

other special purposes". 20 Md. App. at 69. The Court of Appeals, however, disagreed with the holding that "main" refers only to "through" and reversed. It explained the meaning of the words "main traveled portion of the roadway" as follows:

"We think these words were generally intended to distinguish that portion of the roadway actually and ordinarily used by the traveling public ... from the remainder of the highway, including the shoulder or berm." 273 Md. at 28. (Emphasis in original).

While the Court of Appeals thus purported to give the words meaning, its explanation, as above quoted, is virtually identical to the definition of the simple term "roadway" (see §11-151 of this article) and, for all practical purposes, argues for deletion of the phrase "main traveled portion" as surplusage.

The only other changes are in style.

21-305. LIMITATIONS ON OVERTAKING OR DRIVING TO LEFT.

(A) CLEAR VISIBILITY REQUIRED; RETURN TO AUTHORIZED LANE.

(1) THE DRIVER OF A VEHICLE MAY NOT DRIVE TO THE LEFT OF THE CENTER OF THE ROADWAY IN OVERTAKING AND PASSING ANOTHER VEHICLE GOING IN THE SAME DIRECTION UNLESS:

(I) AUTHORIZED BY THIS SUBTITLE; AND

(II) THE LEFT SIDE OF THE ROADWAY IS CLEARLY VISIBLE AND IS FREE OF ~~ONCOMING~~ APPROACHING TRAFFIC FOR A SUFFICIENT DISTANCE AHEAD TO PERMIT THE OVERTAKING AND PASSING TO BE COMPLETED WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH THE OPERATION OF ANY OTHER VEHICLE APPROACHING FROM THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION OR ANY OTHER VEHICLE OVERTAKEN.

(2) THE OVERTAKING VEHICLE SHALL RETURN TO AN AUTHORIZED LANE OF TRAVEL AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AND, IF THE PASSING MOVEMENT USES A LANE AUTHORIZED FOR VEHICLES APPROACHING FROM THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION, BEFORE COMING WITHIN 200 FEET OF ANY APPROACHING VEHICLE.

(B) GRADES, CURVES, INTERSECTIONS, CROSSINGS, BRIDGES, ETC.

(1) THIS SUBSECTION DOES NOT APPLY ON A ONE-WAY ROADWAY.

(2) THE DRIVER OF A VEHICLE MAY NOT DRIVE ON THE LEFT SIDE OF ANY ROADWAY IF: