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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Markers 76 and 77

other names F-6-25, F-6-26

2. Location

street & number 716 Mason Dixon Road not for publication

city or town Gettysburg (PA) Harney (MD) vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Adams/Frederick code 001 zip code 17325
Maryland code MD code 021

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Kenneth Hyde Director/SHPO 7.3.18
Signature of certifying official Title Date

Maryland Historical Trust
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Andree Lerner 6/18/2018
Signature of certifying official Title Date

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain): _____

Jane Jalko
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
8.21.2018

Name of Property

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2	_____	Total
2	0	

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Boundary Marker

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Boundary Marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

walls _____

roof _____

other Oolitic limestone _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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Description Summary:

General Description:

The surrounding area is part of 244 acres of farmland privately owned and well maintained by the David and Beatrice Waybright Family. The Waybright farm, located on the West Line approximately .75 miles west of Milestone 76 and .25 mile east of Milestone 77, comprises a grouping of eight buildings and structures, including a barn, garage, house, shed, smokehouse, workshop, gazebo and outhouse. The house, which literally straddles the West Line, was constructed in 1743 by John McKenley. Mason and Dixon likely spent August 24-25, 1765 at the house while surveying 76 and 77. Evidence appears in the following entry in the Journal of Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon:

1765 August 23-Continued the Line

At 78.66 crossed Rock Creek. This creek here 2 chains wide, two chains South where we crossed; Mash Creek joins Rock Creek.

1765 August 24-Continued Line

At 79.56 Mr. John McKenley's House 2 chains South
80.21 crossed Mash Creek. Breadth near two chains.

1765 August 25-Sunday

The house, enlarged in 1793, has been restored and currently operates as the Mary-Penn Bed and Breakfast, a Waybright family operated business established with the intent of sharing the historical significance of the Mason and Dixon West Line with the public. Four generations of the Waybright family have been dedicated to the preservation of both original milestones and their historical significance. The physical address of the site is 716 Mason Dixon Road, Gettysburg, PA in Cumberland Township of Adams County PA. The site is shared by Frederick County MD. The town of Harney, MD is nearby, .75 miles southeast of Milestone 76.

All original Mason and Dixon monuments were oolitic limestone, quarried and carved in Isle of Portland, England. Like all original milestones, 76 and 77 initially were 4.5 feet long, 12 inches square with a low pyramidal top. They were set to stand three feet above ground. All four sides of the original milestones were embellished with vertical fluting and horizontally fluted 2-inch

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margins. The fluting carried up the top planes, rising about 2 inches to a center apex. A decorative Roman Capital letter P distinguished the north facing side representing the Penn family's Province of Pennsylvania and Roman Capital letter M for the south facing side representing the Calvert family's Province of Maryland. The letters were V-sunk and centered in a shallow recessed circle about 8 inches in diameter. Original milestones ranged in weight from 350-400 pounds.

Milestones 76 and 77 were part of the third shipment of original milestones from England, which arrived in Baltimore in June, 1767. Stones from this shipment were used to mark miles 64 and 66 through 132 on the West Line in 1767. In 1900-03, during the resurvey of the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary, surplus stones from this shipment were used to replace eleven damaged or missing stones on the West Line (23, 40, 43, 67, 75, 79, 99, 100, 115, 130, 132). This shipment also supplied an additional marker between 104 and 105. Stones from the shipment also replaced a select few of the rock mounds constructed by Mason and Dixon west of Sideling Hill (resurvey inventory numbers: 137, 138, 139, 140, 144).

Milestone 76

Milestone 76 along the West Line marks Mason and Dixon's 76th horizontal mile west of the northeast corner of Maryland and the 79th horizontal mile west of Post Marked West. Mason and Dixon's terminus point of the West Line, Brown's Hill, is 154 horizontal miles west of Milestone 76. The entire length of the West Line is 230.228 miles.

Milestone 76 is in fair condition, at its original site surveyed on August 24, 1765 and set on October 13, 1767. It was reset to stand 1.5 feet above ground in 1902. Today only one foot is exposed above ground. The top is rounded. Only the north side is visible with a faint P that has survived 250 years of exposure to the elements. The circle is quite worn. The south M side is encased by the base of the elm tree as are the remaining sides. The top 4 inches of the M side can be seen when standing against the elm tree. The top of the M is distinct.

Milestone 76 is located in a cultivated flat field, bounded by Rock Creek on the east and Marsh Creek on the south. Both creeks join on the West Line, forming the Monocacy River. Milestone 76 is set at the base of a 30-foot elm tree with just the P side visible as the growing tree has encased the M side. The tree is the most distinctive feature in the open field, making it easy to identify the location of Milestone 76.

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Milestone 77

Milestone 77 along the West Line marks Mason and Dixon's 77th horizontal mile west of the northeast corner of Maryland and the 80th horizontal mile west of Post Marked West. Mason and Dixon's terminus point of the West Line, Brown's Hill, is 153 horizontal miles west of Milestone 77. The entire length of the West Line is 230.228 miles.

Milestone 77 is in good condition at its original site surveyed on August 24, 1765 and set on October 14, 1767. Milestone 77 was reset in 1902 to stand 1.8 feet above ground and secured more firmly in place with a base equivalent to a cubic yard of solid masonry and concrete collar. Today it is slightly shorter with 1.6 feet exposed above ground. The pyramidal top is rounded down completely, as the case with many of the original milestones. Seventy-seven has a fair amount of fluting visible on all 4 sides. Both letters, M and P, are distinct with the cut grooves in remarkable condition. Slight evidence of pock marks, caused by temperature changes and exposure to elements, are in various places on the top and sides of the stone. The circles are worn and hard to see but the indentation may be felt when you run your hand across the north and south sides. A shade tree protects the M side from afternoon sun. Photographs taken during the 1900-1903 resurvey show that 77 had been leaning significantly to one side. Today 77 stands straight.

Milestone 77 is located in a cultivated field with some gentle rolling hills north of the river bank. The field is bounded on the south by Marsh Creek, with open farm land to the north and west, and a hedge row of native trees and brush on the east. Milestone 77 is set on the bank of Marsh Creek -- on the West Line but intentionally 125 yards east of its true location. The exact location would be in Marsh Creek where the line crosses the flowing water. It is one of only two stones that Mason and Dixon purposely offset due to challenges associated with each stone's true one-mile increment location and noted the exceptions in their Journal. The entry for November 30, 1767 references the placement of 77 (80th mile post is the distance to Post Marked West):

“...*excepting the 80th Mile Post which is 125 Yards East of its true Place: The true place of the Mile Post falling in Marsh Creek was the reason of its being placed East.”

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Engineering

Political/Government

Period of Significance

1763-1768

Significant Dates

August 24, 1765

October 14, 1767

1900-1903

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Dixon, Jeremiah

Mason, Charles

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

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Summary Statement of Significance:

Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Markers 76 and 77 are significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Engineering for association with a major accomplishment in the history of surveying. They derive additional significance in the area of Politics/Government for their association with the settlement of the Penn-Calvert Boundary Dispute, an 80-year land dispute between the Penn family's Pennsylvania Province and the Calvert family's Maryland Province.

A Maryland charter was granted to the Calverts in 1632 and a Pennsylvania Charter was granted to the Penns in 1681 by British Kings. There were three main reasons for the ongoing dispute: ambiguous language used in the original grants putting a 69-mile strip of land in question, errors with John Smith's 1608 map, and disagreements with surveying of temporary lines. The most concerning discrepancy resulting from these issues located Philadelphia in both Maryland and Pennsylvania.

On August 4, 1763, in London, England, Thomas and Richard Penn along with Lord Baltimore hired Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to determine the boundaries between their Colonial Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. All previous attempts to resolve the conflict had failed. Four survey lines were to be run and then marked, establishing English Law. Mason and Dixon were astronomers, mathematicians and surveyors highly regarded and recommended by Charles Bradley, the director of the Royal Observatory in Greenwich. Between 1764-1767, Mason and Dixon ran four astronomical lines; Arc Line, North Line, Tangent Line and West Line, and marked their lines at one-mile increments with quarried and cut stones imported from England and (in areas of difficult terrain in the western section of the West Line) by building mounds of rocks with center posts. Thus the question of land ownership was resolved, and the Penn-Calvert Boundary Dispute was settled. By early 1768, the Mason and Dixon line plan had been drawn, printed and distributed. Mason and Dixon's line was ratified as the settled boundary between the two Provinces by the King of England on January 11, 1769. The cost of the survey, split by the Penns and Calverts was approximately \$75,000 at the time.

For over 250 years the original Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Markers have continued to mark the legal boundary between the present-day states of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The remaining original Mason and Dixon Milestone Markers on the Arc, North and Tangent Lines mark the legal boundary between present day states of Delaware and Maryland. Markers have been added to the Mason and Dixon Line because of various re-surveys. These additional

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markers to the Mason and Dixon line now collectively define state lines between the four present day states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Milestone Markers 76 and 77 on the West Line are tangible links from the mid-18th century that have stood on this boundary line for 250 years dividing Provinces in Colonial America, demarcating States in Revolutionary America, and symbolizing the division between the industrial north and agricultural south leading up to the Civil War period.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Milestones 76 and 77 meet National Register Criterion A in the areas of engineering and politics/government.

The work of Mason and Dixon is recognized by the American Society of Civil Engineers as the greatest land survey of early America. In 1849, during the first re-survey of the line, Lieutenant Colonel James D. Graham of the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers, validated their work and concluded that the 1764-67 calculations were of surprising accuracy. The same was said in 1885 during a re-survey by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey led by Mr. C. H. Sinclair. A subsequent re-survey in 1902, by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey led by Captain W. C. Hodgkins, also confirmed the accuracy of the work of Mason and Dixon on the West Line. Today GPS and 3D scanning replace the tools that Mason and Dixon used: zenith sector, navigator’s quadrant, direction transit, astronomical clock, wooden rods 16.5 feet and equipped with spirit levels and 66-foot chains. They measured the first degree of latitude and calculated the first degree of longitude in Colonial America.

Mason’s own words describing their calculated distance for a degree of longitude on the West Line is an example of how advanced they were:

“By comparing our mensuration of a Degree of the Meridian with that made under the Arctic Circle, supposing the Earth to be a Spheroid of an uniform Density: a Degree of Longitude in the parallel of the West Line is 53.5549 miles. But as the Earth is not known to be exactly a spheroid, nor whether it is everywhere of equal Density, and our own Experiment being not yet finish’d; we do not give in this as accurate.”

Their “experiment,” using simple tools under harsh conditions, was not far off. Today’s value is 53.2773 statute miles. Slight errors later discovered in their work were attributed to instruments used rather than human mistakes. Mason and Dixon are also credited with running the first

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Astronomical Survey Line in Colonial America. The West Line, visible by the monuments that mark it, has represented an unchanged demarcation of land, surviving 2 centuries and five decades through dispute, expansion, peace, and war. Original Milestone Markers are national physical objects that transport us as far back as Colonial America. Before America had stars and stripes to unite, she had stones set by stars to separate. It was two Englishmen who gave America her most famous boundary.

The Penn-Calvert Boundary Dispute was considered settled in 1768 once Mason and Dixon had completed their work. A survey, clearly marked by stones, printed on maps and ratified by the King of England, collectively established English Law which was the resolution to the 80-year political conflict. Settlers were no longer subjected to double taxation. The survey work created Maryland and Pennsylvania with legal boundaries. With clear land ownership, areas once in question could be developed without the threat of conflict. Penns crossing Calverts and vice versa ceased with their split \$75,000 investment into the precision of Mason and Dixon.

Mason and Dixon would be long gone and the early 19th century would usher in the New Republic before another government connection to the Mason and Dixon Line would emerge. In Colonial America, it was the visible presence of boundary markers and the boldly printed line on survey maps that represented the political resolution achieved in 1768. However, leading up to the Civil War, it was an invisible line drawn by Congress through their Missouri Compromise of 1820 which put freedom to the north of the Mason and Dixon Line, where the limestone P's face Pennsylvania and slavery to the south, where the limestone M's face Maryland. This time, the constant line of latitude, 39 degrees, 43 minutes, 17.4 seconds, absent of a Mason and a Dixon, was not about land ownership but symbolically linked to ownership of people. Slaves escaping the South mapped out the Mason and Dixon Line with spiritual lyrics. "Follow the Drinking Gourd" suggests the big dipper with ability to locate the north star leading the way to cross the "River Jordan," code for Mason and Dixon Line and into the "Promised Land," suggesting Pennsylvania.

A speech, four score and 10 years after Mason and Dixon began the survey of the Mason and Dixon Line, was delivered by Historian John H. B. Latrobe, addressing the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, paraphrasing the historical significance preserved in these east to west miles set by stars, marked with stones:

"There is, perhaps no line, real or imaginary, on the surface of the earth—not excepting even the equator and the equinoctial---whose name has been oftener in men's mouths during the last fifty years. In the halls of legislation, in the courts of justice, in the assemblages of the people, it has been as familiar as a household word. Not that any particular interest was taken in the line itself;

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but the mention of it was always expressive of the fact, that the States of the Union were divided into slaveholding and non-slaveholding---unto Northern and Southern; that those who lived on opposite sides of the line of separation, were antagonistic in opinion upon an all engrossing question, whose solutions, and its Consequences, involved the gravest considerations, and had been supposed to threaten the integrity of the Republic. Its geographical, thus became lost in its political, significance; and men cared little, when referred to it, where it ran or what was its history..."

The Mason and Dixon Line – Historical Context

INTRODUCTION

On September 11, 1768, astronomer Charles Mason and surveyor Jeremiah Dixon boarded a boat in New York bound for England. They were returning home after five years in British America settling the 80-year Penn-Calvert Boundary Dispute by means of a survey. Peace came in degrees of latitude and longitude for Maryland and Pennsylvania. The final entry in their survey journal reads:

“At 11h 30m A.M. went on Board the Halifax Packet Boat for Falmouth. Thus ends my restless progress in America.”-C. Mason

Thus, begins the rightful placement of America’s most famous boundary, The Mason and Dixon Line, on the National Registry in its entirety. The collection of surviving boundary stones and rock mounds is a tangible link between the mid-18th century and the present 21st century. The West Line of Mason and Dixon’s survey represents the settlement of the Penn-Calvert boundary dispute. The Arc, North, Tangent, West Lines, and the monuments that mark the four lines collectively settled the event of a dispute. These legal boundaries satisfy historical significance through political contributions and engineering achievements. Without the stone monuments, The Mason and Dixon Line would only be visible on maps and in our minds. Their geographical locations and physical characteristics are thematic.

The lines run by Mason and Dixon mark their initial political significance to history in the mid-18th century. Firstly, during Colonial America by settling the Penn-Calvert boundary dispute, confirming a legally-established boundary separating Pennsylvania and its three Lower Counties from Maryland. Secondly, during Revolutionary America as accepted boundaries between four newly formed states, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Thirdly, during The New Republic in early 19th century and leading up to the Civil War, Mason and Dixon’s West Line,

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northern latitude of 39 degrees 43 minutes became a symbolic extension of the Missouri Compromise line drawn at the northern latitude of 36 degrees 30 minutes.

On August 16, 1768, Mason and Dixon's entry in their survey journal reads:

"Two Hundred copies of the Plans of the Lines Printed off."

This is the first time that the engineering achievements of Mason and Dixon are in black and white. Note, "Plans of Lines" is not referred to as The Mason and Dixon Line until 1774 by surveyor, George Washington. Another important journal entry:

1768 June 21- "Informed the Commissioners we had finished the mensuration of a Degree of Latitude for the Royal Society; and that we are now ready for returning Home."

Mason and Dixon measured the first degree of latitude in Colonial America. Their value was 68.81 miles. The modern value is 68.98 miles. The remarkably slight error of .16 miles was attributed to simple instruments used and lack of scientific knowledge for the time rather than human mistakes. The 1st degree of longitude in Colonial America was calculated by the two as well. Their value was found to be 53.55 miles. One degree of longitude on The West Line is 53.27 miles.

Resurveys of Graham 1849-1850, Sinclair 1883-1885, Hodgkins 1892 and Joint Commissioners of Maryland and Pennsylvania 1900-1903 all document how advanced the work of Mason and Dixon was for their time. The instructions of the last resurvey, completed 114 years ago, are a testimony to the engineering significance of The Mason and Dixon Line:

"1) To reproduce the work of Mason and Dixon with the greatest possible precision, carefully avoiding any suggestion of a new or corrected line;" ...

The American Society of Civil Engineers recognizes The Mason and Dixon Line as the greatest land survey of early America. The greatest survey was the 1st Astronomical Survey in Colonial America. Throughout their journal it is noted repeatedly:

"...continued the Line in the direction found by stars..."

The geographical locations of all the monuments mark distances along common latitudes and longitudes. The Arc Line stones mark a 1.452-mile curve along the most western Delaware circular 12-mile-radius boundary with Maryland. The stones marking the North Line are on

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longitude of W75 47 20.3 for 3.568 miles. The Tangent Line runs for 81.797 miles connecting the midpoint stone to the tangent point stone and is marked by stones at one-mile increments. A combination of stones at one-mile increments in the eastern section and mounds at random distances in the western section originally marked the 230.228 miles of The West Line on a common latitude of N39 43 18.

SETTLING A DISPUTE AND ESTABLISHING ENGLISH LAW

Every dispute involves at least two sides at odds with strong conviction over a shared interest. The Penn-Calvert Boundary Dispute's opposing parties were comprised of six generations of Calverts and three generations of Penns. Their shared interest was overlapping strips of land. The main causes of controversy were vague language used to draft the Maryland and Pennsylvania land grants by different English Kings, resulting in contradicting interpretations; mathematical errors that calculated the 40th Parallel too far south; and inaccurate maps. In the end, both sides would invest equally in a \$75,000 survey that took five years to complete. When it was ratified in 1769 English Law was established and order restored.

The Maryland Charter was granted by Charles I in 1632 to George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore. The Pennsylvania Charter was granted by Charles II in 1681 to William Penn II. It was repayment of a debt owed to William's father, Sir William Penn I. The boundaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania involving the 40th Parallel were described as follows:

Maryland Charter's north boundary

"...point which lieth under the Fortieth Degree of North Latitude from the Equinoctial."

Pennsylvania's Charter southern boundary

"...unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of Northern Latitude, and then by a straight line Westward to the Limit of Longitude above mentioned."

The Penns' interpretation afforded them everything above the 39th degree of northern latitude unto the 40th degree of northern latitude. The distance between the 2 parallels was thought to be a 69.5-mile strip of land which put both Baltimore and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. The Calverts perceived both key port cities to be theirs as well. The 40th northern latitude runs just north of Philadelphia and the true distance between N39 and N40 is approximately 68.9miles. The inaccuracies linked to the 40th parallel would eventually be resolved through the definition of The West Line in Mason and Dixon's survey.

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Throughout the years fighting prevailed. Both sides repeatedly petitioned The Crown for confirmation of their charters. Settlers in these overlapping yet to be determined regions were being subjected to double taxation. In addition, tracts of land were prevented from development because one simply did not know if they were a Marylander or Pennsylvanian. Violence continued to erupt through three accessions of Lords Baltimore and into the third generation of Penns. By 1738, King George II ordered the hostilities to stop and created two temporary lines, a compromise of the two grants.

Another amended deed was issued under the reign of King George II in 1760. Frederick Calvert, the 6th Lord Baltimore, along with Richard and Thomas Penn, agreed upon the conditions of the amendment. It mirrored what was outlined in the 1738 temporary lines compromise. It was put into final form on July 4, 1760. The Agreement of 1760 carried out the terms of the "straight line Westward" to begin 15 miles south of Philadelphia's most southern point keeping Baltimore in Maryland and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. Unfortunately, all the points of reference in the revised ruling remained undetermined, including Maryland's northeast corner, until Mason and Dixon completed their survey.

Conflict between the Penns and Calverts was not limited to north and south of the 40th Parallel. Their east and west boundaries were blurred as well. Within a year of the Pennsylvania Charter, William Penn II aggressively expanded his territory by acquiring control of the three Lower Counties of Delaware from the Duke of York who became King James II. This escalated the dispute by infuriating the Calverts. It would take The Arc, North and Tangent Lines to fix these west to east complications.

The Penn-Calvert Boundary Dispute continued beyond The Agreement of 1760. King George III ordered both sides to determine their boundaries and restore order at their own expense. The Royal Observatory Society nominated scientists Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon capable of settling the ongoing dispute. On August 4, 1763, Mason and Dixon met in London with Frederick Calvert, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn. Mason and Dixon signed a contract to fix, run and mark the boundaries in accordance with The 1760 Agreement. The journey to Colonial America took 10 weeks. Their Journal marks the arrival:

1763 November 15- "Arrived in Philadelphia"

Their instructions were to fix, draw and mark boundaries in accordance with The Agreement of 1760. The lines "...found by stars..." were to be marked by stones at one-mile increments. To summarize the instructions:

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- 1) Confirm or fix The Transpeninsular Line, drawn by previous surveyors. It is a due west line running across the peninsula of the three Lower Counties of Delaware from Cape Henlopen to Chesapeake Bay.
- 2) Run a The Tangent Line from the Middle Point of the Transpeninsular Line north and tangent to a circle line, drawn by previous surveyors, with a 12-mile radius that originates from the belfry of the courthouse in New Castle. The intersection on The Tangent Line with the Circle Line is the Tangent Point. Originally marked by one local Stone and 86 Stones from England.
- 3) Run The Arc Line along the most western curve of the New Castle Circle Line, surveyed by previous surveyors, north to the meridian passing through the Tangent Point. Originally marked by four local Stones.
- 4) Run The North Line along the meridian until it intersects The West Line. The intersection of The North Line with The West Line determines Maryland's northeast corner. Originally marked by two local Stones.
- 5) Run The West Line, 15 miles south of the southernmost limits of Philadelphia extended westward from The North Line. The West Line extends westward for 230.228 miles. Originally marked by 132 Stones on the eastern section from England and 45 mounds constructed of local rocks, earth, and posts on the western section.

FOUR LINES IN FIVE YEARS-Definitions, Geographical Locations, and Survey Timeline

The definitions of key locations and their relative distances to one another is as follow:

- The Original Mason and Dixon Line

Four boundary lines originally separating Maryland from Pennsylvania and the three Lower Counties of Delaware, surveyed and marked between 1764-1767 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to settle the 80 year land dispute between the Penns and Calverts of Colonial America. The Mason and Dixon Line separates four states. The four lines add up to 317.22 miles and are:

The Arc Line

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A 1.452 mile curve that follows the most western section of a circle with a 12 mile radius from the Belfry of the courthouse in New Castle, Delaware. It forms a western boundary between Delaware and Maryland. It is part of a National Register Historic District.

The North Line

A north line with 3.568 miles. The line runs from the north terminating point of The Tangent Line, marked by the Tangent Point, due north until it intersects with The West Line to create Maryland's northeast corner. This corner marks the beginning of The West Line. The North Line is a western boundary between Delaware and Maryland. It is part of a National Registry Historic District.

The Tangent Line

This line is the 81.979 miles running north from the Middle Point, known as Delaware's southwest corner, to the Tangent Point. It forms a western boundary between Delaware and Maryland. It is part of a National Register Historic District.

The West Line

An east to west line following the curve of the latitude of N39 43 17 for 230.228 miles. It begins at Maryland's northeast corner at the point of intersection with The North Line and terminates at Brown's Hill. It was to extend due west for 5 degrees of longitude from the Delaware River, initially calculated as 267.75 miles, to give Pennsylvania a southwest corner. The West Line forms Maryland's entire 196.48 mile northern boundary with Pennsylvania and a 33.74 mile portion of West Virginia's northern boundary with Pennsylvania.

- **South Point**
The most southern point of the City of Philadelphia determined by Mason and Dixon in 1763. Five stars were observed over 134 times to determine this point. It is 31 miles east of Stargazer's Stone.
- **Stargazer's Stone**
A National Register-listed property marking the area where Mason and Dixon set up one of their temporary observatories, key to determining the location of Post Marked West site. It is 15 miles north of Post Marked West and 31 miles west of South Point.

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- **The Wedge**
Approximate 800 acres of land, in the shape of a triangle, positioned between The Circle Line to the east, The North Line to the west and Top of The Wedge Line to the north. Both Delaware and Pennsylvania made claims to The Wedge which borders Maryland. A joint commission representing both Delaware and Pennsylvania came to the agreement that The Wedge belonged to Delaware. Eight years later, Pennsylvania signed the agreement. It was not ratified by Congress and Delaware until 1921.

- **Post Marked West Site**
Part of a National Register Historic District, marking the base point for the survey of Mason and Dixon. The location was marked in June 1764. Distances from Post Marked West site relative to this nomination of The West Line are:
 - a. Post Marked West site to Maryland's northeast corner is 2.99 miles west
 - b. Post Marked West site to Brown's Hill is 233.228 miles west
 - c. Post Marked West site to bank of Delaware River is 11 miles east
 - d. Post Marked West site to Maryland's northwest corner is 199.46 miles west
 - e. Post Marked West site to Pennsylvania's southeast corner is 2.25 miles west
 - f. Post Marked West site to Stargazer's Stone is 15 miles north

- **Brown's Hill**
A National Register-listed property marking the terminus point of The Mason and Dixon Line. Distances from Brown's Hill relevant to this discussion of The West Line are:
 - a. Brown's Hill to Maryland's northeast corner is 230.228 miles east
 - b. Brown's Hill to Maryland's northwest corner is 33.74 miles east
 - c. Brown's Hill to Post Marked West site is 233.228 miles east
 - d. Brown's Hill to the bank of the Delaware River is 244.228 miles east
 - e. Brown's Hill to Pennsylvania's southwest corner is 21 miles west

Mason and Dixon kept a daily account of their survey work from November 15, 1763 until September 11, 1768. Based upon their entries, the progress of each year has been summarized and a list of their equipment created below.

1763

- Arrived in Philadelphia
- Located South Point

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1764

- Established the location of Stargazer's Stone
- Set up Post Marked West site
- Reviewed the 12 mile Circle Line previously surveyed by others
- Completed The Tangent Line
- Partially marked The Tangent Line with 50 stones supplied by the first shipment from England

1765

- Ran The Arc Line and The North Line in a month also marking the two lines with seven local stones
- Determined Maryland's northeast corner
- Ran The West Line to the extent of 0-115 miles

1766

- Ran The West Line to the extent of 116-162 miles
- Ran The East Line from Post Marked West to the Delaware River to determine how far 5 degrees of longitude would extend
- Set 100 stones supplied from second shipment from England, final 36 to The Tangent Line and 64 to The West Line
- Commenced work for measuring value of 1st degree of latitude in Colonial America

1767

- Continued work related to measuring value of 1st degree of latitude in Colonial America
- Awaited a Peace Treaty with Indians before proceeding on The West Line
- Set 67 of 139 stones on The West Line supplied by third shipment of stones from England
- Left surplus stoned at the base of Sidling Hill and Fort Frederick due to difficult terrain (72 stones were abandoned)
- Halted by Indians 21 miles east of the intended end, making Brown's Hill the terminus point at mile 230.228
- Constructed 45 mounds of earth and rocks at random distances mostly on summit ridges west to east from mile 230.228-133
- Drew a plan of their four boundary lines
- Provided an estimate for the calculation of value of 1 degree of longitude along The West Line

1768

- Printing of 200 maps of The Mason and Dixon Line

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- Completed measuring the value of 1 degree of latitude
- Return to England
- Finalize all financial aspects of their survey

1769

- The Crown ratifies the four lines of The Mason and Dixon Line as legal boundaries enforced by English Law

Mason and Dixon describe the realization that a terminus point short of 5 degrees of longitude from the Delaware River will complete their survey:

1767 October 9- "...This day the Chief of the Indians which joined us on the 16th of July informed us of his commission from the Chiefs of the six Nations that he should go with us, with the Line; and that he would not proceed one step farther Westward..."

1767 October 18- "...at 233 Miles 17 Chains 48 Links from the Post marked West in Mr. Bryan's Field, we set up a Post marked W on the West Side and heaped around it Earth and Stone three yards and a half diameter at the Bottom and five feet High. The figure nearly conical."

Three years earlier, 233 miles 17 chains 48 links to the east from Brown's Hill, they were setting up a post and marking it with, West, for the beginning and so it should be that the ending is a repeat.

The author, Dr. A. Hughlett Mason, writes:

"...the names of Mason and Dixon will always be found in the roll of great scientists who with zeal and patience sought to advance knowledge of the figure of our earth."

This perhaps explains how greatness was achieved through the means of simple tools by today's standards. The equipment that Mason and Dixon used to run the four lines, 317.22 miles, in five years is listed below:

Sector
Direction Transit
Navigator's Quadrant
Chains of 66 feet

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- Astronomical Clock
- Wooden Rods of 16.5 feet with spirit level
- Rods of 10 feet
- Star Catalogue by Dr. Bradley
- Astronomical Tables
- Seven-Place Logarithmic Tables
- Work Hands
- Camp Equipment
- Horses/Wagons

Over the course of five years, the surveyors experienced many challenges. They endured extreme weather conditions. The coldest temperature that they worked in was -22F with 2 feet of snow. They navigated across rough terrain and faced the threat of hostilities.

1767 November 20- "The Weather being so bad our Hands would not proceed on their work"

1766 April 26- "...At 134 miles 54 chains the foot of Sideling Hill (Here we could proceed no further with the wagons.) ..."

"...As the public Peace and your own Security may greatly depend on the good Usage and kind Treatment of these Deputies, we commit them to your particular care..." -letter to Mason and Dixon from the 7 commissioners dated June 18, 1767.

THE INVISIBLE MADE VISIBLE-Political Significance

English Law was established when The Crown ratified the survey of Mason and Dixon as legal boundaries. A crown was engraved on the Maryland side of every fifth stone to symbolize the legal connection. The engraved crown is a visible expression of the political significance of The Mason and Dixon Line for the mid-18th century. Maps were also distributed to help restore order. As a result, the double taxation of settlers ceased and land on either side of the marked boundaries was freely developed. All governmental business related to possession of these two Provinces could be conducted without hostile opposition. The threat of violence was erased when the four lines were drawn. An account shared with Mason by the former Sheriff of Lancaster County captures a violent incident sparked by the uncertainty of boundaries between the Provinces:

1765 January 17- "Returning at Pechway, I fell in company with Mr. Samuel Smith who in the year 1736 was Sheriff of Lancaster County, now three counties, Lancaster, York and

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Cumberland, who informed me that the People near the supposed Boundary Line were then at open war. About ten miles from Lancaster on the River Susquehanna one Mr. Crisep defended his house as being in Maryland, with 14 Men, which he surrounded with about 55. They would not surrender (but kept firing out) till the House was set on fire, and one man in the House lost his life coming out.”

Six months after this conversation, The West Line placed all the above-mentioned locations in Pennsylvania. Peace that had been absent since 1681 was able to return because of the Mason and Dixon survey.

The Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, overriding proprietorship for both the Penns and Calverts. Their land ownership was dissolved but the four lines of Mason and Dixon remained set in stone. As Revolutionary America transitioned into The New Republic, four of America's thirteen united states would be divided by The Mason and Dixon Line; Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Before America had stars and stripes it had stones set by stars.

The Mason and Dixon Line in the Nineteenth Century

As the nineteenth century progressed, the Mason and Dixon Line came to represent the transition between the industrial north and agricultural south. In the Missouri Compromise of 1820, the line was employed to demarcate the boundary between the slave states of Delaware and Maryland, and the free state of Pennsylvania. Freedom lay north of latitudes N36 30 and N39 43.

According to the 1860 census, the population of slaves in the USA was 3,950,528, nearly 4 million. The percentages of households owning slaves in the four states divided by the Mason and Dixon Line were:

- Delaware=2%
- Maryland=13%
- Pennsylvania=0%
- Virginia=31%

Historian John H. B. Latrobe delivered a speech to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on November 8, 1854 which clearly states the political significance of The Mason and Dixon Line leading up to the Civil War:

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“There is perhaps no line, real or imaginary, on the surface of the earth—not excepting even the equator and the equinoctial—whose name has been oftener in the men’s mouths during the last fifty years. In the halls of legislation, in the courts of justice, in the assemblages of the people, it has been as familiar as household word. Not that any particular interest was taken in the line itself, but the mention of it was always expressive of the fact, that the States of the Union were divided into slaveholding and non-slaveholding---into Northern and Southern; that those who lived on opposite sides of the line of separation, were antagonistic in opinion upon an all-engrossing question, whose solution, and its Consequences, involved the gravest considerations, and had been supposed to threaten the integrity of the Republic. Its geographical, thus became lost in its political, significance; and men cared little, when they referred to it, where it ran or what was its history...”

DISTANCE IN DEGREES-Engineering Significance

Lines of latitude are also known as parallels. They measure distances of north or south from the equator to the poles. The average value of one degree equals 69.1 miles. The equator is 0 degrees, the north pole is north 90 degrees and south pole is south 90 degrees. A line of latitude runs east to west as they circle the earth. The West Line follows the curve of the northern latitude 39 degrees 43 minutes 17 seconds for 230.228 miles. A noticeable curve could be detected on Mason and Dixon’s long westward line separating Maryland and Pennsylvania after sections of 20 plus constant miles. Mason describes the curve of their latitude or parallel while surveying a western portion of The West Line:

1766 July 7- “This day from the Summit of Sideling Hill I saw the Line still formed an arch of the lesser circle. Very beautiful and agreeable to the laws of a Sphere.”

“Messrs. Mason and Dixon

Greenwich, November
8th, 1765

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Council of the Royal Society, to whom I have communicated your Proposals of measuring a degree of Latitude and a degree of Longitude, in North America, have resolved that you should carry the first into Execution upon the terms you

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offered. But to prevent any mistake, I must observe that the Council understand your Proposals that you are to measure all the lines over again, or at least the two principal lines, namely the line AB, according to your Scheme which makes an angle of 4 degrees with the Meridian, and the line BC, which is due north.” ...-letter from Nevil Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal

The AB line refers to The Tangent Line and BC as the Arc and North Lines. There were 3 sections involved in the measuring of the 1st degree of latitude: from Stargazer’s Stone to Post Marked West site, from Maryland’s northeast corner on the West and North Lines to the Tangent Point on the Arc, North and Tangent Lines, From the Tangent Point to the Middle Point on the Tangent and Transpeninsular Lines.

Mason and Dixon measured the value to be 68.81 miles. This was based upon the assumption that the earth was a perfect spheroid, which was determined to be fallacious in 1866. The true value is 68.98 miles. Mason and Dixon were only off by .16 miles. In 1768, the circumference of the earth had not been adequately evaluated. The calculations for the radius of the equator that Mason and Dixon had available would later prove to be off by 19 miles. In the original Maryland and Pennsylvania Charters, the distance between the latitude of N39 and N40 was estimated at 69.5 miles. This error contributed to the north and south overlap with the Penn-Calvert Boundary Dispute.

The “terms offered” included payment of 200 English Sterling to Mason and Dixon, return boat fare to England, work to be completed once the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundaries were drawn or during off-season personal time, and use of the best instruments supplied from the Royal Observatory as well as from both the Penns and Calverts. Mason and Dixon gave their value, drew a map, and documented their findings in a report entitled, “Observations for Determining the Length of a Degree of Latitude.” By late summer of 1768 the work was complete.

Lines of longitude are also known as meridians. They measure distances of east and west from the prime meridian of Greenwich, England. A meridian is a half-circle running vertically from pole to pole. They are measured by degrees and calculations of time. The prime meridian is longitude 0 degrees. Unlike the value of 1 degree of latitude being an average of 69 miles, the value of 1 degree of longitude varies because the distance between meridians is closer near the poles and wider at the equator. Mason and Dixon proposed to measure both latitude and longitude in Colonial America for the Royal Observatory, but approval was only given for latitude. The Penns and Calverts asked Mason and Dixon to provide the value of a degree of longitude along the latitude of The West Line for estimating a western limit:

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1767 December 26- ..." Received Instructions to Draw a Map or Plan of the Lines, and to give it to either the Commissioners for Pennsylvania or Maryland; as soon as possible. The Gentlemen Commissioners also asked us for the Length of a Degree of Longitude in the Parallel of the West Line."

The Agreement of 1760 did not alter the terms of the 1681 Pennsylvania Charter pertaining to Penn's western limits of 5 degrees of longitude from the Delaware River. Without knowing how many miles were equivalent to 5 degrees the western boundary limit for Pennsylvania could not be determined. Mason and Dixon are credited with calculating the 1st degree of longitude in Colonial America. With today's value of 53.27 miles, Pennsylvania's southwest corner is located 266.35 miles due west from the Delaware River. Mason and Dixon calculation for 1 degree of longitude was 53.55 miles. If Mason and Dixon had not been halted by Indians in October 1767, The West Line would have been 267.70 miles, 1.4 miles too long. Mason and Dixon did include an exclusion of liability statement for their calculation:

1768 January 8- "Gave into the Hands of the Reverend Mr. Peters (one of the Gentlemen Commissioners) the following: Directed to the Gentlemen Commissioners for Dividing the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. By comparing our mensuration of a Degree of the Meridian to be a Spheroid of a uniform Density; a Degree of Longitude in the Parallel of the West Line is 53.5549 Miles. But the Earth is not known to be exactly a Spheroid, nor whether it is everywhere of equal Density; and our own experiment being not yet finished; We do not give in this as accurate."

Mason and Dixon determined the boundaries of Maryland, Pennsylvania and the three Lower Counties of Delaware by observing stars and using the secant method. Their achievements were honored in 1768 by The American Philosophical Society:

"Mr. Charles Mason

Is duly admitted a corresponding Member of the American Society held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge. Dated 15th Day of April AD 1768.

Signed by order of the Society
Cha. Thompson
Corresponding Secretary "

The 199-year-old membership history profiles of Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon are part of today's American Philosophical Society, APS, member data base. A search shows both members as deceased international residents.

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The American Society of Civil Engineers, ASCE, recognizes The Mason and Dixon Line as a national historic civil engineering achievement. The ASCE's registered nomination claim to fame section reads:

"The world famous Mason and Dixon Line established the highest standards for engineered surveys in its delineation of the boundary lines between Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia."

It is the first geodetic and astronomical survey of Colonial America.

RETRACING LINES-Resurveys

The survey of Mason and Dixon has never been repeated. Over the past 250 plus years, several sections have been resurveyed. Both southern boundary corners belonging to Pennsylvania have been extended. These additional miles stretch Pennsylvania to the east and west along the N39 43 18 parallel. Despite following The West Line, these boundaries are the work of other surveyors and did not play a role in settling the Penn-Calvert Boundary Dispute. Therefore, the approximate .75 mile line east of the beginning of The West Line which creates the Top of The Wedge altering Pennsylvania's southeast corner is not part of the original Mason and Dixon Line. The approximate 21.25 mile line west of the terminus point of the West Line which provides a southwest corner for Pennsylvania is not part of the original Mason and Dixon Line either. The West Line is historically recorded as 230.228 miles long. To include these extensions, based upon their shared latitude, would change the mileage recorded by Mason and Dixon rewriting history. The surveys before Mason and Dixon, the Transpeninsular Line and Circle Line are also exempt from the limits of the original Mason and Dixon Line. The resurveys which have resulted because of the Mason and Dixon survey boundaries and are often confused as being part of the four lines are acknowledged below:

- 1766 survey of The East Line

This line was surveyed by Mason and Dixon upon request of the commissioners for Maryland and Pennsylvania. It started at Maryland's northeast corner, mile 0 of The West Line, following the latitude of N39 43 18 east, past Post Marked West site, terminating at the bank of the Delaware River. Running this line was necessary for determining Penn's most western limit of 5 degrees of longitude from the Delaware River. It was unnecessary for the Calverts to pay half but they did. The East Line is 14.252 miles long. It was marked with a post on the bank of the

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Delaware River. Today the 1st .75 miles of The East Line is The Top of The Wedge Line. No stones were added to The Mason and Dixon Line after the completion of this survey.

- 1782-1784 western extension of Pennsylvania beyond Brown's Hill

Throughout the Revolutionary War, discussions between Pennsylvania and Virginia were ongoing in attempt to secure a southwestern corner for Pennsylvania. In November 1782, surveyors, Alexander Mclean, and Joseph Neville extended the Pennsylvania and Virginia border 23 miles due west of Brown's Hill. It was agreed upon in 1783 as a temporary border line serving as an estimated extension of Mason and Dixon's West Line. In 1784, a team of surveyors, made astronomical observations to confirm the 23 mile terminus point. A white oak post and pile of stones marked the corner. In 1948, Thomas Cope reviewed the survey of 1782-1784 discovering the southwest corner of Pennsylvania to be 23 feet west of 5 degrees of longitude and approximately 22 miles west of Brown's Hill. To suggest that both sides simply finished The Mason and Dixon Line leaves out years of controversy over several alternative locations for the southwest corner of Pennsylvania. This survey did not add any stones to The Mason and Dixon Line.

- 1849-1850 resurvey of Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania corner

The purpose of this survey was to determine accurate boundaries between 3 states v. 2 provinces using the same 4 lines drawn by Mason and Dixon. Lieutenant Colonel James D. Graham with the Corps of Topographical Engineers carried out the mission for The Secretary of War and commissioners from all 3 states. He was to accomplish the following:

- 1) Resurvey The Arc and The North Lines
- 2) Determine the point of intersection between Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania on The Arc and North Line
- 3) Inspect the point of intersection between Pennsylvania and Maryland on The West Line and North Line

Graham inspected the stone monuments as far west as mile 3 on The West Line and as far south as mile 79 on The Tangent Line. This survey unearthed the original cornerstone between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Mason and Dixon set this stone then it was buried 3 years later when a double crownstone was positioned on top of it by the commissioners representing the Penns and Calverts:

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1765 June 18-..." Seven Stones were set as Marks for boundaries, ...and one at the Intersection of the North Line with the Parallel of Latitude 15 Miles South of the Southernmost Point of the City of Philadelphia." ...

Graham replaced the missing 1768 double crownstone from England with a granite 1849 stone remarking the Maryland northeast corner and Pennsylvania's southeast corner. He also marked the proper common boundary between the 3 states with a Prism Stone. The recalculations of this survey resulted in a 615 acre loss of land to Maryland gained by Delaware. This survey added four stones to The Mason and Dixon Line.

- 1860 determination of Maryland's northwest corner

In an attempt to determine the northwestern limits of Maryland, Lieutenant Nathaniel Michler of the US Corps of Topographic Engineers surveyed a meridian that intersected The West Line and marked it with a stone, known as the Michler Stone. It marks mile 197.06 on The West Line. The true Maryland northwest corner would be determined by the US Supreme Court in 1911, marking mile 196.48 of The West Line in 1912. The Michler Stone is .55 miles too far west of Maryland's true northwest corner. This resurvey added 1 stone to The Mason and Dixon Line.

- 1883-1885 resurvey of West Virginia and Pennsylvania's borders

West Virginia became the 35th state on the heels of the Civil War in 1863. Recognizing the boundaries of the new state would include revisiting the Colonial America Charters for Maryland and Pennsylvania. Mr. Cephas H. Sinclair of the US Coast and Geodetic Survey was appointed to the task of resurveying the inherited northwestern boundaries and all monuments on the lines. The survey ran west to east, opposite of Mason and Dixon's east to west direction. Sinclair started at Pennsylvania's southwest corner to Brown's Hill then followed The West Line to Maryland's northwest corner marked at the time with the Michler Stone. The Sinclair survey marked the first 21 miles, west to east, permanently with stone monuments. Stone monuments replaced Mason and Dixon mounds from Brown's Hill to Maryland's northwest corner. A total of 40 stones were set by Sinclair. He also moved Maryland's northwest corner, marked by the Michler Stone, .57 miles west. The Sinclair Stone marks mile 196.46 on The West Line. The true Maryland northwest corner, marked in 1912 is mile 196.48 on The West Line. The Sinclair Stone is .2 miles too far east of Maryland's northwest corner. The West Line has 3 stones within .57 miles of one another which all marked Maryland's northwest corner at different times. Mason and Dixon never marked a northwest corner because the language in the Maryland Charter was too ambiguous. Later it was realized that the Calverts paid for 33.75 miles too

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many. The 3 principal stones that Sinclair set were, Pennsylvania's southwest cornerstone (1883), Brown's Hill Stone (1883) and the Sinclair Stone (1885). Out of the 40 stones set by Sinclair, 25 stones are on The Mason and Dixon Line.

- 1892-1893 resurvey of Delaware's Circle Line and Top of The Wedge Line

The Arc Line follows the Circle Line for a very short distance of 1.52 miles, however the resurvey would result in altering key miles. Captain William C. Hodgkins of the US Coast and Geodetic Survey created the Top of The Wedge Line by relocating the Pennsylvania southeast corner identified by the Graham Resurvey (1849-1850) tristate point to .75 miles due east of Maryland's southeast corner. Along the latitude of N39 43, from east to west, bank of the Delaware River, Post Marked West site, Pennsylvania's new southeast corner, Top of The Wedge Line and beginning of The West Line, Maryland's northeast corner known as mile 0. This resurvey did not add any stones to The Mason and Dixon Line but it did create Delawareans out of Pennsylvanians.

- 1900-1903 resurvey of the Maryland and Pennsylvania boundary on The West Line

This was the most extensive official resurvey of The Mason and Dixon Line. It covered the 196.48 miles of the Maryland and Pennsylvania boundary on The West Line. It was conducted by a committee of joint commissioners representing both states. The focus was on inspecting the boundary markers. It produced a comprehensive inventory. In 1903, The West Line was entirely marked with proper boundary stones for the first time.

The survey located a total of 27 missing original stones. The recovered surplus stones were from the 1767 shipment of stones from England and used to replace missing or damaged stones on The West Line. Each state was authorized to keep an original crownstone from The West Line for display purposes. This resulted in both states supplying a replica crownstone replacement. The commission also manufactured 2 identical 1,000 pound stones. One to mark the east side of the Susquehanna River and the second to replace the missing stone at mile 22. Sixty-seven new stones were quarried in Maryland to replaced mounds in the western section. This resurvey introduced a complex monument numbering system. A total of 96 stones were either added or replaced to The Mason and Dixon Line by 1903.

- 1910-1912 US Supreme Court Maryland v. West Virginia

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This was a court appointed survey team that resurveyed the boundaries between the states. It took into consideration provisions of Maryland Charter of 1632 and The Agreement of 1760:

...” unto the true meridian of the first fountaine of the River of Pattowameck, and from thence trending toward the South unto the farther banke of the fore-laide River...”-The Charter of Maryland 1732

The ruling resulted in establishing the true Maryland northwest corner to be at the south bank of the north branch of the Potomac River. It added 1 stone to The West Line, set in 1912.

MARKED IN STONE--Physical Characteristics of Mason and Dixon Milestones

King Charles II ordered Charles Calvert, 3rd Lord of Baltimore and William Penn II to establish boundaries and to make them visible:

“...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 Patent 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.” - April 2, 1681 letter to Charles Calvert, 3rd Lord of Baltimore

Five shipments of stones, quarried and cut in England arrived in Colonial America for marking the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania as ordered by the King. The stones were oolitic limestone from Isle of Portland, Dorset and quite possibly from the Jordan Mines. Four shipments account for at least 358 stones. The number of stones on the final shipment is not known:

- 1) Fifty stones transported on the ship Betsy Lloyd arrived in Philadelphia or New Castle in 1765 supplying 50 stones for The Tangent Line. The survey journal records:

1765 October 21- “Left York and proceeded for the Middle Point to set 50 Stones (one at each mile) in the Tangent Line.”

- 2) One Hundred stones transported on ship unknown arrived in Philadelphia or New Castle in 1766 supplying 36 stones for The Tangent Line and 64 for The West Line. The survey journal records:

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1766 October 29- ..." And were to proceed immediately to set 100 Stone (one at each mile) in the Line."

- 3) One Hundred forty stones transported on ship unknown arrived in Baltimore 1767. One stone is missing, records refer to 139 arriving and supplying 67 stones for The West Line, abandoning a total of 72 stones. A letter from Mason and Dixon to the Principal Secretary of Maryland records the stone inventory:

..." There are now lying at Fort Frederick near the North Mountain Seventy Stones which were intended to be used this Summer..."-letter to Mr. Hugh Hamersley dated January 29, 1768 Philadelphia

- 4) Sixty-eight stones transported on ship unknown to Baltimore in 1767. None of these stones were applied to The West Line and are believed to have been stored at Fort Frederick, Maryland. A letter from Thomas Penn confirms shipments 3 and 4:

..." We sent several months (since) one hundred and forty Stones, and am now shipping to Maryland sixty-eight, which we think will about compleat the work, which we hope to hear you will finish this Year."-letter to Mason and Dixon dated August 7, 1767, London

- 5) Unknown number of stones transported on ship unknown to Alexandria in 1769 or 1770. The stones were stored at Fort Frederick. An order submitted by a Mr. Stake at the Maryland General Assembly on March 23, 1874, requesting the stones to be inventoried provides details:

... "The stone which were used as monuments were imported from England, and were landed at either Philadelphia or New Castle, the nearest port to the place where they were to be used. As all these imported stone had been used, and the western portion of the boundary line had been only marked by piles of stone and earth, it became necessary to import from England other stone to be used as monuments on the line. And, accordingly, in the year 1769, or the following year, another importation was made, and these stones were landed at Alexandria. From Alexandria, they were transported to Fort Frederick, on the Potomac River, where they still remain." ...

For this discussion, the monuments that mark The West Line have been placed into six categories; Original, Original Surplus, Original Mounds, Resurvey, Eligible Replica and Other. The identifiable physical characteristics and original inventory numbers pertaining to The West Line are reflected below:

ORIGINAL=132 stones originally set on the eastern section of The West Line

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76 and 77

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Original stones that mark The West Line are all from England. Two different shipments supplied the 132 stones that were set on the eastern section of The West Line. Stones 1-63 and 65 are from 1766. Stones 64, 66-132 are from 1767. Mile 64 required a milestone and the final stone was a crownstone, accounting for mile 64 being skipped. The survey journal has recorded:

1766 November 20- "...The Stones all Set: which finished the Tangent Line: 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 there is no Stone." ...

1767 November 30- "...and Stones at the proper places to the 135th Mile Post from the Post marked West which reached to Sidelong Hill (inclusive)..."

Original stones are oolitic limestone. Every mile on the eastern section of The West Line was marked. Every 5th mile was marked with a crownstone. Milestones were 1 foot square posts that range in height from 3.5 feet to 4 feet. They weighed approximately 400 pounds. Each milestone had a low pyramidal top. The east and west sides were cut with several vertical lines running the length of each side. The north and south sides had 2 inches of horizontal lines framing the sides in addition to the vertical cut lines. An outline of an eight inch diameter circle centered 4 inches from the tops of the north and south sides. On the north side, a Roman capital "P" was cut to represent Pennsylvania. The south side, a Roman capital "M" was cut to represent Maryland. The base of each milestone was rough cut. They were set in place to stand approximately 3 feet above ground. Today, surviving milestones, all stand at various heights and have weathered 2 ½ centuries differently. Each stone has retained identifiable physical characteristics.

Original crownstones have all the same features of an original milestone apart from height averaging 5 feet with a weight of up to 600 pounds. In addition, the north side of a crownstone bears the Penn Family crest inside a scrolled oval instead of a "P" centered in a simple circle. The Penn crest has a series of 3 distinct equally spaced dots featured between 2 parallel lines. The lions of the crest were not carved into the crownstones. The south side of a crownstone features the Calvert Family crest inside a scrolled oval instead of a "M" centered in a simple circle. The Maryland crest has 4 vertical lines, 1 inch diameter each with a larger sized diagonal line crossing from the 11 o'clock position extending to the 5 o'clock position. Directly above each Calvert Family crest is a carved crown. The crown represented The Crown of England and established that the boundaries marked were to be recognized as English Law. The crown was placed on the south side rather than north side because of Calvert peerage.

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ORIGINAL MOUNDS=45 constructed on western section of The West Line

Terrain west of mile 132 on The West Line is difficult. It became impossible to set the intended original stones past this point. To mark each mile was too challenging and costly. Instead Mason and Dixon marked the western section of The West Line with mounds of rocks and earth. They constructed 45 mounds at random intervals for the final 98 miles. Original mounds mostly mark tops of mountains or high ridges. A description of these man made mounds from the survey journal:

1767 November 29- "Note: The Mile Posts between the Top of Savage Mountain and the End of the Line have Heaps of Earth or Stone Round them (as observed in Minutes of 19th November) of Eight feet Diameter at Bottom and 2 ½ feet High."

The exact locations of the original 45 mounds are listed in the survey journal entry for November 29, 1767. The original mounds marked miles 132.5-230.228 of The West Line.

ORIGINAL SURPLUS=25 original stones from 1767 applied to The West Line in 1900-1903

During the 1900-1903 joint commission resurvey of the Maryland and Pennsylvania boundary, surplus original stones from 1767 were recovered from the vicinity of Sidling Hill. Twenty-five of these stones were used to replace missing or damaged original stones and original mounds of The West Line. The Original Surplus stones applied to the eastern section of The West Line in 1900-1903 mark miles: 40, 43, 67, 75, 79, 89, 99, 104.5, 100, 115, 127 and 130. The initial 12 stones of the western section beginning on top of Sidling Hill are marked with Original Surplus stones. The 140.18th mile of The West Line is marked with the last of the Original Surplus stones. All 13 Original Surplus stones on the western section are between miles 132.5-140.18, approximately 8 miles. The features of original surplus stones are the same as the original stones.

RESURVEY=67 stones were quarried and cut in Maryland to mark the western section of The West Line

The western section of The West Line lacked permanent stone markers until the 1900-1903 resurvey. Sixty-seven stones were quarried in Cockeysville, Maryland. They are made of white marble with gray and blue streaks. All 67 are 4 feet six inches in length, 10 inch square posts with low pyramidal tops. Resurvey stones weigh 30% less than the Original and Original Surplus stones. The north faces are engraved with a simple capital 8 inch "P." The south faces

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are engraved with a simple capital 8 inch "M." The east faces are marked with their survey date of either 1766 or 1767. All the west faces are marked with the set date of 1902. This collection of stones is set at random distances over approximately 64 miles of The West Line.

REPLICA 1903=six replica stones were applied to The West Line in 1900-1903

Maryland and Pennsylvania agreed to each retain a crownstone for display. In return, both states supplied replicas of original crownstones. Maryland is in possession of original crownstone 50 and supplied a replica marking mile 50. Pennsylvania received original crownstone 115. The Pennsylvania replica intended to mark mile 115 marks near mile 158. An original surplus crownstone was discovered nearby for mile 115. Pennsylvania's replica also added the survey/set dates to the east and west sides.

Two replicas made of granite, weighing 1000 pounds, 5.5 feet in length, with flat tops were set to The West Line during the resurvey in the eastern section. A simple "P" on the north side and simple "M" on the south side were cut into both replicas. One replaced a missing original stone marking mile 22. The 2nd replica was placed on the west side of the Susquehanna River a couple hundred feet from Original milestone 24. This stone is submerged.

OTHER=28 stone additions to the West Line

The beginning of The West Line was originally marked by Mason and Dixon using a local stone. In 1768, a double crownstone marked the location which went missing. During the Graham resurvey of 1849-1850 a replacement stone was set to mark mile 0. The stone is made of granite and bears a simple letter "P" on the north and east sides. The north side has the set date of 1849 below the "P." The south and west faces both bear a simple "M." The granite stone is a 14 inch square post. After The Wedge was declared as Delaware in 1921 mile 0 marked the intersection of Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

The 1860 Michler Stone marks mile 197 on The West Line.

The 1883-1885 resurvey added 25 stones to The West Line between mile 196.46 and mile 230.228. Mile 196.46 is known as the Sinclair Stone and mile 230.228 as Brown's Hill Stone. Both stones were placed on The West Line as well as 23 additional stones in between. These stones are made of sandstone. The tops are pyramidal with a 4 inch square. They have the letter "P" inscribed into the north side and letters "W.V" into the south side. On the east side is the set date of either 1883 or 1885. On the west face is the distance from Pennsylvania's southwest corner. The 1883-1885 resurvey was west to east; therefore, the marked mileage increases at

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almost regular 1 mile increments until reaching 55 2/10 miles. A total of 40 stones were set in 1883-1885 to mark 55 miles from Pennsylvania's southwest corner to Maryland's northwest corner, however, just 25 out of 40 mark The West Line. All stones set by Sinclair east of Brown's Hill have the 1885 date. The Brown's Hill stone is the only stone on the West Line with the 1883 date. The Brown's Hill stone is the final stone marking The West Line.

The stone which marks Maryland's northwest corner was declared in 1910, set in 1911 and agreed upon by Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia in 1912. It marks mile 196.48 of The West Line. It is the last stone to be added to The West Line. It is also recorded as stone 34 in other surveys. The stone has four sides which gradually narrow to create a pyramid shape standing nearly four feet above ground. The top of the north face is marked with "PA," towards the middle and centered is a raised rectangle with 1910 inscribed. The south face has No. 34 near the top and a centered raised rectangle with the commissioners' names. The east side has a raised centered rectangle with "MD" in the middle. The west side is the same as the east side except with "W.VA."

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76 and 77

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Major Bibliographical References:

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Heite, Edward F. "Maryland-Delaware, Delaware-Pennsylvania boundaries and the 'Post Marked West' site.," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, October 30, 1974

Hughlett Mason, A, "The Journal of Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon," Transcribed from the Original in the United States National Archives, 1969

Hynak, Barbara A. "Boundary Markers of the original District of Columbia." National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, July 9, 1990

Kemp, E.L., "Mason and Dixon Survey Terminal Point-Brown's Hill." National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, September 1972

Layton, Jack, "Exploring the Mason Dixon Line," First Edition, 2010

Mackenzie, John, "A Brief History of the Mason-Dixon Line," APEC/CANR, University of Delaware, xxxx

Martin, Alice, "Boundary Markers Along The Mason-Dixon Line" Maryland Historical Trust Inventory-Nomination Forms, June 23, 1981, September 4, 1981, September 5, 1981, February 24, 1981, June 2, 1981

Mentzer, Robert, "How Mason and Dixon Ran Their Line," Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, "Report on the Resurvey of the Maryland-Pennsylvania Boundary Part of the Mason and Dixon Line," 1909

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Nye, Edwin Darby. "Old National Pike Milestones." National Register of Historic Places
Inventory-Nomination Form. August 1973

Robinson, Morgan Poitiaux, "The Evolution of the Mason and Dixon Line," 1902

Studenroth, Zachary N., "Southold Milestone 7." National Register of Historic Places Inventory-
Nomination Form, May 2017

Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Markers 76 and 77
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1																				
	Zone																			
2																				

3																				
	Zone																			
4																				

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andrea Marie Witwer

Organization Volunteer date July 24, 2017

street & number 101 Fairfax Drive telephone _____

city or town York state PA zip code 17403

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Maryland Geological Survey, c/o Richard Ortt, Director

street & number 2300 St. Paul Street telephone 410 554-5400

city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21218

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Geographical Data

Lat/Long Coordinates:

Milestone 76: N39.719841 W77.220726

Milestone 77: N39.719948 W77.238121

Verbal Boundary Description:

Boundaries of Mason and Dixon Milestone Markers 76 and 77 are defined by the footprints of the markers themselves.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property represents the full extent of the property historically associated with the markers. Both are located within a parcel of 244 acres privately owned by the David and Beatrice Waybright family.

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F-6-25
Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Marker 76

Name of Property

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Section PHOTO Page 1

Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: F-6-25

Name of Property: Original Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Marker 76

Location: Harney, Maryland/Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Photographer: Andrea Marie Witwer

Date taken: July 2, 2017

Location of original digital files: MD SHPO

Photo captions: GPS location N39.719841 W77.220726



MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest76_0001.tif
76 P side facing south

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National Park Service

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Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Marker 76

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Section PHOTO Page 2



MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest76_0002.tif
76 P side facing south with elm tree featured

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Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Marker 76

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MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest76_0003.tif
76 facing north with partial M side exposed against elm tree

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Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Marker 76

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MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest76_0004.tif
76 top view with elm tree surrounding on south side

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Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Marker 76

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MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest76_0005.tif
76 facing east with P side exposed

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MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest76_0006.tif
76 facing west with P side exposed

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Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Marker 76

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MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest76_0008.tif
76 close up of P side facing side

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Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Marker 77
Name of Property

Section PHOTO Page 1

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Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: F-6-26
Name of Property: Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Marker 77
Location: Harney, Maryland
Photographer: Andrea Marie Witwer
Date taken: July 2, 2017
Location of original digital files : MD SHPO
Photo captions:



MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest77_0001.tif
77 Facing south with P side captured

United States Department of the Interior
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F-6-26
Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Marker 77
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MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest77_0002.tif
77 Facing north with M side captured

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MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest77_0003.tif
77 Facing east

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MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest77_0004.tif
77 Facing west

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MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest77_0005.tif
77 Top View facing north

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MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest77_0006.tif
77 facing south with P side featured and true location in Marsh Creek to west

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Mason and Dixon West Line Milestone Marker 77
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MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest77_0007.tif
77 Facing south

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Name of Property

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MD_FrederickCounty_MasonDixonWest77_0008.tif
77 Facing north

A large, rectangular, moss-covered stone block is the central focus of the image. The stone is heavily encrusted with green moss and lichen, particularly on its front and top surfaces. It is situated on a patch of reddish-brown soil, surrounded by some sparse vegetation and roots. A small white rectangular label with the number '76' in bold black font is placed on the ground in front of the stone's base. The background shows more soil and some larger, darker rocks.













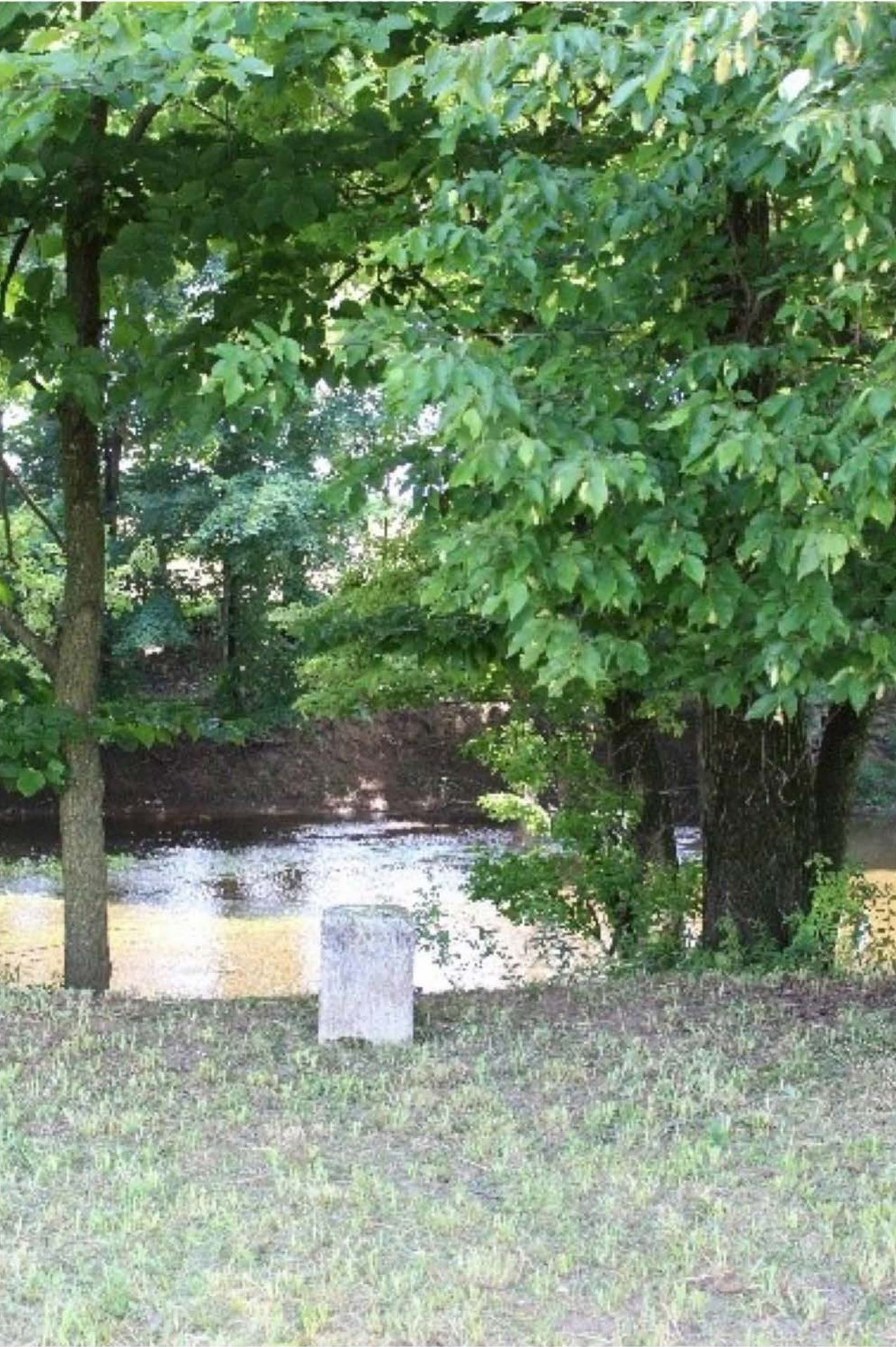














77



77

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/10/2018 Date of Pending List: 7/31/2018 Date of 16th Day: 8/15/2018 Date of 45th Day: 8/24/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 8/21/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

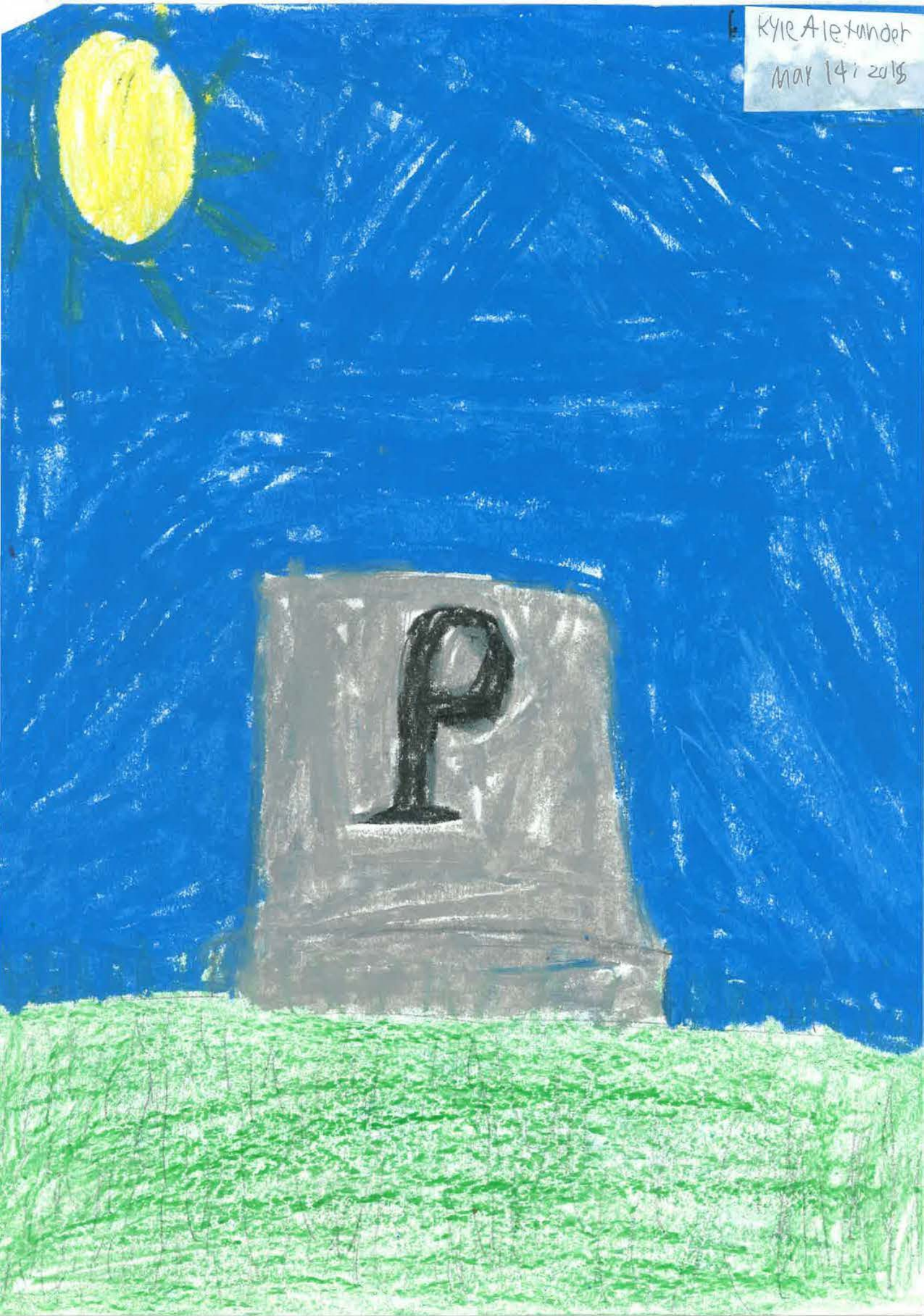
DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Michelle Thompson
May 14, 2018



Kyle Alexander
May 14, 2018



Rairigh, Elizabeth

From: Jessica Roe <jessicafletcherfrye@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, March 23, 2018 11:32 AM
To: Rairigh, Elizabeth
Subject: Witwer777@gmail.com

March 23, 2018

Dear PA SHPO Rairigh:

I am writing today to show my support for the nomination of The National Register Mason and Dixon Line Mile Marker becoming a National listing.

I was unaware of the historical significance of the Mason and Dixon Line until recently, and I now quite adamantly believe that this nomination holds great importance to our Nation's history. The mile marker pictures, social media posts, and discussions have been enlightening to me, as my knowledge of the Mason and Dixon Line was limited until this nomination. To not support this nomination would be a disservice to America's rich and meaningful history.

Thank you for including my support for this nomination.

With regards.

Jessica Roe

Rairigh, Elizabeth

From: Jane Macrae <ando.jane@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, March 23, 2018 5:54 PM
To: Rairigh, Elizabeth
Cc: witwer777@gmail.com
Subject: Statement in Support of US National Register Listing of the Mason-Dixon Line

Attention of Elizabeth Rairigh

I am writing all the way from Australia and am excited and energised to support the nomination of the Mason-Dixon Line to the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland and for their submission for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

My personal knowledge of the Mason and Dixon Line was non-existent until this nomination and until all the hard work, facebook posts and knowledge sharing by Andrea Witwer as her amazing research evolved and was collated.

My husband Lachlan is a Land Surveyor in Australia and early on I showed him one of the posts and asked if he was aware of these significant markers. Due to his university studies he had learnt about the Mason Dixon line as they have incredible significance in his field.

We are both incredibly excited that these markers will be acknowledged on a heritage register and that their history and significance is being shared and promoted.

We even have an image of one of the markers on his office wall and will follow this important nomination with interest.

Thanks,

Jane Macrae
Ocean Grove, Victoria, Australia

Rairigh, Elizabeth

From: Jeanne Zaugg <jezusong@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, March 26, 2018 11:05 PM
To: Rairigh, Elizabeth
Cc: witwer777@gmail.com
Subject: Mason and Dixon Line Mile Markers

Dear Ms. Rairigh:

I was excited to learn that the Mason and Dixon Line Mile Markers are being considered to be listed on the National Register.

Because of the nomination process, my husband and I have learned so much more about the Mason-Dixon Line than we did in the brief coverage it received in our History courses in school.

The extent of the impact of that survey on the socioeconomic, political and cultural fabric of our nation were and still remain enormous. Then, of course, there is the beauty of the markers - literally history written in stone.

Thank you for considering this worthy of registry.

Jeanne Zaugg

Nomination Support - Mason & Dixon

Gareth Whittam <whittamg@gmail.com>

Sat 4/14/2018 3:03 AM

To: Rairigh, Elizabeth <erairigh@pa.gov>;

Cc: witwer777@gmail.com <witwer777@gmail.com>;

Hi Elizabeth,

My name is Gareth Whittam and I wish to acknowledge my support for the Mason and Dixon Line Mile Markers nomination for the National Register of Historic Places.

I feel it is of utmost importance to ensure that this significant historical piece is protecting for future generations.

My sister, Andrea Witwer, has worked tirelessly to ensure the importance of the Mason and Dixon Line Mile Markers has been brought to the forefront of peoples minds. What a great effort it has been on her behalf.

Thanks,
Gareth Whittam

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

Rairigh, Elizabeth

From: Adele Anderson <adele@and.net.au>
Sent: Tuesday, April 24, 2018 12:55 AM
To: Andrea Witwer; Rairigh, Elizabeth
Subject: Mason Dixon markers

Dear Elizabeth

I am writing to you to support the addition of the Mason Dixon line markers on your national register
I say your register as this email comes from Australia.

Today a group of women aged between 60 and 80 met together in a small rural town .We met to exercise together and
this morning I asked them "Who has heard of the Mason Dixon line.

Every single woman said they had and then spoke about what an import line it was.we spoke about the old American TV
shows that introduced us to the concept and then on to the song many knew and then to talk about their understanding
of the importance of the Mason Dixon line.

I told them about the journey I have been following on Facebook and the beauty of the stone markers.

Most were shocked to hear that the markers were not protected by a National Registration.

So whilst we understand that our voice doesn't really count for much may the whole group of 15 support the listing.

Warm wishes

Adele Anderson

Rairigh, Elizabeth

From: Jodie Potts <jodie.potts4@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 02, 2018 11:30 AM
To: Rairigh, Elizabeth
Cc: Andrea witwer
Subject: Nomiation of Mason Dixon Stones to National Historical Register

Ms. Rairigh,

I am excited to learn of the nomination of the Mason Dixon Stones to the National Historical Register. Although I learned of the Mason-Dixon line in history class back in high school, I never knew of the stones that demarcated the line, nor of their impressive history. As PA is our neighboring state, I find that knowing the history of the region to be both enriching and necessary in bettering my personal knowledge.

The inclusion of the Stones to the Registry would hopefully help enrich and educate more people like myself that may have previously been unaware of their importance and history. For many people, seeing the stones on a historic registry would take the abstract concept of the Mason-Dixon line, and immortalize it as Mason and Dixon intended by showing the physical, carved-in-stone, aspect of the surveyed line. I think it would also help increase tourism and increased interest in other historical activities along the Maryland/PA line.

I am excited to see further updates to this endeavor, and hope to see the stones listed on the National Historical Register in the near future!

Jodie Potts
Cambridge, OH

Rairigh, Elizabeth

From: Jackson Witwer <jackwitwer@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 02, 2018 11:22 AM
To: Rairigh, Elizabeth
Cc: witwer777@gmail.com
Subject: Support of Mason and Dixon Line Milemarkers for National Register of Historical Places

Ms. Rairigh and Whomever it May Concern,

I am writing to show my support for the nomination of the Mason and Dixon Line Milemarker Stones to the National Register of Historical Places.

Prior to Andrea's work on the Historical tracking and logging of the Mason Dixon stones, my knowledge of the importance of the stones and their overall existence was relegated to knowledge in a 10th grade history book...mentioned in passing. In becoming aware of their importance to the cartographic landscape of the Early United States, as well as their renewed importance during the American Civil War, I view their inclusion on the National Register as vital.

I am very excited to see the increased awareness and education that comes with listing on the National Register, and I very much hope to see the inclusion of the Mason Dixon stones on this registry.

Jackson Witwer
Huffman, TX

Rairigh, Elizabeth

From: Cindy <jsthvfn@comcast.net>
Sent: Friday, March 23, 2018 10:45 AM
To: Rairigh, Elizabeth; Andrea Witwer
Subject: Nomination for the Mason and Dixon Line Milemarkers

I, Cindy Oler, support the nomination for the Mason and Dixon Line Milemarkers to be listed on the National Register as I have learned about this important part of our history through Andrea's research and photos shared this past year. What an amazing accomplishment, true dedication, and a big heart by her in making this happen!

Cindy Oler

Rairigh, Elizabeth

From: jd4400d <jd4400d@ptd.net>
Sent: Tuesday, May 01, 2018 3:10 PM
To: Rairigh, Elizabeth
Subject: Mason Dixon

Attention of Elizabeth Rairigh

I am writing this letter to express my deepest and most sincere support for the nomination of the Mason-Dixon Line to the state of Pennsylvania for the support to submit it to the National Registry of Historic Places. Having considered the monumental task undertaking in order to establish the Line, somewhat the same effort has occurred in investigating the location of many of the stones that still exist today. Having grown up in Southern Pennsylvania, Chester County, West Nantmeal Township, I was surrounded by the importance of such historical items and how they aided and guided our great country in to what it has become today. The area where I grew up was the site of many Revolutionary War skirmishes which have been rightly noted for their historical significance. I may only wish that the powers to be recognize the historical importance, toil and sweat, and the significance that the Mason-Dixon Line presents today as it has in the Past.

Sincerely and respectfully,
Steve Miller

Rairigh, Elizabeth

From: Faye <fayezauggg@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 02, 2018 11:31 PM
To: Rairigh, Elizabeth
Cc: witwer777@gmail.com
Subject: Support Mason Dixon Milemarkers nomination

Dear Ms. Elizabeth Rairigh,

I am writing this letter to show my support for the Mason and Dixon Line Milemarkers to be added on the National Register of Historic Places. I have recently been following the stories, photos and research done by Andrea Witwer and am completely amazed at the history behind them. It truly is wonderful that they are still standing. Please allow these treasures set in stone to be our history forever.

Sincerely,

Faye Zaugg-Garcia

Rairigh, Elizabeth

From: a1akaren@aol.com
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2018 5:15 PM
To: Rairigh, Elizabeth
Cc: witwer777@gmail.com
Subject: Mason & Dixon Line Mile Markers

Karen A Yaste
1863 Highland Drive
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

May 15, 2018

Ms. Elizabeth Rairigh
Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer
Commonwealth Keystone Building, Second Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Dear Ms. Rairigh,

I am writing in support of the Mason and Dixon Line Mile Markers nomination to be approved for the National Register of Historic Places.

I was fortunate to have viewed Andrea Witwer's detailed photos of many of these mile markers along the Mason/Dixon Line. These stones are truly a treasure and should be recognized as such. It was especially meaningful to me in that my husband's family settled in the Pennsylvania/Maryland area.

Andrea shared with me many of the details of the upcoming ceremonies to be held in both England and Pennsylvania as well as her passion in reuniting Charles and Rebekah Mason at long last.

Andrea's hard work and dedication have brought to light a fascinating part of our history that many are not aware.

Sincerely,

Karen A Yaste

Elizabeth Rairigh
Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street
2nd Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17120

May 15, 2018

Dear SHPO Rairigh:

I am submitting support for the Mason and Dixon Milemarkers National Register Nomination. I represent three generations of the Bender Family. Our wish is for a most famous American boundary to receive the highest historical significance recognized by our Nation. Listing the Mason and Dixon Line in it's entirety will increase citizen awareness beyond our state and encourage historical preservation.

My family has monitored the progress of this nomination over the past year. The research has revealed personal connections. My wife's ancestors were among the settlers near Lancaster who were subjected to double taxation. The Line drawn by Mason and Dixon placed them in Pennsylvania. A land deed was discovered which was signed by the proprietors of Pennsylvania, Thomas and Richard Penn. Records were also recovered at the Christ Church archives in Philadelphia detailing my christening. My parents had made arrangements for my baptismal font to be that of our founding father, William Penn (II). Discovering that our family history includes direct ties to the Penn Family has been fascinating. This nomination inspired a visit to the White Clay Creek for my grandchildren. Experiencing the survey base point, an original milemarker and Wedge section brought the 18th century to life for them.

The Rogers Bender Family looks forward to this listing being secured. Our eldest granddaughter will be playing a role in the upcoming joint September ceremony intended to celebrate the USA/UK overlapping historical significance of the Mason and Dixon Line.

Respectfully,



Mr. Rogers A. Bender
Glenmoore Pennsylvania

Cc Andrea Witwer

Elizabeth Rairigh
Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street
2nd Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17120

May 18, 2018

Dear SHPO Rairigh,

I am submitting support for the Mason Dixon Milemarkers National Registration Nomination. My ancestors through my mother's side of the family were among the settlers near Lancaster who experienced double taxation due to the ambiguous nature of the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. The outcome which confirmed they were residents of Pennsylvania. The land deed was signed by the proprietors of Pennsylvania, Thomas and Richard Penn. Our family has remained in Pennsylvania many generations.

My cousin's wife (and good friend) Andrea Witwer and I took our daughters and my nephew to the White Clay Creek to see one of the markers that defines the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. We had fun hopping between the states that day as well as learning about our history as a family and a citizen of Pennsylvania. We also experienced the Wedge section and the survey base. I believe there was an accidental drive into Delaware as well. Three states in a very short amount of time.

While the formation of this boundary line between these two great states was to settle taxation woes, eventually it would become a finish line to freedom for slaves from the south. The Mason Dixon Line carries a great deal of historical weight to our nation as well as the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. It would be of great benefit to generations to come to recognize it as the historical treasure that it is.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Holly S. Thompson". The signature is written in dark ink and has a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Holly Thompson

5/18/18

Elizabeth Rairigh
Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation
Officers
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street
2nd floor
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Dear Elizabeth Rairigh,

My cousin Kyle and I went with my mom and Andrea to see the "P" and "M" stone. It was a very long drive. When we found it, it was along a road in the woods. It was small and had a "P" on one side and a "M" on the other. The "P" stands for ~~the~~ Pennsylvania and the "M" stands for Maryland. We were jumping from state to state. It was fun.

We learned that it was a part of the Mason-Dixon line. We also learned that the stones came from England. The stones are older than our flag.

We also saw the "wedge". My mom took pictures that we are sending. We all hope you enjoy them as much as we did! We are also sending you pictures of the stone.

Chloe Thompson

Rairigh, Elizabeth

From: Bea Waybright <beaway@earthlink.net>
Sent: Sunday, May 20, 2018 11:40 AM
To: Rairigh, Elizabeth
Cc: witwer777@aol.com
Subject: nomination of stones 76&77

May 20, 2018

Elizabeth Raleigh Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer
400 North Street 2nd Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Dear Elizabeth Raleigh,

I am writing to you today about the nomination of the Mason Dixon mile markers 76 & 77. These stones are on our property and I think you will find why they are so valuable to my family and many people that stop by to see them.

Our property is located at 716 Mason Dixon Road, Gettysburg, PA. In 1743 a gentleman by the name of John McKenley (McKinley spelled several ways on the deeds), had built a home on the 250 acres he acquired from the Calvert's. It was a one-story stone home located on the bank of marsh creek which was in Maryland and at that time Prince Georges County, until 1768 when Frederick Maryland became its own county.

On August 23rd, 1765 after marking stone number 76, Mason & Dixon continued the property and the line had come through the McKenley property (page 105 of Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon Journal) on their way to mark stone 77 on August 24th which had put the home in two different states Maryland and Pennsylvania. (we pay taxes to both states) Rumor has it that Mason and Dixon spent August 24th, 1765 in this home.

These stones were among 139 from the third ship that came from Isle of Portland England and arrived June 18th, 1767 in Baltimore Maryland. Stone 76 was set on Oct 13th and 77 on Oct 14th, 1767.

In 1979 we purchased the property mainly to farm the land, but my mother in-law Mary had other plans for this very old house in great need of repair. Her dream was to retire here. She went to work searching the history of the property and in 1990 the restoration had begun, and she was able to move into the home a year later. She became ill in 2007 and when ask what she would like done with this house she said share the history and beauty, so we granted her wish and in 2008 the Mary-Penn B&B opened.

We have had guests from all over the world that are very excited to stay and hear about the history. I am in hopes that you agree that we are helping to bring the history of the Mason Dixon Line back for all ages, to see and touch an original piece of history.

Two journalists from England had visited us in October 2017 to take pictures of our home and these stones to use in magazines and books they are writing. We were very honored by their visit.

On October 17th, 2017 Maryland Governor's Review Board unanimously approved these stones (76 & 77) for the National Register and we hope you will also consider these for National Registry.

We were hoping to attend this meeting on June 5th, but my husband has stage 4 liver cancer and we must be in Baltimore that day for treatment. It would be wonderful to get back and hear that our family's wish for these stones were accepted for the National Register.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
Bea & David Waybright
Property owners

Rairigh, Elizabeth

From: Lora Lewis <lora.lewis@bbgi.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2018 1:35 PM
To: Rairigh, Elizabeth
Subject: The Mason Dixon Line National Register nomination

Good afternoon, Ms Rairigh,

I've just learned that there is a nomination outstanding for official National Register recognition of the Mason and Dixon Line Mile Markers. I'd like to offer my support.

Much of the history of Pennsylvania is told through these markers. Through them we learn of the commercial charters that settled it, and the border violence that prompted their very placement. We learn about the 'Free' North and the line's importance to the Civil War - legal for slaves and free men, symbolic for the soldiers. For anyone trying to understand the dynamics of the war time loyalty, these stones are an important visual reminder to Philadelphia and the entire Delaware Valley of how fragile the North sentiment could be here in a city so close to Confederate Maryland and so economically dependent on Southern cotton and markets.

I look forward to the Mason Dixon Line markers finally getting the attention they deserve.

Thank you,

Lora Lewis
155 W Walnut Lane, Philadelphia, PA 19144
M: 267-307-0687

May 23, 2018

Dear SHPO Elizabeth Rairigh:

I am writing to voice my support for the Mason and Dixon Line Milemarkers National Register nomination.

I grew up in Pennsylvania not far from the Mason and Dixon Line as well as many historical sites related to the famous survey. However, I was unaware of the depth and circumstances of the line. My ancestors lived within the overlapping strip of land claimed by both Penns and Calverts. They experienced the problems first hand through the double taxation. My personal awareness began on my 62nd birthday. My wife and I elected to celebrate a milestone year by finding the Mason and Dixon milestones. The search for stones sparked an overwhelming interest in not just their location but equally with the individual stories that each stone has to tell. With each find came another piece to the history of Charles Mason and Jerimiah Dixon and how this most famous boundary also impacted the many millions of lives to come. It is more than a property line.

One of the most astounding discoveries about these stones set by star observations is the many tentacles of history that are connected to them which include but are not limited to; astronomy, calculating and measuring degrees of latitude and longitude, oceanic travel, piracy, politics and later slavery and freedom.

As a retired commercial pilot, with over 3 decades in the aviation industry, I have flown countless trips from Washington DC to Europe. It is because of the Mason and Dixon Line research that was invested into this nomination that I became acutely aware of how my 9 hour flights seemed so effortless in comparison to the 10 week voyage across the Atlantic Ocean during the age of Mason and Dixon. Each original Mason and Dixon survey stone was shipped from the Isle of Portland England. It was an astounding accomplishment in so many ways.

The Mason and Dixon milemarkers are a national treasure as is America's most famous boundary survey. Thank-you for your role in giving these stones the historical recognition that they deserve. This nomination will help preserve the significance of the Mason and Dixon Line for generations to come.

Most Sincerely,

Steven E. Witwer
York, PA

May 24, 2018

Dear SHPO Elizabeth Rairigh:

I am writing you regarding my support for the nomination of the Mason and Dixon Line Mile Markers to be placed on the National Register.

I am a recent Penn State Graduate who has lived in Pennsylvania my whole life, more specifically York County. Growing up in this area, one of the opportunities I had was to play for the Mason Dixon Traveling soccer team from the age of 9 to 14. At the time I was only aware that the name "Mason Dixon" referred to the seemingly invisible line between the state of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

It was not until recently through the extensive research of Andrea Witwer that I realized how in significant and historical this line truly was. Growing up less than 8 miles from this historical border, I had no clue that a large feud between the Penn's and Calvert's over tax money sparked one of the worlds largest surveying project. A large number of Pennsylvanian and Maryland residents are aware of this line, but because this topic is not discussed in public schools or rarely otherwise, the majority of people know very little of its historic value. I believe that the National Register can bridge this gap and educate the public on the value that lays within their back yard.

I personally have been greatly impacted by the historical relevance of this line, and I believe that many others should be as well. Thank you for your role in giving these stones the historical recognition that they deserve. This nomination will certainly play a large role in protecting these stones for future generations and history fanatics.

Thank you for your time, sincerely.

Maxwell D. Witwer

Rairigh, Elizabeth

From: Peter Kurtze -MDP- <peter.kurtze@maryland.gov>
Sent: Thursday, May 31, 2018 5:52 PM
To: Rairigh, Elizabeth; witwer777
Subject: Mason-Dixon Markers 76 and 77

Elizabeth, I hope it's appropriate to ask you to share a comment with your State Review Board.

When my Board reviewed the nomination last Spring, they were extremely enthusiastic about the depth and quality of the research and documentation. They were shocked to learn that the preparer of the document was not a professional in a field related to historic preservation or engineering. Robert Vogel, Curator Emeritus of Civil and Mechanical Engineering at the Smithsonian Institution, proclaimed it "superbly done" and "worthy of publication as a monograph." The Board enthusiastically and unanimously recommended forwarding the nomination to the National Register.

I've had the pleasure of working with Ms. Witwer throughout the development of the nomination, and am in awe of her passion and dedication to the subject. The exhaustive context she prepared to support recognition of two stones will soon facilitate the nomination of all the markers along the West Line.

Our office will soon begin coordination with the Maryland Geological Survey to facilitate a comprehensive resurvey of the Mason-Dixon markers, to be carried out by the Society of Professional Land Surveyors of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Among the products of this collaboration will be a Multiple Property cover document largely based on Ms. Witwer's presentation. It would have been much more difficult to undertake this project if it were not for her invaluable contribution.

Thank you for your collaboration in this bi-state review.

Very truly yours,

Peter Kurtze
Administrator, Evaluation and Registration
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place, 3rd floor
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
NEW PHONE: (410) 697-9562
peter.kurtze@maryland.gov



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MHT.Maryland.gov

Rairigh, Elizabeth

From: witwer777@aol.com
Sent: Thursday, May 31, 2018 2:34 PM
To: Rairigh, Elizabeth
Cc: witwer777@gmail.com; peter.kurtze@maryland.gov
Subject: Remarks/Statement of Support Mason and Dixon Line Milemarkers NR Nomination
Attachments: andreamdtfinal.docx

May 31, 2018

Dear Elizabeth,

Attached is a copy of my support for the National Register nomination to be submitted to the NPS pending success in PA. It is formatted for a verbal presentation, therefore, highlighting and capitalization is visible for emphasis.

The prepared remarks are timed at 6 minutes. I am compelled to request that 6 minutes be available on June 5, 2018 so that someone can honor those who are the tapestry of this nomination. I assume that the other nominations being submitted have gone through a single state and were prepared by paid professionals. This nomination has been in the works since 1975... always short of a finish line. It fulfills a final wish and has been completed by personal investment. It deserves 6 minutes in Pennsylvania. June 5th is it's long awaited day in the finisher's chute. It's time to get it to DC.

In addition, I hope the other nominations are not linked to someone who is trying to extend their life with chemotherapy and trials but this one is. I took off work unpaid to be present so that a visible support for this nomination would be seen, heard and felt. Originally, Mr. Kurtze was going to fulfill what set this nomination apart in person and explain why it has endured a delay. It is difficult for me to imagine other nominations involve a journey longer than our Mason and Dixon Line Milemarkers. It would be appreciated if you could keep the 12:15pm commitment to accommodate this preparer and make it possible to allow for 6 minutes dedicated to years of heart and soul buried in our most famous boundary. We are preserving a whole lot more than history with this nomination. I hope you agree.

I will follow-up with a phone call.

Thank-you,

Andrea
717 515 5642

(To be presented on June 5, 2018 as support for the National Register Mason and Dixon Line Milemarkers nomination)

Ladies and Gentlemen, good afternoon, my name is Andrea Witwer from York, Pennsylvania.

Distinguished members of the Pennsylvania State Historical Review Board, thank-you for the privilege of voicing my support for the Mason and Dixon Line Milemarkers National Register nomination. I stand before you joined in spirit by, THREE generations of Penns, SIX Lords of Baltimore, astronomer Charles Mason, surveyor Jeremiah Dixon, soulmate Rebekah Mason, conductor Harriet Tubman, volunteer Alice Martin, mother Mary Waybright and EVERY soul that has contributed to the EVOLUTION, PRESERVATION and SIGNIFICANCE of America's most famous boundary, OUR Mason and Dixon Line.

On October 18, 1767, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon marked the terminus point of their line. When their Indian guides would not take ONE STEP FURTHER, the survey came to a halt. On the eve of this 250th anniversary, the state of Maryland took ONE STEP FURTHER with unanimous support to submit this nomination to the National Register. Today, the state of Pennsylvania, can take ONE STEP FURTHER, and continue the line to its rightful place in history.

During the mid-18th century, Mason and Dixon's line STOOD for peace after settling the eighty-year Penn-Calvert Land Boundary Dispute. Nearly 100 years later, mid-19th century, it FLOWED as a symbolic river Jordan with a Promise Land on the northern bank. The Civil War Moses crisscrossed it many times freeing over 30,000 from bondage. The Biblical Moses led God's enslaved people from the south towards the north. Upon crossing the River Jordan, they were instructed to set up stone monuments coated in lime to preserve the significance for generations to come. The 21st century is calling for Maryland, Pennsylvania and the National Register to preserve the significance of OUR limestone monuments, along OUR River Jordan, for OUR generations to come.

Deuteronomy 27:2 "So it shall be on the day when you cross the Jordan to the land which the LORD your God gives you, that you shall set up for yourself large stones and coat them with lime."

I prepared this nomination in collaboration with Maryland State Preservation Officer, Mr. Peter Kurtze of the Maryland Historical Trust. It was completed on Waybright Family borrowed time and to honor a final wish. David and Beatrice Waybright are the owners and stone keepers of Mason and Dixon milemarkers 76 and 77. Mr. Waybright's ongoing battle with cancer explains their absence today. I am not a professional in the historical community, therefore, I embarked on this journey in complete darkness. I followed the direction found by stars. Mason and Dixon ran their line and set their stones navigated by stars from 1763-1767. These stars guided a slave named Minty from Maryland to freedom in 1849. In Pennsylvania she took her mother's name, HARRIET and husband's name, TUBMAN. Researching this nomination taught me to go the distance in degrees instead of miles and how to turn time inside out. This nomination unlocks the complexity of a survey that put Philadelphia in Pennsylvania and Baltimore in Maryland. It is worthy of national review.

On September 22, 2018, a joint ceremony entitled, Stargazer to Soulmate, will pay tribute to the overlapping Mason and Dixon history shared by the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Seven score and sixteen years ago to the date, President Abraham Lincoln, announced that the emancipation proclamation would go into effect January 1, 1863. Simultaneous ceremonies will be held



I am writing to send my support for the nomination for the Mason-Dixon mile markers. I am the Director of Operations for Christ Church and have been in charge of the Christ Church Burial Ground for the last 15 years. In 2013 I was responsible for obtaining and for installing the Mile marker and a plaque to honor Charles Mason, who is buried in an unknown location in our burial ground.

John Hopkins 6/1/18

Christ Church Director of Operations

(To be presented on June 5, 2018 as support for the National Register Mason and Dixon Line Milemarkers nomination)

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at Christ Church Burial Grounds of Philadelphia Pennsylvania and St. Kenelm's Church of Sapperton England. The establishment of the Christ Church fulfilled a condition outlined in the Pennsylvania Charter granted by King Charles II, 1681. This glorious IVORY sanctuary has numbered pews where founding fathers prayed. Pew sixty was reserved for the Penn Family. Under the floorboards lies the remains of William Penn's, grandson, John. In the Burial Grounds rests Charles Mason who departed earth on October 25, 1786. His good friend Benjamin Franklin arranged the burial. A Mason and Dixon milemarker from the same shipment as the Waybright's 76 and 77, serves as his tombstone. St. Kenelm's has pews carved by EBONY hands. This is where the family of Charles Mason sat for his 1732 christening, his wedding, likely in 1756 and funeral of his wife just three years later. His soulmate, wife Rebekah, tragically died in Greenwich England, near meridian zero. She has been at peace in the garden cemetery of St. Kenelm's since 1759. When these two churches of EBONY and IVORY, separated by an ocean yet UNITED through stargazer Charles Mason, come together, it would be fitting to celebrate a National Register Listing for this nomination.

In the words of Harriet Tubman, "Every great dream begins with a dreamer. Always remember, you have within the STRENGTH, the PATIENCE and the PASSION to reach for the stars to change the world." Pennsylvania be THE DREAMER...reach for the stars to preserve these stones.

Humbly, I thank each of you.

Andrea Mitchell



Larry Hogan, Governor
Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Robert S. McCord, Secretary

July 3, 2018

Julie H. Ernstein, Ph.D., RPA
Acting Chief, National Register & National Historic Landmarks Program
Deputy Keeper of the National Register
DOI-National Park Service
Mail Stop 7228
[1849 C St. NW](#)
[Washington, D.C. 20240](#)



RE: Mason-Dixon West Line Milestone Markers 76 and 77
Frederick County, Maryland; Adams County, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Ernstein:

Enclosed is documentation for nominating the above-referenced property to the National Register of Historic Places. The state review boards of both Maryland and Pennsylvania have reviewed this documentation, and both unanimously recommended nomination. Also enclosed are letters of support submitted to the PA SHPO. Should you have questions in this matter, please contact Peter Kurtze at peter.kurtze@maryland.gov or (410) 697-9562.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Hughes
Director-State Historic
Preservation Officer

EH/krq
cc: State Clearinghouse # MD20170915-0809
Enclosures: NR form, CD
Correspondence: owner notice, support materials