



Maryland State Geographic Information Committee

Boundary Committee

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***Phase 2:
SHA County Boundary Review
Updates Through 2009***

February 2, 2011

SHA-TSD County Boundary Review with Update through 2009

February 2, 2011

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Formation Dates of the Counties

<u>County</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date</u>
Saint Mary's	1637	Worcester	1742
Kent	1642	Frederick	1748
Anne Arundel	1650	Caroline	1773
Calvert	1650	Harford	1773
Charles	1658	Washington	1776
Baltimore	1659	Montgomery	1776
Talbot	1662	Allegany	1789
Somerset	1666	Carroll	1836
Dorchester	1668	Howard	1851
Cecil	1674	Wicomico	1867
Prince George's	1695	Garrett	1872
Queen Anne's	1706		

Background Information

This document is a product of a review by interested members of the Maryland State Geographic Information Committee (MSGIC) and other staff from State and County Agencies.

The Boundary Committee used documentation received from the Maryland State Archives (MSA) and other documents and data recovered from the State Highway Administration (SHA) to create this document for the purposes of describing Maryland county boundaries and constructing a digital county boundary file. Town boundaries are not included in this research, however SHA maintains a set of maps for Maryland's incorporated towns in which information about defined municipal boundaries can be found. Towns are most commonly incorporated by acts of the Maryland General Assembly and occasionally through a referendum. These maps of incorporated towns are updated annually by SHA using information from Department of Legislative Services and are then reviewed by the Town Staff. This information is currently available in digital format from the SHA.

During the winter of 2010, the SHA Transportation Spatial Database (TSD) boundaries were compared to information contained within a 1906 Maryland Geological Survey (MGS) document. The committee reviewed boundary changes that had occurred since 1906 and documented these changes in order to assist in accurately defining the boundaries for Maryland's 23 counties and Baltimore City. The committee used funding from the State Geographic Information Officer (GIO), Kenny Miller, to construct a digital file based on their research.

In the spring of 2010, the committee began working with the MSA to create this document, make corrections to the digital boundary file, as well as develop a plan

for the review, adoption and maintenance of this effort. This document summarizes that effort and is based on information from the MSA Deputy Commissioner of Land Patents, and the SHA Highway Mapping Team. The first draft included information based on a Maryland Geologic Survey (MGS) 1906 publication, "The Counties of Maryland, Their Origin, Boundaries, and Election Districts," by Edward B. Mathews. This draft incorporates the Boundary Committee's documentation on boundary change since 1906 as well as official resurveys that were commissioned and accepted by the General Assembly of Maryland.

County boundaries in Maryland are of a higher political significance than the equivalent land divisions of other states. County boundaries in Maryland serve as the political unit of division within the State. In many northern and western states, county boundaries are formed by the combination of smaller integral units, or townships, with their own local political organization. In such states, townships are the units of political division and they are united to form a county. This form of county establishment is more general and less complete than is the case in Maryland.

This significance of county units in Maryland may have been detected among the early records of the first settlers along the Potomac. The original limits of the counties are often vaguely known or actually undeterminable and in several instances there are no records indicating exactly the manner or time of their erection. In these instances the date of establishment is best determined by finding legal records that reference county officials. The modes of establishing counties varied from the personal announcement of the proprietor, to formal legislative enactment, to the insertion of new sections in The Constitution of Maryland by the delegates at constitutional conventions.

The State Constitution of 1864 provided for the organization of new counties by vesting the power in the General Assembly. The General Assembly was also empowered to move the county seat or change county boundaries under certain limitations. At that time it was provided that no new county should contain less than 400 square miles or less than 10,000 inhabitants. This provision remains in our current state constitution. The current constitution, dated 1867, is still enforced and includes the general provision for the organization of new counties, the localization and removal of county seats and the changing of county lines, vesting the power in the General Assembly.

The preparation of large scale county maps in the early 1900's, by the MGS, necessitated the exact delineation of the counties. Such effort called for the careful study of historic legal records from the settlement of the State in April 1634 through the date that, "The Counties of Maryland, Their Origin, Boundaries, and Election Districts," by Edward B. Mathews, was published.

This boundary review document attempts to summarize the current boundary of each county and compare them to the boundaries of the SHA TSD. This document makes note of those boundaries in question and those needing more research. The TSD boundaries were selected as a starting point because of their relationship with the Statewide Cooperative Centerline project. In re-creating the boundaries, the data will be compared to the CADD SHA boundaries developed during the early 1990s. It is thought that those boundaries may fit these researched descriptions.

This review describes the differences between the TSD boundaries and the MGS publication as well as indicates where additional research is needed. Additional documents from the MSA have been used to document the changes that have accrued over the last 100 years (Allegany/Garrett Boundary). Current documents from the General Assembly were discovered at SHA with information about the boundary changes between Prince George's and Montgomery Counties that have occurred since 1906. Other boundary information was also recovered, including survey coordinates for Baltimore City, the District of Columbia, and the State of Maryland boundary. This supplemental information has been approved by the General Assembly of Maryland.

For more detail about the county boundaries and their history, please refer to the MGS 1906 publication, "The Counties of Maryland, Their Origin, Boundaries, and Election Districts," by Edward B. Mathews.

Boundaries of Interest

Eastern Boundary of the State of Maryland

The eastern boundary of the State of Maryland was defined by the decree of Lord High Chancellor of England in 1750 when he settled the limits between Maryland and the Delaware counties of Pennsylvania. This line was marked by Mason and Dixon around 1765. It was described as a line drawn from the middle point of the eastern shore tangent to a circle of twelve miles radius drawn from about New Castle, Delaware.

Southern boundaries of Baltimore and Carroll County

The southern boundaries of Baltimore and Carroll County were defined by the law of 1726, which stated that the jurisdiction and control of the Patapsco River is with Baltimore and Carroll Counties. This law designated the south side of the Patapsco River as the boundary.

Ruling concerning the boundaries in the Chesapeake Bay and Adjacent Rivers

There is a ruling concerning the boundaries of certain counties and their jurisdiction in the Chesapeake Bay and adjacent navigable rivers. This ruling by the Maryland Court of Appeals in 1976 states that the boundary between two counties divided by a navigable river is the center of the channel of that river unless the boundary has been otherwise established by law (the channel being the deeper part of the river, where the main current flows, or which affords the best passage for vessels) whereas the jurisdictional limit of the counties bounded at any point by navigable waters other than rivers is the geographic center of those waters.

Garrett-Allegany Boundary

The Garret-Allegany boundary is the Bauer Line, described as going from the middle of the mouth of the Savage River to the Mason-Dixon Line on Savage Mountain to or near stone 179 on the Mason Dixon Line. This line was declared unconstitutional on September 9, 2008 in the Circuit Court for Allegany County, Maryland Civil Action No.: 01-C-07-028940-L. The correct line is the Chisholm Line beginning at the middle of the Savage River where it empties into the Potomac and runs North 26 Degrees East, 18 ½ miles to a point on top of Savage Mountain, between stones 180 and 181 on the Mason Dixon Line.

District of Columbia and Baltimore City

This document includes little information on the formation of the District of Columbia in 1791, or the formation of Baltimore City in 1851 or the State of Maryland boundaries. Approved survey information was recovered at SHA and will be used to create an accurate boundary file. The resulting boundary file will be

verified and compared to various sources during the review and comment phase of this project.

Please note that some of the official boundary descriptions refer to geographic points that can no longer be located. These points include various types of trees, trees with letters, and rocks by the head waters just to name a few.

Anne Arundel Calvert County Line

House Bill 1632 was approved May 29, 1984 for the purpose of altering the boundary line between Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties under certain conditions. The conditions were: the Act was subject to a referendum of certain voters; requiring the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Anne Arundel County to provide for the referendum; providing for the rights and privileges of certain inhabitants of the affected area under certain conditions; providing for the implementation of this Act; providing that a certain prior enactment is null and void and generally relating to an alteration of the boundary line between Anne Arundel County and Calvert County.

This Bill includes a detailed description of the boundary based on a re-survey from 1976. The boundary is described in great detail using coordinates, distances and bearings. Based on notes associated with this document, it is believed that the referendum was passed. Additional research must be completed to confirm that it did pass.

Montgomery Frederick County Line

During the 1979 session of the Maryland General Assembly, House Joint Resolution #27 was passed instructing the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources to direct the MGS to resurvey and remark certain segments of this boundary.

In June of 1980, a surveyor was contracted and the re-survey was performed during 1980-1981. Five of the original eleven stones were recovered. Six additional boundary markers were placed. All are believed to be locally recognized as the official county boundary markers. One of these six markers (HM Stone) is considered to be the stone marking the headwaters of the Patuxent River and therefore identifies a point on the Howard-Montgomery County Line.

Montgomery Prince George's County Line

City of Takoma Park

The City of Takoma Park, Maryland, once straddled the boundary between Prince George's and Montgomery Counties. On July 1, 1997 the Prince George's County portion was transferred to Montgomery County.

Northern Boundary line near Laurel

Two changes occurred to this boundary (near Laurel). The first was in 1968 when legislation introduced the change in the 1968 Legislative Session as HB 860. This boundary line change was adopted by referendum and became effective June 1, 1969. It can be found in Chapter 725, 1968 Session Laws.

The second change was introduced during the 1990 Legislative Session. HB 925 by the Prince George's and Montgomery County Delegations was passed which altered the boundary line making a technical correction in the description of the boundary line. The bill had certain conditions, they were: the Act was subject to a referendum of certain voters; requiring the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Montgomery County to provide for the referendum; providing for the rights and privileges of certain inhabitants of the affected area under certain conditions; providing for the implementation of this Act; providing that a certain prior enactment is null and void and generally relating to an alteration of the boundary line between Prince George's and Montgomery County. The bill included detail about the line from the District of Columbia to the north most limit of the counties and established the metes, bounds and coordinates of the line. Research should be conducted to confirm that this bill did pass.

Summary of Maryland County Boundaries

(As they exist in the Transportation Spatial Database)

Allegany County

Eastern: Sideling Hill Creek

Southern: Right bank of the Potomac River (Some Grids have it labeled "North Branch of the Potomac River")

Northern: Mason Dixon Line (Pennsylvania)

Western: SHA Grid Maps have the Bauer Line middle of the mouth of the Savage River extending to the Mason-Dixon Line on Savage Mountain to or near stone 179 on the Mason Dixon Line. Declared Unconstitutional 9/9/2008. The correct line is the Chisholm Line beginning at the middle of the Savage River where it empties into the Potomac and runs North 26 Degrees East, 18 ½ miles to a point on top of Savage Mountain, between stones 180 and 181 on the Mason Dixon Line.

TSD Grids: Western Boundary needs correction.

Anne Arundel County

Eastern: Chesapeake Bay

Southern: From the mouth of Muddy Creek at the Chesapeake Bay and on the south side of the land owner by Samuel Owings, then in a straight line to a chestnut tree on the south edge of Hall's Creek then a line placed by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to the eastern limit of the tract called Maidstone following that line until it strikes Lyons Creek. Then follow Lyons Creek to the Patuxent River. For more detail see page 440 of the MSA document.

Northern and Western: At the intersection of the west shore of Deep Run with the south side of the Patapsco River at or near Ellicott Furnace Branch and running southerly with Deep Run until it reaches the B&O Railroad until the railroad reaches the Patuxent River.

(Please note few points from the original description can be located now.)

TSD Grids: Boundary along Patapsco needs to be corrected.

Baltimore County

Northern: Mason Dixon Line (Pennsylvania)

Eastern: From the Patapsco River north up to the mouth of the Gunpowder River and then running along the Gunpowder River to the fountain head. The boundary from there continues from the fountain head north to the Mason Dixon Line.

Western and Southern: South Side of the Patapsco River and running up to the North Branch of the Patapsco River until it reaches the stone bridge where Baltimore & Reisterstown Turnpike crosses the North Branch of the Patapsco and then runs north 17 degrees east to the Mason Dixon Line.

(Please note this document indicates that the boundary line is the "south side of the Patapsco River". According to the law of 1726 the jurisdiction and control of the Patapsco River is with Baltimore and Carroll Counties since the south side of the river is specified as the boundary.)

TSD Grids: Boundary along Patapsco needs correction.

Calvert County

Northern: From the mouth of Muddy Creek at the Chesapeake Bay and on the south side of the land owner by Samuel Owings, then in a straight line to a chestnut tree on the south edge of Hall's Creek then a line placed by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to the eastern limit of the tract called Maidstone following that line until it strikes Lyons Creek. Then follow Lyons Creek to the Patuxent River. For more detail see page 456 of the MSA document.

Western & southern: Up the Patuxent River

Eastern: Chesapeake Bay

TSD Grids: Appear to be in compliance

Caroline County

Eastern: Mason Dixon Line (Delaware)

Southern: North side of the mouth of Hunting Creek running up the creek to the main road at James Murray's Mill and then running with that road by Saint-Mary's White Chapel Parish Church to the north west fork bridge, then along the main road (that leads to Cannon's Ferry) to the Choptank River and then to the limits of Dorchester County.

Caroline County Continued

Western: Delaware line where the Road to Long Marsh intersects, along that road, then along the marsh and stream of the branch of the Tuckahoe Creek to the Tuckahoe Bridge then with the creek to the Choptank River and along that river to the north side of the mouth of Hunting Creek.

TSD Grids: Appear to be in compliance

Carroll County

Northern: Mason Dixon Line (Pennsylvania)

Western: Beginning at the Pennsylvania Line where Rock Creek crosses that line then along that creek until it merges with the Monocacy River. Then along the Monocacy River to the point where Double Pipe Creek empties into the Monocacy River, then along Double Pipe Creek to the point of junction of Little Pipe Creek and Big Pipe Creek, then along Little Pipe Creek to the point where Sam's Creek empties into Little Pipe Creek then along Sam's Creek to Warfield's Mill then along the road called Buffalo Road and to a point called Par's Spring, at the Western Branch of the Patapsco River.

Southern: Along the Western Branch of the Patapsco River from Par's Spring to the Northern Branch of the Patapsco River.

Eastern: North Branch of the Patapsco River until it reaches the stone bridge where Baltimore & Reisterstown Turnpike crosses the North Branch of the Patapsco and then runs north 17 degrees east to the Mason Dixon Line.

TSD Grids: Boundaries need review, according to the law of 1726 the jurisdiction and control of the Patapsco River is with Baltimore and Carroll Counties since the south side of the river is definitely specified as the boundary.

Cecil County

Northern: Mason Dixon Line (Pennsylvania & Delaware)

Eastern: Mason Dixon Line (Delaware)

Western: From the State Line down the Susquehanna River to the mouth of that river, and then down the eastern side of the Chesapeake Bay to the center of the mouth of the Sassafras River

Southern: Center of the Sassafras River

TSD Grids: Appear to be in compliance

Charles County

Western & Southern: The State Line on or near the western shore of the Potomac River

Eastern & Southern: The boundaries of Saint Mary's County (see Saint Mary's County) to the Patuxent River at Indian Creek, from the mouth of Indian Creek up the Patuxent River to Swansons Creek then follow Swansons Creek to the head and then a straight line from there to the head of Mattawoman Creek.

Northern: A line drawn from Mattawoman Run in the road commonly called the Rolling Road to the Potomac River at or near the bounded Tree of a Tract of Land where John Beall, Jr lives.

TSD Grids: In compliance (few points are locatable from the original description)

Dorchester County

Southern: The main branch of the Nanticoke River to the present Delaware State line

Western: From the mouth of Nanticoke River up the Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of the Choptank River

Northern and Eastern: Along the Choptank River to a point on the north side of Hunting Creek and then running up Hunting Creek to the main road at James Murray's Mill, then with that road by Saint Mary's White Chapel Parish Church to the Northwest Fork Bridge, then with the main road to the Nanticoke River

(Please Note: Page 482 has boundary survey information for the northern line. This information needs to be plotted and compared to the TSD Grids.)

TSD Grids: More study is needed to verify if compliant with document.

Frederick

Western: Along the Crest of South Mountain from the Mason Dixon Line to the Potomac River then along the State boundary (Potomac River) to the mouth of the Monocacy River

Southern & Eastern: From the mouth of the Monocacy River a straight line to Parr's Spring (head waters of the Patapsco River), from Parr's Spring and running then N 35 degrees to a bounded white oak standing on the west side of a John Digges' Road (now called Buffalo Road) about a mile above Burnt House Woods and then up the road to a bounded white oak standing on the east side thereof at the head of Sam's Creek

Frederick County Continued

Eastern: Running from Rocky Creek, one of the headwaters of the Monocacy River as it crosses the Mason Dixon Line then with Rocky Creek until it merges into the Monocacy River, then with the Monocacy River to the mouth of Double Pipe Creek, then up Double Pipe Creek to the mouth of Little Pipe Creek, then with the stream to the mouth of Sam's Creek which it follows to its head.

(Please note few points from the original description can be located now.)

TSD Grids: More study is needed to (need to verify along the Carroll County Boundary and the drainage names need to be verified) verify if compliant with document.

Garrett County

Western: State Line with West Virginia

Southern: Right bank of the North Branch of the Potomac River

Northern: Mason Dixon Line (Pennsylvania)

Eastern: SHA Grid Maps have the Bauer Line middle of the mouth of the Savage River extending to the Mason Dixon Line on Savage Mountain to or near stone 179 on the Mason Dixon Line. Declared Unconstitutional 9/9/2008. The correct line is the Chisholm Line beginning at the middle of the Savage River where it empties into the Potomac River and runs North 26 Degrees East, 18 ½ miles to a point on top of Savage Mountain, between stones 180 and 181 on the Mason Dixon Line.

TSD Grids: Eastern Boundary needs correction

Harford County

Northern: Mason Dixon Line (Pennsylvania)

Western: From the mouth of the Gunpowder River and then running along the Gunpowder River to the fountain head. The boundary from there continues from the fountain head north to the Mason Dixon Line.

Southern: Mouth of the Gunpowder River up the bay to the Mouth of the Susquehanna River, including Spesutie and Pool's Island

Eastern: From the State Line down the Susquehanna River to the mouth of the river

TSD Grids: Appear to be in compliance

Howard County

Eastern: At the intersection of the west shore of Deep Run with the south side of the Patapsco River at or near Ellicott Furnace and running southerly with Deep Run until it reaches the B&O Railroad until the railroad reaches the Patuxent River

Northern: Along the Western Branch of the Patapsco River from Parr's Spring to the Northern Branch of the Patapsco River.

Southern: Along the Patuxent River, from the Anne Arundel County Line to the headwaters of the Patuxent River, then in a straight line until it intersects the northwest point of the county at the headwaters of the Patapsco River

(Please note this document indicates that the boundary line is the "south side of the Patapsco River". According to the law of 1726 the jurisdiction and control of the Patapsco River is with Baltimore and Carroll Counties since the south side of the river is specified as the boundary.)

TSD Grids: Boundary along Patapsco needs correction

Kent County

Eastern: Mason Dixon Line (Delaware)

Western: At the south point of Eastern Neck and up the Chesapeake Bay to the Sassafras River

Northern: Along the Sassafras River to the Maryland Delaware Line

Southern: From the Maryland Delaware Line along the Chester River to the south point of Eastern Neck

TSD: Appear to be in compliance

Montgomery County

Western: From the mouth of the Monocacy River a straight line to Parr's Spring (head waters of the Patuxent River)

Northern: Along the Patuxent River, from the Anne Arundel County Line to the headwaters of the Patuxent River

Southern: The State Line on or near the western shore of the Potomac River

Montgomery County Continued:

Eastern: The northern end of a straight line passing from the lower side of the mouth of Rock Creek to the east side of Seth Hyatt's Plantation and then to the Patuxent River. The southern end of this line from Takoma to the mount was set aside by the erection of the District of Columbia in 1791 when this portion of the county was ceded to the Federal Government. The northern section of this line was modified and the entire line redefined by the 1990 General Assembly.

(Please note that on July 1, 1997, the Prince George's County portion of the city of Takoma Park, Maryland, which straddled the boundary between Prince George's and Montgomery counties, was transferred to Montgomery County.)

TSD Grids: In compliance

Prince George's County

Northern: The northern end of a straight line passing from the lower side of the mouth of Rock Creek to the east side of Seth Hyatt's Plantation and then to the Patuxent River. The southern end of this line from Takoma Park to the mount was set aside by the erection of the District of Columbia in 1791 when this portion of the county was ceded to the Federal Government. The northern section of this line was modified and the entire line redefined by the 1990 General Assembly.

Eastern: Along the Patuxent River

Western: The State Line on or near the western shore of the Potomac River

Southern: At the Patuxent River and Swansons Creek follow Swansons Creek to the head and then a straight line from there to the head of Mattawoman Creek. Then a line drawn from Mattawoman Run in the road commonly called the Rolling Road to the Potomac River at or near the bounded Tree of a Tract of Land where John Beall, Jr lives.

(Please note that on July 1, 1997, the Prince George's County portion of the city of Takoma Park, Maryland, which straddled the boundary between Prince George's and Montgomery counties, was transferred to Montgomery County. Few points from the original description can be located now.)

TSD Grids: In compliance

Queen Anne's County

Northern: From the Maryland Delaware Line along the Chester River to the south point of Eastern Neck

Western: Starting at Eastern Bay and up the Chesapeake Bay to the south point of Eastern Neck

Eastern: Mason Dixon Line to Delaware Line where the road to Long Marsh intersects, along that road, then along the marsh and stream of the branch of the Tuckahoe Creek to the Tuckahoe Bridge

Southern: Bounded by Talbot County since Talbot was formed first.

TSD Grids: Appear to be in compliance

Saint Mary's County

Northern: At the Potomac and Birds Creek (Wicomico River?) and then follow Birds Creek to its head. Then a straight line from the head of Birds Creek to the head of Indian Creek, then along Indian Creek to the Patuxent River

Western: Begin at Point Look Out and extend up the Potomac River to the lower side of Birds Creek (Wicomico River?)

Eastern: From the mouth of Indian Creek on the Patuxent River to Point Look Out along the Patuxent River

TSD Grids: Not sure the drainage is named correctly or maybe it has changed over the years, but if they have then the boundary appears to be compliant. Research needs to be completed to verify.

Somerset County

Northern & Western: Up the channel of the Wicomico River to the mouth of Wicomico Creek, then with the channel of said creek and Passerdyke Creek to Dashield's or Dasharoon's Mills and then with Mill Pond of said mills branch following the middle prong of said branch to Meadow Bridge Road to Dividing Creek

Eastern: Up the western most side of Dividing Creek and to Meadow Bridge called Denstone's Bridges and from there west to the main road called Parahawkin-Road; Then up and with the road to John Caldwell seniors sawmill, then up and with the road over Cox's Branch to Broad Creek Bridge and down that branch and creek into the Nanticoke River.

Southern: Chesapeake Bay

Somerset County Continued:

TSD Grids: Eastern Boundary needs to be adjusted to the western most side of Dividing Creek. Need to verify the drainage location and name, but the rest of the county boundary appears to be compliant. Research needs to be completed to verify.

Talbot County

Northern: Mouth of Eastern Bay to the South Side of the Wye River up the south side of the Wye River to Swetman’s Mill then a straight line to the Tuckahoe Bridge in Hillsboro.

Western: Chesapeake Bay

Southern & Eastern: All the land on the north side of the Great Choptank River and extends up the river to the mouth of Tuckahoe Creek. The boundary continues up the Tuckahoe Creek to the Bridge in Hillsboro. This boundary may have been set by the proclamation of 1671 where the territory between the Sassafras and the Choptank River was divided into three counties.

Islands: Sharp’s & Choptank

TSD Grids: Boundary appears to be compliant

Washington County

Northern: Mason Dixon Line (Pennsylvania)

Western: Sideling Hill Creek

Eastern: Along the Crest of South Mountain from the Mason Dixon Line to the Potomac River

Southern: Right bank of the Potomac River

TSD Grids: Boundary appears to be compliant

Wicomico County

Northern: Mason Dixon Line (Delaware) from the channel of the Pocomoke River to the channel of the Nanticoke River

Western: From the point where the channel of the Nanticoke River crosses the Mason Dixon Line with the channel of the Nanticoke River to Tangier Sound or the intersection of Nanticoke and Wicomico Rivers.

Eastern: The Channel of the Pocomoke River

Wicomico County Continued:

Southern: From the mouth of the Wicomico River to the mouth of Wicomico Creek then with the channel of Wicomico Creek and Passerdyke Creek to Dashield's or Disharoon's Mills then with Mill Pond of said mills and branch following the middle prong of the branch to Meadow Bridge on the road dividing the Counties of Somerset and Worcester near the southwest corner of the William P. Morris Farm, then due east to the Pocomoke River

TSD Grids: Boundary appears to be compliant

Worcester County

Northern: Mason Dixon Line (Delaware) from the channel of the Pocomoke River to the Atlantic Ocean

Western: Up the western most side of Dividing Creek and to or near the southwest corner of the William P. Morris Farm, then due east to the Pocomoke River, then up the channel of the Pocomoke River

Eastern: The Atlantic Ocean

Southern: Virginia State Line

TSD Grids: Boundary appears to be compliant

Baltimore City

Northern:

Western:

Eastern:

Southern:

TSD Grids: Research is incomplete

District of Columbia

Northern:

Western: Right bank of the Potomac River

Eastern:

Southern:

TSD Grids: Research is incomplete

State of Maryland Boundary

Northern: Mason Dixon Line

Western:

Eastern: Was defined by the decree of Lord High Chancellor of England in 1750 when he settled the limits between Maryland and the Delaware counties of Pennsylvania. This line was finally run and marked by Mason and Dixon about 1765. It was described as a line drawn from the middle point of the eastern shore tangent to a circle of twelve miles radius drawn from about New Castle, Delaware.

Southern: Right bank of the Potomac River (Some Grids have it label "North Branch of the Potomac River)

TSD Grids: Research is incomplete