord Baltimores Favour, upon which M. Paris Agent for the Penns, inter alia, presented a Petition in the name of the Penns, setting forth the said articles of agreement in 1732. and praying that the said Lord Baltimore Petition might be dismissed.

The 10<sup>th</sup> of May 1735. it also appears that the Lords of the Committee appointed, to be attended upon the said Petition and re-  
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