

foot of Sideling Hill. The stones used as monuments were dressed stone, imported from England, and were placed on the line a mile apart. At every five miles distance, the stone had on the side facing north, the arms of Thomas Penn and Richard Penn graved, and on the south side, the arms of Frederick Lord Baltimore graved, and on the intermediate stones were graved on the north side, the letter P, and on south side, the letter M, (Pennsylvania—Maryland.)

These Commissioners having reached as far west as the foot of Sideling Hill, found the stones prepared to be placed on the line, as monuments were exhausted. They then proceeded to mark the line by erecting on the tops of ridges and mountains, over which the line passed, heaps or piles of stone and earth from six to seven feet in height.

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. The failure to use these stone as monuments was probably from the difficulty to reassemble the Commissioners at a point so distant from their homes, or from the dangers they would incur in an unsettled country infested with hostile Indians. And the Revolution occurring so soon after, the political agitation had also an effect in preventing the completion of the work of the Commissioners in erecting these stone monuments on the boundary of Maryland and Pennsylvania. And for a century they have remained at Fort Frederick, unused for the purpose for which they were imported from England. These stones are no doubt the property of the State of Maryland, and she has a right, at such period as she wishes, to reclaim them.

Predicated on the foregoing statement, it has been deemed of sufficient importance to make an inquiry after these monumental stones at Fort Frederick, in order to ascertain their number and character, and whether they are of any practical value or not.

I have therefore thought proper to submit the following order:

Ordered, That the Governor be requested to appoint a suitable person to examine these monumental stones at Fort