

WHEREAS, It would be highly appropriate if a special commemorative postal stamp were issued to signify the importance of this dual anniversary for two schools in the great University of Maryland; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Postmaster General be urged and requested to issue a special commemorative stamp noting the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland and the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Maryland Agricultural College, both now being merged in the University of Maryland; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be instructed to send copies of this Resolution under the Great Seal of the State of Maryland to the Postmaster General of the United States, the Vice President of the United States as presiding officer in the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, each member of the Maryland delegation in the Congress of the United States, the Governor of Maryland, the President of the University of Maryland and the University of Maryland Alumni Club of Baltimore, 3 East 25th Street, Baltimore 18, Maryland.

Approved April 10, 1957.

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No. 17

(Senate Joint Resolution 30)

Senate Joint Resolution requesting the proper preservation of the so-called "Middle Point" marking the boundary between Maryland and Delaware.

Within the boundary lines of Wicomico County, there are two ancient stone monuments placed at the "Middle Point" of the historical Mason-Dixon Survey circa 1760 and 1768.

These monuments and the Mason-Dixon Line itself are enduring testimony to the long continued, and at times acrimonious, controversy between the Lords Baltimore and the William Penn family over the determination of boundary lines between the colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and also between Maryland and what is now the State of Delaware. This controversy was dramatic in nature and highly momentous in result. Large areas of territory were involved in these disputes before the Mason-Dixon Line, which is the most famous State boundary line in the United States, was finally agreed upon prior to the Revolutionary War.

The far reaching nature of this controversy is evidenced by the fact that had Lord Baltimore's contention been sustained as to what

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EXPLANATION: *Italics indicate new matter added to existing law.*

[Brackets] indicate matter stricken from existing law.

CAPITALS indicate amendments to bill.

~~Strike out~~ indicates matter stricken out of bill.