

MARYLAND
BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES



The Maryland-Pennsylvania
and
The Maryland-Delaware Boundaries

The Maryland-Pennsylvania and The Maryland-Delaware Boundaries

WILLIAM H. BAYLIFF



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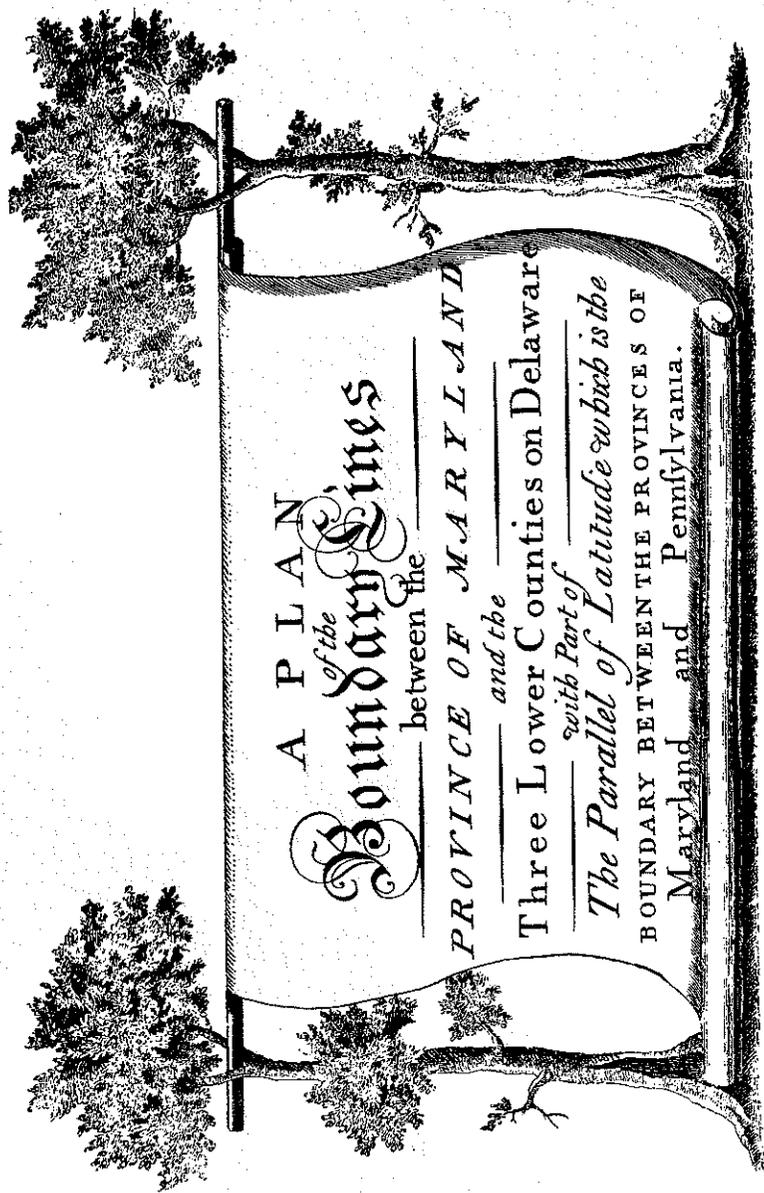


Fig. 1. Title of map prepared by Mason and Dixon and signed by the Commissioners in 1768. Reduced from a reproduction in the *Report on the Resurvey of the Maryland-Pennsylvania Boundary*, Maryland Geological Survey, Vol. VII.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

The first edition of this pamphlet, published in January 1951, bore the title *Boundary Monuments on the Maryland-Pennsylvania and Maryland-Delaware Boundaries*. The first edition has been out of print for some years but interest in the subject continues and it seems advisable to publish a second edition.

The historical account of the boundaries contained in this edition differs little from that in the first. A few errors have been corrected and new maps and photographs have been substituted for some of those in the first edition. The present edition contains new information which has come to light since 1951 and describes the steps which have been taken toward the restoration of the Maryland-Delaware boundaries.

Doctor A. L. Trussell has continued his interest in the boundary markers and has supplied the Board of Natural Resources with additional information on individual boundary markers. Dr. Trussell has received no remuneration whatever for his labor, travel or other expenses in assembling this information. The Board of Natural Resources and the State of Maryland are deeply indebted to Dr. Trussell for his interest and his generosity in his connection with the historic boundaries of the State.

The Board is also indebted to Leon deValinger, Jr., State Archivist of Delaware and to Lester W. Novinger and other officials of the Delaware Highway Department for their interest and their cooperation in plans for the restoration of the Maryland-Delaware boundaries.

WILLIAM H. BAYLIFF

Annapolis
May 1, 1959

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

The following Report is published to fulfill the requirements of Joint Resolution 4 passed by the 1950 General Assembly of Maryland. The report summarizes the condition in 1950 of the monuments marking the Maryland-Pennsylvania and the Maryland-Delaware boundaries.

Most of the historical information in the report was either written or checked against original sources by Mrs. William H. Bayliff of Annapolis. Data and photographs of monuments on the Maryland-Delaware boundaries were collected and organized by Dr. A. L. Trussell of Baltimore. Neither Mrs. Bayliff nor Doctor Trussell received any tangible compensation for their work. Photographs and notes on the monuments on the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary were furnished by Gwynn Reel who was employed by the Board of Natural Resources for that purpose in June 1950.

The Board of Natural Resources is pleased to acknowledge the industry and perseverance of Mr. Reel and the generous assistance of Mrs. Bayliff and Doctor Trussell. The Board is also grateful to the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities for its interest and encouragement, and to the Maryland Historical Society for access to a valuable collection of source material.

Finally, the Board is deeply indebted to a number of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware citizens who live near these boundaries and who kindly assisted in locating the more obscure monuments. Special thanks are due Harvey Ambrose who assisted in the restoration of the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary in 1902 and who now resides near this line between Washington County, Maryland, and Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Ambrose's keen memory enabled him to point out in rough terrain two of the Mason-Dixon monuments which would otherwise have been very difficult to find.

WILLIAM H. BAYLIFF

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HISTORY OF THE BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY

THE MARYLAND CHARTER

The Maryland Charter, written in Latin, gave to Lord Baltimore a tract of land "hitherto uncultivated (hactenus inculta) . . . partly occupied by savages, having no knowledge of the Divine Being." The boundaries of the grant are described in Article III of the Charter, beginning with a line which was to mark the southern boundary of Maryland across the Eastern Shore—

. . . . a Right Line drawn from the Promontory, or Head-Land, called *Watkin's Point*, situate upon the Bay aforesaid, near the River of *Wighco*, on the West, unto the Main Ocean on the East; and between that Boundary on the South, unto that Part of the Bay of *Delaware* on the North, which lieth under the Fortieth Degree of North Latitude . . . : And all the Tract of that Land within the Metes underwritten (*that is to say*) passing from the said Bay, called *Delaware Bay*, in a right line, by the degree aforesaid, unto the true Meridian of the first Fountain of the River of *Pattowmack*, thence verging toward the South, unto the further Bank of the said River, and following the same on the West and South, unto a certain place called *Cinquack*, situate near the mouth of the said River . . . and thence by the shortest line unto the aforesaid Promontory or Place called *Watkins Point* . . .

Payment for the grant is set forth in Article V of the Charter in which Charles I charges Lord Baltimore with—

. . . YIELDING therefore unto US, our Heirs and Successors, TWO INDIAN ARROWS of those Parts, to be delivered to the said Castle of *Windsor*, every Year, on Tuesday in Easter-week; and also the fifth Part of all Gold and Silver Ore, which shall happen from Time to Time, to be found within the aforesaid Limits.

The Maryland Charter appeared to define clearly the limits of the colony but the geography of the area was imperfectly known and apparently the only map available was that of Captain John Smith. Certain geographical points mentioned in the Charter became doubtful and the language of the Charter was subject to misinterpretation. These doubts and ambiguities compelled Maryland to enter into a long series of boundary disputes. The most bitter and the most costly of these disputes was that with the Penns over the boundaries described in the following pages.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

The Charter of Maryland was formally approved by Charles I on

April 15, 1632 and received the Royal seal on June 20 of the same year, though actual settlement was not made until 1634. By this time George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore, Secretary of State, and friend of James I and Charles I, had already died, and the responsibility for founding the province of Maryland fell upon the young shoulders of his son, Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore. The success of the colony depended on keeping the good will of the King and his counselors, for many were interested in the defeat of the plan. Since it seemed imperative that he maintain his influence at Court, Cecil Calvert was unable to accompany the colonists to the New World. His younger brother, Leonard, became the first governor of the Palatinate, while another brother, George, became deputy governor.

On March 25, 1634 the Maryland colonists landed on St. Clement's (now Blakistone) Island in the Potomac River. A permanent settlement and a fort were immediately established at St. Mary's on the north shore of the Potomac. As the colony grew, other settlements were established on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay and up the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers. Settlements on the Eastern Shore remained small and scattered and this allowed others to establish colonies and to lay claim to land which properly belonged to Lord Baltimore.

European claims to territory in America were based on discoveries, and the English undoubtedly had a prior claim to the middle Atlantic coast through the voyages of the Cabots in 1496-97. However, Henry Hudson, under a commission from the Dutch, entered the mouth of Delaware Bay on April 28, 1609. Later in the same year he sailed up the Hudson River where he made extensive explorations, and in 1625 a Dutch settlement was established on Manhattan Island at the mouth of the Hudson. The Dutch were interested in extending their territory in America, and in April 1631 a Dutch colony was established at Whorekill on the west bank of the Delaware River on land bought from the Indians. This Dutch settlement on the Delaware, known as Zwaanendael (now Lewes) disappeared within a year when all its inhabitants were massacred by the Indians. A second Dutch settlement was established on the west bank of the Delaware in 1632 but this was abandoned, and when the Maryland colonists arrived there were no European settlers within the territory included in the Maryland grant.

Sweden could make no claims to American territory by right of

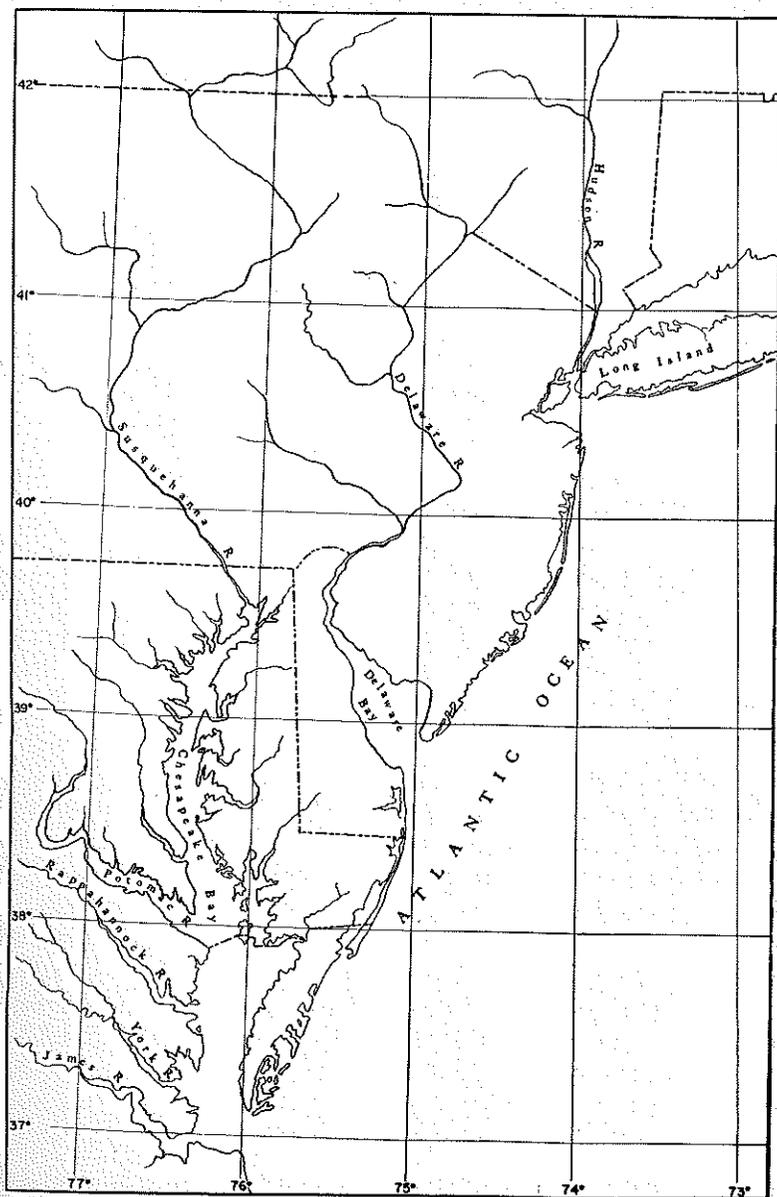


Fig. 2. Principal landmarks of the American colonies on the middle Atlantic Coast.

discovery, but was nevertheless eager to establish an American colony. In March 1638 a group of Swedes arrived on the west bank of the Delaware River and purchased from the Indians land which appeared to be Maryland territory extending from Bombay Hook to the mouth of the Schuylkill. A settlement of Swedes grew up around Ft. Christina (now Wilmington). In the meantime, the Dutch settlements at the mouth of the Hudson had grown and established trade relations along the Delaware. The Dutch considered the Swedes interlopers, and in 1651 they sent an armed expedition into the Swedish territory and erected Ft. Casmir, now New Castle. In 1654 the Swedes retaliated by capturing Ft. Casmir. The Dutch were enraged and two years later they recaptured Ft. Casmir, which they named New Amstel, and captured the principal Swedish settlement at Ft. Christina. The Swedes who remained eventually merged with English or Dutch colonies.

The claims of the Dutch to Maryland territory were now serious, since they had been left in undisturbed possession for several years. In 1659 Maryland sent a deputation under Colonel Nathaniel Utie to New Amstel (New Castle), the principal Dutch settlement, to notify the Dutch that they were unlawfully seated within the province of Lord Baltimore. Nothing came of this. Because of the presence of the Dutch along the Delaware, Lord Baltimore petitioned for a confirmation of his charter. The petition was granted by Charles II in 1661.

Maryland's dispute with the Dutch never came to a head, doubtless because Lord Baltimore feared an international conflict. However, due to the aggressiveness of the Dutch in the valley of the Connecticut, Charles II resolved to force them from his colonies. He granted to his brother James, Duke of York, all the land from the west bank of the Connecticut to the eastern shore of the Delaware. In 1674 an armed force was sent by the Duke to bring the Dutch to terms in his territory. When this was accomplished, the force crossed into Lord Baltimore's territory, reduced the fort at New Amstel and rechristened the town New Castle.

Since the Duke of York's claim was to territory only to the east bank of the Delaware, the territory on the west bank either lay in the Maryland grant to Lord Baltimore or belonged to the Dutch through their claim of discovery. The English had never allowed the validity of this claim of the Dutch; on the contrary, they held that Cabot's voyage which preceded that of Hudson by more than a century, gave

them title to all the land between the St. Lawrence and Savannah. It would seem then that the Dutch could not surrender to the Duke of York that which they did not rightfully possess, and that this territory along the west bank of the Delaware River and Bay belonged to Lord Baltimore.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CHARTER

In 1680 William Penn, who had become interested in colonization, asked, in consideration of debts due his father, for a tract of land lying north of Maryland. Copies of Penn's petition were sent to the agents of Lord Baltimore and to those of the Duke of York in regard to the proposed boundaries. When these replies were considered, Penn agreed that Susquehanna Fort should be the northern bounds of Lord Baltimore's province. For some reason, Penn's charter omitted the clause about the Susquehanna Fort. Furthermore, it contained ambiguities which later resulted in the loss of a large part of Lord Baltimore's grant. Augustine Herman had prepared an excellent map of Maryland which had been printed and filed by Lord Baltimore with the Privy Council in England in 1674. Though this map showed the northern boundary of Maryland as the 40th degree of latitude, Penn's charter gave him all that tract of land—

“ bounded on the East by the Delaware River, from twelve miles distance, Northward of New Castle Towne unto the three and fortieth degree of Northern Latitude the said lands to extend Westwards, five degrees in Longitude and the said lands to be bounded on the North, by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of Northern Latitude, and on the South, by a circle drawne at twelve miles distance from New Castle Northwards, and Westwards vnto the beginning of the fortieth degree of Northern Latitude; and then by a streight line Westwards, to the limit of Longitude menconed”

It was not possible for such a circle to reach the 40th degree of latitude. This definition of the southern boundary was later variously interpreted as a circle twelve miles in circumference, a circle drawn around a diameter of twelve miles passing through New Castle, and as a circle with a radius of twelve miles beginning in New Castle.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY

Lord Baltimore was notified of the granting of the Pennsylvania charter, and by letter from the King, he was required to meet with agents of William Penn “to make a true division and separation of the said provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, according to the

bounds and degrees of our said Letters Patents by setting and fixing certain Land Marks where they shall appear to border upon each other for the preventing and avoiding all doubts and controversies that may otherwise happen concerning the same . . .”

William Penn's kinsman and deputy governor, William Markham, paid a visit to Lord Baltimore at his Patuxent home in August of 1681 but became ill, so the conference was postponed until the 16th of October. Further delay due to illness and difficulties of communication aroused the feeling that no settlement was desired. In the meantime, Penn wrote to several of the citizens of Cecil and Baltimore Counties, telling them that they were residents of Pennsylvania and that they should not pay taxes to Maryland. This resulted in a state of insurrection on the northern boundary. Mutual recriminations followed, and further attempts at conferences were delayed until the following July when Baltimore and Markham met at Upland (now Chester, Pennsylvania) where an observation of the latitude was taken. Both parties seem to have agreed that Upland was south of the fortieth parallel. Markham pointed out that everything along the Delaware from twelve miles north of New Castle to the forty-third parallel was in Penn's grant, and that if the two patents overlapped the matter must be referred to the King. Heated discussion followed; Lord Baltimore ordered the inhabitants at Chichester, or Marcus Hook, to pay no more taxes to Penn. Lasting suspicion and animosity had been aroused between the two, and the conference was broken off with little accomplished except for the observation of latitude.

As previously stated, when the Duke of York defeated the Dutch in 1674, he crossed the Delaware River and took possession of New Castle and the territory claimed by Lord Baltimore on the west bank of the Delaware River. Lord Baltimore had made strenuous efforts to establish control over this area by encouraging settlements along the west shore of the Delaware River and Bay and along the Atlantic coast, but Maryland settlers in this area remained scattered, and the Duke of York, by his victory over the Dutch, was left in actual possession of the territory.

In the meantime William Penn had begun to suspect that his colony would not have access to the sea through the Chesapeake Bay. Accordingly, in August 1682 he persuaded the Duke of York to transfer to him the territory taken from the Dutch along the west shore of the Delaware River. The Privy Council may have been

aware that this transfer would lead to a territorial dispute, but the Duke of York was soon to become James II, and the Privy Council did not consider it expedient to debate the matter with the Duke of York and his influential friend, William Penn.

In October 1682 William Penn arrived at New Castle, and after taking formal possession of his province west of New Jersey, proceeded to "accomplish an act of union" between that part of his domain and the Three Lower Counties on Delaware which the Duke of York had conveyed to him in August. On December 13th he met Lord Baltimore at "Colonel Tailler's House in Anne Arundel County." It seems evident that Penn was eager to have his southern boundary fixed at a point far enough south to include the head of the Chesapeake Bay, therefore he was unwilling to yield to Maryland what was clearly set forth in her charter. Lord Baltimore feared that any concession made to Penn would be used by the Privy Council to invalidate his claims to his entire territory. When he questioned Penn in regard to his claims on the Delaware, the latter declared that when the first question was settled he would give Lord Baltimore satisfaction on that point. The conference ended with little accomplished except for outlining the positions held by the two parties in the conflict.

The next year William Penn and Lord Baltimore met in New Castle in May. Baltimore stood firmly on the fortieth parallel as his boundary; Penn, anxious to reach a settlement which would give him an outlet on the Chesapeake, proposed that Lord Baltimore name a price at which he would sell enough land to assure him such an outlet. Lord Baltimore declined this proposition. Penn referred to his influence with the King and his Privy Council. Lord Baltimore, having made only one brief visit to England, felt out of touch with persons in authority. Penn, on the other hand, had a close relationship with the Duke of York, soon to become King James II.

THE DECISION OF 1685

The question was referred to the Board of Trade and Foreign Plantations by the King. The discussion was reduced to whether or not the Dutch were in possession of the land along the Delaware, now claimed by Penn, at the time of Lord Baltimore's grant in 1632. On November 7, 1685, the Committee reported to the King that they found Lord Baltimore's patent was for "hitherto uncultivated" land and that the land lying between the Delaware and the Eastern Sea

on one side and the Chesapeake Bay on the other, was inhabited by Christians before the date of his Charter. They recommended that this tract be divided into two equal parts by a line from the latitude of "Cape Henlopen" to the fortieth degree of north latitude. On the 13th of November, 1685, King James II ordered that the division be made. By its recommendation the Committee had placed itself clearly on record as accepting the fortieth parallel as Maryland's boundary. The boundary line between Delaware and Maryland, finally fixed by Mason and Dixon in 1763-67 was largely determined by this recommendation of 1685. Although the personal argument between the two principals in the contest ended for the time being when the decision of the Privy Council was announced, the border settlers kept up the controversy.

THE REVIVAL OF THE DISPUTE

The political policy of William III who came to the English throne in 1688 was to bring the colonies into closer dependence upon the Crown, and in 1690 Maryland became a royal province governed by a royal Governor. In 1709 Charles Calvert, the Third Lord Baltimore, petitioned for the return of his province. His petition was refused. He died in 1715 and was succeeded by his son Benedict Leonard Calvert, who survived his father no longer than a few months. He was succeeded by Charles Calvert, the Fifth Lord Baltimore, whose guardian petitioned King George I for the restoration of the government to the infant proprietary. His Majesty was readily induced to reinstate the noble family to their ancient right of governing the province.

William Penn's government was taken from him in 1691 but restored in 1694. Penn was so hard pressed financially and so harrassed by his enemies that he was unable to press for settlement of the boundary claims. His death occurred in 1718, three years after that of the Third Lord Baltimore. He transferred his interests in Pennsylvania to his wife Hannah Penn, who deeded the province to her sons, John, Thomas, Richard and Dennis.

As the population in the disputed zone increased, the need for a divisional line became more pressing. In 1720 Hannah Penn petitioned the Lord Justices of Great Britain to pass upon her title and to issue an order for the settlement of the boundary in accordance with the order of 1685, but nothing came of this. Difficulties in collecting taxes in the disputed zone forced the proprietors to attempt

an agreement. Both sides seemed ready for a settlement to stop the border feuds and to establish their titles in order to gain revenue from the settlers in the disputed territory.

In 1731 Lord Baltimore petitioned George II to order the proprietor of Pennsylvania to unite with him in ascertaining the boundaries between their provinces, and that in case of refusal or failure to do this within a year, that his Majesty review the entire question. The petition was referred to the Committee for Trade and Plantations. Many meetings were held. Each side produced a map and denoted on it the way in which the boundaries should be run. There seems to have been some discussion as to whether the northern boundary of Maryland should be fifteen or twenty miles south of Philadelphia, though Lord Baltimore later contended he had always held to the fortieth parallel. Since it was difficult to describe the bounds in words, a map was appended. The Penns claimed it was Lord Baltimore's map that was adopted. Later Lord Baltimore claimed that the map inserted was false, to the advantage of the Penns. On this map Cape Henlopen, one of the points mentioned in the order of 1685 and in the agreement of 1732, is placed at a point on Fenwick's Island fifteen miles south of the cape now known as Cape Henlopen.

THE AGREEMENT OF 1732

The boundary adjustment in 1732 provided for a line drawn due west from "Cape Henlopen" (on Fenwick's Island) across the peninsula, from the center of which another line should be drawn tangent to a circle twelve miles from New Castle, while a meridian from the tangent point should be continued to within fifteen miles south of the southernmost point of Philadelphia, whence should be traced the parallel westward that was to divide the provinces. By this agreement the Penns succeeded in obtaining from Charles, the Fifth Lord Baltimore, all their claims.

The Agreement of 1732 called for the appointment of seven commissioners by each of the contracting parties, any three of whom should be a quorum, to mark the said boundaries; that the operations should be finished with fairness and dispatch; that the line should be well marked by trees and other natural objects, and further designated by stone pillars sculptured with the arms of the contracting parties facing their respective possessions. If a quorum of either group failed to attend, the defaulting party should pay to the other five thousand pounds. The first meeting of the Commissioners was

held at Newtown (now Chestertown), Maryland. Governor Ogle of Maryland and Governor Gordon of Pennsylvania were the most prominent characters on the Commissions. They met four times at New Castle, once at Joppa in Baltimore County and once in Philadelphia. The questions discussed were two in number. What should be the center of the circle they were to lay off; and what should be the size of the circle? The Pennsylvania Commissioners insisted that they were empowered to do everything necessary for surveying the circle. The deeds of feoffment from the Duke of York to William Penn in August 1682 defined the circle as having a twelve mile radius. The Maryland Commissioners took the position that the original circle had been thought of as being twelve miles in circumference rather than twelve miles distant from New Castle. After discussing these questions over and over, the Commissioners signed a joint statement that they could not reach agreement. The actual causes for this failure are not clear, due to later accusations and recriminations on both sides.

THE TEMPORARY LINE

The increasing seriousness of border disputes led the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland to ask King George II for protection and relief. The King issued orders to the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania forbidding all disorders along the boundary and the making of further grants in the disputed territory. On May 4, 1738, Lord Baltimore and the Penns agreed that all lands then possessed were to remain as they were and that vacant lands were to be under the jurisdiction of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, until the boundary line should be settled. May 25, 1738, the King ordered that a temporary boundary be drawn fifteen and one quarter miles south of Philadelphia on the east side of the Susquehanna River and fourteen and three quarter miles south of Philadelphia on the west side of the Susquehanna. This peculiar provision seems to have been an attempt to fix the line near the agreement of 1732 without giving approval to that document. This westward line was extended to the most western hills of the Blue Ridge, beyond which treaties with the Indians stipulated that no settlements be made. This temporary line became the accepted boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania and remained so until the Mason and Dixon line was laid down in 1763-67.

THE DECISION OF 1750; THE TRANSPENINSULAR LINE

In 1734 Lord Baltimore had again petitioned the King for confirma-

tion of his Charter. Shortly thereafter the Penns submitted a petition requesting the dismissal of Lord Baltimore's petition and the confirmation of their own title. This led to the Chancery suit which began in 1735 and ended in May of 1750. Documents in regard to this suit are filled with partisan statements. The purpose of this suit was to secure the execution of the agreement signed by Lord Baltimore in 1732. The case was stubbornly contested on both sides. Hearings were held, testimony taken, bills were amended and delays occurred; but on the 15th of May, 1750, Lord Hardwicke issued his decree as High Chancellor requiring that the agreement of 1732 be carried out. This decision did not touch upon the original rights of the contestants. The Chancellor decreed that Commissioners should be appointed within three months who should be authorized to lay out the lines called for in the original Articles, the work to be completed by the end of April 1752. The Chancellor decided the questions which had caused difficulty in the discussions of the Commissioners in 1732. The center of the circle was to be the center of the town of New Castle; the circle should have a radius of 12 miles; and "Cape Henlopen should be taken to be situated at the place where it is laid down and described in the map or plan annexed" to the Articles of Agreement.

The Commissioners from the two provinces met in New Castle, November 14th, 1750 and decided upon the Courthouse as the center of New Castle. Disagreement arose over the method of locating the circle and whether or not the English statute miles specified should be measured horizontally or superficially. The Marylanders suggested that further instructions be asked for on matters in dispute. Two surveyors were sent to "Cape Henlopen" where they took observations and succeeded in clearing a line six miles westward. Work was broken off at this point because of the cold stormy season and the Commissioners and surveyors met the following April. At that time the work of extending the line began and by June 12 they had reached Slaughter Creek, cutting off Taylor's Island. Three days later they came to the eastern side of the Chesapeake Bay. Maryland Commissioners contended that the line should stop at Slaughter Creek which was 66 miles from the point of beginning. This would make a shorter line, would place the Middle Point farther east, and would thus give Maryland more territory. The Pennsylvania Commissioners claimed that Slaughter Creek, being only two feet deep at low water, should not be regarded as a part of Chesapeake Bay, and that the line should extend all the way to open water. This

would make the line 69 miles and 298 perches long. This dispute, which in reality concerned the position of the Middle Point, was referred to the Lord High Chancellor, and the Commissioners adjourned to await his decision and further instructions from the proprietors.

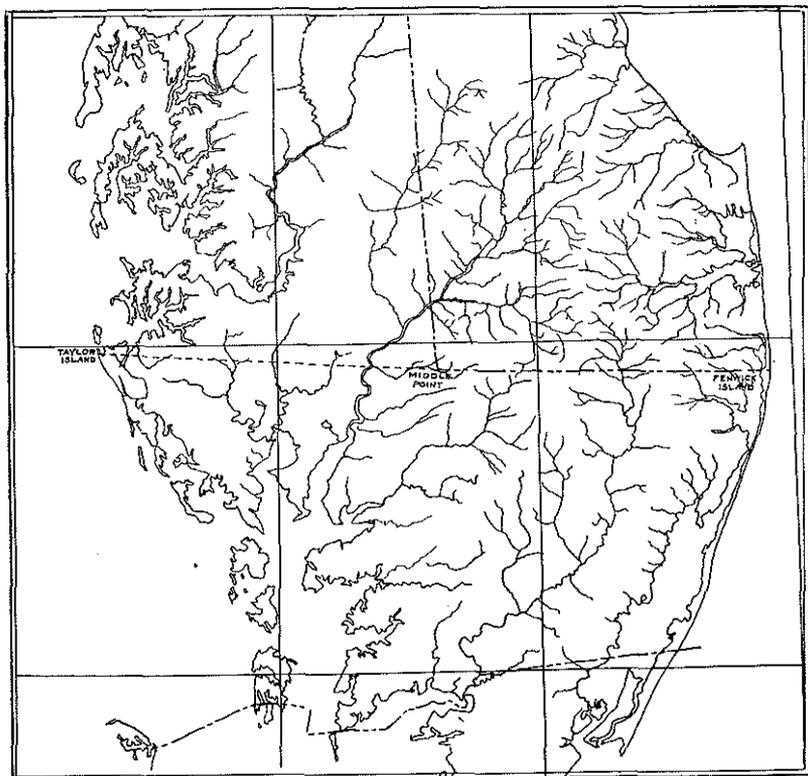


Fig. 3. The Transpeninsular Line showing the Middle Point.

At the outset of the survey of the Transpeninsular Line the Commissioners had instructed the surveyors to mark each mile with a post and to set up stones provided for the purpose at the end of every five miles "so far as 25 miles." It was believed that the Middle Point would lie at least 25 miles from the ocean and it seemed safe to mark permanently the first 25 miles of the line. The surveyors began at the "verge of the main Ocean"; the first stone was planted "due west 139 perches" and "near a mulberry tree."

The monuments used for marking each five-mile interval were cut

especially for this purpose from native stone. They were rectangular prisms $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 8 inches in cross-section and with a rounded top. On one side was inscribed the arms of Lord Baltimore and on the opposite side the arms of the Penns. The design used for these coats of arms differed somewhat from that on the boundary monuments used by Mason and Dixon at a later date.



Fig. 4. Monuments set on the Transpeninsular Line in 1751. Left, coat of arms of the Calverts on the south side; right, coat of arms of the Penns on the north side.

Only five of these monuments, all "crownstones," were established at this time. It was intended to use six, one near the ocean and one at every five-mile interval to the 25th milepost. At the 15-mile point, however, the Pocomoke River and surrounding swamps discouraged placing a stone in this area.

THE AGREEMENT OF 1760; TRIAL SURVEYS OF THE TANGENT LINE AND THE CIRCLE

In April of this year (1751), while the line was being run, Charles,

Fifth Lord Baltimore, had died in England, bequeathing his proprietary rights in Maryland to his daughter rather than to his son, Frederick, who inherited the title. The young Lord Baltimore, who was under the guidance of his uncle, Cecil Calvert, refused to be bound by the agreements of his father. His guardian urged that any settlement be delayed until Frederick, the Sixth Lord Baltimore, had attained his majority. During this interval both parties in the boundary dispute seemed ready to come to some agreement. Lord Baltimore hoped to regain some of the points lost by his father in 1732, and the Penns, on the other hand, were anxious to retain all the advantages gained in that agreement. Finally in 1757 a draft of an agreement was made which reached its final form on July 4th, 1760. The High Commissioner had given his opinion in favor of horizontal against superficial lines, and a circle with the twelve-mile radius whose center should be the New Castle courthouse. The first meeting of the Commissioners under the agreement of 1760 was held on November 19 of that year and the last on November 9, 1768. Complete minutes of this Commission are filed in the Land Office in Annapolis.

The Commissioners of 1760 accepted the line run in 1751 from Fenwick Island to the Chesapeake Bay and fixed the Middle Point, marking it by a white oak post. When satisfied with the accuracy of their observations, the Commissioners proceeded to set up a cut stone monument two feet and eight inches to the north of the post marking the middle point. A similar stone was placed at the 30-mile point on the Transpeninsular Line, since this point had not been marked by the surveyors in 1751. Two stones set in 1760, one at the Middle Point and one at the 30-mile point resembled the five placed on the Transpeninsular Line in 1751. All were engraved with the arms of the Penns facing Pennsylvania and with the arms of the Calverts facing Maryland territory.

The Commissioners then made observations for the true meridian and work was started to run the line northward until it should touch the circle which they were authorized to run at a distance of twelve miles around New Castle. By June 12th, 1761, the surveyors had reached a point twenty-five miles north of the Middle Point. Work was broken off for a time and the line reviewed. By the end of October they had reached a point eighty miles north of the Middle Point. When the circle was laid down around New Castle it was found that its westward radius cut this line at a distance of seven miles, thirty-nine and ninety-seven hundredths chains from the center of New Castle,

and seventy-nine miles and fifty-two chains from the Middle Point. By November 28 the surveyors had set up a post marked $\frac{M}{\lambda 1 f}$ which in their opinion was "twelve English statute miles from the spire of the courthouse of New Castle." The following spring the surveyors ran a line which cut the twelve-mile radius at a point nearly half a mile east of the post marked $\frac{M}{XII}$ where they hoped to intersect the radius. A new tangent completed in August of 1763 passed five chains and twenty-five links west of the post marked $\frac{M}{XII}$. This line might have been accepted had it not been that the Commissioners were informed that Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon had been engaged to assist them in running the line.

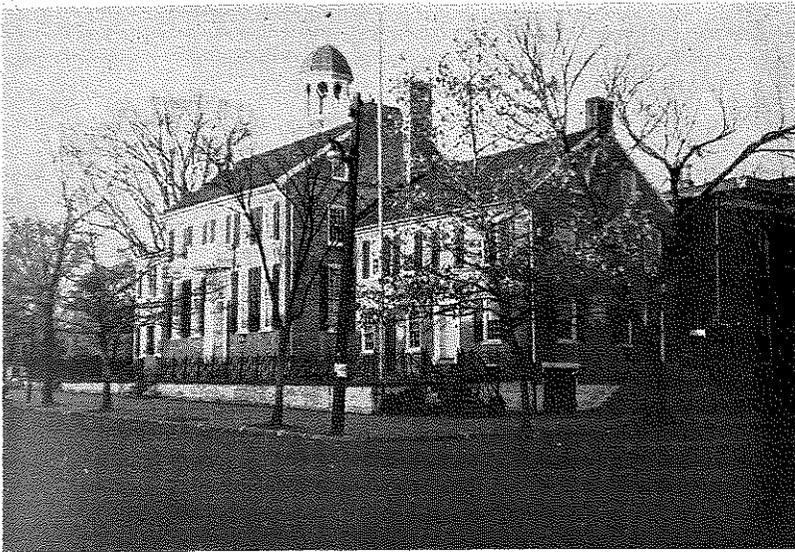


Fig. 5. Building which was formerly the New Castle Courthouse. The wing has been added since the dome served as the center of the New Castle Circle.

THE MASON AND DIXON SURVEYS

THE "POST MARKED WEST"

Meeting in Georgetown, Kent County, Maryland, on October 22, 1763, the Commissioner's minutes recorded that "... the Pennsylvania Commissioners informed the Maryland Commissioners that they had lately received a letter from the Proprietor of Pennsylvania dated the 10th of August acquainting them that they and Lord Baltimore had

agreed with two Mathematicians or Surveyors to come over and assist in running the Lines agreed on in the original Articles, who were to embark for Philadelphia the latter end of August last and that their arrival might soon be expected." This is the first American reference to Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon whose names were later given to the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon who had been employed "to mark, run out, settle, fix and determine all such parts of the Circle, Marks, lines and boundaries as are mentioned in the several Articles of Agreement or Commissions and are not yet completed" arrived in Philadelphia on November 15, 1763. Their Journal notes that from November 16 to December 18 they were occupied with unpacking their instruments, building an observatory and attending meetings of the Commissioners. The oath was administered on December 6th and they were given instructions on where to begin and on hiring and paying laborers. They were further instructed—

"You are to Enter fair Minutes of your proceedings in two Books, to be by you kept for that purpose, which Minutes are every Day to be signed by both of you, and in such Minutes you will take Notice of the most remarkable Buildings, Waters, Bridges and Roads that may be near the Lines which you are to run or through which the Lines must pass. If the Lines you are required to run, pass through any Houses, Orchards, or Gardens you are not to destroy or Injure any such House nor cut down any Fruit trees without the Consent of the Owners. . . ."

The first task of Mason and Dixon was to discover and mark the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, since, under the agreement of 1760, the northern boundary of Maryland was to be a parallel of latitude fifteen miles south of that point. Having established the most southern part of Philadelphia by the aid of city authorities, they erected a temporary observatory and determined that the "latitude of the South Point of the City of Philadelphia is $39^{\circ}, 56', 29.1''$." They then moved 31 miles westward, and on January 14, 1764, they reached the farm of John Harlan which became their headquarters. Here they set up an observatory and erected a monument which came to be known as the "Stargazers' Stone." From this point they opened a line to the southward through the forest for a distance of 15 miles. This brought them to a point "in Mr. Alexander Bryan's field" in New Castle County where they put up a "Post marked West." This distance was measured twice using a 66 foot chain, except on steep slopes, where wooden frames $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet long called "levels" were used. Here a third observatory was set up and the latitude which was to mark the

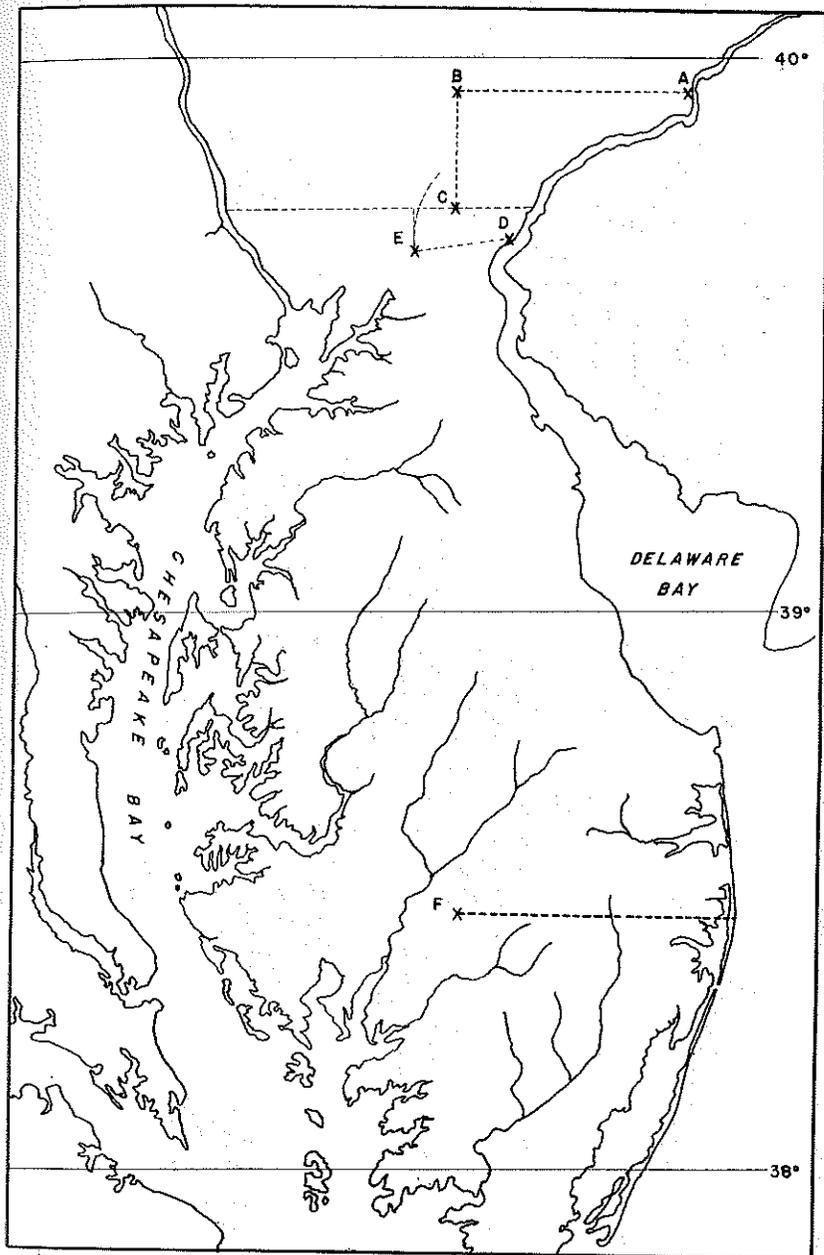


Fig. 6. Initial points in the Mason and Dixon surveys. A, south point of Philadelphia; B, headquarters and observatory on Mr. Harlan's farm; C, the "Post marked West" 15 miles south of Philadelphia; D, New Castle; DE, radius of the New Castle Circle; F, Middle Point.

northern boundary of Maryland was discovered to be $39^{\circ} 43' 17.6''$, a value very close to the modern determination.

THE TANGENT LINE

The party on June 25 reached the "Middle Point" between the Atlantic Ocean and the Chesapeake Bay which had been set up by earlier surveys. This point now marks the southwest corner of Delaware. The summer and autumn of 1764 were spent in running a line 82 miles long, north and slightly west from the Middle Point, to establish the line tangent to the circle of twelve miles radius from the center of New Castle. The trial lines run by the earlier surveyors were of much assistance to Mason and Dixon. On August 25 they recorded in their Journal—

"Produced the Line and put down the 81st Mile Post. After that we produced the Line 'till we judged we were past the Point settled before to be the Tangent Point in the Circle of 12 miles Radius round Newcastle."

On August 27, they—

"Opened a Visto and produced the Line run by the former Surveyors from Newcastle Court House 'till it intersected the Line we had run. The distance from the Point marked Middle to the Point of Intersection is 81 Miles 78 Chains 31 Links. The Angle made by our Line and the Radius produced is $= 89^{\circ} 50'$. At the Point of Intersection we put down a Post."

On September 4th they set out on their return towards the Middle Point making offsets at each five-mile post in accordance with the table they had worked out. On September 25 they recorded that they had produced the line to the Middle Point and found they were two feet two inches to the west of it.

"This difference being very small in the Radius of 10 Miles its Correction would bear no Proportion to the Loss of Time and Expense on the Part of the Honorable Proprietors, we therefore resolved to return to the 10th Mile Post and continue the Direction toward the 12th Post from Newcastle."

November 13th, 1764 they recorded that they were again at the Tangent Point and on measuring the angle formed by their last line and the radius from New Castle they found it so near a right angle that they declared the above mentioned post as the true Tangent Point. Field work was discontinued during the winter and resumed in March 1765 at the "Post marked West in Mr. Bryan's field" so often mentioned in their Journal. A trial line was extended westward for a distance of 12 miles and 25 chains. This westward line, since known

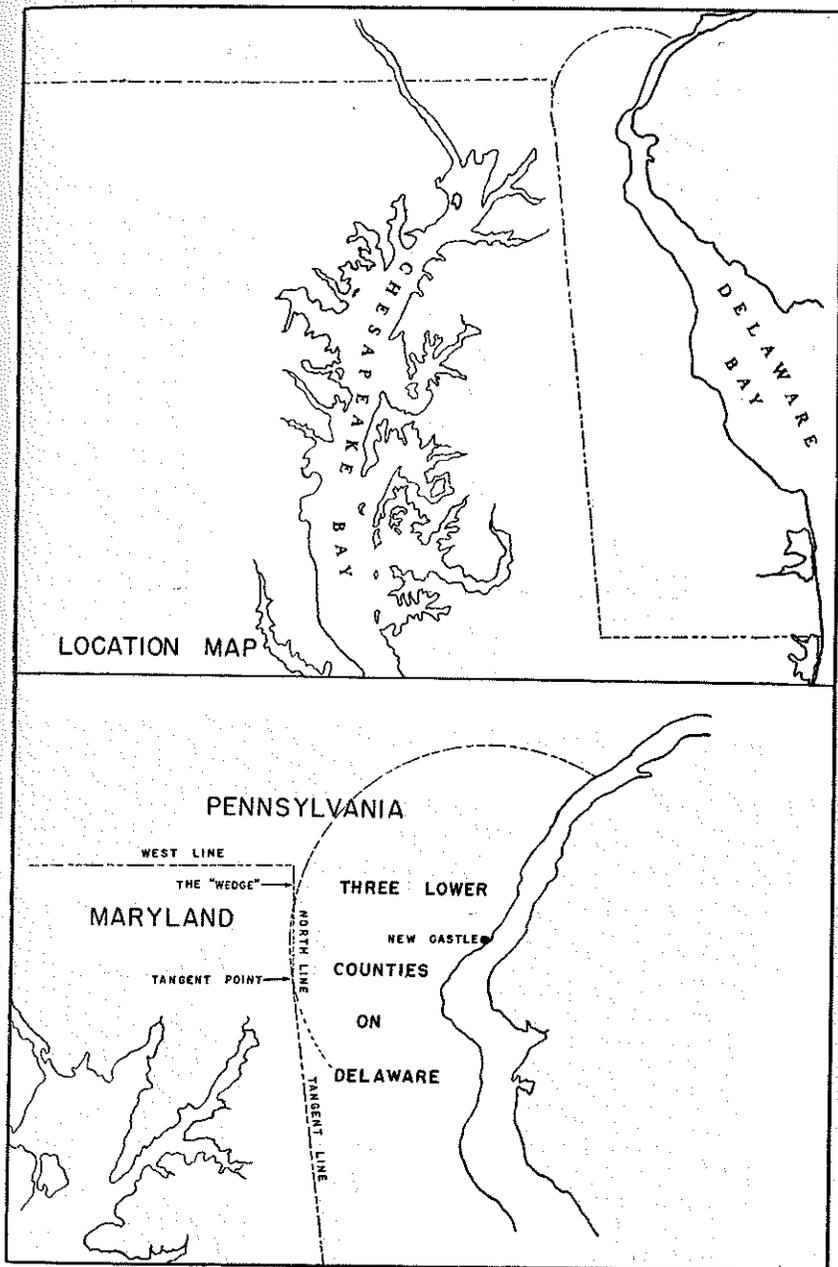


Fig. 7. Location map, above, and the relationship between the Tangent Line, the Circle and the North Line.

as the Mason and Dixon Line was called by them the "West Line." By May 12th, 1765, they had reached a point 25 miles, 75 chains, 57 links from the "Post marked West."

THE CIRCLE AND THE "NORTH LINE"

They then returned to the Tangent Point and spent the next three weeks in laying off the boundary from the Tangent Point northward. All boundary agreements had provided for the Tangent Line just described and for a line drawn due north from the Tangent Point to the parallel which should become the east-west boundary between the two provinces. It was not known, at least in the earlier agreements, just what would be the relationship between the "North Line" and the Circle itself—whether this line would cut through the Circle, or whether it would lie wholly to the west of the Circle. Accordingly, the Agreement of 1732 and all subsequent boundary agreements provided that—

"In case said North Line from the Tangent of the Circle of Newcastle shall break in upon the said Circle, in such case, so much of the said Circle as shall be cut off by the said line, shall belong to, and be part of the County of Newcastle."

Mason and Dixon found that the North Line did, in fact, pass through the Circle and that a segment of the Circle containing a little more than 13 acres lay to the westward of the North Line. The boundary therefore followed this arc of the Circle from the Tangent Point clockwise to the point where the North Line emerged from the Circle. On June 18, 1765, Mason and Dixon recorded in their journal that they had set seven stones—

"viz; One at the Tangent Point, Four in the Periphery of the Circle round Newcastle, One in the North Line from the Tangent Point, and One at the Intersection of the North Line and the Parallel 15 miles South of the southernmost Point of the City of Philadelphia. The Gent: Commissioners of both Provinces present."

THE "WEST LINE"

During the summer and autumn they extended the West Line and in October 1765, had reached North Mountain. On October 25 they recorded in the journal—

"Went to Capt. Shelby's to desire him to go with us on the North Mountain, for to shew us the Course of the River Potowmack."

And on the 27th,

"Repaired with Capt. Shelby to the Summit of the Mountain in the Direction of our Line; but the Air was so hazy prevented our seeing the Course of the River."

The next day—

“Capt. Shelby again went with us to the Summit of the Mountain (when the air was very clear) and shewed us the Northernmost Bend of the River Potowmack at the Conoloways; from which we judged the Line will pass about two Miles to the North of the said River. From hence we could see the Alleghany Mountains for many Miles; and judged it by its Appearance to be about 50 Miles distance in the Direction of the Line.”

MONUMENTS ON MARYLAND'S EASTERN BOUNDARY

By the middle of November 1765 Mason and Dixon were back at York where they attended a meeting of the “Gentlemen Commissioners.” On the 21st of November they left York and proceeded to the Middle Point to set fifty stones (one at each mile) in the Tangent Line. The journal for December 17th notes that—

“Twenty Stones arrived at Wm. Twiford’s on the River Nanticoke; and about the same time thirty were landed near the Bridge on the River Choptank.”

By January 1, 1766 these stones were all set, one of the Commissioners from each Province being present. In the autumn of the same year (1766) thirty-one additional stones were set up in the Tangent Line, in places where posts had been set. The stones at the end of every



Fig. 8. One of the crownstones of the type used by Mason and Dixon at every fifth mile. This stone stands at the 105th mile from the northeast corner of Maryland. The view on the left was taken from the Pennsylvania side of the line; that on the right from the Maryland side. For views of ordinary milestones see photos 66 and 71, Plate VII.

five miles were distinguished by having the arms of Lord Baltimore on the side toward the west and the arms of the Penns on the side facing east; all the other intermediate stones were marked with the letter **P** on the side facing toward the east and the letter **M** on the side facing toward the west.

On November 20th, 1766 a stone was fixed at the Tangent Point bearing the arms of Lord Baltimore on the west and the arms of the Penns on the east. This stone was placed on the south side of the stone fixed at the Tangent Point on June 18th, 1765. On the North Line, from the Tangent Point to the parallel of latitude which marked the northern boundary of Maryland, an unmarked stone was set up at the point where the line intersects the Circle. Between this point and the parallel of latitude three additional stones were set at one-mile intervals, each marked with a **P** on the side facing east and an **M** on the side facing west. It was not until November 1768 that special "double" crownstones were set at the northeast corner of Maryland and at the southwest corner of the Three Lower Counties (now Delaware). The latter of these two stones was fixed two feet and eight inches to the south of the stone placed at the Middle Point in 1760. These two double crownstones differed from the others in having the arms of Lord Baltimore on the south and west, and those of the Penns on the north and east sides.

The stones used to mark the boundaries were made in England of oolitic limestone and were sent out as they were needed. They were stout, square posts three and a half to five feet in length, 12 inches on a side, and with the top in the form of a low pyramid. The stones placed at the Tangent Point and on the small part of the Circle laid out by Mason and Dixon were of a different and less durable material, a dark granite of poor quality. They were rounded on top to indicate the circular line. It was intended to replace these stones with others of a more permanent material, but except for the Tangent Stone this was not done.

RETURN TO THE "WEST LINE"

In March 1766, Mason and Dixon received instructions from the Commissioners to proceed with the West Line to the Allegheny Mountains. By April 25th they had reached the foot of Sideling Hill, when they noted that they could proceed no farther with the wagons. In June the line had been run to the valley west of "Little Alleganey Mountain," at which point they turned back and "began to cut a

Visto in the true Parallel, or Line between Maryland and Pennsylvania." On September 25th they reached the intersection of the parallel with the meridian from the Tangent Point which finished their instructions. On October 29 they were instructed to set 100 stones, one at each mile in the lines. On the 20th of November the Journal records that—

"the Stones were all set: Which finished the Tangent: From the Tangent Point to the West Line: And 65 miles of the said West Line or Boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania, the 64th mile from the beginning of the West Line excepted, at which Place there is no stone. One of the Gentlemen Commissioners of each Province attended this work. N. B. The Stones in the West Line are set 73 Links Eastward of the Mile Posts, so that they stand at even Miles from the North East End of the Province of Maryland, or the Beginning of the West Line."

On November 21st the Commissioners agreed that Mason and Dixon should immediately proceed to extend the West Line from the "Post marked West in Mr. Bryan's field" eastward to the Delaware River. This was to be done so that the distance of five degrees of longitude from the Delaware, which formed the charter limit of Pennsylvania to the west, could be measured. This was finished by December 1, 1766.

THE WORK IN 1767

On March 22, 1767 Mason and Dixon left their winter quarters and went to Newtown (now Chestertown) on the Chester River for a meeting with the Commissioners. The Commissioners did not arrive so they went on to Annapolis where they learned from Governor Horatio Sharpe that the meeting had been postponed until the 28th of April—

"On account of the Commissioners not having received any certain intelligence of Sr. Wm. Johnson's having agreed with the Natives for we to continue the West Line."

On June 3rd they were informed that an agreement had been made with the Six Nations for them to proceed with the West Line. They sent seven men with the instruments to a point where they had left off the previous summer while Mason and Dixon themselves remained to attend a meeting of the Commissioners on June 18th when they received instructions to proceed with the West Line to the end of five degrees of longitude from the Delaware River. By the middle of July they had reached the "Top of the Great dividing Ridge of the Allegany Mountains." On July 16th they were joined by 14 Indians

deputed by the chiefs of the Six Nations to go with them on the line. Mr. Hugh Crawford also accompanied them as interpreter.

As they progressed farther into the wilderness their difficulties increased. The entry in the Journal for September 29th notes that—

“Twenty-six of our men left us; They would not pass the River for fear of Shawnee and Delaware Indians. But we prevailed upon 15 Ax Men to procede with us and with them we continued the Line Westward.”

On October 9th they crossed the War Path near Dunkard Creek, where they were informed by the Indians accompanying them that this War Path was the extent of their commission from the Chiefs of the Six Nations, and that they would not proceed a step farther. This point was 230 miles 18 chains 21 links from the beginning of the line and 244 miles 38 chains 36 links from the Delaware River. This was the western end of the line run by Mason and Dixon and it was not until 1784 that the southern boundary of Pennsylvania was completed to five degrees of longitude from the Delaware River.

MARKERS ON THE “WEST LINE”

After turning back at Dunkard Creek, Mason and Dixon began to open a “Visto” to the eastward. As they worked eastward, they erected marks on the line, these marks being mounds of earth or stone, heaped around the wooden posts which marked the line. Because of difficulty in transportation, no cut stone monuments were set west of “Sidelong” (Sideling) Hill, 132 miles from the beginning of the West Line. In addition to the building of mounds around the mileposts, Mason and Dixon put in extra mounds on the tops of the principal ridges which were crossed by the line. The mileposts on the western end of the line were of wood, twelve inches square, five feet long and were set two feet in the ground. The heaps of earth and stone around them were 8 feet in diameter at bottom and 2½ feet high. The weather became so bad in November that many of their hands left them and they were unable to construct mounds around all the mileposts. By November 28 they had finished marking the line. Stones had been extended from the 65th mile where they had ended the previous year to 132 miles from the beginning of the West Line. They were all in their proper places except the 77th and 117th. The 77th was set 125 yards east of its true place to avoid Marsh Creek and the 117th was set five yards to the east to avoid a “great Stone.” The country west of “Sidelong” (Sideling) Hill was so very mountainous as to make it in most places extremely difficult and expensive to convey

stone markers to the boundary line. Some stone markers left at this point were later found and placed in the line in 1902.

COMPLETION OF THE WORK

The Commissioners met at Christina Bridge on December 23rd, 1767 and the surveyors met with them on the 24th, 25th and 26th at which time they received instructions to draw a "Plan of the Boundary Line between the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania and between the Province of Maryland and the three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex." The last entry in the Journal, dated January 29th, 1768 reads:

"Delivered to the Rev'd Rich'd Peters plans of the above mentioned Lines."

The original map is now in the Land Office, Annapolis.

When Mason and Dixon made their survey the western boundary of Maryland had not been located. It was described in the original Charter granted to Lord Baltimore by King Charles I as, "the true meridian of the first fountain of the River Potowmack." Apparently no investigation was made of this limit and the point at which Mason and Dixon were turned back by the Indians was more than thirty miles beyond the northwest corner of Maryland, whose proprietor was paying half the cost of the survey.

There still remained a few formalities before the work of Mason and Dixon was completed. On August 20, 1768 the proprietors of Maryland and Pennsylvania petitioned the King for his approbation of the boundary laid down. The Commissioners met last on November 9, 1768, when a summary of the boundary surveys was entered in the minutes. On the same date the following Commissioners signed both the minutes of the final meeting and the map or plan of the boundaries submitted by Mason and Dixon:

For Maryland

Hor^o Sharpe
T. Ridout
J. Leeds
John Barclay
Geo. Stewart
Dan. of St. Tho^s Jenifer
J. Beale Bordley

For Pennsylvania

Will: Allen
Benjamin Chew
John Ewing
Edw. Shippen Jr.
Tho^s Willing

On the 11th of January, 1769 the King in Council ratified the Mason and Dixon Line as the settled boundary between the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The survey had cost the proprietors fully \$75,000.

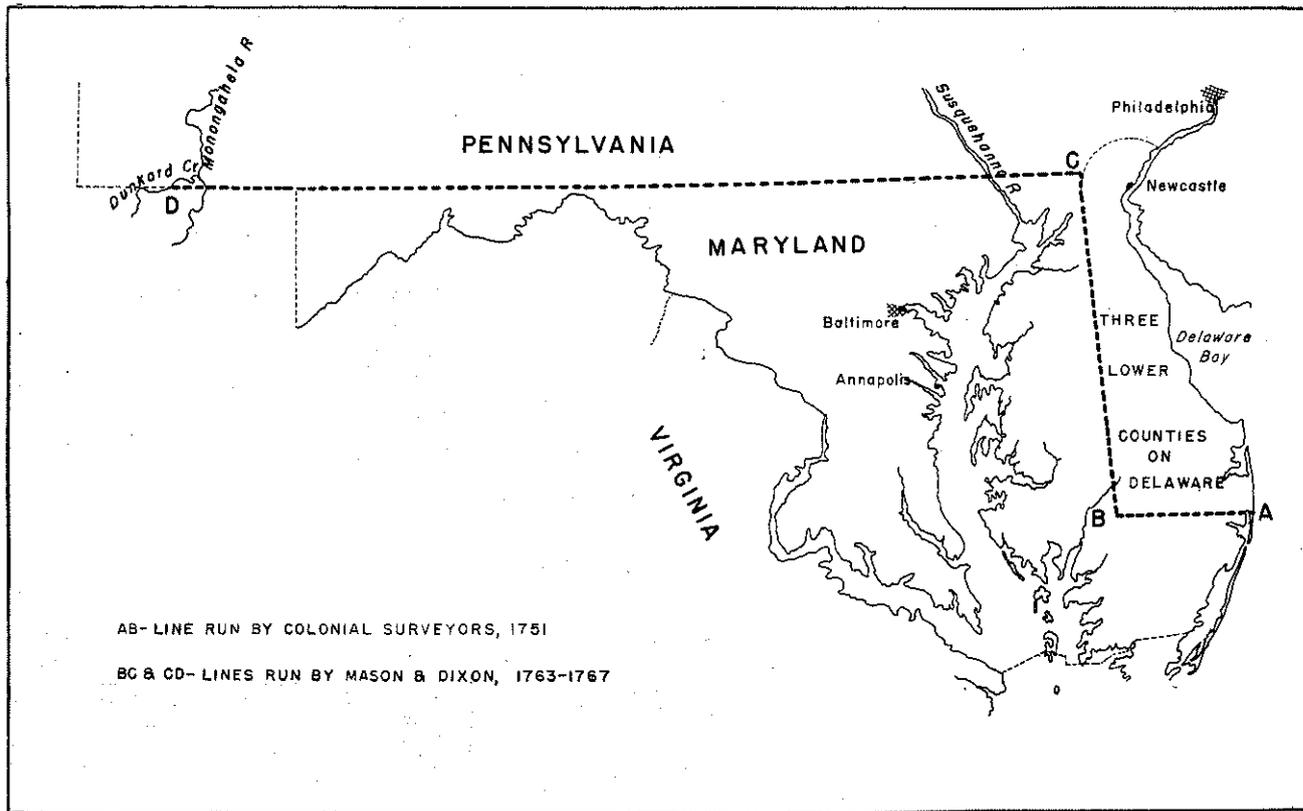


Fig. 9. Extent of the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary surveys 1751 to 1767.

BOUNDARY RESURVEYS

INTRODUCTION

The Agreement of 1732 which contained most of the provisions of the final boundary settlement contained the following recommendation:

“... It shall be recommended by the respective Proprietors to the Assemblies of the said several Provinces and Counties, forthwith to pass acts of Legislature for the Visitation upon certain fixed days to be agreed on on both sides (at least once in every 3 years) for the continual Reparation of the said Boundaries and Boundary marks, that no disputes may hereafter arise concerning the same.”

The recommendations quoted above have largely been ignored. Resurveys have been made from time to time but these have been at infrequent intervals and generally to restore lost monuments rather than for the “continual Reparation” of the original markers.

THE GRAHAM RESURVEY OF 1849-50

The monument which had been placed at the northeast corner of Maryland disappeared in the course of time. There were rumors that it had been taken as a chimney piece and replaced by a mere stake. Because of the absence of this stone, and uncertainty as to the significance of others in the neighborhood, a general feeling of doubt arose in regard to the northeast corner of Maryland. Action was taken on part of Maryland on February 11th, 1846, leading toward the survey and fixing of the point of intersection of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. On February 10th, 1847, the Delaware legislature passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to act for that state in the determination of the point of intersection of the three states. Pennsylvania did not act on the matter until April 10, 1849, when a bill was passed authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to act for Pennsylvania. Commissioners from the three states met in Wilmington in October 1849, to organize and to examine the problem. It seemed necessary to survey and re-mark four points; the beginning of the curve, or north end of the Tangent Line; the meridian of the curve between Delaware and Maryland; the point of intersection of the due north line and the curve, being the point of intersection of the three states; and the intersection of the North Line with the east and west line of Mason and Dixon.

The Commissioners applied to the United States government for assistance and Lieut. Col. James D. Graham with a corps of topo-

graphical engineers was detailed to undertake the work. Colonel Graham began his work on October 30, 1849, and made a final report on February 27th, 1850. In Annapolis he made a study of the documents showing the methods by which the original lines had been run, then spent the time from November 9th to November 12th in Wilmington conferring with the Commissioners and preparing the instruments for the survey. The Commissioners accompanied Colonel Graham on a reconnaissance of the lines and landmarks that were in question. They visited the northeast corner of Maryland and examined the line on either side for a few miles, then went to the point of intersection of the curve and the North Line and to the Tangent Point, then examined the Tangent Line southward to the 79th stone from the Middle Point. Surveys were made from this mile stone to the Tangent Point and then due north to the northeast corner of Maryland. On November 21st a survey was started at the second mile post west of the northeast corner and extended eastward until it intersected the newly run North Line. At this point an excavation was made. Buried three feet below the surface an unmarked, cut stone was found of precisely the same form, dimensions and quality as the unmarked stones on the Arc of the Circle and at the intersection of



Fig. 10. Marker installed at the Tangent Point by Graham in 1849 in contact with the original Tangent Stone set by Mason and Dixon in 1766. In this view the older Tangent Stone is nearly concealed by the newer.

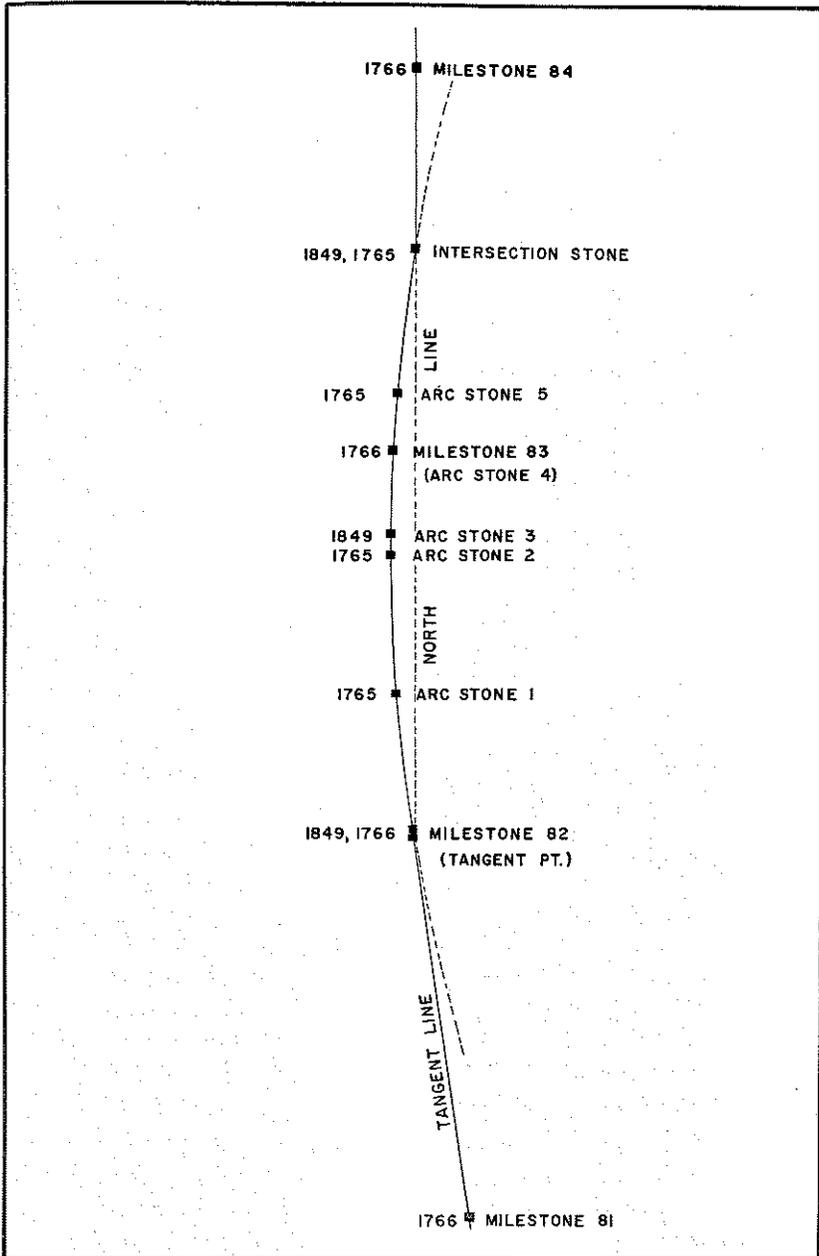


Fig. 11. Boundary markers on and near the Arc of the Circle. An unmarked stone lying on the surface at the Intersection Point may be the original Intersection Stone installed by Mason and Dixon in 1765 and buried by Graham in 1849.

the Circle with the due North Line. This was the stone placed there by the Commissioners on June 18, 1765, three years prior to the marking of the point with a monument bearing the arms of the proprietors on all four sides. The corner was re-marked by a massive cut granite post.

Graham placed new granite posts at the Tangent Point, at the Middle Point of the Arc of the Circle north of the Tangent Point, and at the point where the Arc cuts the North Line. Graham considered this the point where the boundaries of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware intersect. Accordingly, the monument he placed at this point was a triangular prism appropriately marked with the initials of the three states on the three sides, and with one side bearing the date and the names of the Commissioners.

The new stone re-marking the northeast corner of Maryland was planted with its base resting on rock, about five feet below the surface of the ground, and its top rising about two feet above the ground. It is of cut granite, and of the following dimensions, viz., about 7 feet long, and squared 16 by 18 inches. It is marked with the letter **M** on the south and west sides and the letter **P** on the north and east sides. Under this letter on the north side the date 1849 is engraved in deep cut figures.

THE SINCLAIR RESURVEY OF 1885

It has already been observed that Mason and Dixon extended their West Line to Dunkard Creek approximately 33 miles beyond the present limits of Maryland but 22 miles short of the western limits of Pennsylvania. Shortly after West Virginia became a state, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania became eager for an accurate survey of its western boundary. About 45 miles of the western boundary of Pennsylvania and about 55 miles of its southern boundary are also boundaries of West Virginia. Accordingly, the two states by appropriate legislative acts authorized a joint commission to survey these two lines. The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey detailed C. H. Sinclair to undertake this project, and the western boundary of Pennsylvania was completed in 1883. After some delay, Sinclair started operations to trace the southern boundary of Pennsylvania from its southwest corner eastward to the northwest corner of Maryland. Funds for the project were limited, there were interruptions, and the survey was not completed until 1885. As Sinclair moved eastward along the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, he eventually reached the line of mounds constructed

by Mason and Dixon. Cut stones were placed in these mounds. At that time there was some dispute on the western boundary of Maryland, and when this matter was finally settled in 1910, one of the monuments established by Sinclair was found to be just east of the northwest corner of Maryland and on the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary. This particular monument has since been known to Marylanders as the Sinclair Stone.

THE RESURVEY OF 1900-1903

Mason and Dixon had opened "a Visto, eight or nine yards wide" along the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania. As the years passed and settlements grew more numerous, the original forest was cleared in places and the "Visto" grew less clear. Since stone monuments were not used west of Sideling Hill, the mounds of earth and stone which took their place were gradually obliterated. Some were damaged by erosion, others were destroyed by cultivation of farms and some were hidden by fallen timber or covered by underbrush. Agencies of destruction were at work on the stone monuments east of Sideling Hill, also. Some became buried in swamps, others were washed from steep hillsides, some were badly affected by weather, some were removed by farmers and others were damaged or removed entirely by relic hunters.

Local resurveys had been made of portions of the line but not until 1900 was a general resurvey authorized by the states of Maryland and Pennsylvania. An act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved on May 4th, 1889, gives authority to the State's Department of Internal Affairs to co-operate with any adjoining state in the resurvey and re-marking of their common boundary lines. The General Assembly of Maryland in 1900 authorized such action in conjunction with Pennsylvania with regard to that part of the Mason and Dixon Line which forms the boundary between the two States. The enactment by Maryland contained a provision for the co-operation of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States. Pennsylvania approved this suggestion and an agreement was signed on August 10, 1900 between Doctor William B. Clark, State Geologist and Commissioner for Maryland, General James W. Latta, Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. On September 29th, W. C. Hodgkins, the engineer placed in charge, heard the views of the Commissioners and a general plan was agreed upon. The purposes kept

constantly in view were: to reproduce the work of Mason and Dixon with the greatest possible precision, carefully avoiding any suggestion of a new or corrected line; to preserve carefully all the original monuments which were suitable for use on the line; to secure and place on the line as many as possible of the monuments which had been taken from it or had never reached it.

It will be remembered that when Mason and Dixon reached Sideling Hill they noted in their journal that it was impossible to take the wagons farther, and a number of stones which had been sent from England were abandoned at this point. The 1900-1903 resurvey found in the vicinity of Clearspring a number of Mason and Dixon monuments ignored or in use as door steps or horse blocks or cut into smaller pieces for building purposes. Most of these unused monuments were repossessed and used to fill in gaps in the series of markers installed by Mason and Dixon. Six of these old markers, built into the walls of houses or barns, could not be recovered. Two of the old crownstones in use as door steps at a small church on the Baltimore-Cumberland Road were repossessed. The monument which marked the end of the 50th mile on the West Line was found in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society. The Society offered to furnish an exact facsimile in white marble, if allowed to retain the original. This request was approved by the Commissioners with the provision that the Historical Society of Pennsylvania should be permitted to make a similar exchange. The monument now in the possession of this Society is the one which formerly marked the end of the 115th mile, in the Bear Park Mountains, about two miles east of their highest point. This monument had been removed from its place in 1876 by the owners of the land on which it stood. It was found in a cellar in Baltimore in an excellent state of preservation.

A total of 27 monuments, including the two turned over to Maryland and Pennsylvania historical organizations, were recovered in this manner. Twelve of these, including a facsimile crownstone supplied by the Maryland Historical Society, were used to replace markers on the line east of Sideling Hill. The remaining 15, including a facsimile crownstone supplied by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania were used to extend west of Sideling Hill the series of markers installed by Mason and Dixon.

In the new survey it was planned to identify, and when necessary, to repair and reset the existing monuments; to fix the positions of monuments which had been lost or destroyed and to replace them by

others; to place monuments at desirable places not previously marked; and, to make a topographic sketch map of the immediate vicinity of the boundary in order to show the relation of the latter to neighboring objects, such as buildings, fences, roads, etc., for the purpose of local identification. It was found that few of the original monuments were erect and in really good condition. Some were chipped or broken, some were out of the ground and those still standing were more or less out of plumb. The exact positions of these old monuments were marked, they were removed and then replaced in an enlarged base of concrete. Each of these monuments has a base beneath the surface equivalent to about a cubic yard of solid masonry. In cases where the monument was broken across, it was mended by iron clamps and bands.

In the western part of the line, stone monuments being entirely lacking, it was necessary to supply them. The material used was white marble from the quarries at Cockeysville, Maryland. This is a compact, fine grained stone having its white tint varied by bluish gray streaks. These posts are four feet, six inches long and ten inches square, terminating in a flat pyramid. They have the letters

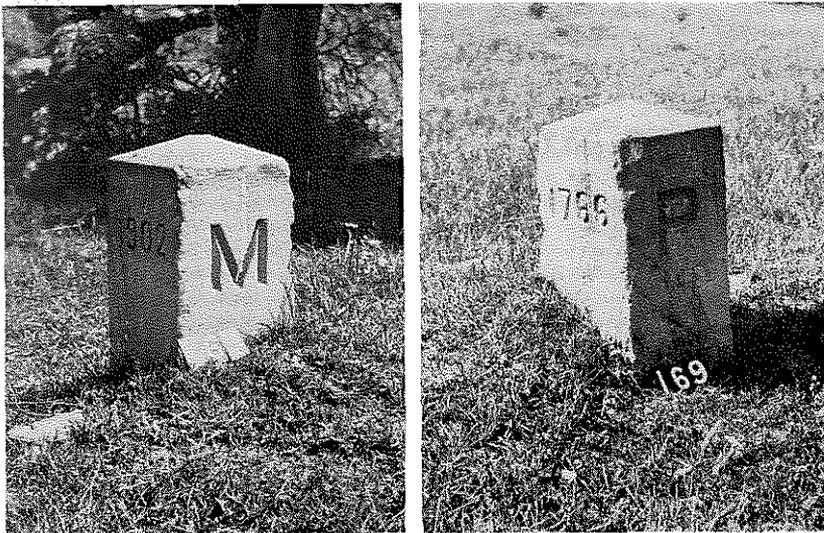


Fig. 12. Type of marker used west of Sideling Hill by the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary resurvey of 1900-03. Two views of the same marker, one of the Maryland side and one from the Pennsylvania side. The two dates show the year when Mason and Dixon located this point and the year when the present marker was installed.

P and **M** upon their north and south faces respectively, and in addition, the date of the original survey, 1766 or 1767 upon the east face, and 1902 on the west face.

Though transportation facilities were at this time much better than in the time of Mason and Dixon, it was still difficult to haul the stones up steep mountain sides and along forest trails. By having these stones cut ten inches square instead of twelve as were the original monuments, a saving of 30 percent in weight was effected. These stones were not set in concrete as that would have caused great additional expense. They were carefully set, with layers of broken stone and earth rammed down around them to make them as secure as possible.

The monument furnished by the Maryland Historical Society in place of the original 50-mile stone was placed on the summit of a hill a little east of the original spot. The place of the 115th milepost was filled by a crownstone found conveniently near at hand, so the marble crownstone furnished by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was sent to Ellerslie, a few miles north of Cumberland where it now marks the point at which the boundary crosses a public road.

Two very substantial monuments of Port Deposit granite were placed on the boundary in the vicinity of the Susquehanna River. One of these was at "Grub Corner" where the road running north from Conowingo, Maryland, forks upon crossing the line into Pennsylvania. The other was at the foot of the bluff on the west side of the Susquehanna, in line between mileposts 23 and 24.

For this survey transportation was obtained by the hire of horses and wagons, as needed, at the nearest available point. Board and lodging for the surveying party could usually be obtained from the inhabitants of the country. The land owners were in general indifferent or favorably disposed to the work, though in some sections farmers were quite hostile in spite of great care to avoid damage to crops. *The Report of the Resurvey of the Maryland-Pennsylvania Boundary Part of the Mason and Dixon Line* closes with a "List of monuments now existing on the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania, arranged in geographical order from east to west."

THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF MARYLAND

The Maryland Charter specified that the western boundary of the Colony should be a line running due north from the "first fountain of the River Potowmack" to the northern limits of the grant. In 1767 no

surveys had yet been made of this western boundary and Mason and Dixon made no attempt to mark the point where the western boundary of Maryland intersected the northern boundary.

The territory immediately west of Maryland was then claimed by Virginia. After the Revolutionary War settlements west of Cumberland grew rapidly and Maryland issued patents to land westward to a line still unmarked and still indefinite. At the same time the Commonwealth of Virginia issued patents eastward to the same undefined boundary. This situation eventually led to boundary disputes between Maryland and Virginia. Surveys of the western boundary were made by Francis Deakin in 1788 and by Lieut. N. Michler in 1859. Neither of these surveys, however, settled the dispute.

When the State of West Virginia was formed in 1862, that State inherited Virginia's side of the controversy. Matters dragged on for some years, and the western boundary of Maryland was still in dispute at the time the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary was resurveyed in 1900-03. The controversy was finally settled when Maryland in 1910 brought suit in the U. S. Supreme Court against West Virginia. After hearing the case, the Court appointed a commission to resurvey the western boundary of Maryland and to divide the cost of the survey equally between the two states. The commission appointed by the Court set up 34 concrete monuments, the first to mark the southwest corner of the State and the 34th, lying on the Mason and Dixon Line, to mark the northwest corner of Maryland. On May 27th, 1912, the Court decreed the boundary so marked to be the true western boundary of Maryland. The 34th monument set up by the commission is the newest of the boundary monuments on the Mason and Dixon Line.

THE "WEDGE"

During the course of their surveys Mason and Dixon had extended the northern boundary of Maryland eastward from the northeast corner of Maryland to the Delaware River. Since Pennsylvania then included the present state of Delaware, this line eastward from the northeast corner of Maryland appeared to have no particular significance. In 1776 the Three Lower Counties became independent of Pennsylvania, established their own government, and thereafter became known as Delaware, one of the thirteen original colonies.

In the course of time doubts arose on the boundaries of the three

states in the vicinity of the northeast corner of Maryland. Maryland, of course, had no claim to territory east of the North Line. Delaware appeared to accept as its boundary the New Castle Circle clockwise from the Intersection Stone. This left to Pennsylvania a wedge or triangle of land having its base in the straight line joining the northeast corner of Maryland and the Circle and having its apex at the Intersection Stone (figure 7).

Pennsylvania was either uncertain or indifferent about its claims to the Wedge. Some Pennsylvania maps showed this territory as belonging to Pennsylvania; other contemporary maps showed the Wedge as lying outside of Pennsylvania. Prior to his resurvey in 1849 Graham investigated the subject and reached the conclusion that the Wedge was part of Pennsylvania. Accordingly, the stone which he erected at the Intersection Point is a triangular prism designed to mark the apex of the Wedge. On the three faces of the prism Graham cut respectively the three initials M, P, and D, and below the initial P the date 1849.

It might seem that Graham's resurvey, his conclusions, and his boundary markers should have settled all questions of jurisdiction over the Wedge, especially since the arguments over this territory had been free of any bitterness. Graham's views however seemed to furnish fresh material for a debate which was largely academic. In 1889 Pennsylvania passed an act authorizing a joint Pennsylvania-Delaware commission to determine the boundary between the two states and to settle, once and for all, the jurisdiction over the Wedge. Delaware passed a complementary act, a joint commission was appointed, and the commission submitted its report in 1894. The joint commission recommended that the Wedge be given to Delaware, and in 1897 the Pennsylvania legislature passed an act accepting the recommendation of the joint commission. Delaware either declined or neglected to concur in the Pennsylvania act and the debate continued.

In 1920 the Wedge, which contains 714 acres, was divided among 39 owners and occupied by 19 families. All of these owners had always voted and paid taxes as residents of Delaware. Finally, in June 1921 the legislature of Delaware concurred in the act which had been passed by Pennsylvania in 1897. On June 30, 1921 Congress passed a resolution assenting to the concurrent acts of Pennsylvania and Delaware, and the Wedge became officially a part of Delaware. Since that date the north-south line between Maryland and Delaware has

been continuous from the Middle Point to the northeast corner of Maryland.

THE 1950 BOUNDARY INSPECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

In January 1950, while the General Assembly was in session, it was suggested to the Board of Natural Resources that the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary was no longer clearly marked, especially that portion of the boundary separating Allegany and Washington Counties in Maryland from Bedford, Fulton and Franklin Counties in Pennsylvania. The Board was advised that the obscurity of the boundary provided hunters and fishermen of either state with an excuse for entering the territory of the other state without a proper license. To solve this problem the Pennsylvania Fish Commission had taken the trouble to erect special markers along streams crossing the boundary, and to make sure that Pennsylvania fishermen would not enter Maryland, these markers were placed well to the north of the true boundary.

At the time the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary was under discussion by the Board of Natural Resources, Robert Garrett, President of the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities, expressed great concern over the condition of the Maryland-Delaware boundaries which had been almost completely neglected for nearly two centuries. Further inquiry by the Board indicated that the obscurity of the Maryland-Delaware boundaries, particularly the north-south boundary, created jurisdictional problems similar to those along the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary.

At that time no State official or agency was responsible for maintaining the boundaries of Maryland. When it became known, or surmised, that these boundaries were no longer clearly marked, the 1950 General Assembly passed Resolution 4 directing the Board of Natural Resources to inspect the Maryland-Pennsylvania and the Maryland-Delaware boundaries and to recommend any steps which appeared necessary and feasible for a clearer definition of these lines. It was assumed that the Board should do nothing to alter or restore any boundary monument, or otherwise to clarify any boundary without the full consent and cooperation of the adjacent state concerned.

After passage of Resolution 4 the Board of Natural Resources

asked the Board of Public Works for the sum of \$3,000 to carry out the provisions of the Resolution. This fund was provided, and on June 20, 1950 the Board employed Gwynn Reel to inspect the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary markers and Dr. A. L. Trussell to inspect the monuments on the Maryland-Delaware boundaries. Mr. Reel, a student at Johns Hopkins University, was provided with a camera and photographic supplies and paid \$20 per day. Dr. Trussell not only furnished his own camera and all photographic supplies, but declined to take any remuneration whatever for his work. In late August 1950 Mr. Reel discontinued all field work. Dr. Trussell worked mostly on week-ends and holidays and continued his investigations of the Maryland-Delaware boundaries until early November. The results of these 1950 boundary investigations were published in the first edition of Bulletin 4, which bore the title of *Boundary Monuments on the Maryland-Pennsylvania and the Maryland-Delaware Boundaries*. The condition of these boundaries in 1950 is summarized in the following paragraphs.

THE EAST-WEST LINE BETWEEN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

The line between the Atlantic Ocean and the Chesapeake Bay was run by colonial surveyors in 1751. The Middle Point was determined and posts were set at one-mile intervals from the "verge of the main ocean" to the Middle Point. Five stone monuments were then set at five-mile intervals on the line, the first being placed 139 perches from the ocean shore and the remaining four at the 5-, 10-, 20-, and 25-mile points. It was intended to place a marker at the 15-mile point but this point was in a swamp along the Pocomoke River and no marker could be set. In 1760 two additional markers of the same character were added to the line, one at the 30-mile point and one in a position two feet and eight inches north of the Middle Point. In 1768 a second marker, a "double" crownstone was placed at the Middle Point. These markers can be tabulated as follows:

Order	Position	Date Set	Type of Marker
0	Initial point	1751	crownstone of native stone
5	5th mile	1751	crownstone of native stone
10	10th mile	1751	crownstone of native stone
20	20th mile	1751	crownstone of native stone
25	25th mile	1751	crownstone of native stone
30	30th mile	1760	crownstone of native stone
35A	32 inches north of Middle Point	1760	crownstone of native stone
35B	Middle Point	1768	Mason and Dixon "double" crownstones

The Transpeninsular Line is the oldest Maryland boundary. There had been no attempt to maintain or restore this line, and in 1950 its markers had suffered from nearly two centuries of neglect. Number 0 was situated on Federal property around the Fenwick Island Light and had been protected against vandalism, and to some extent, against the elements. Number 5 was in an isolated area where it was protected by trees and was the best preserved of all the markers on this line. The Mason and Dixon marker at the Middle Point had been broken off at the ground level and later repaired with an iron band. In other respects the two stones at the Middle Point were in fair condition except for weathering. The remaining stones on this boundary were in poor condition from excessive weathering, breakage or both. Numbers 25 and 30 were situated along a highway, were insecure in the earth and were so badly broken as to be barely recognizable as boundary markers. Moreover, the interval between markers seemed too long to delineate adequately this boundary.

THE NORTH-SOUTH LINE BETWEEN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

The north-south line between Maryland and the Three Lower Counties (now Delaware) was surveyed and marked by Mason and Dixon during the same period in which they laid out the present Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary. Work on the two boundaries proceeded alternately, depending on season and other circumstances.

The north-south boundary consists of three parts: (1) the Tangent Line which begins at the Middle Point and ends where the line touches the New Castle Circle; (2) the Arc of the Circle which lies west of a line drawn due north from the Tangent Point; and (3) the North Line from the point where it emerges from the Circle to the northwest corner of Maryland. Exclusive of the Middle Point, the markers placed on this line by Mason and Dixon and those added by Graham may be tabulated as follows:

Tangent Line

Mason and Dixon placed markers at one-mile intervals between the Middle Point and the Tangent Point, every fifth marker being a crownstone.....	81 markers
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Two markers were placed at the Tangent Point by Mason and Dixon, one being a crownstone similar to those placed on the east-west boundary, and is still standing. The other subsequently disappeared and was replaced by Graham in 1849 and marked "Tangent".....	2 markers
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The Arc

Four stones placed on the Arc by Mason and Dixon. Three were unmarked and one was an M-P stone, marking the 83rd mile. Another stone was added to the Arc by Graham in 1849..... 5 markers

One unmarked stone (Intersection Stone) was placed by Mason and Dixon at the point where the North Line emerges from the Circle. This was buried in 1849 by Graham who erected a new stone. The first stone is now prone on the surface beside the second..... 2 markers

The North Line

Mason and Dixon installed markers at mileposts 84 to 87, inclusive. The 87th mile is the northeast corner of Maryland and was originally marked with a Mason and Dixon double crownstone. This later disappeared and was replaced by another type of stone in 1849. The 85th mile should have been marked with a crownstone, but the usual M-P stone was used instead..... 4 markers

Excluding the Middle Point and including the northeast corner of Maryland, there should now be a total of 94 monuments marking 92 points on the north-south line between Maryland and Delaware. These monuments are summarized above and catalogued in greater detail in Table 2 and Appendix B.

In 1950 Doctor A. L. Trussell found and photographed all but six of these monuments. Of the six not found, Milestone 7 should be in a swampy area near the Nanticoke River. Milestone 10 was reported to be buried at a depth of two feet or more under a highway which follows the boundary. The site of Milestone 42 was thought to be inundated above the dam at Choptank Mills, Delaware. Milestone 45 had been removed from the boundary and used as part of the Maryland exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1903. The exhibit was subsequently returned to Maryland and installed in the old House of Delegates Chamber in Annapolis. The exhibit was later dismantled to permit renovation of the State House and the whereabouts of the Mason and Dixon marker was unknown in 1950. Milestone 61 was thought to be buried under a railroad fill. Milestone 79 was reported to have been removed from its original position and "dragged into the woods 20 years ago." The present U. S. Route 40 passes near the original position of Milestone 79. The stone was recovered from the woods and was beside Route 40 the day the highway was dedicated. It was planned to return the monument to its correct position but the next day the stone was gone and efforts to find it in 1950 were fruitless.

All of the remaining 87 monuments on this boundary were found

and photographed in 1950. The field notes and photographs of Doctor Trussell indicate, however, that many of these remaining are either badly broken or out of position. Damages to these monuments may be summarized as follows:

<i>Badly Broken</i>	<i>Broken Off</i>	<i>Leaning Badly</i>	<i>Out of the ground</i>
Milestone 18	Milestone 2	Milestone 18	Milestone 11
" 52	" 8	" 32	" 37
" 59	" 20	" 41	" 64
" 72	" 23	" 52	" 77
" 81	" 26	" 62	
	" 46		
	" 49		
	" 50		
	" 60		

Some of the monuments not listed above were badly eroded at the base from the action of swamp water. Others were insecure. Still others were badly weathered and many were chipped or broken from gunfire or other mechanical shock. Some were found under circumstances to suggest that they were no longer in their correct positions.

Nearly all of these monuments had been erected when Delaware was a part of Pennsylvania. Consequently, nearly all are marked on the Delaware side with the arms of the Penns or with the letter P. In one case, at least, there had been an inartistic attempt to convert the P to a D.

During the inspection of these monuments Doctor Trussell found three which were far removed from the boundary. Two of these were in the custody of persons willing to release them to the proper officials. The third was a Mason and Dixon crownstone held at Wilmington by the Historical Society of Delaware. This particular marker was found by Hodgkins in an old building in Newark in 1892. The owner of the building subsequently presented the monument to the Historical Society. The placard on display with the marker indicated that this was the Mason and Dixon monument installed in 1768 to mark the northeast corner of Maryland. This information was erroneous, however, for the original marker at the northeast corner of Maryland was a "double" crownstone with coats of arms on all four faces, whereas the monument in possession of the Historical Society of Delaware has coats of arms on two faces only.

THE MARYLAND-PENNSYLVANIA BOUNDARY

Prior to the 1950 boundary inspections by the Board of Natural Resources, the following markers had been installed on the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary:

a—The Mason and Dixon Survey, 1763-67.

Cut stone monuments placed at one-mile intervals from the northeast corner of Maryland to Sideling Hill, every fifth stone being a crownstone. Markers installed by Mason and Dixon, exclusive of the northeast corner of Maryland 132 markers

b—The Sinclair Survey of 1885.

A single stone just east of the present northwest corner of Maryland..... 1 marker

c—The Resurvey of 1900-03

Replaced with a granite stone the Mason and Dixon marker which had been destroyed at mile 22.

Added a granite marker just west of the Mason and Dixon marker at mile 23..... 1 marker

Recovered 27 Mason and Dixon markers which had not been used or which had been removed from the line. Ten of these were used to replace markers which had been lost or destroyed at miles 40, 43, 67, 75, 79, 89, 99, 100, 127, and 130. Two of these were given to the historical societies of Maryland and Pennsylvania in exchange for marble replicas set at miles 50 and 115.

Installed an extra Mason and Dixon marker between miles 104 and 105..... 1 marker

Added twelve Mason and Dixon markers in a continuous series just west of Sideling Hill, numbers 135 to 146, inclusive, in the present order..... 12 markers

Added two Mason and Dixon markers, numbers 150 and 167 in the present order..... 2 markers

Added new marble markers to the remainder of the line west of Sideling Hill..... 67 markers

d—Boundary Commission Appointed by the U. S. Supreme Court, 1910.

One marker installed in 1912 to mark the northwest corner of Maryland..... 1 marker

The above markers are numbered consecutively in the first column of Appendix C. Brief description of the condition of each stone in 1903 and in 1950 are given in the remaining columns of Appendix C.

Of the 217 monuments listed above, all but 4 were found and photographed in 1950. Of these four, Number 24 was submerged in the pool above Conowingo Dam on the Susquehanna River. Number 211 was reported by the District Engineer of the Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District, to have been removed from a site now inundated by the Youghiogheny Reservoir. Numbers 57 and 200 had apparently been removed or destroyed, but there is some doubt that Number 200 was installed. This monument is reported to have been erected by the 1900-03 Resurvey, but maps prepared by the Resurvey showed no monument at the point in question. The Board of Natural Resources now has photographs of 213 monuments, in most cases two

views of each, one view from the Pennsylvania side and one view from the Maryland side.

The above summary of the markers on the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary clearly indicates that Mason and Dixon installed a crownstone at Mile 75. This stone remained intact and in good condition, and in 1902 this marker, like other Mason and Dixon markers, was imbedded in concrete. In the 1950 boundary inspection the Board of Natural Resources found that the Mason and Dixon crownstone which marked Mile 75 had been removed and that a marble monument identical with those used in western Maryland had been substituted. The Board had no information which would explain this exchange.

One hundred fifty-seven of the markers which had been installed on the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary, exclusive of the one at Mile 75, were Mason and Dixon stones which were nearly 200 years old. Many of these stones were badly weathered, some were out of plumb, and some had been chipped by farm machinery or other mechanical agencies. A few had been badly broken and some were in danger of being washed from their foundation or covered with silt. In the case of one monument (Number 9) the top had been completely destroyed and the remaining base was buried below plow depth. All of the Mason and Dixon markers were set in a concrete foundation in 1902, and in nearly all cases the foundation was solid. The newer markers set in 1849, 1885, 1902 and 1912 were in good condition.

Though many of the older markers on the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary were badly damaged, only one, or possibly two, had been lost, and the boundary was still considered to be adequately marked so far as stone monuments can serve this purpose. Where the boundary was obscure, this obscurity was not due to the loss or destruction of markers but to the character of the country which the line traverses. Much of this country is rough and heavily wooded. The monuments are not a conspicuous feature of the landscape, and if it is necessary to have this boundary sharply defined, some additional method of marking must be found.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The condition of the boundaries in 1950, as described above, prompted the Board of Natural Resources to conclude its report with the following recommendations.

General Recommendations

1. That the Maryland General Assembly pass an act forbidding the removal, alteration or mutilation of any monument or marker established to indicate the position of the boundaries of Maryland or the boundaries of any Maryland county.

2. That a similar act be proposed to states which are adjacent to Maryland and which do not now have such laws.

3. That the Maryland General Assembly pass an act authorizing the Board of Natural Resources and its constituent Departments to cooperate with appropriate agencies of adjacent states in the protection, preservation or restoration of boundary markers and in the establishment of any additional markers deemed necessary.

Recommendations on the Maryland-Delaware Boundaries

4. That the east-west boundary between Maryland and Delaware be resurveyed from Fenwick's Island to the Middle Point; that each existing monument be reset at its proper point; that a new granite monument be established at the position of Milepost 15; and that new granite monuments be installed on the boundary at one-mile intervals between existing crownstones.

5. That the north-south boundary between Maryland and Delaware be resurveyed from the Middle Point to the Tangent Point and from the Tangent Point to the northeast corner of Maryland; that old monuments which now are out of position be restored to the line, each at its proper point and each securely set; and that new granite monuments bearing appropriate initials be added to this boundary wherever deemed necessary.

6. That the Historical Society of Delaware follow the example of similar organizations in Pennsylvania and Maryland by providing a marble replica of the crownstone now in the custody of the Society; that the replica be set at the 85-mile point on the North Line; and that the monument now at the 85-mile point be used to replace one of the lost monuments on the Tangent Line.

7. That the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey be requested to carry out these surveys of the Maryland-Delaware boundaries.

Recommendations on the Maryland-Pennsylvania Boundary

8. That the Board of Natural Resources, after the passage of the act recommended in (3) above, request appropriate Pennsylvania agencies to assist in blazing or otherwise marking more clearly those parts of the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary where present markers are obscured by vegetation or rough terrain.

STEPS TOWARD THE RESTORATION OF THE BOUNDARY

The recommendations given immediately above are taken verbatim from the First Edition of this pamphlet published in January 1951. Nearly eight years have elapsed since the publication of these recommendations, and it now seems advisable to describe the steps which have been taken to carry out these recommendations.

STATE LEGISLATION

Prior to 1951 Maryland had no legislation to protect its boundary

markers and no Maryland agency or official was responsible for maintaining the boundaries of the State. When this became known, the Maryland General Assembly passed an act in 1951 (Ch. 614) prohibiting removal or injury of any official marker and making the Board of Natural Resources responsible for cooperating with adjacent states in the protection, preservation or restoration of any Maryland boundary. While this act was under consideration, the text of the bill was transmitted to appropriate officials of Delaware with the suggestion that the Delaware Legislature should pass a complementary act to enable the two states to cooperate in the preservation of their common boundaries. The Delaware General Assembly accepted this suggestion and passed an act (1951, Ch. 256) identical with the Maryland act except that the State Archivist and the Chief Engineer of the Delaware Highway Department were made responsible for Delaware's boundaries. For some years Pennsylvania had had a similar law enabling the Department of Internal Affairs to cooperate with any state adjacent to Pennsylvania in maintaining their common boundaries

PLANS FOR THE RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE MARYLAND-DELAWARE BOUNDARY

The acts passed by Maryland and Delaware in 1951 provided the legal basis and the administrative machinery which would enable the two states to cooperate in restoring the two boundaries which had been neglected for two centuries. Following the passage of the Maryland and Delaware acts referred to above, the Board of Natural Resources held a number of informal conferences with the State Archivist of Delaware and representatives of the Delaware State Highway Department. In these conferences the cordial relationships between the two states contrasted sharply with the bitter boundary disputes which covered part of the seventeenth and much of the eighteenth century.

After these preliminary informal conferences the Board of Natural Resources arranged for a special meeting in which the two states formally agreed upon a plan for restoring and maintaining their common boundaries. This special meeting, held on January 18, 1954, was attended by Leon de Valinger, State Archivist of Delaware, and Lester W. Novinger, Site Engineer of the Delaware State Highway Department. Private organizations were represented at the meeting by the following individuals:

Robert Garrett, Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities
George L. Radcliffe, President, Maryland Historical Society
James W. Foster, Director, Maryland Historical Society
John W. Webb, Wicomico County Historical Society

The meeting was also attended by Dr. A. L. Trussell who, on behalf of the Board of Natural Resources, had inspected and photographed in 1950 all the markers on the Maryland-Delaware boundaries. At this meeting the two states agreed to the following plan for the restoration and maintenance of the Maryland-Delaware boundaries.

FIRST. Maryland and Delaware will request Congress to pass an act directing the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey to resurvey the Maryland-Delaware boundaries with the following objectives:

- a. To reproduce with the greatest possible fidelity the original Maryland-Delaware boundaries laid down by Colonial surveyors in 1751 and by Mason and Dixon during the years 1763-67;
- b. To locate as accurately as possible the original position of each marker installed on these boundaries; and
- c. To tie the original position of each boundary marker to the triangulation system of the surrounding territory so that the correct position of any marker can be accurately determined at any time in the future.

SECOND. The State of Maryland and the State of Delaware will each appropriate \$10,000 for the purpose of restoring the markers on their common boundaries in the manner to be described in THIRD. These appropriations will be made with the following conditions:

- a. The appropriation of either State will be contingent upon an equal appropriation by the other.
- b. The Maryland appropriation will be made available to the Board of Natural Resources; the Delaware appropriation will be made available to the State Archivist and the Chief Engineer of the State Highway Department.

THIRD. As the resurvey described in FIRST proceeds, the Board of Natural Resources on behalf of the State of Maryland, and the State Archivist and the Chief Engineer of the Highway Department on behalf of the State of Delaware, will restore all markers on the common boundaries of the two states. This restoration will be made in the following manner:

- a. Each existing monument will be repaired, where repairs are deemed necessary, and will be set in concrete in its correct position on the original boundary.
- b. Where any boundary marker is lost or beyond repair, a new marker will be prepared and set in concrete in the correct position of the lost marker.
- c. When the correct position of any boundary marker is within the roadbed or pavement of any existing highway, the marker will be removed to a safe position nearby and its correct location will be shown by a permanent marker installed in the surface of the roadbed.
- d. Appropriate new markers will be installed at one-mile intervals between the original markers on the east-west line between Maryland and Delaware.

FOURTH. Following the restoration of their common boundaries, the State of Maryland and the State of Delaware will make equal and joint appropriations to acquire title or easements to tracts of

land surrounding the Middle Point and the Tangent Point, not to exceed 1,000 square feet in each case, and will construct around the historic markers at these two points suitable enclosures of iron and stone.

FIFTH. The restored boundaries and the markers thereon will be examined at intervals not to exceed ten years. Maryland, through the Board of Natural Resources, and Delaware, through the State Archivist and the Chief Engineer of the State Highway Department, will contribute jointly and equally to the expense and labor of these periodic examinations.

SIXTH. In 1963 the States of Maryland and Delaware, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will prompt the United States Post Office Department to issue a special first-class postage stamp commemorating the 200th anniversary of the boundary surveys of Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon.

SEVENTH. Aside from the Middle Point and the Tangent Point referred to in FOURTH, the following historic points are most worthy of note in connection with the Maryland-Delaware boundaries: The "Post Mark'd West in Mr. Alexander Bryan's Field," Mason and Dixon's headquarters on John Harlan's farm, the "Stargazers Stone" on the Harlan farm, and the New Castle Courthouse.

The first of these four points is in Delaware, and was recently marked by a permanent granite shaft. The New Castle Courthouse, likewise in Delaware, is well preserved and in daily use as an inn or tea room.¹ The Stargazers Stone is in Pennsylvania and is protected by a low stone wall erected and maintained by a local historical society. Historical organizations which wish to establish and maintain a shrine to Mason and Dixon might well consider acquiring and preserving the house which served as their headquarters. The house is still in good condition and is only about 300 yards from the Stargazers Stone. In any case, the most fitting monument to Mason and Dixon, and the colonial surveyors who preceded them, would be the restoration and preservation of the original markers on the Maryland-Delaware boundaries.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The 1950 boundary survey by the Board of Natural Resources revealed a number of stones which had been removed from their correct position. Others were out of the ground and were found under circumstances which suggested that they might also have been displaced. The first problem, therefore, was to resurvey the two boundaries, following with greatest care the lines originally laid down in the eighteenth century. In view of the historic and practical importance of these two boundaries, it seemed advisable to have the resurvey done by the most competent agency available, and one which would also be a neutral party. Accordingly, the first step in the plan outlined above was to secure an act of Congress which would direct the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey to reproduce the two boundaries. This

¹ Following the adoption of these plans the tea room was vacated and the building is now (1959) being restored.

procedure had proved highly successful in the restoration of the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary during the years 1900-1903.

Accordingly, Senator John Marshall Butler and Representative Edward T. Miller of Maryland introduced bills in the 83rd Congress for this purpose. A companion bill was introduced by Representative Herbert B. Warburton of Delaware. These bills failed of passage in the 83rd Congress but an identical bill was passed by the 84th Congress and signed by President Eisenhower on August 11, 1955. The Federal law was merely an enabling act; it directed the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey to re-establish the north-south line between Maryland and Delaware but provided no funds for this purpose. Funds for the project should have been included in a separate appropriation bill, but the budgets passed thus far by Congress have failed to provide an item for the resurvey.

The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has assumed that the funds will eventually be provided for a resurvey of the north-south line between Maryland and Delaware, and during the period of January to March 1956 the Survey made a reconnaissance of both Maryland-Delaware boundaries. The purpose of the reconnaissance was to determine the best procedure and the probable cost of a complete resurvey. In its reconnaissance the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey found all of the existing markers on the two Maryland-Delaware boundaries and supplied Maryland and Delaware with notes on the condition of each marker. These notes were almost identical with descriptions compiled by the Board of Natural Resources as Tables 1 and 2 and Appendices A and B of this report.

CONCLUSION

As matters now stand the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey awaits an appropriation which will enable it to resurvey the north-south line between Maryland and Delaware. When this line is re-established the two states are ready to repair and restore the boundary markers which were erected by Mason and Dixon and which have been almost completely neglected for nearly two centuries.

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PLATES

PLATE I

BOUNDARY MARKERS ON THE EAST-WEST LINE
BETWEEN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

Numbers on photographs were applied to the finished prints

1. The Pennsylvania coat of arms on the most easterly marker prior to recutting in 1952. See also figure 13.
10. The Maryland side of the marker standing ten miles west of Fenwick Island.
25. The Pennsylvania side of the marker twenty-five miles west of Fenwick Island.
30. The Maryland side of the marker standing thirty miles west of Fenwick Island.



PLATE II

BOUNDARY MARKERS ON THE EAST-WEST LINE
BETWEEN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE: THE MIDDLE POINT

Numbers on photographs were applied to the finished prints

- 35A. Maryland side of the marker installed in 1760, thirty-two inches north of the true Middle Point.
- 35B. The double crownstone installed by Mason and Dixon at the true Middle Point in 1768.
- 35A. A nearer view of the Maryland side of 35A.
- 35B. A nearer view of 35B showing the Penn and Calvert coats of arms on adjacent sides. A similar "double" crownstone installed at the northeast corner of Maryland has been lost for more than a century.



PLATE II

PLATE III

BOUNDARY MARKERS ON THE NORTH-SOUTH LINE
BETWEEN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

Numbers on photographs were applied to the finished prints

47. Maryland side of Milestone 47.
58. Maryland side of Milestone 58.
59. Maryland side of Milestone 59.
60. Maryland crownstone installed at the 60th mile. The coats of arms are indistinguishable and the lower end is seriously eroded.

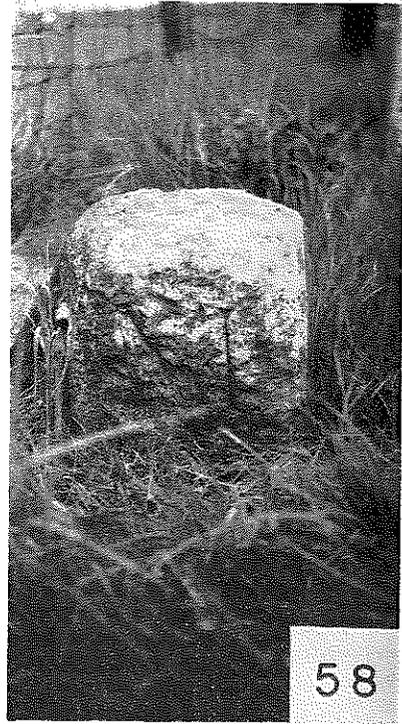


PLATE IV

BOUNDARY MARKERS ON THE NORTH-SOUTH LINE
BETWEEN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE (*Continued*)

Numbers on photographs were applied to the finished prints

62. Maryland side of Milestone 62.
77. Pennsylvania side of Milestone 77.
81. The fragments of Milestone 81 which has been split.
82. Milestone 82 placed at the Tangent Point by Mason and Dixon on June 18, 1765.
83. A granite marker placed at the Tangent Point by Graham in 1849 to replace a second Tangent Stone installed by Mason and Dixon in November 1766.



62



77



81



82

83

PLATE V

BOUNDARY MARKERS ON THE NORTH-SOUTH LINE BETWEEN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE (*Continued*)

Numbers on photographs were applied to the finished prints

85. Arc Stone 2 installed by Mason and Dixon in 1765.
86. Arc Stone 3 installed by Graham in 1849.
89. The stone which stands erect is the Pennsylvania side of Intersection Stone installed by Graham in 1849. At that time Graham buried the unmarked Intersection Stone set by Mason and Dixon. The stone which now lies prone on the surface may be the original Mason and Dixon Intersection Stone.
94. The stone installed by Graham in 1849 to mark the northeast corner of Maryland. The original double crownstone installed at this point by Mason and Dixon had disappeared prior to Graham's resurvey.

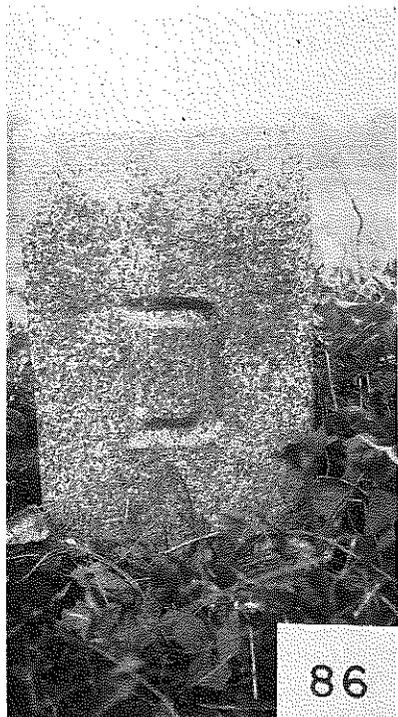


PLATE V
61

PLATE VI

BOUNDARY MARKERS ON THE EAST-WEST LINE
BETWEEN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA

*Numbers in the photographs are temporary cardboard numerals
applied to each marker for the purpose of identifying negatives
and prints*

24. Pennsylvania side of Milestone 24.
30. Maryland side of the crownstone standing at Mile 30.
48. Maryland side of Milestone 48.
55. Pennsylvania side of the crownstone standing at Mile 55.

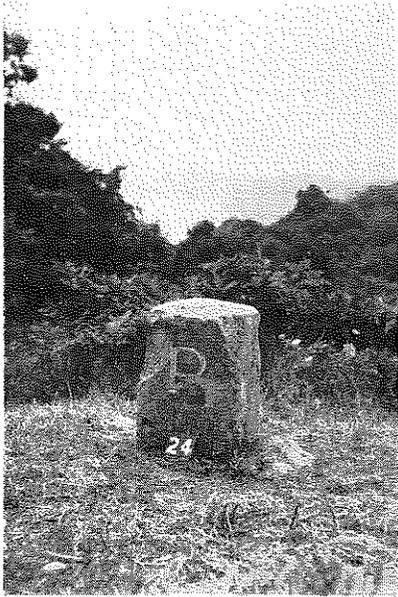


PLATE VI

PLATE VII

BOUNDARY MARKERS ON THE EAST-WEST LINE
BETWEEN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA (*Continued*)

Numbers in the photographs are temporary cardboard numerals applied to each marker for the purpose of identifying negatives and prints

- 66. Pennsylvania side of Milestone 66.
- 71. Maryland side of Milestone 71.
- 80. Maryland side of the crownstone standing at Mile 80.
- 90. Pennsylvania side of the crownstone standing at Mile 90. This marker has been enclosed in a cage by a local garden club.

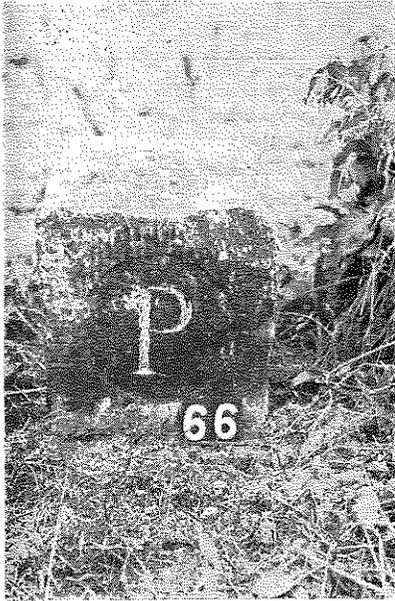


PLATE VIII

BOUNDARY MARKERS ON THE EAST-WEST LINE
BETWEEN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

Numbers in the photographs are temporary cardboard numerals applied to each marker for the purpose of identifying negatives and prints

153. Maryland side of marker 153 installed by the 1900-03 resurvey. The east face of these 1900-03 markers bears the date of the original Mason and Dixon survey; the west face bears the date 1902.
154. Pennsylvania side of marker 154 installed by the 1900-03 resurvey.
158. Maryland side of marker 158 installed by the 1900-03 resurvey. Triangulation mark of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey shows in the top of this marker.
165. Maryland side of the facsimile crownstone supplied by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and installed by the 1900-03 resurvey.

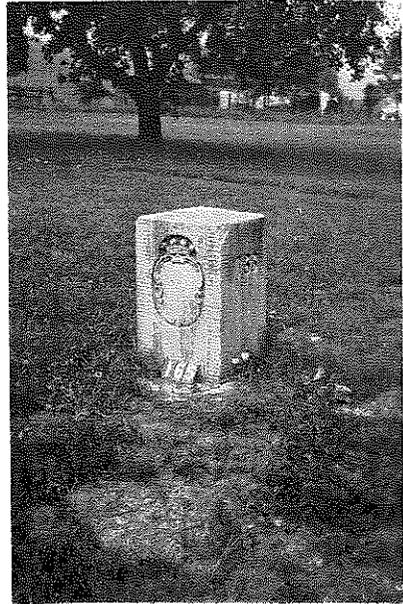


PLATE IX

BOUNDARY MARKERS ON THE EAST-WEST LINE
BETWEEN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA (*Continued*)

Numbers in the photographs are temporary cardboard numerals applied to each marker for the purpose of identifying negatives and prints

212. Pennsylvania side of marker 212 installed by the 1900-03 resurvey.
213. Maryland side of marker 213 installed by the 1900-03 resurvey.
214. The Sinclair Stone installed in 1885 when the northwest corner of Maryland was still in doubt.
215. Marker at the northwest corner of Maryland installed by a commission appointed by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1910.



TABLES

Table 1
**MONUMENTS ON EAST-WEST BOUNDARY
 BETWEEN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE
 (THE TRANSPENINSULAR LINE)**

Original monuments in bold faced type thus: 5. Crownstones marked with an asterisk thus: 5*. Monuments bearing triangulation disc of U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey marked with a dagger thus: 5†.

Present Order	Original Order	1950 Notes No.	Photo No.
0	0*	1†	1
5	5*	5	5
10	10*	10†	10
	(No monument placed at 15-mile point)		
20	20*	20	20
25	25*	25	25
30	30*^a	30	30
35A	Middle Point*^a	35A	35A
35B	Middle Point**^b	35B†	35B

^a Set by Commissioners in 1760.

^b Double crownstone set by Commissioners in 1768.

Table 2

**MONUMENTS ON THE NORTH-SOUTH BOUNDARY BETWEEN
MARYLAND AND DELAWARE**

Original Mason and Dixon monuments in bold faced type thus: **2**. Crownstones marked thus: **5***. Monuments bearing triangulation discs of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey marked thus: 7†.

(For the two Middle Point monuments see No. 35 in Table 1)

Present Order	Mason and Dixon Milestone No.	1950 Notes No.	Photo No.
THE TANGENT LINE			
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5*	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	(not seen)
8	8	8	8
9	9	9†	9
10	10*	10 ^a	(not seen) ^a
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15*	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20*	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25*	25	25
26	26	26†	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30^b	30† ^b	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34†	34
35	35*	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40*	40	40

Table 2—(continued)

Present Order	Mason and Dixon Milestone No.	1950 Notes No.	Photo No
41	41	41	41
42	42	42 _e	(not seen) _e
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45*	45 _d	45 _d
46	46	46	46
47	47	47†	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50*	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55*	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60*	60	60
61	61	61 _e	(not seen) _e
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65*	65	65
66	66	66†	66
67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69
70	70*	70	70
71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
75	75*	75	75
76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78
79	79	79 _f	(not seen) _f
80	80*	80	80
81	81	81	81
82	82* _g	Tangent Stone 1	82
83	82 _h	Tangent Stone 2	83

Table 2—(continued)

Present Order	Mason and Dixon Milestone No.	1950 Notes No.	Photo No.
THE ARC			
84	Arc Stone 1 ⁱ	Arc Stone 1	84
85	Arc Stone 2 ⁱ	Arc Stone 2	85
86		Arc Stone 3 ^h	86
87	83. Arc Stone 3 ^j	Arc Stone 4	87
88	Arc Stone 4 ⁱ	Arc Stone 5	88
THE NORTH LINE			
89	Intersection Stone ^k	Intersection Stone 1 ^k	89
90		Intersection Stone 2 ^l	90
91	84	84	91
92	85	85	92
93	86	86	93
94	87 ^h	87 [†]	94

^a Buried under highway.

^b New monument substituted by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

^c Submerged behind dam in Choptank River.

^d Taken to Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1903 and returned to the boundary in 1954.

^e Thought to be under railroad fill.

^f Lost since the dedication of Route 40.

^g Unlike other crownstones on Tangent Line. Resembles crownstones on Transpeninsular Line.

^h Set by Graham in 1849.

ⁱ Unmarked stone.

^j Milestone 83 marked M and P.

^k Unmarked stone set by Mason and Dixon in 1765 and buried by Graham in 1849. A stone now on the surface may be the original Mason and Dixon marker.

^l Set by Graham in 1849 to replace the original marker which Graham buried.

Table 3

MONUMENTS ON THE MARYLAND-PENNSYLVANIA BOUNDARY

Original Mason and Dixon Monuments are numbered in bold faced type, thus: **2**. Mason and Dixon crownstones are marked with an asterisk thus: **5***. Monuments bearing triangulation marks of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey are marked with a dagger, thus: **152†**.

Notes made in 1950 were numbered to correspond with the numbers of the published notes of the 1900-03 Resurvey.

Present Order	Mason and Dixon Mile-stone No.	Replaced or added by the Resurvey of 1900-03	1950 Notes No.	1950 Photo No.
0	0_a	—	1	0
1	1	—	2	1
2	2	—	3	2
3	3	—	4	3
4	4	—	5	4
5	5*	—	6	5
6	6	—	7	6
7	7	—	8	7
8	8	—	9	8
9	9	—	10	9
10	10*	—	11†	10
11	11	—	12	11
12	12	—	13	12
13	13	—	14	13
14	14	—	15	14
15	15*	—	16	15
16	16	—	17	16
17	17	—	18	17
18	18	—	19	18
19	19	—	20	19
20	20*	—	21	20
21	21	—	22	21
22	22 lost	22	23	22
23	23	—	24	23
24	—	23A ^b	25	—
25	24	—	26	24
26	25*	—	27	25
27	26	—	28	26
28	27	—	29	27
29	28	—	30	28
30	29	—	31	29
31	30*	—	32	30
32	31	—	33	31
33	32	—	34†	32
34	33	—	35	33
35	34	—	36	34
36	35*	—	37	35
37	36	—	38	36
38	37	—	39	37

Table 3—(continued)

Present Order	Mason and Dixon Milestone No.	Replaced or added by the Resurvey of 1900-03	1950 Notes No.	1950 Photo No.
39	38	—	40	38
40	39	—	41	39
—	40* lost	—	42 & 43	—
41	—	40*	42 & 43	40
42	41	—	44	41
43	42	—	45	42
44	43 lost	43	46†	43
45	44	—	47	44
46	45*	—	48	45
47	46	—	49†	46
48	47	—	50	47
49	48	—	51	48
50	49	—	52	49
51	50* ^c lost	50*	53†	50
52	51	—	54	51
53	52	—	55	52
54	53	—	56	53
55	54	—	57†	54
56	55*	—	58	55
57	56 ^d	—	59	—
58	57	—	60	57
59	58	—	61	58
60	59	—	62	59
61	60*	—	63	60
62	61	—	64	61
63	62	—	65	62
64	63	—	66	63
65	64	—	67	64
66	65*	—	68	65
67	66	—	69	66
—	67 lost	—	70	—
68	—	67A	70	67
69	68	—	71	68
70	69	—	72	69
71	70*	—	73	70
72	71	—	74	71
73	72	—	75	72
74	73	—	76	73
75	74	—	77	74
76	75* ^e lost	75* ^e	78†	75
77	76	—	79	76
78	77	—	80	77
79	78	—	81	78
80	79 lost	79	82	79
81	80*	—	83	80

Table 3--(continued)

Present Order	Mason and Dixon Milestone No.	Replaced or added by the Resurvey of 1900-03	1950 Notes No.	1950 Photo No.
82	81	—	84	81
83	82	—	85	82
84	83	—	86†	83
85	84	—	87	84
86	85*	—	88	85
87	86	—	89	86
88	87	—	90	87
89	88	—	91†	88
90	89 lost	89	92	89
91	90*	—	93	90
92	91	—	94†	91
93	92	—	95	92
94	93	—	96	93
95	94	—	97	94
96	95*	—	98	95
97	96	—	99	96
98	97	—	100†	97
99	98	—	101	98
100	99 lost	99	102	99
101	100*lost	100*	103	100
102	101	—	104	101
103	102	—	105	102
104	103	—	106	103
105	104	—	107	104
106	—	105A	108†	(unnumbered)
107	105*	—	109†	105
108	106	—	110†	106
109	107	—	111†	107
110	108	—	112	108
111	109	—	113†	109
112	110*	—	114	110
113	111	—	115†	111
114	112	—	116	112
115	113	—	117	113
116	114	—	118	114
117	115* <i>f</i> lost	115* <i>f</i>	119	115
118	116	—	120	116
119	117	—	121	117
120	118	—	122	118
121	119	—	123	119
122	120*	—	124	120
123	121	—	125	121
124	122	—	126	122
125	123	—	127	123

Table 3—(continued)

Present Order	Mason and Dixon Milestone No.	Replaced or added by the Resurvey of 1900-03	1950 Notes No.	1950 Photo No.
126	124	—	128	124
127	125*	—	129	125
128	126	—	130	126
129	127 lost	127	131	127
130	128	—	132	128
131	129	—	133	129
132	130*lost	130*	134	130
133	131	—	135	131
134	132	—	136	132
135	mound	133*	137	133
136	—	134	138	134
137	mound	135	139	135
138	—	136	140	136
139	—	137	141	137
140	—	138	142	138
141	—	139	143	139
142	mound	140*	144†	140
143	—	141	145	141
144	—	142	146	142
145	—	143	147†	143
146	mound	144	148	144
147	—	145	149	145
148	—	146	150	146
149	—	147	151	147
150	mound	148*	152†	148
151	—	149	153	149
152	—	150	154	150
153	mound	151	155	151
154	—	152	156	152
155	—	153	157	153
156	mound	154	158	154
157	—	155	159	155
158	mound	156	160	156
159	—	157	161	157
160	mound	158	162†	158
161	—	159	163	159
162	—	160	164	160
163	mound	161	165	161
164	—	162	166	162
165	mound	163	167	163
166	—	164	168	164
167	—	165* <i>f</i>	169	165
168	—	166	170	166
169	mound	167	171	167
170	mound	168	172	168

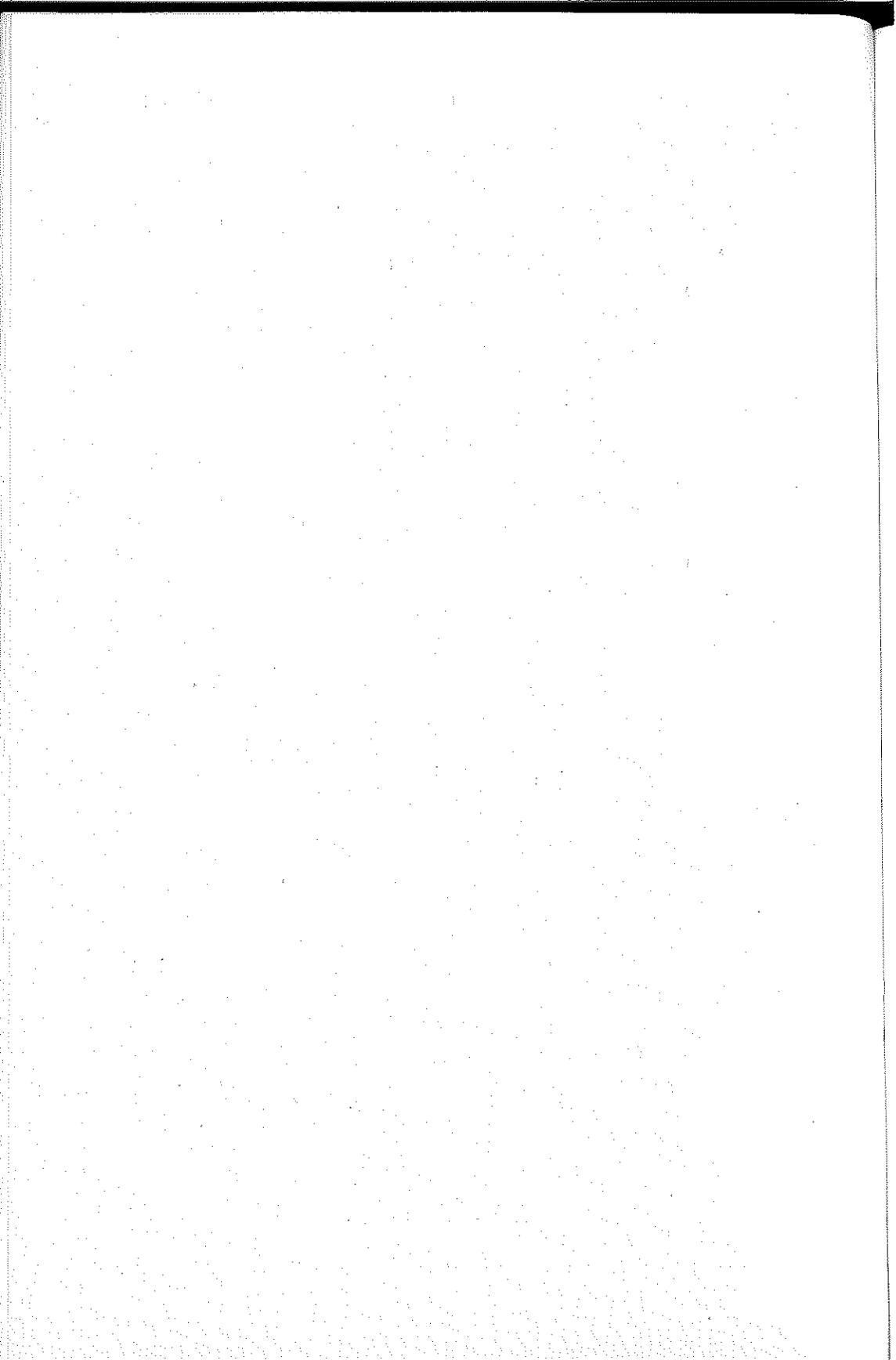
Table 3—(continued)

Present Order	Mason and Dixon Milestone No.	Replaced or added by the Resurvey of 1900-03	1950 Notes No.	1950 Photo No.
171	—	169	173	169
172	—	170	174	170
173	—	171	175	171
174	—	172	176	172
175	—	173	177	173
—	—	— ^g	178 ^g	(unnumbered)
176	166 (mound)	174	179	174
177	—	175	180	175
178	167 (mound)	176	181	176
179	168 (mound)	177	182	177
180	169 (mound)	178	183	178
181	mound	179	184	179
182	—	180	185	180
183	mound	181	186	181
184	172 (mound)	182	187	182
185	173 (mound)	183	188	183
186	mound	184	189	184
187	174 (mound)	185	190	185
188	—	186	191	186
189	mound	187	192	187
190	176 (mound)	188	193	188
191	—	189	194	189
192	177 (mound)	190	195	190
193	178 (mound)	191	196	191
194	—	192	197	192
195	180 (mound)	193	198	193
196	—	194	199	194
197	mound	195	200	195
198	—	196	201	196
199	mound	197	202	197
200	—	198 ^h	203	—
201	mound	199	204	199
202	mound	200	205	200
203	—	201	206	201
204	—	202	207	202
—	mound	—	208	—
205	mound	203	209	203
206	188 (mound)	204	210	204
207	mound	205	211	205
208	—	206	212	206
209	mound	207	213	207
210	—	208	214	208
211	—	209 ⁱ	215	—
212	—	210	216	210
—	193 (mound)	—	217	—

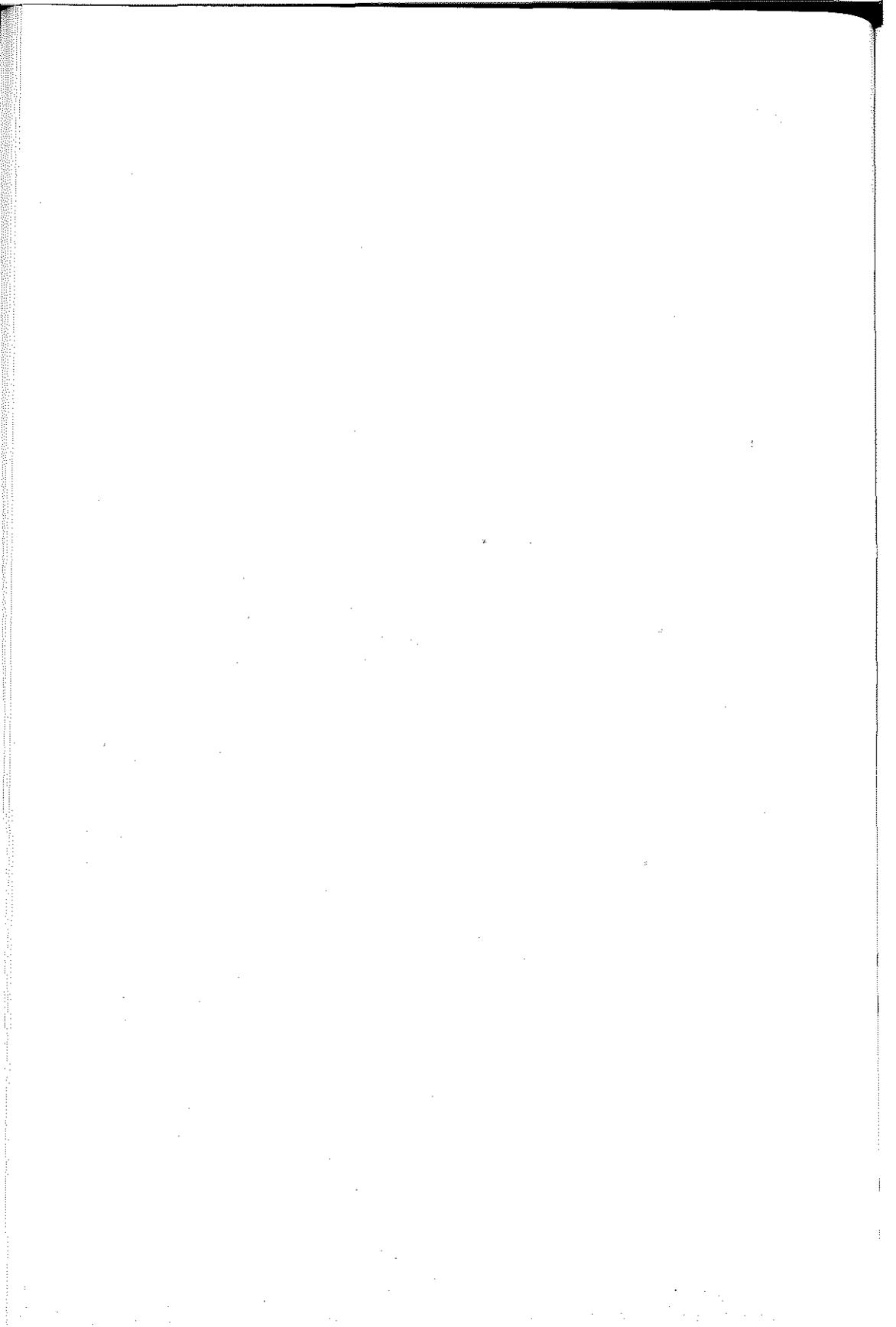
Table 3—(continued)

Present Order	Mason and Dixon Mile-stone No.	Replaced or added by the Resurvey of 1900-03	1950 Notes No.	1950 Photo No.
213	—	211	218	211
—	197 (mound)	—	219	—
214	—	212	220	212
215	—	213	221	213
216	mound	214 _j	222	214 _j
217	—	215 _k	223	215 _k

- a* A double crownstone installed by Mason and Dixon was subsequently lost. The present stone was erected by Graham in 1849.
- b* Granite marker installed by the 1900-03 Resurvey and now inundated by the Conowingo Reservoir.
- c* The original crownstone installed at this point by Mason and Dixon was taken up and was later found in Baltimore. The 1900-03 Resurvey released this marker to the Maryland Historical Society in exchange for a marble facsimile installed at Mile 50.
- d* Not found in 1950. Said to be buried under a highway passing through Lineboro.
- e* The crownstone installed by Mason and Dixon at this point was subsequently destroyed. The 1900-03 Resurvey set at this point another Mason and Dixon crownstone which was imbedded in concrete. In 1950 this monument had been replaced with a marble monument identical with those set west of Sideling Hill by the 1900-03 Resurvey. A Coast and Geodetic Survey disc was installed in the present marker in 1939. An original Mason and Dixon crownstone which has particles of concrete attached to the base is on display in the Pennsylvania Museum in Harrisburg. It is assumed that the Mason and Dixon marker which should stand at this point is the one which is now in the Pennsylvania Museum.
- f* The original Mason and Dixon crownstone which stood at this point was found stored in a cellar in Baltimore and a crownstone recovered near Clearspring was substituted for the original marker. The original crownstone was released to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in exchange for a facsimile in marble which is now No. 167.
- g* Marker on the boundary between Garrett and Allegany Counties; not a state boundary marker.
- h* Marble monument installed by the 1900-03 Resurvey; not found in 1950.
- i* Marble monument installed by the 1900-03 Resurvey. The site is now inundated by the Youghiogheny Reservoir and the stone was removed and is now lying on a farm in southern Pennsylvania.
- j* Sinclair Stone erected in 1885 by Pennsylvania and West Virginia when the western boundary of Maryland was still unsettled.
- k* Monument erected in 1910 by direction of the U. S. Supreme Court to settle the dispute with West Virginia on the western boundary of Maryland.



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

CONDITION OF THE MONUMENTS ON THE EAST-WEST BOUNDARY
BETWEEN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE
(THE TRANSPENINSULAR LINE)

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Original Order</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
0	0*	1.* Leans to south slightly, but firmly set. Top chipped somewhat. Shows considerable weathering. Set in 1751 and coats of arms differ in design from those used on the stones set by Mason and Dixon. Marked with Coast and Geodetic Survey disc.	1
5	5*	5.* Located five miles west of No. 0. Dark native stone like No. 0 with 1751 coats of arms. Monument leans to north and is insecure. In good condition, coats of arms distinct.	5
10	10*	10.* In fine condition except for weathering. Has been rotated and may be out of position. Marked with Coast and Geodetic Survey disc. Located 10 miles west from No. 0.	10
20	20*	20.* Located 20 miles west of No. 0. Leaning and insecure. Surface badly weathered and coats of arms barely visible.	20
25	25*	25.* Located 25 miles west from No. 0. Leans and insecure. Surface badly weathered and coats of arms barely visible. Moved during highway construction since 1950.	25
30	30*	30.* Located 30 miles west from No. 0. Found insecure and out of plumb. Part top broken off. Surface badly eroded, coats of arms indistinct. This monument was set in 1760 whereas Nos. 0, 5, 10, 20 and 25 were set in 1751.	30
35A	Middle Point 35*	35A.*Set in 1760, 32 inches north of the Middle Point. Upright and firmly set. Surface in fair condition with 1751 coats of arms.	35A
35B	Middle Point 35**	35B.*Set in 1768 at the Middle Point 32 inches south of the preceding stone. This is a double crownstone like that originally set at the northeast corner of Maryland in 1768. The monument is made of limestone and the coats of arms have the design used on all stone set by Mason and Dixon. Monument leans slightly to the south, cracked and has been repaired with an iron clamp by persons unknown. Triangulation disc has been placed in top and concrete has been poured around base by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Arms of Penns engraved on north and east sides, arms of Calverts on south and west sides.	35B

APPENDIX B

CONDITION OF THE MONUMENTS ON THE NORTH-SOUTH
BOUNDARY BETWEEN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

Crownstones are indicated with an asterisk thus: 5*

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
THE TANGENT LINE			
1	1	1. Excellent condition; firmly set. Marked with M and P.	1
2	2	2. Completely broken off at ground level. Surface good; base intact; marked M and P.	2
3	3	3. Fair condition, surface marked with M and P.	3
4	4	4. Firmly set; corners chipped; marked with M and P.	4
5	5*	5* Edges chipped, southwest corner with crack above ground. Marked with coats of arms.	5
6	6	6. Firmly set, edges badly broken, apparently by vandals. Marked with M and P.	6
7	7	7. Should be located in swampy area along Nanticoke. Not found.	—
8	8	8. Broken off at ground level and placed upright on base by observer. Badly chipped and numerous bullet scars. Marks with M and P.	8
9	9	9. Firmly set but slightly out of plumb. Southwest corner badly broken. Vandalism suspected. Triangulation disc on top. Marked with M and P.	9
10	10*	10* Reported to be two feet or more under center of hard surfaced road. Reported to be prone with top to south and Calvert arms to west.	—
11	11	11. Monument uprooted. Recovered and now in storage pending restoration of boundary.	11
12	12	12. Buried under highway between two witness posts.	12

13	13	13. Once down but has been reset and may not be in correct location.	13
14	14	14. Surface in good condition with slightly chipped edges. Marked with M and P.	14
15	15*	15* Insecure. Edges and corners chipped. Surface covered with lichens. Marked with coats of arms.	15
16	16	16. Out of plumb. Upper edges badly broken. Marked with M and P.	16
17	17	17. Badly broken particularly on east side. Leaning toward the south. West side has M, east side has P and M intermingled as though the stone cutter had made an attempt to correct the first initial.	17
18	18	18. Nearly prone, top chipped and one corner with bad crack. Marked with M and P; P with a deep scar.	18
19	19	19. Slightly out of plumb but firmly set. Cracked near ground on south side, and mended with iron clamp. M and P unusually distinct.	19
20	20*	20* Broken off at the surface of the ground and found prone. Placed upright by observer. Entire stone shows considerable erosion, apparently due to swamp water. Coats of arms damaged.	20
21	21	21. Loose but upright. Entire stone in excellent condition. Reported to have been moved and may not now be in correct position. Marked with M and P.	21
22	22	22. Out of plumb but firmly set. Edges broken off. Marked with M and P.	22
23	23	23. Broken off at ground level and found prone. Surfaces in good condition. Marked with M and P. Placed upright for photograph, then returned to prone position.	23
24	24	24. Out of plumb. Surrounded by water and could not be examined minutely. Marked with M and P.	24
25	25*	25* Upright and firmly set. Little damage to the surface; coats of arms in excellent condition.	25
26	26	26. Stands at fork of street. In poor condition with top broken off. Monument is set in concrete, perhaps by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Bench mark in top. M and P on west and east.	26
27	27	27. Out of plumb and insecure. In good condition but probably not in original location. Marked with M and P.	27

APPENDIX B—(continued)

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
28	28	28. Slightly out of plumb, surface in fine condition. Marked with M and P.	28
29	29	29. In good condition, marked with M and P.	29
30	30*	30.* This position should be occupied by a Mason and Dixon crownstone. Original monument has been replaced with a standard triangulation monument of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Reconnaissance party of U. S. Geological Survey reported that the original "boundary monument protruded above ground about 5 inches" and that "the boundary monument was replaced." Whereabouts of the original monument is now unknown.	30
31	31	31. Upright and firmly set. In good condition except for pits and chipped corners. Marked with M and P. Unofficial initials carved in one side.	31
32	32	32. Leaning slightly to the south. Surface in fine condition. Someone has chiseled an E on south side and a T on the top. Marked with M and P.	32
33	33	33. Firmly set; slightly out of plumb. Many bullet scars and some corners chipped. Marked with M and P.	33
34	34	34. Upright and firmly set in concrete; probably by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Surface in good condition; triangulation disc in top. Marked with M and P.	34
35	35*	35* Leaning and insecure. Surface and coats of arms in excellent condition.	35
36	36	36. Slightly out of plumb but firmly set. Fair condition but some damage by farm machinery. Marked with M and P.	36
37	37	37. Out of ground lying prone with P uppermost. Edges chipped and numerous pits in surface. Monument is now in custody of farmer and is about 150 yards off the Line. The farmer will release the monument to the proper officials.	37
38	38	38. Leans to the south about 15° and is insecure. Surface in fine condition. Marked with M and P.	38
39	39	39. Leans to the south about 8°. Deep pit in south side. Upper edges badly broken. Marked with M and P.	39

40	40*	40* Insecure and leans to the south about 8°. No bad breaks, but general surface badly eroded. Coats of arms faint.	40
41	41	41. Secure but leans to south about 55°. Surface generally good but has bad break along upper edge of north side. Crude W chiseled in top. Marked with M and P.	41
42	42	42. Not found. Thought to be on an island in Choptank River now inundated by water above the dam at Choptank Mills.	—
43	43	43. Upright and firmly set. Marked with M and P.	43
44	44	44. Upright and firmly set. Top edges damaged considerably. Marked with M and P.	44
45	45*	45* Taken up in 1903 and sent with an unused M-P milestone to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. Found "in storage" in Baltimore, repaired and returned to the line in 1954.	45
46	46	46. Separated from the base by a diagonal break. The base was not located and the top may, therefore, be removed some distance from the line. Top marked with M and P.	46
47	47	47. Upright and firmly set in concrete by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Triangulation disc in top. Deep scars in the surface. Marked with M and P.	47
48	48	48. Out of plumb and loose in ground. Several pits in north side but surface generally good. Marked with M and P.	48
49	49	49. Broken or eroded off with the top portion lying prone with P uppermost. Remaining base badly eroded. Top in excellent condition. Photographed in upright position, then returned to prone position. Marked with M and P.	49
50	50*	50* Broken off about 10 inches above surface of ground, probably by loggers. Placed back on base for photographs. Upper part of surface in excellent condition. Marked with coats of arms.	50
51	51	51. Firmly set and surface in excellent condition except for chips from upper corners. Marked with M and P.	51
52	52	52. Prone and nearly out of the ground. Marked with M and P which do not face west and east respectively. Deep crack in upper part of stone and large piece broken off north side of top.	52

APPENDIX B—(continued)

Present Order	Mason & Dixon Milestone No.	Present Condition	Photo No. 1950
53	53	53. Upright and firmly set. Corners slightly chipped; otherwise in excellent condition. Marked with M and P.	53
54	54	54. Leans to south about 12°. Several bullet marks and corners slightly chipped. Marked with M and P.	54
55	55*	55* Leans slightly to the southwest but firmly set. Some edges badly broken. Coats of arms in excellent condition.	55
56	56	56. Leaning about 10°, moderately broken on northeast corner of top. Surface generally good. Marked with M and P.	56
57	57	57. Leaning about 20° and insecure. No serious damage except for chipped edges. Marked with M and P.	57
58	58	58. Has aged appearance from general surface erosion. Is reported to have been moved and may not now be on boundary. Marked with M and P.	58
59	59	59. Several large pieces broken from surface. Extent of this damage suggests deliberate vandalism with a heavy maul. Marked with M and P, neither letter being complete.	59
60	60*	60* Deeply eroded at ground level, apparently by acid swamp water. Upper surface of the stone found prone and badly eroded. Coats of arms indistinguishable. Monument was moved a few feet to a new drier location.	60
61	61	61. Not found. Original position of the monument thought to be under railroad fill.	—
62	62	62. Leaning at 45° angle. Large pieces broken from upper surface. Most of P broken off, M intact.	62
63	63	63. Upper corners chipped. Marked with M and P.	63
64	64	64. Completely out of the ground and prone. Has been dragged into woods and is undoubtedly off the boundary. Surface in fine condition, marked with M and P.	64

65	65*	65* Upright and in good condition except for weathering. Marked with coats of arms	65
66	66	66. Upright and in good condition. Triangulation disc of U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in top. Marked with M and P. The stem of the P is broken perhaps in an attempt to convert P to D.	66
67	67	67. Leans to southwest but firmly set. Edges slightly chipped but in general good condition. Marked with M and P.	67
68	68	68. Firmly set and upright. One small piece broken from upper corner. Otherwise in excellent condition.	68
69	69	69. Firmly set but leans 30° from vertical. Small breaks in edges and some weathering. Surface generally in good condition. Marked with M and P.	69
70	70*	70* This monument had been removed from the boundary and placed in the foundation of a nearby tenant house. It was removed from the foundation of the house and held for some time by the Delaware Highway Department. In 1947 Delaware passed an act requiring that the stone be returned to the boundary. This was done in May 1950. In the spring of 1952 the Cecil County Historical Society attached a bronze plaque to the north face of the stone. Engineering data on the present location of the marker are deposited in the Maryland Land Office and in the Delaware Hall of Records.	70
71	71	71. Leaning 20° to the south, firmly set, edges moderately chipped. Marked with M and P.	71
72	72	72. Lying prone with top badly damaged, apparently by farm machinery.	72
73	73	73. Upright and firmly set. Corners and edges chipped. Marked with M and P.	73
74	74	74. Out of plumb. Edges chipped. Marked with M and P.	74
75	75*	75* Monument found out of ground and lying prone. Observer returned later and reset stone. Surface generally good. Marked with coats of arms.	75
76	76	76. Leaning slightly and insecure. Surfaces in fine condition except for chipping. Marked with M and P.	76
77	77	77. Lying prone but surface in good condition.	77
78	78	78. Upright and firmly set. Edges and corners chipped off. Marked with M and P.	78

APPENDIX B—(continued)

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
79	79	79. This monument was reported to have been taken from its original site and dragged into the woods some years ago. Present Route 40 runs near the original site of the monument. The stone was recovered from the woods and placed beside Route 40 so that the monument could be returned to its original position. The monument was beside the road when Route 40 was dedicated, but the next day it was gone. Its whereabouts is now unknown.	—
80	80*	80* Upright and firmly set. Edges and corners slightly chipped but the monument is generally in excellent condition. Marked with coats of arms.	80
81	81	81. Badly broken. Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the top split off from the remainder. The piece broken off was found lying on the ground. Monument wired together by observer. Marked with M and P.	81
82	82*	Tangent Stone 1.* Crownstone of native rock resembling those placed on the trans-peninsular line. Badly weathered and coats of arms nearly obliterated.	82
83	82	Tangent Stone 2. Gray granite stone set by Graham in 1849. Sits immediately north and in contact with Tangent Stone 1. Upright, firm and well preserved. Marked with the word TANGENT and with the date 1849.	83
THE ARC			
84	Arc Stone 1	Arc Stone 1. Unmarked stone placed on the Arc in 1765. Top badly broken some years ago, probably during highway construction. Stone was reset and is now rotated 90° from original direction.	84
85	Arc Stone 2	Arc Stone 2. Unmarked stone set in 1765 now broken off at ground level. Base thought to be intact and near the top.	85
86	—	Arc Stone 3. Placed at the center (meridian) of the Arc by Graham in 1849. Marked with M on west and D and 1849 on east.	86
87	83	Arc Stone 4. Placed on the Arc in 1766 at the meridian distance of 1 mile from the Tangent Stone. Stone in excellent condition. Marked with M and P.	87

88	Arc Stone 4	Arc Stone 5. Unmarked stone placed on the arc in 1765. Leaning slightly but firmly set.	88
THE NORTH LINE			
89	Intersection Stone	Intersection Stone 1. Unmarked stone placed at this point in 1765 by Mason and Dixon. Stone found by Graham in 1849. Graham buried this monument and substituted a new monument to be described next. A rough, rectangular, stone prism (photo 89) now lying nearby on the surface of the ground may be the Mason and Dixon marker buried by Graham in 1849.	89
90	—	Intersection Stone 2. Triangular prism of granite set by Graham in 1849 in place of unmarked monument described immediately above. All edges chipped but monument firm and upright.	90
91	84	84. Firmly set but leans to south 15°. Upper edges and corners chipped badly. Marked with M and P.	91
92	85	85. Leans to east 45° and insecure. Surface good but has been whitewashed by farmer. This stone is marked with M and P though a crownstone should have been placed at this point.	92
93	86	86. Upright and firmly set. Some bullet scars and chipped edges. General condition excellent. Marked with M and P.	93
94	87	87. The original double crownstone placed at this point by Mason and Dixon was lost prior to 1849. The present stone marking the northeast corner of Maryland was set by Graham in 1849. This stone is a rectangular granite post. Edges are chipped somewhat but the stone is upright and firmly set. Marked with M on south and west sides and P on east and north sides.	94

APPENDIX C

CONDITION OF THE MONUMENTS ON THE
MARYLAND-PENNSYLVANIA BOUNDARY

Crownstones are indicated with an asterisk thus: 5*

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Notes on Restoration by the 1900-03 Resurvey</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
0	0	1. Original monument lost. Replaced by granite monument in 1849 by Lieut. Col. J. D. Graham. Granite monument in place.	1. Upright; in good condition; lettering clear. Partly buried by erosion from nearby slopes.	0
1	1	2. Original monument in place.	2. Original monument still in position. Chipped on one side.	1
2	2	3. Original monument in place.	3. Original monument upright but badly chipped.	2
3	3	4. Original monument in place.	4. Original monument in good condition except that "P" is becoming indistinct.	3
4	4	5. Original monument in place.	5. Original monument in place but badly eroded.	4
5	5*	6.* Crownstone mended with iron clamps.	6.* Original mended crownstone still standing, but almost covered with earth. Stands in cultivated field and is chipped, probably by farm machinery. Farmer wishes the stone removed to a nearby point on the Line.	5
6	6	7. Original monument in place.	7. Original monument in place but partially buried. Badly chipped on east side and on northeastern corner.	6
7	7	8. Original monument in place.	8. Original monument in fair condition and foundation firm. Lettering good.	7

8	8	9. Upper part of original monument split. Repaired by iron bands and cement.	9. Monument almost completely buried and badly chipped.	8
9	9	10. This monument had been moved. Its position was redetermined and original monument was reset.	10. Top broken off and lost. Base completely buried in cultivated field.	9
10	10*	11.* Original crownstone in place.	11.* Original crownstone in place, badly chipped on north side; piece broken from stone lies on ground. Owner of property reports that a "woman in Oxford, Pa., took a piece of bronze from the Stone and won't return it." The "bronze" was probably a triangulation mark of U. S. Geological Survey.	10
11	11	12. Original monument in place.	12. Original monument in fair condition but the four corners are slightly chipped.	11
12	12	13. Original monument in place.	13. Original monument in good condition. Stands in a fence line; wire wrapped around the stone serves to protect it.	12
13	13	14. This monument found broken below surface of ground and position lost. The position was redetermined and buried fragment found. Monument returned to original position.	14. Original monument in good condition, except for chip near base on eastern side. Monument stands in a secluded place.	13
14	14	15. Original monument nearly buried in a swamp and out of plumb, before resetting.	15. Original monument in position and plumb. Maryland side damaged so that it is impossible to read lettering. Large chip broken from southwest corner of top.	14
15	15*	16.* Original crownstone in place.	16.* Original crownstone in good condition; coats of arms clear and foundation firm.	15
16	16	17. Original monument in place.	17. Original monument in solid foundation. Corners slightly chipped. "M" clear but "P" slightly damaged.	16
17	17	18. Original monument in place.	18. Original monument in place in firm foundation. Lettering clear; condition good except for chips from southwest and northwest corners.	17

APPENDIX C—(continued)

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Notes on Restoration by the 1900-03 Resurvey</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
18	18	19. Original monument in place and in fine condition.	19. Original monument in fair condition; stands on Horseshoe Boy Scout Reservation. Enclosed in iron cage.	18
19	19	20. Original monument in position.	20. Original monument in place in solid foundation, badly damaged. Half of "M" broken away. Monument stands in cultivated field, exposed to damage by farm machinery.	19
20	20*	21.* Original crownstone in position.	21.* Original crownstone in place in good condition. Coats of arms clear. All corners slightly chipped; south side of top chipped slightly.	20
21	21	22. Original monument mended with iron clamps.	22. Original monument as mended stands in proper position.	21
22	22	23. Original monument was washed out and lost in formation of a gully. Monument replaced with new granite monument a little to east of original.	23. Granite monument set in 1902 in perfect condition.	22
23	23	24. Original monument in place.	24. Original monument slightly chipped on all corners; part of "M" broken away.	23
24	—	25. New granite monuments set on west bank of Susquehanna River.	25. Granite monument set in 1902 now covered with water in the Conowingo Lake.	— ^a
25	24	26. Original milestone in place.	26. Original monument in solid foundation. North side badly chipped; northwest corner chipped.	24
26	25*	27.* Original crownstone in place.	27.* Original crownstone in generally poor condition; all four corners slightly chipped.	25

27	26	28. Original milestone in place.	28. Original monument in good condition in solid foundation. Lettering clear; slightly chipped.	26
28	27	29. Original milestone in place.	29. Original milestone in excellent condition except for large chip taken from top west side.	27
29	28	30. Original monument in place.	30. Original monument in secluded spot in excellent condition.	28
30	29	31. Original monument had been badly damaged and original position lost. Position redetermined and monument repaired and reset.	31. Original monument out of plumb, and badly damaged. All four sides chipped; west side badly damaged. Foundation destroyed on west side.	29
31	30*	32.* Original crownstone in place, in fence line.	32.* Original crownstone in place in excellent condition except for chip removed from northwest corner. Part of Pa. coat of arms broken.	30
32	31	33. Original monument in place.	33. Original monument badly damaged on north side by farm machinery; part of letter "P" missing. North side partially covered by dirt; south side in good condition.	31
33	32	34. Original monument in place; entire south side of upper part broken off and lost.	34. Original monument in poor condition. Entire southern side missing; letter "P" clearly legible.	32
34	33	35. Original monument in place.	35. Original monument in good condition; chip missing from western side.	33
35	34	36. Original monument in place.	36. Original monument in good condition; chipped on west side. Foundation partially exposed on south side.	34
36	35*	37.* Crownstone in place.	37.* Original crownstone in generally poor condition; all four corners chipped. Northern side in worst condition.	35

APPENDIX C—(continued)

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Notes on Restoration by the 1900-03 Resurvey</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
37	36	38. Original monument in place.	38. Original monument in good condition; firm foundation; clear lettering on south side. Buried by dirt on northern side.	36
38	37	39. Original monument in place.	39. Original monument chipped on south-eastern corner; "M", partially missing; lettering generally not clear. Foundation solid.	37
39	38	40. Original monument in place.	40. Original monument badly chipped; top eroded.	38
40	39	41. Original monument in place.	41. Original monument chipped slightly on all corners; firm foundation; lettering clear.	39
—	40*	42. Original crownstone broken off and removed, only base remaining in place. Due to adverse attitude of landowner, base was left in place but new monument set in new location (See No. 43 next succeeding)	42. (See notes of Resurvey of 1900-1903)	—
41	—	43.* Crownstone brought from Washington County, Md. placed slightly west of preceding monument.	43.* Top removed on Halloween 1956. Now lost.	40
42	41	44. Original monument in place.	44. Original monument in good condition.	41
43	42	45. Original monument in place.	45. Original monument on firm foundation; in generally good condition. Chipped on eastern side.	42
44	43	46. Original monument lost and position undetermined. Monument brought from Washington County placed on boundary in new location.	46. Monument partially buried. In generally poor condition due to exposure to farm machinery; chipped on all four corners.	43

45	44	47. Original monument in place.	47. Original monument in excellent condition being in a secluded spot; solid foundation.	44
46	45*	48.* Original crownstone found lying on steep hillside. Placed in new, better location nearby.	48.* Original crownstone chipped on all sides: coats of arms very legible; firm foundation.	45
47	46	49. Original monument in place.	49. Original monument in good condition; solid foundation.	46
48	47	50. Original monument in place.	50. Original monument, being exposed to machinery, is chipped on south side. Firm foundation.	47
49	48	51. Original monument in place.	51. Original monument in good condition; foundation eroded on southern side.	48
50	49	52. Original stone in place.	52. Original monument was covered by 4 inches of soil. In good condition except where chipped on south side and letter "M" partially missing.	49
51	50*	53.* Marble crownstone supplied by Md. Historical Soc. in exchange for original crownstone which had been washed out of ground. Since original site was poor, new stone was relocated nearby.	53.* Marble replacement crownstone in perfect condition.	50
52	51	54. Original monument in place.	54. Original monument in good condition; only slightly chipped.	51
53	52	55. Original monument in place.	55. Original monument in good condition.	52
54	53	56. Original monument in place.	56. Original monument in protected spot and in excellent condition.	53
55	54	57. Original monument in place.	57. Original monument in good condition; firm foundation; lettering clear.	54
56	55*	58.* Original crownstone in place.	58.* Original crownstone chipped on eastern and western sides, corners slightly rounded. Coats of arms in good condition.	55

APPENDIX C—(continued)

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Notes on Restoration by the 1900-03 Resurvey</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
57	56	59. Original monument found, at time of survey, in basement of mill. Replaced on boundary just west of mill.	59. Buried under highway fill near Lineboro.	— ^a
58	57	60. Original monument in place.	60. Original monument in good condition; firm foundation; clear lettering.	57
59	58	61. Original monument in place.	61. Original monument in solid foundation; fair condition. Northwest and northeast corners chipped, hole in center of letter 'P' that indicates being shot. Lettering good.	53
60	59	62. Original monument found out of ground and location was redetermined.	62. Original monument in solid foundation; good condition; lettering good. Partially buried by soil.	59
61	60*	63.* Original crownstone in place.	63.* Original crownstone in good condition; coats of arms plainly visible. Enclosed in iron cage erected by Pa. D.A.R. in 1923 after being broken off.	60
62	61	64. Original monument in place.	64. Original monument in solid foundation; partially buried on north side. Lettering fair; chipped on southwest corner.	61
63	62	65. Original monument in place.	65. Original monument in excellent condition; solid foundation; lettering plain.	62
64	63	66. Original monument in place.	66. Original monument chipped on all corners.	63
65	64	67. Original monument in position.	67. Original monument in solid foundation; partly buried by dirt; badly chipped on all corners and south side. Letter 'M' broken.	64

66	65*	68.* Original crownstone in place.	68.* Original crownstone upright on solid foundation; badly chipped on north side and southeast corner. Pa. coat of arms indistinct.	65
67	66	69. Original monument in place.	69. Original monument in generally good condition; foundation broken but solid; lettering plain.	66
—	67	70. Original monument lost. Replaced by next succeeding.	70. Original monument not sought.	—
68	—	70. Unused Mason and Dixon milestone placed in a new location as a substitute for the preceding stone.	70. The 1902 marker badly damaged and unrecognizable as a marker. No letters; nearly buried by dirt.	67
69	68	71. Original monument in place.	71. Original monument in generally good condition; foundation badly eroded on north side.	68
70	69	72. Original monument in place in good condition.	72. Original monument in good condition; solid foundation. Lettering indistinct.	69
71	70*	73.* Original crownstone found out of ground and location lost. Relocated slightly west.	73.* Original crownstone badly chipped, broken off above coats of arms. Both coats of arms badly weathered.	70
72	71	74. Original monument found broken.	74. Original monument in good condition, firmly set; corners slightly chipped.	71
73	72	75. Original monument found in place in good condition.	75. Original monument in good condition; solid foundation. North side partially buried.	72
74	73	76. Original monument in place.	76. Original monument in good condition but chipped on northwest corner. In solid foundation.	73
75	74	77. Original monument in place.	77. Original monument in solid foundation; in good condition except for chips in corner on north side. Lettering indistinct.	74

APPENDIX C—(continued)

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Notes on Restoration by the 1900-03 Resurvey</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
76	75*	78.* Original monument in bad condition and replaced by crownstone brought from Washington County.	78. According to records of the 1900-03 Resurvey the crownstone originally set at this point was replaced by another crownstone found near Clearspring. Present monument not a crownstone, but a marble stone identical with new monuments set in 1902. Present stone is not set in concrete. See footnote e, table 3.	75
77	76	79. Original monument in place.	79. Original monument in fair condition; solid foundation. Partly buried by soil.	76
78	77	80. Original monument in place.	80. Original monument in good condition; solid foundation.	77
79	78	81. Original monument found on ground and original position lost. Location redetermined and stone reset.	81. Original monument in good condition; solid foundation. <i>Lettering clear.</i>	78
80	79	82. Original monument badly damaged and location lost. Position relocated and new stone set, from Washington County.	82. Replacement monument in fair condition; solid foundation. <i>Lettering badly weathered.</i>	79
81	80*	83.* Original crownstone found out of ground but original location plainly visible. Stone reset.	83.* Original crownstone badly chipped on top; coats of arms indistinct.	80
82	81	84. Original monument found on ground. Mended and location redetermined.	84. Original monument in solid foundation; repaired by iron ring around it.	81
83	82	85. Original stone found out of ground.	85. Original monument partially buried and chipped on corners.	82
84	83	86. Original monument in place.	86. Original monument upright in solid foundation chipped on all corners. Letter "P" in bad condition.	83

85	84	87. Original monument in place; badly damaged by vandals.	87. Original monument upright in solid foundation; badly damaged. Lettering indistinct.	84
86	85*	88.* Original crownstone in place in good condition.	88.* Original crownstone well preserved; in solid foundation. Coats of arms clearly visible.	85
87	86	89. Original monument in place.	89. Original monument well preserved; in solid foundation. Lettering clear; slightly chipped on top.	86
88	87	90. Original monument in place, had been broken. Was repaired by dressing to same pattern as original and reset.	90. Original monument upright in solid foundation. Letter "M" slightly damaged and top badly chipped.	87
89	88	91. Original monument in place.	91. Original monument in solid foundation; in poor condition. All four sides chipped; letter "P" plain but "M" almost completely removed.	88
90	89	92. Original monument lost. Position re-determined and new monument brought from Washington County and reset.	92. Replacement monument in good condition; in solid foundation. Lettering clear; no chips.	89
91	90*	93.* Original crownstone covered by wire for protection. Reset and wire repaired.	93.* Original crownstone preserved by local garden club. In good condition except for chip in Maryland coat of arms.	90
92	91	94. Original monument in place in poor condition from vandals. Now protected by wire cage.	94. Original monument badly damaged, caged poorly. Entire eastern side chipped off. Lettering clear.	91
93	92	95. Original monument in place.	95. Original monument in solid foundation in fair condition. Chipped on southwest corner, letter "M" distinct, letter "P" slightly broken.	92
94	93	96. Original monument in place.	96. Original monument in solid foundation; good condition. Chipped on all sides at top; chipped on southwest corner.	93

APPENDIX C—(continued)

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Notes on Restoration by the 1900-03 Resurvey</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
95	94	97. Original monument in place.	97. Original monument in solid foundation; chipped on all corners and top, worst being northwest and southeast corners. Lettering badly damaged, especially "M"	94
96	95*	98.* Original crownstone in place.	98.* Original crownstone in good condition; chipped on corners. Coats of arms in good condition but weathered.	95
97	96	99. Original monument in place.	99. Original monument in good foundation; badly chipped on south side and all corners.	96
98	97	100. Original monument in place.	100. Original monument in solid foundation; badly chipped on east side. Lettering indistinct, especially "M".	97
99	98	101. Original monument in place.	101. Original monument in solid foundation; chipped on southeast and southwest corners. Letters indistinct.	98
100	99	102. Original monument disappeared. Position redetermined and new monument set.	102. Replacement monument upright in solid foundation. Chipped on southwest and northwest corners and top. Lettering plain.	99
101	100*	103.* Original crownstone disappeared. Reported original position was incorrect and new stone was set.	103.* Replacement monument in excellent condition. Maryland coat of arms slightly weathered but Pa. coat of arms perfect.	100
102	101	104. Original monument in place.	104. Original monument in excellent condition; in solid foundation; lettering perfect. Slightly chipped on west side.	101

103	102	105. Original monument was broken off. Base found by resurvey, stone repaired and reset.	105. Original monument slightly chipped on all sides, badly on northeast corner. Foundation solid; lettering clear. Exposed to farm machinery.	102
104	103	106. Original monument found on ground and for better future preservation was relocated nearby.	106. Original monument in fair condition; chipped on southeast and southwest corners. Lettering slightly weathered.	103
105	104	107. Original monument in place.	107. Original monument in good condition, weathered and slight damage to letter "p". Foundation solid but eroded on north side.	104
106	---	108. Monument formerly used as a horse block at nearby farmhouse now at station "Mason and Dixon" of Cumberland Valley R.R. Its position was corrected and then set in masonry by railroad.	108. Monument in solid foundation; general good condition. Letter "M" weathered, "p" clearly legible.	—b
107	105*	109.* Original crownstone in place.	109.* Original crownstone in excellent condition; slightly chipped on corners; coats of arms clear.	105
108	106	110. Original monument in place.	110. Original monument in solid foundation; in generally good condition; chipped on southeast and southwest corners. Letters plain.	106
109	107	111. Original monument in place.	111. Original monument badly chipped on all corners. Lettering damaged.	107
110	108	112. Original monument in place.	112. Original monument in solid foundation; in good condition. Foundation eroded on eastern and northern sides. Lettering fair.	108
111	109	113. Original monument in place.	113. Original monument in solid foundation; badly chipped on all corners; lettering damaged and weathered badly.	109

APPENDIX C—(continued)

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Notes on Restoration by the 1900-03 Resurvey</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
112	110*	114.* Original crownstone in place.	114.* Original crownstone chipped on all corners. Coats of arms in fair condition but weathered.	110
113	111	115. Original monument out of line. Reset nearby.	115. Original monument in good condition; lettering fair but weathered.	111
114	112	116. Original monument in place.	116. Original monument in solid foundation; in good condition; chipped on all corners; northeast corner especially. Lettering good.	112
115	113	117. Original monument in place.	117. Original monument in solid foundation; in excellent condition. Lettering clear.	113
116	114	118. Original monument in place.	118. Original monument in solid foundation; badly chipped on corners and southeast side. Numbers 1767 chiseled in recently on western side by unknown party. Lettering good.	114
117	115*	119.* Original crownstone removed by former landowner to Baltimore. Later found and given to Historical Society of Pa. in exchange for marble replica. Another crownstone from near Clearspring set on site pointed out by laborer who assisted in removal of original.	119.* Replacement crownstone deeply sunken in foundation; coats of arms in good condition. Monument chipped on south and northwest corners and top of north and south sides. Cracked from center of south side to east edge of north side.	115
118	116	120. Original monument in place.	120. Original monument upright and firmly set; corners slightly chipped.	116
119	117	121. Original milestone in place.	121. Original monument in very good condition; chipped on southeast and southwest corners. Solid foundation; lettering perfect.	117

120	118	122. Original milestone in place.	122. Original monument chipped all over, rather low in ground. Lettering fair.	118
121	119	123. Original monument in place.	123. Original monument firmly set; badly chipped on southeast corner. Lettering fair.	119
122	120*	124.* Original crownstone had been broken off above ground. It was repaired and reset.	124.* Original crownstone firmly set. Coats of arms badly weathered. Monument exposed to farm machinery and corners chipped. Monument badly damaged.	120
123	121	125. Original milestone in place.	125. Original monument firmly set; badly damaged; chipped on all corners, especially northwest at top. Letter "P" partly broken.	121
124	122	126. Original monument in place.	126. Original monument in solid foundation; partially buried and badly chipped on all corners. Lettering plain.	122
125	123	127. Original monument in place.	127. Original monument badly damaged on eastern side, southwest and northwest corners. Lettering good except for slight damage to "M".	123
126	124	128. Original monument in place; badly mutilated, letter "M" partly broken.	128. Original monument badly damaged on southwest and northwest corner; all corners and top chipped. Letter "M" broken. Lettering clear; foundation solid.	124
127	125*	129.* Original crownstone in place in good condition.	129.* Original crownstone in solid foundation; excellent condition except for chip from top. Coats of arms clear.	125
128	126	130. Original milestone in place.	130. Original monument in solid foundation; good condition; slightly chipped on corners. Lettering fine.	126
129	127	131. Original milestone lost. New monument supplied and located where original was believed to have been.	131. Replacement monument in solid foundation; good condition; chipped on southeast corner and all edges. Letter "P" badly damaged, "M" in fair condition. Visible from road.	127

APPENDIX C—(continued)

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Notes on Restoration by the 1900-03 Resurvey</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
130	128	132. Original milestone in place; badly mutilated.	132. Original monument in solid foundation; badly chipped; letter "P" broken off, letter "M" hardly distinguishable.	128
131	129	133. Original milestone in place.	133. Original monument in solid foundation; fair condition. Letter "P" damaged somewhat, letter "M" not clear.	129
132	130*	134.* Original crownstone broken up and new one supplied from Clearspring.	134.* Replacement monument different from others in shape of top; in good condition. Chipped on top of south side. Coat of arms not clear on south side, slightly damaged on top; Pa. coat of arms in fair condition.	130
133	131	135. Original milestone in place.	135. Original milestone in solid foundation; in fair condition. Slightly chipped on corners. Lettering good, slight damage to "M".	131
134	132	136. Original milestone most western of those placed by Mason and Dixon.	136. Original milestone in solid foundation; in good condition. Badly chipped on eastern side. Letter "P" clear, "M" somewhat weathered.	132
135	—	137.* Original Mason and Dixon crownstone from Clearspring marks mound of stones.	137.* Crownstone in solid foundation, not chipped except on Maryland coat of arms. Both coats of arms badly weathered.	133
136	—	138. Original Mason and Dixon monument first set in 1902.	138. Original monument in solid foundation; in good condition. Lettering good.	134
137	—	139. Original Mason and Dixon monument first set in 1902.	139. Original monument slightly chipped, lettering not perfect but legible. Foundation partly eroded.	135

138	—	140. Part of original Mason and Dixon monument first set in 1902.	140. Original monument in solid foundation; badly damaged—top and north side badly chipped. Letter "P" nearly gone, letter "M" partially visible.	136
139	—	141. Mason and Dixon marker first set in 1902.	141. Stone monument in solid foundation; fair condition; chipped on southeast corner. Lettering fair. Monument partly buried.	137
140	—	142. Mason and Dixon marker first set in 1902.	142. Stone monument in solid foundation; not chipped. Letter "M" slightly weathered, letter "P" in good condition.	138
141	—	143. Mason and Dixon marker first set in 1902.	143. Stone monument out of plumb; slightly chipped. Lettering good. Foundation not solid.	139
142	—	144.* Original Mason and Dixon crownstone marks mound of earth.	144.* Original crownstone badly chipped on top at western corners; both coats of arms badly weathered. Foundation not solid and monument stands well out of ground.	140
143	—	145. Mason and Dixon marker first set in 1902.	145. Monument badly chipped on eastern side, but in generally fair condition. Letter "M" clear; letter "P" indistinct.	141
144	—	146. Mason and Dixon marker first set in 1902.	146. Stone monument in solid foundation; in good condition. Lettering clear. Monument has iron ring around top.	142
145	—	147. Mason and Dixon marker first set in 1902.	147. Stone monument in solid foundation; in good condition but chipped on all sides at top. Lettering good.	143
146	—	148. Mason and Dixon marker first set in 1902.	148. Stone monument in solid foundation; in good condition except for hole in center of letter "M". Letter "P" not clear.	144
147	—	149. Stone monument first set in 1902.	149. Stone monument in excellent condition.	145
148	—	150. Stone monument first set in 1902.	150. Stone monument in good condition.	146

APPENDIX C—(continued)

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Notes on Restoration by the 1900-03 Resurvey</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
149	—	151. Stone monument first set in 1902.	151. Stone monument in perfect condition; in solid foundation. Lettering clear.	147
150	—	152.* Original Mason and Dixon crownstone marks mound set by them. Westernmost of old monuments on boundary.	152.* Original crownstone in solid foundation; not badly chipped but weathered. Coats of arms hard to distinguish.	148
151	—	153. Stone monument first set in 1902.	153. Stone monument in solid foundation; chipped on southeastern and southwestern corners. Lettering clear. Monument partly buried.	149
152	—	154. Stone monument first set in 1902.	154. Stone monument in good condition; slightly out of plumb; leaning to north. Lettering excellent.	150
153	—	155. Stone monument first set in 1902 in mound of stones set by Mason and Dixon.	155. Stone monument in good condition; firmly planted on mound.	151
154	—	156. Stone monument first set in 1902.	156. Stone monument in solid foundation; in good condition. Lettering clear.	152
155	—	157. Stone monument first set in 1902.	157. Stone monument in good condition; in solid foundation. Lettering clear.	153
156	—	158. Stone monument first set in 1902 in mound which was rebuilt.	158. Stone monument in solid foundation in good condition, slightly chipped on north-west corner. Lettering clear.	154
157	—	159. Stone monument first set in 1902.	159. Stone monument in perfect condition in solid foundation. Small chip in north-eastern corner.	155
158	—	160. Stone monument first set in 1902 in mound of earth.	160. Stone monument in good condition, lettering good; not chipped. Earth eroded away on north side.	156

159	161.	Stone monument first set in 1902.	161. Stone monument buried deeper than others in solid foundation. Lettering clear; not chipped.	158
160	162.	Stone monument first set in 1902 in mound of stones.	162. Stone monument in excellent condition in solid foundation. Lettering perfect.	159
161	163.	Stone monument first set in 1902.	163. Stone monument in good condition in firm foundation. Lettering clear, stone chipped slightly on edges.	160
162	164.	Stone monument first set in 1902.	164. Stone monument in good condition; chipped slightly on southeast corner. Lettering clear.	161
163	165.	Stone monument first set in 1902 in mound of stones.	165. Stone monument in good condition but partly buried by soil washed from slope above. Lettering clear; not chipped.	162
164	166.	Stone monument placed in 1902.	166. Stone monument in good condition; firm foundation. Lettering clear.	163
165	167.	Stone monument first set in 1902 in mound of stones of Mason and Dixon.	167. Stone monument in solid foundation; chipped on southwestern corner.	164
166	168.	Stone monument first set in 1902.	168. Stone monument in good condition; not chipped. Lettering clear.	165
167	169.*	Marble crownstone supplied by Pa. Historical Society in exchange for old Mason and Dixon monument No. 115.	169.* Crownstone chipped on southeast corner at top, not firm. Coats of arms clear on both sides.	166
168	170.	Stone monument first set in 1902.	170. Stone monument in good condition in firm foundation. Lettering clear, unchipped.	167
169	171.	Stone monument first set in 1902 in mound of stones of Mason and Dixon.	171. Stone monument in good condition in firm foundation. Lettering clear, not chipped.	168
170	172.	Stone monument placed in mound of earth in 1902.	172. Stone monument in good condition; firm foundation. Lettering good; not chipped.	169

APPENDIX C—(continued)

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Notes on Restoration by the 1900-03 Resurvey</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
171	—	173. Stone monument placed in 1902.	173. Stone monument in firm foundation. Chipped on southeastern and northwestern corners, slightly on other two corners. Lettering clear.	169
172	—	174. Stone monument placed in 1902.	174. Stone monument in good condition in solid foundation. Lettering clear. Stone partly buried, chipped on top southwestern corner.	170
173	—	175. Stone monument first set in 1902.	175. Stone monument in good condition in solid foundation, covered with poison ivy, not chipped. Lettering clear.	171
174	—	176. Stone monument first set in 1902.	176. Stone monument in good condition; firmly set; not chipped. Lettering clear.	172
175	—	177. Stone monument first set in 1902.	177. Stone monument in good condition; solidly set; not chipped. Lettering clear.	173
—	—	178. Small stone post with drill hole in top marking boundary between Allegany and Garrett Counties, Maryland.	178. Stone county marker in place.	—b
176	—	179. Stone monument in mound of earth set in 1902 marked 169th mile of Mason and Dixon measurements from "Post marked West", or end of 166th mile from Initial Monument.	179. Stone monument in good condition; slightly chipped on south corner. Lettering good, firm in ground.	174
177	—	180. Stone monument first set in 1902.	180. Stone monument chipped on all corners, worst on northeast. Letter "p," partly broken. Firm in ground.	175

178	—	181. Stone monument first set in 1902 in mound marking 167 miles from Initial Monument set in northeastern corner of State by Mason and Dixon.	181. Stone monument in good condition, lettering clear, firmly fixed in ground.	176
179	—	182. Stone monument first set in old mound in 1902.	182. Stone monument firmly set, badly chipped on corners. Lettering good.	177
180	—	183. Stone monument first set in old mound in 1902.	183. Stone monument in good condition, firmly set, not chipped. Lettering good. "1902" placed under a chiseled out place on stone.	178
181	—	184. Stone monument first set in old mound of stone in 1902.	184. Monument in good condition, firmly set, not chipped. Lettering good.	179
182	—	185. Stone monument first set in 1902.	185. Monument in good condition, firmly set, not chipped. Lettering good.	180
183	—	186. Stone monument first set in 1902 in mound of earth.	186. Monument in good condition, firmly set, not chipped. Lettering clear.	181
184	—	187. Stone monument first set in 1902 in mound of earth marking Mason and Dixon's 175th mile.	187. Monument in good condition but out of plumb, leaning to south.	182
185	—	188. Stone monument first set in 1902 in mound of stones marking Mason and Dixon's 176th mile.	188. Monument slightly out of plumb by fallen tree lodged on top of it; otherwise in perfect condition.	183
186	—	189. Stone monument first set in 1902 in mound of earth marking 176 miles, 46 chains from "Post mark'd West".	189. Monument in good condition, firmly set, not chipped. Lettering good.	184
187	—	190. Stone monument first set in 1902 in mound marking Mason and Dixon's 177th mile.	190. Monument not chipped, lettering good.	185
188	—	191. Stone monument first set in 1902.	191. Monument firmly set, chipped on southeast corner. Lettering good.	186

APPENDIX C—(continued)

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Notes on Restoration by the 1900-03 Resurvey</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
189	—	192. Stone monument first set in 1902 in large mound of earth.	192. Monument in good condition, firmly set, slightly chipped on all corners. Lettering good.	187
190	—	193. Stone monument first set in 1902 in small mound marking end of Mason and Dixon's 179th mile, 176 miles from Initial Monument.	193. Monument in good condition; firmly set. Lettering good.	188
191	—	194. Stone monument first set in 1902.	194. Monument firmly set, chipped on corners and letter "P" damaged.	189
192	—	195. Stone monument first set in mound of stone in 1902, marking original Mile No. 180.	195. Monument slightly chipped on top of southeast corner, firmly set. Lettering good.	190
193	—	196. Stone monument first set in mound of earth in 1902, marking original Mile No. 181, 178 miles from Initial Monument.	196. Monument in good condition, firmly set, not chipped. Lettering good.	191
194	—	197. Stone monument first set in 1902. Mason and Dixon described a mound in this vicinity but none was found.	197. Monument firmly set, chipped slightly on southeast corner. Lettering good.	192
195	—	198. Stone monument set in earth mound in 1902 marking end of Mason and Dixon's 183rd mile, 180 miles from Initial Monument.	198. Monument in good condition, not chipped, in firm foundation. Lettering clear.	193
196	—	199. Stone monument in earth mound first set in 1902.	199. Monument in good condition, firmly set, not chipped. Lettering good.	194
197	—	200. Stone monument first set in 1902 in mound of stones.	200. Monument in good condition, firmly set, not chipped. Lettering clear.	195

198	—	201. Stone monument first set in 1902.	201. Monument not firmly set; out of plumb. Lettering fair. Chipped on southeast and southwest corners. Entire western side uncovered by ditch by road.	196
199	—	202. Stone monument first set in 1902.	202. Monument in good condition, firmly set. Lettering clear.	197
200	—	203. Stone monument first set in 1902.	203. Monument not located.	— ^a
201	—	204. Stone monument first set in 1902 in well-preserved mound of earth.	204. Monument firmly set, all corners slightly chipped. Letter "M" broken at top.	199
202	—	205. Stone monument first set in 1902.	205. Monument in good condition; firmly set but leaning to north. Lettering good.	200
203	—	206. Stone monument first set in 1902.	206. Monument in good condition; firmly set, not chipped. Lettering good.	201
204	—	207. Stone monument first set in 1902.	207. Monument badly damaged, broken off and can be easily moved. Big chips removed from north and south corners. Lettering good.	202
—	—	208. Small mound of stones only placed here.	208. Stone mound—no monument.	— ^c
205	—	209. Stone monument placed in 1902 in mound of earth and stones.	209. Stone monument chipped on southeast corner, firmly set. Lettering good.	203
206	—	210. Stone monument placed in 1902 in mound of earth and stones marking 191st mile of Mason and Dixon, 188 miles from Initial Monument.	210. Monument in good condition, chipped on northeast corner, firmly set. Lettering good.	204
207	—	211. Stone monument placed in 1902 near Mason and Dixon's original mile No. 192.	211. Monument badly chipped on southwest and northeast corners, firmly set. Lettering good.	205
208	—	212. Stone monument first set in 1902.	212. Monument chipped on three corners, out of plumb, leaning to east. Lettering clear.	206
209	—	213. Stone monument first set in 1902.	213. Monument in fair condition, not badly chipped, firmly set, lettering clear.	207

APPENDIX C—(continued)

<i>Present Order</i>	<i>Mason & Dixon Milestone No.</i>	<i>Notes on Restoration by the 1900-03 Resurvey</i>	<i>Present Condition</i>	<i>1950 Photo No.</i>
210	—	214. Stone monument first set in 1902.	214. Monument in fair condition, not badly chipped, firmly set, lettering clear.	208
211	—	215. Stone monument first set in 1902.	215. Monument buried by Youghiogheny Reservoir.	— ^a
212	—	216. Stone monument first set in 1902.	216. Monument chipped slightly on all corners, firmly set. Lettering clear.	210
—	—	217. Small mound of stones marking original Mason and Dixon's 196th mile, 193 miles from Initial Monument. No monument set in 1902.	217. Mound of stones—no monument.	— ^c
213	—	218. Stone monument set in 1902.	218. Monument in good condition, firmly set, no chips. Lettering clear.	211
—	—	219. Mound of stones believed to be Mason and Dixon's 197th mile.	219. Stone mound.	— ^c
214	—	220. Stone monument first set in 1902.	220. Monument in good condition, firmly set, not chipped. Lettering clear.	212
215	—	221. Stone monument first set in 1902.	221. Monument chipped on southeast corner, firmly set. Lettering good.	213
216	—	222. Sinclair Stone placed on the Line in 1885 by Commissioners for States of Pa. and W. Va. in center of Mason & Dixon mound. Cornerstone of Md., Pa., and W. Va.	222. Sinclair Stone badly damaged. No longer recognized as cornerstone.	214
217	—	—	223. Concrete monument placed in 1910 is authentic cornerstone between Md., Pa., and W. Va.	215

—^a Monument not found.—^b Photo not numbered.—^c Mound of stones; no monument set.

APPENDIX D

NEW INFORMATION ON BOUNDARY MARKERS

Since the publication of the First Edition of this report in 1951 Maryland and Delaware have maintained an interest in individual boundary markers on their common boundaries. Lost markers have been sought and repairs on individual markers have been made in anticipation of a general restoration of these boundaries. In the meantime the Board of Natural Resources has searched for additional information on the markers on Maryland-Pennsylvania boundaries. Changes in existing monuments, recovery of lost monuments and other new information which has come to light since 1950 are described briefly in the following paragraphs:

THE MARYLAND-PENNSYLVANIA BOUNDARY

Crownstone 40. On Halloween 1956, unknown persons removed and carried away the top of this crownstone. The base still remains in its correct position but the top has not been found.

Milestone 56. This marker has not been found subsequent to the 1950 boundary inspection. Local residents advised the Board of Natural Resources that the marker was buried some years ago under the fill of a highway which passes through Lineboro.

Crownstone 75. When the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary was restored in 1902, the crownstone at Mile 75 on the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary was in poor condition. Accordingly, this marker was replaced by one of the unused crownstones which had been abandoned by Mason and Dixon in the vicinity of Clearspring. This replacement was set in concrete as were all of the Mason and Dixon markers. In the 1950 boundary inspections it was found that the marker which had been placed at Mile 75 had been replaced by a marble monument identical with other marble monuments which had been installed by the 1900-03 resurvey. The Board had no official information which would account for this exchange, but shortly after the 1950 boundary inspection a Mason and Dixon crownstone was observed on display in the Pennsylvania State Museum at Harrisburg. Bits of Portland cement adhered to the base of this marker and it was assumed that this was the crownstone which had formerly stood at Mile 75.

Marker 211. The Board of Natural Resources was advised by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District, that the marker which formerly stood along the shores of the Youghiogheny River was removed prior to the inundation of the area by the Youghiogheny Reservoir. For some time the Board was unable to determine what disposition had been made of this marker. Late in 1953 Dr. A. L. Trussell located this marker on a farm some distance north of the boundary. This particular marker was one of the marble stones made especially for the 1900-03 resurvey. Since the site of this marker is now inundated, no attempt has been made to return this marker to the boundary.

The Georgetown Marker. In November 1953, William Woodville VIII, a resident of the Georgetown section of Washington, D. C., advised the Board that he had in his possession a part of a Mason and Dixon crownstone. Dr. Trussell and the Secretary of the Board of Natural Resources examined the stone and found it to be the upper section of a crownstone. The fragment consists of about the upper 15 inches, with the Maryland coat of arms in fair condition and the Pennsylvania coat of arms somewhat damaged. Nothing was known of the history of this marker but it seems

probable that it is part of one of the stones abandoned by Mason and Dixon near Clearspring and subsequently transported down the C. & O. Canal or overland to Georgetown. Mr. Woodville agreed to release the stone to the Board of Natural Resources in the hope that it might be repaired and used to replace some of the missing Mason and Dixon markers. This fragment is in possession of the Board of Natural Resources and is now in storage in the State Office Building in Annapolis.

THE EAST-WEST LINE BETWEEN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

The Fenwick Island Marker. The boundary marker on Fenwick Island is the most easterly installed on the east-west line by colonial surveyors in 1751. The general appearance of this marker and its surroundings suggested in 1950 that it had remained undisturbed for 200 years. The marker was badly weathered, however, and the coats of arms had become faint. A service club in Sussex County, Delaware proposed that this marker be recut and the Delaware Legislature in 1951 appropriated funds for that purpose. The State Archivist of Delaware conferred with the Board of Natural Resources which readily agreed to this proposal. Accordingly, the coats of arms were recut in 1952 and are now distinct as shown in figure 13.

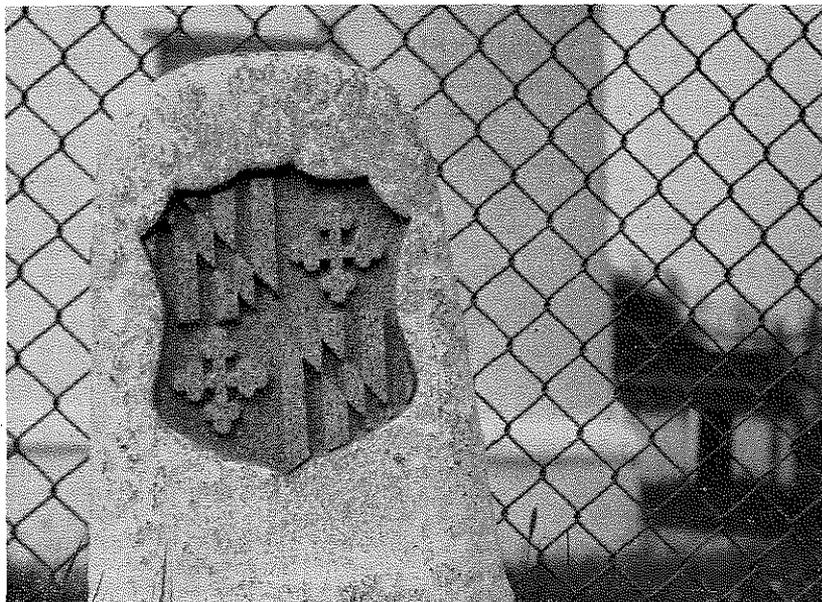


Fig. 13. The most easterly monument on the Transpeninsular Line after recutting by the State of Delaware in 1952. The marker has been whitewashed except for the coats of arms. The Fenwick Island light-house is in the background.

Crownstone 25. In 1950 this marker was insecure and was so badly broken that it was barely recognizable as a boundary marker. Since that date, the Line Road which follows the boundary east of Delmar has been widened and otherwise improved. During these highway improvements the stone was taken up and moved from the position it occupied in 1950. It seems probable that the stone had been moved during the road construction prior to 1950, and there is some doubt about its correct position.

THE NORTH-SOUTH LINE BETWEEN MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

Crownstone 10 and Milestone 11. During the 1950 boundary inspections Doctor A. L. Trussell, who conducted the field observations, was unable to find a marker at Mile 10 and was advised that this stone was buried two feet or more beneath the highway. Milestone 11 was not in its correct position. A milestone was found standing on the front lawn of a resident of Federalsburg, and when questioned about the stone, the property owner advised the Board of Natural Resources that the stone had been removed from its correct position and had been left lying prone along the highway. He had taken possession of the stone and erected it on his property to prevent its loss or destruction. He was willing to release the stone but the Board suggested that he retain possession until the boundary could be resurveyed to determine the correct position of this particular marker. Subsequently the property owner died and the executor of his estate urged that the Board repossess the marker. Accordingly, it was taken up and stored in the garage of the State Roads Commission at Denton.

Milestone 12. During the 1950 boundary inspections the stone at Mile 12 was lying prone in the center of the highway with the M facing west, the P facing east and the upper surface flush with the surface of the road. Subsequently the highway was improved and the stone is now completely buried in the highway midway between two witness posts on either side of the road.

The "World's Fair" Boundary Markers. In 1903 the Governor of Maryland authorized the removal of Crownstone 45 standing in Maryland on the north-south line between Maryland and Delaware. This marker, and an M-P stone which had never been on the boundary, were sent to St. Louis to become part of a Maryland mineral exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903. At the close of the exposition the mineral display, including the Mason and Dixon markers, was returned to Maryland and installed in the old House of Delegates Chamber in the State House in Annapolis. In the late 1930's plans were made for renovating the State House and the mineral exhibit was dismantled. For several years the Board was able to follow the two markers to this point but no record could be found on the disposition of the Mason and Dixon markers and other materials which made up the exhibit. In 1953 the Board made a careful search through the correspondence of Governor Nice and the minutes of the Board of Public Works, and discovered that the exhibit had been transferred in 1938 to the Maryland Academy of Sciences with the condition that the State could repossess the exhibit at any time in the future.¹ The Academy of Sciences was then located on North Charles Street in Baltimore. Subsequently the Academy moved to newer and smaller quarters in the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore. In this removal the Mason and Dixon markers were placed in "storage". The Board finally located these two markers in the back yard of one of the branches of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. The crownstone was repaired and returned to a site in Maryland in approximately its original position. When the resurvey is completed, this marker can be placed in the precise location from which it was removed in 1903. The M-P stone was left in the temporary custody of the Maryland Academy of Sciences but will eventually be used to replace a lost marker on the north-south line between Maryland and Delaware.

Crownstone 70. This marker had formerly been used in the foundation of a tenant house on a nearby farm. Prior to 1947 it was removed from the foundation of the tenant house and placed in storage by the Delaware Highway Department. In 1947 Delaware passed an act directing the Highway Department to make the necessary survey so that Crownstone 70 could be returned to its correct position. After some delay the stone was

¹ Minutes of the Board of Public Works, April 7, 1938.

reset on the boundary in May 1950. In the spring of 1952 the Cecil County Historical Society and individuals interested in local history installed on the north face of this marker a bronze plaque calling attention to the historic character of the marker and to an Indian path which formerly traversed this area.

Markers on the Arc. That part of the Circle which forms the boundary between Maryland and Delaware was originally marked by Milestone 83 and by four Arc Stones installed by Mason and Dixon. In 1849 Graham planted a fifth stone on the Arc. Since 1950 part or all of the property on which the Arc lies has been improved considerably. In these improvements the present owners have taken the trouble to erect post enclosures around Arc Stones 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Crownstone from the Historical Society of Delaware. The report on the 1950 boundary inspection pointed out that the Maryland Historical Society and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania had each supplied a marble replica of a Mason and Dixon crownstone to be placed on the boundary in exchange for an original crownstone released to each of these organizations. The report also observed that the Historical Society of Delaware had one of the original crownstones on display and suggested that the Historical Society of Delaware might also like to supply a marble replica to be used on the boundary. This recommendation was accepted, and the 1951 Delaware act which provided funds for recutting the Fenwick Island marker also contained an appropriation for a facsimile crownstone. The new stone has been completed under the direction of the Historical Society of Delaware, and when the resurvey has been completed, the new crownstone will be installed at Mile 85 to replace the present M-P stone which will then be moved to some point where the marker has been lost.

