

50 States Metes and Bounds

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The following list was compiled per request. Hours of research went into collecting the information. Most metes and bounds descriptions for the States were found through Constitutions, Revised Statutes, Acts of Congress, etc.

There are some states that have a label (no metes and bounds found). I created the “bounds” description shown for these states, in an attempt to clearly define the limits of that state’s jurisdiction. If anyone has knowledge of and/or access to a metes and bounds description for any of these states, or any suggested corrections, please contact me and I will update this list.

Metes and Bounds Descriptions – The Lower 48 States

1. **Alabama** (Statehood: December 14, 1819; 22nd State)

The boundaries of this state are established and declared to be as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the point where the thirty-first degree of north latitude crosses the Perdido river; thence east, to the western boundary line of the State of Georgia; thence along said line to the southern boundary line of the State of Tennessee; thence west, along the southern boundary line of the State of Tennessee, crossing the Tennessee river, and on to the second intersection of said river by said line; thence up said river to the mouth of Big Bear creek; thence by a direct line to the northwest corner of Washington county, in this state, as originally formed; thence southwardly, along the line of the State of Mississippi, to the Gulf of Mexico; thence eastwardly, including all islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido river; thence up the said river to the beginning; provided, that the limits and jurisdiction of this state shall extend to and include any other land and territory hereafter acquired, by contract or agreement with other states or otherwise, although such land and territory are not included within the boundaries hereinbefore designated.

2. **Arizona** (Statehood: February 14, 1912; 48th State)

The boundaries of the State of Arizona shall be as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, as fixed by the Gadsden Treaty between the United States and Mexico, being in latitude thirty-two degrees, twenty-nine minutes, forty-four and forty-five one-hundredths seconds north and longitude one hundred fourteen degrees, forty-eight minutes, forty-four and fifty-three one-hundredths seconds west of Greenwich; thence along and with the international boundary line between the United States and Mexico in a southeastern direction to Monument Number 127 on said boundary line in latitude thirty-one degrees, twenty minutes north; thence east along and with said parallel of latitude, continuing on said boundary line to an intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred nine degrees, two minutes, fifty-nine and twenty-five one-hundredths seconds west, being identical with the southwestern corner of New Mexico; thence north along and with said meridian of longitude and the west boundary of New Mexico to an intersection with the parallel of latitude thirty-seven degrees north, being the common

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corner of Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico; thence west along and with said parallel of latitude and the south boundary of Utah to an intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred fourteen degrees, two minutes, fifty-nine and twenty-five one-hundredths seconds west, being on the east boundary line of the State of Nevada; thence south along and with said meridian of longitude and the east boundary of said State of Nevada, to the center of the Colorado River; thence down the mid-channel of said Colorado River in a southern direction along and with the east boundaries of Nevada, California, and the Mexican Territory of Lower California, successively, to the place of beginning.

3. Arkansas (Statehood: June 15, 1836; 25th State)

We do declare and establish, ratify and confirm, the following as the permanent boundaries of the State of Arkansas, that is to say: Beginning at the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees of north latitude, running thence west with said parallel of latitude to the middle of the main channel of the St. Francis River; thence up the main channel of said last-named river to the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes of north latitude; thence west with the southern boundary line of the State of Missouri to the southwest corner of said last-named state; thence to be bounded on the west to the north bank of Red River, as by act of Congress and treaties existing January 1, 1837, defining the western limits of the Territory of Arkansas, and to be bounded across and south of Red River by the boundary line of the State of Texas as far as to the northwest corner of the State of Louisiana; thence easterly with the northern boundary line of said last-named State to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said last-named river, including an island in said river known as "Belle Point Island," and all other land originally surveyed and included as a part of the Territory or State of Arkansas, to the thirty-sixth degree of north latitude, the place of beginning.

4. California (Statehood: September 9, 1850; 31st State)

This the boundary from the 1849 constitution for California:

The Boundary of the State of California shall be as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of 42d degree of north latitude with the 120th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and running south on the line of Said 120th degree of west longitude, until it intersects the 39th degree of north latitude; thence running in a straight line, in a Southeasterly direction, to the River Colorado, at a point where it intersects the 35th degree of north latitude; thence down the middle of the channel of said river, to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as established by the treaty of May 30th, 1848; thence running west, and along said boundary line, to the Pacific Ocean, and extending therein three English miles; thence running in a northwesterly direction, and following the direction of the Pacific Coast to the 42d degree of north latitude; thence on the line of said 42d degree of north latitude to the place of beginning; also, all the islands, harbors, and bays, along and adjacent to the Pacific Coast.

5. Colorado (Statehood: August 1, 1876; 38th State)

The boundaries of the state of Colorado shall be as follows: Commencing on the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, where the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from

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Washington crosses the same; thence north, on said meridian, to the forty-first parallel of north latitude; thence along said parallel, west, to the thirty-second meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south, on said meridian, to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence along said thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude to the place of beginning.

6. Connecticut (Statehood: January 9, 1788; 5th state) (no metes and bounds found)

Connecticut is bordered by New York State on the west, Rhode Island on the east, Massachusetts on the north and by Long Island sound on the south, containing approximately 5,009 square miles.

7. Delaware (Statehood: December 7, 1787; 1st State) (no metes and bounds found)

Delaware lies on the Atlantic Ocean and is bordered by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, containing approximately 2,026 square miles.

8. Florida (Statehood: March 3, 1845; 27th State)

(a) The state boundaries are: Begin at the mouth of the Perdido River, which for the purposes of this description is defined as the point where latitude 30°16'53" north and longitude 87°31'06" west intersect; thence to the point where latitude 30°17'02" north and longitude 87°31'06" west intersect; thence to the point where latitude 30°18'00" north and longitude 87°27'08" west intersect; thence to the point where the center line of the Intracoastal Canal (as the same existed on June 12, 1953) and longitude 87°27'00" west intersect; the same being in the middle of the Perdido River; thence up the middle of the Perdido River to the point where it intersects the south boundary of the State of Alabama, being also the point of intersection of the middle of the Perdido River with latitude 31°00'00" north; thence east, along the south boundary line of the State of Alabama, the same being latitude 31°00'00" north to the middle of the Chattahoochee River; thence down the middle of said river to its confluence with the Flint River; thence in a straight line to the head of the St. Marys River; thence down the middle of said river to the Atlantic Ocean; thence due east to the edge of the Gulf Stream or a distance of three geographic miles whichever is the greater distance; thence in a southerly direction along the edge of the Gulf Stream or along a line three geographic miles from the Atlantic coastline and three leagues distant from the Gulf of Mexico coastline, whichever is greater, to and through the Straits of Florida and westerly, including the Florida reefs, to a point due south of and three leagues from the southernmost point of the Marquesas Keys; thence westerly along a straight line to a point due south of and three leagues from Loggerhead Key, the westernmost of the Dry Tortugas Islands; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along the arc of a curve three leagues distant from Loggerhead Key to a point due north of Loggerhead Key; thence northeast along a straight line to a point three leagues from the coastline of Florida; thence northerly and westerly three leagues distant from the coastline to a point west of the mouth of the Perdido River three leagues from the coastline as measured on a line bearing south 0°01'00" west from the point of beginning; thence northerly along said line to the point of beginning. The State of Florida shall also include any additional territory within the United States adjacent to the Peninsula of Florida lying south of the St. Marys River, east of the Perdido River, and south of the States of Alabama and Georgia.

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(b) The coastal boundaries may be extended by statute to the limits permitted by the laws of the United States or international law.

9. Georgia (Statehood: January 2, 1788; 4th State) (no metes and bounds found)

Georgia is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and is bordered by Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama, containing approximately 58,930 square miles.

10. Idaho (Statehood: July 3, 1890; 43rd State)

Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Snake river where the northern boundary of Oregon intersects the same; then follow down the channel of Snake river to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia or Clearwater river; thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence east along that parallel to the thirty-ninth degree of longitude west of Washington; thence south along that degree of longitude to the crest of the Bitter Root mountains; thence southward along the crest of the Bitter Root mountains till its intersection with the Rocky mountains; thence southward along the crest of the Rocky mountains to the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west of Washington; thence south along that degree of longitude to the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence west along that parallel to the eastern boundary of the state of Oregon; thence north along that boundary to the place of beginning.

11. Illinois (Statehood: December 3, 1818; 21st State)

The boundaries assigned to such State by the act of Congress aforesaid, which are as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river, thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana to the north-west corner of said State; thence east with the line of the same State to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north along the middle of the lake, to the north latitude forty-two degrees and thirty minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river; and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river; and thence up the latter river along its north-western shore to the beginning.

12. Indiana (Statehood: December 11, 1816; 19th State)

In order that the boundaries of the State may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared, that the State of Indiana is bounded, on the East, by the meridian line, which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio; on the South, by the Ohio river, from the mouth of the Great Miami river to the mouth of the Wabash river; on the West, by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash river, from its mouth to a point where a due north line, drawn from the town of Vincennes, would last touch the north-western shore of said Wabash river; and, thence, by a due north line, until the same shall intersect an east and west line, drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the North, by said east and west line, until the same shall intersect the first mentioned meridian line, which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio.

13. Iowa (Statehood: December 28, 1846; 29th State)

Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, at a point due East of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines River, thence up the

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middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River, to a point on said river where the Northern boundary line of the State of Missouri--as established by the constitution of that State--adopted June 12th, 1820--crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River; thence Westwardly along the said Northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri River to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux River, according to Nicollett's Map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux River, according to the said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty three degrees and thirty minutes North latitude; thence East along said parallel of forty three degrees and thirty minutes until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi River to the place of beginning.

14. Kansas (Statehood: January 29, 1861; 34th State)

We, the people of Kansas, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious privileges, in order to insure the full enjoyment of our rights as American citizens, do ordain and establish this constitution of the state of Kansas, with the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the state of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence running west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the state of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said state to the place of beginning.

15. Kentucky (Statehood: June 1, 1792; 15th State)

“Kentucky Revised Statutes”

1.100 Boundary with Virginia and West Virginia.

The boundary with Virginia and West Virginia begins at the point where the Carolina, now Tennessee, line crosses the top of the Cumberland Mountain, near Cumberland Gap; thence it runs northeastwardly along the top, or highest part of the said Cumberland Mountain, keeping between the headwaters of Cumberland and Kentucky Rivers, on the west side thereof, and the headwaters of Powell's and Guest's Rivers, and the Pond Fork of Sandy, on the east side thereof, continuing along the said top, or highest part of said mountain, crossing the road leading over the same at the Little Paint Gap, where by some it is called the Hollow Mountain, and where it terminates at the west fork of Sandy, commonly called Russell's Fork; thence with a line to be run north 45 deg. east till it intersects the other great principal branch of Sandy, commonly called the northeastwardly branch; thence down the said northeastwardly branch to its junction with the main west branch, and down main Sandy to its confluence with the Ohio.

Effective: October 1, 1942

History: Recodified 1942 Ky. Acts ch. 208, sec. 1, effective October 1, 1942 from Ky. Stat. sec. 187 and from General Statutes, ch. 8, pp. 168 to 170 -- Boundary approved 1799 Ky. Acts ch. 187, sec. 1, effective December 12, 1799.

1.200 Boundary with Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

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(1) The boundary with Indiana begins at the point on the Ohio River common to the boundary lines for the States of Ohio, Indiana, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky, thence southwesterly, along the boundary line common to the States of Indiana and Kentucky, the boundary line being a series of straight lines between sequentially numbered geodetic points, 1927 North American Datum, as fixed by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Kentucky v. Indiana*, No. 81, Original, decided November 4, 1985, thence to the point on the Ohio River common to the boundary lines for the States of Indiana, Illinois, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky as described in the case cited above.

(2) The boundary with Ohio begins at the point on the Ohio River common to the boundary lines for the States of Ohio, West Virginia, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky, thence generally northwesterly, northerly, and westerly along the boundary line common to the States of Ohio and Kentucky, the boundary line being a series of straight lines between sequentially numbered geodetic points, 1927 North American Datum, as fixed by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Ohio v. Kentucky*, No. 27, Original, decided April 15, 1985, thence to the point on the Ohio River common to the boundary lines for the States of Ohio, Indiana, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky as described in the case cited above.

(3) The boundary with Illinois is the low water mark on the northern side of the Ohio River, beginning with the point on the Ohio River common to the boundary lines for the States of Indiana, Illinois, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky, thence due west and downstream with the low water mark on the northern side of the Ohio River, and into the Mississippi River, intersecting a line drawn through the center of the Mississippi.

Effective: July 15, 1986

History: Created 1986 Ky. Acts ch. 272, secs. 1 and 3, effective July 15, 1986.

1.300 Boundary with Missouri.

The boundary with Missouri runs down the middle of the Mississippi River, from a point where a line extended from the low water mark on the northwestern bank of the Ohio River intersects the middle of the Mississippi, to a point where the Kentucky-Tennessee line intersects the middle of the Mississippi for the first time; also, from a point where the Kentucky-Tennessee line intersects the middle of the Mississippi for the second time, between New Madrid, Missouri, and Island No. 10, down the middle of the Mississippi to a point where the line intersects for the third time, near Compromise, Kentucky.

Effective: October 1, 1942

History: Recodified 1942 Ky. Acts ch. 208, sec. 1, effective October 1, 1942, from Ky. Stat. sec. 186.

1.400 Boundary with Tennessee.

The boundary with Tennessee begins at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River near Compromise, Kentucky, in latitude 36 deg. 29 min. 57 sec. .7, and runs S. 89 deg. 15 min. 18 sec. E.--passing a large set rock at station 0+456, and passing a small set rock at station 12+840, to station 13+215--the west bank of the Mississippi River. Beginning on the east bank of the Mississippi River, at station 35+363, in latitude 36 deg. 30 min. 00 sec. .29, and running S. 89 deg. 35 min. 15 sec. E., passing a set rock at station 35+877, to a second set rock at station 40+055; thence N. 83 deg. 40 min. 19 sec. E., passing stone

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No. 1 at station 52+80, to station 66+750, a mulberry post; thence S. 83 deg. 35 min. E., to stone No. 2, at station 79+550; thence S. 88 deg. 57 min. 40 sec. E., to station 90+723; thence S. 88 deg. 5 min. E., to station 95+860; thence S. 88 deg. 10 min. E., to station 101+304; thence S. 87 deg. 17 min. E., to stone No. 3, station 105+600; thence as follows, same course continued, to station 106+586; thence S. 88 deg. 25 min. E., to station 111+568; thence S. 88 deg. 5 min. E., to station 117+226; thence S. 89 deg. 16 min. E., to station 125+059; thence S. 89 deg. 46 min. E., to station 125+667; thence S. 87 deg. 57 min. E., to station 128+307; thence S. 88 deg. 33 min. E., to station 131+035; thence S. 88 deg. 33 min., passing stone No. 4, at 132,000 feet, to station 133+720; thence S. 88 deg. 07 min. E., to station 136+360; thence S. 89 deg. 42 min. E., to station 139+007; thence S. 89 deg. 28 min. E., to station 141+770; thence S. 88 deg. 15 min. E., to station 144+575; thence S. 88 deg. 16 min. E., to station 147+230; thence S. 88 deg. 32 min. E., to station 149+855; thence S. 89 deg. 02 min. E., to station 152+586; thence S. 89 deg. 21 min. E., to station 154+864; thence S. 87 deg. 30 min. E., to station 157+439; thence S. 87 deg. 43 min., passing stone No. 5, to station 160+657; thence S. 89 deg. 12 min. E., to station 163+384; thence S. 89 deg. 15 min. E., to station 168+770; thence S. 89 deg. 31 min. E., to station 171+356; thence S. 89 deg. 51 min. E., to station 174+225; thence N. 89 deg. 18 min. E., to station 176+637; thence N. 89 deg. 28 min. E., to station 179+543; thence N. 89 deg. 57 min. E., to station 182+187; thence N. 89 deg. 59 min. E., to station 184+800, at stone No. 6; thence N. 89 deg. 25 min. E., to station 187+531; thence N. 89 deg. 10 min. E., to station 190+226; thence N. 89 deg. 41 min. E., to station 192+830; thence N. 89 deg. 57 min. E., to station 195+490; thence N. 89 deg. 04 min. E., to station 198+358; thence N. 89 deg. 19 min. E., to station 200+833; thence S. 89 deg. 51 min. E., to station 203+504; thence N. 89 deg. 37 min. E., to station 206+169; thence N. 89 deg. 22 min. E., to station 208+784; thence N. 89 deg. 52 min. E., passing stone No. 7, to station 211+619; thence S. 89 deg. 49 min. E., to station 214+210; thence N. 89 deg. 34 min. E., to station 216+908; thence N. 89 deg. 17 min. E., to station 219+611; thence N. 89 deg. 20 min. E., to station 222+296; thence S. 89 deg. 35 min. E., to station 224+970; thence N. 89 deg. 53 min. E., to station 227+620; thence S. 89 deg. 52 min. E., to station 230+286; thence S. 89 deg. 52 min. E., to station 232+921; thence S. 89 deg. 40 min. E., to station 235+628; thence S. 89 deg. 00 min. E., passing stone No. 8, to station 238+337; thence S. 89 deg. 35 min. E., to station 241+116; thence S. 88 deg. 37 min. E., to station 243+774; thence N. 89 deg. 38 min. E., to station 246+290; thence N. 89 deg. 23 min. E., to station 248+956; thence S. 89 deg. 39 min. E., to station 251+591; thence S. 88 deg. 22 min. E., to station 254+268; thence N. 89 deg. 54 min. E., to station 256+950; thence S. 87 deg. 58 min. E., to station 259+320; thence N. 80 deg. 30 min. E., to station 261+960; thence N. 89 deg. 33 min. E., passing stone No. 9, which is 17 feet north of the line, to station 264+900; thence S. 89 deg. 22 min. E., to station 267+551; thence N. 89 deg. 11 min. E., to station 270+106; thence N. 89 deg. 48 min. E., to station 272+872; thence N. 89 deg. 27 min. E., to station 274+980; thence N. 89 deg. 02 min. E., to station 277+917; thence N. 86 deg. 56 min. E., to station 280+883; thence N. 87 deg. 40 min. E., to station 283+578; thence N. 88 deg. 32 min. E., to station 285+960; thence N. 87 deg. 50 min. E., to station 288+669; thence N. 88 deg. 37 min. E., passing stone No. 10, to station 291+376; thence N. 89 deg. 35 min. E., to station 293+993; thence N. 88 deg. 59 min. E., to station 296+679; thence N. 88 deg. 54 min. E., to station 299+333; thence S. 88 deg. 36 min. E., to station 301+989; thence S. 88 deg. 32 min. E., to station

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304+650; thence S. 89 deg. 34 min. E., to station 307+523; thence N. 89 deg. 45 min. E., to station 309+998; thence S. 88 deg. 28 min. E., to station 312+975; thence S. 89 deg. 54 min. E., to station 315+642; thence S. 89 deg. 34 min. E., passing stone No. 11, to station 317+908; thence S. 89 deg. 53 min. E., to station 320+560; thence S. 86 deg. 37 min. E., to station 323+200; thence S. 89 deg. 13 min. E., to station 325+682; thence S. 89 deg. 19 min. E., to station 328+412; thence S. 89 deg. 13 min. E., to station 331+075; thence S. 89 deg. 09 min. E., to station 334+188; thence S. 88 deg. 51 min. E., to station 336+386; thence S. 89 deg. 42 min. E., to station 339+458; thence S. 89 deg. 34 min. E., to station 342+446; thence N. 89 deg. 33 min. E., passing stone No. 12, to station 344+756; thence S. 89 deg. 58 min. E., to station 347+391; thence S. 89 deg. 50 min. E., to station 350+022; thence S. 89 deg. 32 min. E., to station 352+614; thence S. 89 deg. 47 min. E., to station 355+378; thence east, to station 357+910; thence S. 89 deg. 33 min. E., to station 360+636; thence S. 89 deg. 45 min. E., to station 363+332; thence S. 89 deg. 16 min. E., to station 365+627; thence S. 89 deg. 29 min. E., to station 368+161; thence S. 89 deg. 25 min. E., passing stone No. 13, to station 371+107; thence S. 89 deg. 18 min. E., to station 373+770; thence S. 88 deg. 40 min. E., to station 376+410; thence N. 88 deg. 58 min. E., to station 378+602; thence N. 89 deg. 53 min. E., to station 381+722; thence S. 89 deg. 51 min. E., to station 384+050; thence S. 89 deg. 28 min. E., to station 386+683; thence S. 89 deg. 21 min. E., to station 388+861; thence N. 89 deg. 07 min. E., to station 391+577; thence S. 89 deg. 36 min. E., to station 394+175; thence N. 89 deg. 23 min. E., passing stone No. 14, to station 396+994; thence N. 88 deg. 56 min. E., to station 399+578; thence S. 88 deg. 42 min. E., to station 402+690; thence S. 85 deg. 45 min. E., to station 405+210; thence east to station 407+833; thence S. 89 deg. 39 min. E., to station 409+587; thence S. 89 deg. 01 min. E., to station 413+050; thence S. 88 deg. 10 min. E., to station 415+686; thence S. 88 deg. 23 min. E., to station 418+469; thence S. 89 deg. 18 min. E., passing stone No. 15, to station 423+918; thence S. 88 deg. 16 min. E., to station 425+975; thence S. 87 deg. 45 min. E., to station 428+195; thence S. 88 deg. 41 min. E., to station 431+829, a small stone on the west bank of the Tennessee River; thence with and down said River to a small stone on the east bank of the Tennessee River, at station 427+721, the river being the common boundary between the two states and subject to their common use and concurrent jurisdiction; thence N. 86 deg. 41 min. E., to station 440+167; thence S. 83 deg. 28 min. E., to station 446+563; thence S. 83 deg. 8 min. E., passing stone No. 16, to station 449+541; thence S. 82 deg. 45 min. E., to station 451+754; thence S. 82 deg. 8 min. E., to station 455+898; thence S. 83 deg. 11 min. E., to station 459+780; thence S. 83 deg. 33 min. E., to station 462+499; thence S. 82 deg. 57 min. E., to station 466+944; thence S. 85 deg. 37 min. E., to station 470+719; thence S. 84 deg. 44 min. E., to station 475+666, at stone No. 17, on the west bank of the Cumberland River; thence S. 85 deg. 29 min. E., passing a small stone on the east bank of Cumberland River, to station 491+313, a small rock at hickory and gum; thence S. 5 deg. 12 min. W. 11,149 feet, to small stone at three black oaks, station 490+302; thence N. 87 deg. 44 min. E., passing stones Nos. 18 and 19, to station 536+512; thence N. 88 deg. 20 min. E., to stone No. 20, at station 550+302; thence N. 88 deg. 30 min. E., to station 552+882; thence N. 89 deg. 21 min. E., to station 567+247; thence N. 89 deg. 16 min. E., to station 577+472, passing stone No. 21; thence N. 88 deg. 44 min. E., to station 585+897; thence N. 89 deg. 31 min. E., to station 591+713; thence N. 87 deg. 15 min. E., to station 598+581; thence N. 89 deg. 41 min. E., to station 600+818; thence N. 89 deg.

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28 min. E., to station 602+469, stone No. 22; thence N. 89 deg. 31 min. E., to station 606+144; thence N. 89 deg. 29 min. E., to station 617+818; thence N. 89 deg. 06 min. E., to station 623+595; thence N. 88 deg. 33 min. E., to station 626+027; thence N. 89 deg. 05 min. E., to stone No. 23, at station 628+867; thence N. 89 deg. 08 min. E., to station 634+910; thence N. 88 deg. 47 min. E., to station 637+370; thence N. 89 deg. 54 min. E., to station 645+031; thence N. 89 deg. 24 min. E., to station 650+332; thence N. 89 deg. 58 min. E., passing stone No. 24, to station 655+925; thence N. 89 deg. 25 min. E., to station 661+974; thence N. 89 deg. 43 min. E., to station 668+012; thence S. 89 deg. 46 min. E., to station 676+269; thence N. 88 deg. 33 min. E., to station 678+759; thence N. 88 deg. 50 min. E., passing stone No. 25, to station 685+682; thence N. 89 deg. 27 min. E., to station 690+207; thence N. 89 deg. 31 min. E., to station 698+455; thence N. 89 deg. E., to station 703+451; thence N. 89 deg. 27 min. E., to station 704+913; thence N. 89 deg. 26 min. E., passing stone No. 26, to station 707+827; thence N. 89 deg. 28 min. E., to station 709+759; thence N. 88 deg. 46 min. E., to station 720+694; thence N. 89 deg. 03 min. E., to station 723+591; thence N. 88 deg. 42 min. E., to station 727+474; thence N. 89 deg. 13 min. E., to station 729+870; thence N. 87 deg. 52 min. E., passing stone No. 27, to station 735+796; thence N. 89 deg. E., to station 739+227; thence N. 88 deg. 34 min. E., to station 744+100; thence N. 88 deg. 39 min. E., to station 746+259; thence N. 88 deg. 26 min. E., to station 749+202; thence N. 88 deg. 44 min. E., to station 753+994; thence N. 88 deg. 32 min. E., to station 757+601; thence N. 87 deg. 28 min. E., to station 761+760, at stone No. 28; thence N. 98 deg. 44 min. E., to station 766+453; thence S. 89 deg. 11 min. E., to station 769+468; thence N. 87 deg. 59 min. E., to station 773+549; thence N. 89 deg. 18 min. E., to station 779+196; thence N. 88 deg. 53 min. E., passing stone No. 29, to station 791+286; thence N. 88 deg. 33 min. E., to station 798+393; thence N. 88 deg. 24 min. E., to station 805+863; thence S. 89 deg. 58 min. E., passing stone No. 30, to station 813+522; thence N. 86 deg. 37 min. E., to station 827+196; thence N. 87 deg. 59 min. E., to station 831+967; thence N. 88 deg. 12 min. E., passing stone No. 31, to station 846+533; thence N. 88 deg. 53 min. E., to stone No. 32, at station 856+572; thence S. 47 deg. 53 min. E., to station 866+860, large stone at black-jack; thence N. 68 deg. 1 min. E., to station 870+893, the first corner of the Middleton offset; thence N. 7 deg. 30 min. E., 2484 feet, to second corner; thence S. 82 deg. 30 min. E., 1927 feet, to third corner; thence S. 7 deg. 30 min. W., 1256 feet, to fourth corner, and station 873+125; thence N. 68 deg. 01 min. E., to stone N. 33, at station 884+596, (beech); thence S. 88 deg. 19 min. E., to station 892+213; thence S. 88 deg. 2 min. E., to station 897+903; thence S. 89 deg. 40 min. E., to station 901+559; thence S. 89 deg. 8 min. E., to station 905+502; thence S. 87 deg. 39 min. E., to station 910+483; thence S. 88 deg. 5 min. E., to station 918+635, passing stone No. 34; thence S. 88 deg. 13 min. E., to station 927+928; thence S. 88 deg. 31 min. E., to station 929+288; thence S. 87 deg. 18 min. E., to station 935+811; thence S. 83 deg. 5 min. E., to station 942+387; thence S. 84 deg. 14 min. E., passing stone No. 35, to station 947+111; thence S. 86 deg. 8 min. E., to station 954+019; thence S. 84 deg. 56 min. E., passing large stone on Nashville and Glasgow turnpike, to station 958+582; thence S. 85 deg. 17 min. E., to station 964+088; thence S. 86 deg. 13 min. E., to station 967+751; thence S. 85 deg. 37 min. E., to station 971+804; thence S. 85 deg. 40 min. E., passing stone No. 36, to station 975+039; thence S. 86 deg. 39 min. E., to station 978+405; thence S. 85 deg. 9 min. E., to station 984+655; thence S. 88 deg. 27 min. E., to station 986+152; thence S. 86 deg. 20 min. E.,

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to station 997+314; thence S. 87 deg. 6 min. E., to station 998+807, at stone No. 37; thence S. 87 deg. 3 min. E., to station 1008+852; thence S. 85 deg. 3 min. E., to station 1012+618; thence S. 86 deg. 2 min. E., to station 1014+427; thence S. 82 deg. 8 min. E., to station 1018+104; thence S. 87 deg. 14 min. E., passing stone No. 38, to station 1027+678; thence S. 88 deg. 8 min. E., to station 1033+997; thence N. 89 deg. 27 min. E., to station 1036+143; thence S. 87 deg. 51 min. E., to station 1050+395; thence S. 87 deg. 9 min. E., to station 1053+164, passing stone No. 39; thence S. 87 deg. 24 min. E., passing stone No. 40, to station 1081+944; thence N. 88 deg. 36 min. E., to station 1092+355; thence S. 89 deg. 17 min. E., to station 1100+366; thence S. 88 deg. 29 min. E., passing stone No. 41, to station 1108+262; thence N. 86 deg. 41 min. E., to station 1109+955; thence S. 88 deg. 29 min. E., to station 1129+562; thence S. 87 deg. 52 min. E., passing stone No. 42, to station 1130+985; same course continued, passing stone No. 43, to station 1159+044; thence S. 89 deg. 23 min. E., to station 1165+889; thence N. 89 deg. 12 min. E., to station 1177+670; thence S. 79 deg. 53 min. E., passing small stone at station 1179+907, on the west bank of Cumberland River, to stone No. 44, at station 1180+535; thence N. 87 deg. 19 min. E., to station 1203+306; thence N. 79 deg. 21 min. E., to stone No. 45, at station 1206+988; thence N. 87 deg. 21 min. E., to station 122+383; thence N. 89 deg. 21 min. E., to station 1223+758; thence N. 87 deg. 21 min. E., to station 1228+654; thence N. 80 deg. 21 min. E., to station 1232+088; thence S. 89 deg. 09 min. E., to station 1239+104; thence N. 70 deg. 36 min. E., to station 1241+124; thence S. 88 deg. 39 min. E., to stone No. 46, at station 1246+318; thence S. 88 deg. 24 min. E., to station 1248+594; thence S. 87 deg. 59 min. E., to station 1251+723, passing stone No. 47, to station 1272+688; thence S. 87 deg. 18 min. E., to station 1275+958; thence S. 88 deg. 30 min. E., to station 1277+938; thence S. 88 deg. E., to station 1285+750; thence S. 87 deg. 45 min. E., to station 1291+058; thence S. 87 deg. E., passing stone No. 48, to station 1297+045; thence S. 88 deg. E., to station 1307+584; thence S. 87 deg. 45 min. E., passing stone No. 49, to station 1328+850; thence S. 85 deg. 30 min. E., to station 1342+320; thence S. 87 deg. 30 min. E., passing stone No. 50, to station 1353+385; thence S. 86 deg. 30 min. E., to station 1356+650; thence S. 87 deg. 30 min. E., passing stone No. 51, to station 1401+600, at stone No. 52; thence S. 87 deg. 30 min. E., to station 1424+100, at stone No. 53; same course continued to station 1453+500, at stone No. 54; thence S. 89 deg. 5 min. E., to station 1474+000; thence S. 87 deg. 40 min. E., to station 1480+570, at stone No. 55; thence S. 86 deg. 40 min. E., to station 1505+400, at stone No. 56; thence S. 89 deg. 10 min. E., to station 1521+100; thence S. 85 deg. 10 min. E., to station 1527+200; thence S. 86 deg. 40 min. E., to station 1531+061, stone No. 57; thence S. 87 deg. 40 min. E., passing stone No. 58, to station 1545+530; thence S. 88 deg. 10 min. E., to station 1557+186; thence S. 87 deg. 15 min. E., to station 1562+732; thence S. 88 E., to station 1567+150; thence S. 88 deg. 15 min. E., passing stone No. 59, to station 1588+290; thence N. 89 deg. 15 min. E., to station 1590+696; thence S. 88 deg. 15 min. E., passing stone No. 60, to station 1605+398; thence S. 88 deg. 45 min. E., to station 1610+550; thence S. 88 deg. 15 min. E., to station 1617+934; thence S. 88 deg. E., to station 1625+094; thence S. 86 deg. 50 min. E., passing stone No. 61, to station 1641+682, at stone No. 62; thence S. 88 deg. 50 min. E., to station 1670+466, at stone No. 63; same course continued to station 1696+578, at stone at seven pines and two black oaks, Tennessee and Kentucky corner; thence N. 33 deg. 16 min. E., 8309 feet, to Tennessee and Virginia corner, at stone at chestnut-oak,

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latitude 36 deg. 36 min. 00 sec. .94. The line of boundary from the stone at seven pines to the stone at the Tennessee and Virginia corner, follows the backbone of Cumberland mountain. From the stone in Cumberland Gap, latitude 36 deg. 36 min. 11 sec. .74, to Virginia and Tennessee corner, is S. 28 deg. 11 min. W. 1200 feet. From same stone to seven pines, is S. 32 deg. 44 min. W. 9510 feet. From stone John G. Newlee's sulphur spring, in latitude 36 deg. 35 min. 49 sec. .01, to Virginia and Tennessee corner, is N. 55 deg. 35 min. W. From same stone to stone at seven pines, Tennessee and Kentucky corner, S. 48 deg. 14 min. W. Any island or islands in that part of the River Tennessee, which forms the common boundary between the two states, shall be within the exclusive jurisdiction of Kentucky; but any appropriations thereof by individuals made under the laws of North Carolina or Tennessee before February 11, 1820, shall be valid.

Effective: October 1, 1942

History: Recodified 1942 Ky. Acts ch. 208, sec. 1, effective October 1, 1942, from Ky. Stat. secs. 188 to 198 and from General Statutes, ch. 8, pp. 170, 171 -- Boundary approved 1860 Ky. Acts ch. 816, sec. 1 -- Boundary approved 1820 Ky. Acts ch. 546, sec. 1.

16. Louisiana (Statehood: April 30, 1812; 18th State) (no metes and bounds found)

Louisiana is bounded to the west by the state of Texas, to the north by Arkansas, to the east by the state of Mississippi, and to the south by the Gulf of Mexico, containing approximately 51,885 square miles.

17. Maine (Statehood: March 15, 1820; 23rd State) (no metes and bounds found)

Maine is bounded on the Atlantic Ocean and is bordered by Canada and the U.S. state of New Hampshire, containing approximately 33,128 square miles.

18. Maryland (Statehood: April 28, 1788; 7th State) (no metes and bounds found)

Maryland is bounded on the Atlantic Ocean and is bordered by Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia to the south and west, Pennsylvania to the north, and Delaware to the east, containing approximately 10,460 square miles.

19. Massachusetts (Statehood: February 6, 1788; 6th State) (no metes and bounds found)

Massachusetts is bounded on the Atlantic Ocean and is bordered by Rhode Island and Connecticut to the south, New York to the west, and Vermont and New Hampshire to the north, containing approximately 8,262 square miles.

20. Michigan (Statehood: January 26, 1837; 26th State)

Constitution of 1850, Article I Boundaries:

The State of Michigan consists of and has jurisdiction over the territory embraced within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at a point on the eastern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Maumee Bay shall intersect the same--said point being the north-west corner of the State of Ohio, as established by act of congress, entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union upon the conditions therein expressed," approved June fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; thence with the said boundary line of the State of Ohio till it intersects the boundary line

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between the United States and Canada in Lake Erie; thence with said boundary line between the United States and Canada through the Detroit river, Lake Huron and Lake Superior to a point where the said line last touches Lake Superior; thence in a direct line through Lake Superior to the mouth of the Montreal river; thence through the middle of the main channel of the said river Montreal to the head waters thereof; thence in a direct line to the centre of the channel between Middle and South Islands in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the southern shore of Lake Brule; thence along said southern shore and down the river Brule to the main channel of the Menominee river; thence down the centre of the main channel of the same to the centre of the most usual ship channel of the said bay to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence through the middle of Lake Michigan to the northern boundary of the State of Indiana, as that line was established by the act of Congress of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen; thence due east with the north boundary line of the said State of Indiana to the north-east corner thereof; and thence south with the eastern boundary line of Indiana to the place of beginning.

21. Minnesota (Statehood: May 11, 1858; 32nd State)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which is embraced within the following limits, to-wit: Beginning at the point in the center of the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Bois de Sioux river; thence up the main channel of said river to Lake Traverse; thence up the center of said lake to the southern extremity thereof, thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone lake; thence through its center to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the State of Iowa; thence along the northern boundary of said state to the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence up the main channel of said river, and following the boundary line of the State of Wisconsin, until the same intersects with the St. Louis river; thence down the said river to and through Lake Superior, on the boundary line of Wisconsin and Michigan, until it intersects the dividing line between the United States and the British Possessions; thence up Pigeon river and following said dividing line to the place of beginning, be and they hereby are authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government by the name of the State of Minnesota, and to come into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, according to the Federal Constitution.

22. Mississippi (Statehood: December 10, 1817; 20th State)

Mississippi, one of the United States of America, takes its name from the Mississippi River that forms its western boundary from 35° to 31° N. latitude

The Act of Congress of 1 March, 1817, creating the state, fixed its boundaries as follows: "Beginning on the Mississippi River at a point where the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee strikes the same, thence west along the said boundary line to the Tennessee River, thence up the same to the mouth of Bear Creek, thence by a direct line to the north-west corner of the County of Washington, thence due south to the Gulf of Mexico, thence westwardly, include all of the island within six leagues of the shore, to the most eastern junction of Pearl River with Lake Borgne, thence up said River to the thirty-first

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degree of North latitude, thence west along said degree of latitude to the Mississippi River, thence up the same to the beginning." The state in its extreme length is 330 miles; its greatest width is 188 miles; its area 46,340 square miles. It has a coast-line on the Gulf of Mexico of about 75 miles. By government surveys begun in 1803, the state is divided into sections and townships.

23. Missouri (Statehood: August 10, 1821; 24th State)

Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi River, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees of north latitude; thence west, along that parallel of latitude, to the St. Francis River; thence up and following the course of that river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes; thence west along the same to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas River, where the same empties into the Missouri River; thence from the point aforesaid, north, along the said meridian line, to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence east from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines; thence down and along the middle of the main channel of the said river Des Moines, to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi River; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down and following the course of the Mississippi River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

24. Montana (Statehood: November 8, 1889; 41st State) (no metes and bounds found)

Montana borders three Canadian provinces, British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan to the north; and borders North Dakota and South Dakota to the east, Wyoming to the south, and Idaho to the west and southwest, containing approximately 147,165 square miles.

25. Nebraska (Statehood: March 1, 1867; 37th State) (no metes and bounds found)

Nebraska is bordered by South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming, containing approximately 77,353 square miles.

26. New Hampshire (Statehood: June 21, 1788; 9th State)

1:15 Lateral Boundaries. – Until otherwise established by law, interstate compact or judgment of the supreme court of the United States, the lateral marine boundaries of this state shall be and are hereby fixed as follows:

I. Adjoining the State of Maine: Beginning at the midpoint of the mouth of the Piscataqua River; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the midpoint of the mouth of Gosport Harbor of the Isles of Shoals; thence following the center of said harbor easterly and southeasterly and crossing the middle of the breakwater between Cedar Island and Star Island on a course perpendicular thereto, and extending on the last-mentioned course to the line of mean low water; thence 102°1 East (true) to the outward limits of state jurisdiction as defined in RSA 1:14. As to that section of the lateral marine boundary lying between the mouth of the Piscataqua River and the mouth of Gosport Harbor in the Isles of Shoals, the so-called line of "lights on range", namely, a straight line projection

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south-easterly to the Isles of Shoals of a straight line connecting Fort Point Light and Whaleback Light shall be prima facie the lateral marine boundary for the guidance of fishermen in the waters lying between Whaleback Light and the Isles of Shoals.

II. Adjoining the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: As defined in chapter 115, 1901; and thence one hundred and seven degrees East (true) to the outward limits of state jurisdiction, as defined in RSA 1:14.

III. The fixation of lateral marine boundaries herein is without prejudice to the rights of this state to other marine territory shown to belong to it. By the fixation of the foregoing lateral marine boundaries, this state intends to assert title to its just and proportional share of the natural resources in the Atlantic Ocean lying offshore its coastline and within the limits defined in RSA 1:14.

27. New Jersey (Statehood: December 18, 1787; 3rd State)

Introduction

One hundred seventy-nine monuments help to mark Delaware's boundaries with Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Although there are only four major boundaries, there are seven boundary lines that make up the confines of the State. They are the east-west boundary, or Transpeninsular Line; the north-south boundary, or the Tangent Line, Arc, and North lines;; the Delaware-Pennsylvania boundary, including the Top of the Wedge Line and the 12-mile Circle; and the Delaware-New Jersey boundary including the 1934 Mean Low Water Line and the Delaware Bay Line. Only the Transpeninsular, Tangent, Arc, North, 12-mile Circle, and 1934 Mean Low Water lines are monumented. The Delaware Bay Line is defined by the navigational channel. The boundaries described here evolved through long, complex histories (see references). They are based largely on adjudication in England of conflicting claims by the Penns and the Calverts for the Pennsylvania and Maryland colonies.

The East-West Boundary

The Transpeninsular Line starts at the Atlantic Ocean at Fenwick Island and runs approximately westward to the Chesapeake Bay, a distance of 69 miles and 298 perches (69.9313 miles). It was first surveyed in 1751 by colonial surveyors who marked the half-way point with a stone called Middle Point. The line is now marked with 35 monuments. Original stones set by are at mile intervals 0, 5, 10, 20, and Middle Point; brass disks set in concrete are at one-mile intervals between. The Middle Point monument was accepted by Mason and Dixon and became Delaware's southwest corner. It is the point from which the famous Mason-Dixon Line, Delaware's north-south boundary, begins.

The North-South Boundary

The north-south boundary was first surveyed, in part, in 1761 by colonial surveyors and again in 1764 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon. It is made up of three segments - the Tangent Line, Arc Line, and North Line. The north-south boundary is defined by 93 monuments, 80 of which are Mason-Dixon Stones. These measure 12" x 11" x 34" to 40" high and were carved from light buff oolitic limestone cut on the Isle of Portland, Dorsetshire, England. Each mile stone has a "P" and "M" carved on opposite sides and each fifth mile stone has the Calvert and Penn coats of arms carved on opposite sides.

The Tangent Line starts at Middle Point on the Transpeninsular Line and runs north 30 36' 6" west to mile stone 82 (Tangent Stone). There are 76 original Mason-Dixon stones still standing on the Tangent Line. At the Tangent Stone, the Tangent Line meets the Arc

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Line.

The Arc Line is a small portion of the 12-mile Circle that extends west of a line that would run due north of the Tangent Stone. The Arc Line is marked by five stones. Four are of a local rock and have no visible carvings, and one is actually mile stone 83 and is a Mason-Dixon stone.

The North Line begins at the Intersection Stone. This is the point where the Arc Line intersects the due north line extending from the Tangent Stone. The North Line contains five stones ending with the Maryland-Delaware-Pennsylvania (MDP) Corner Stone, or the tri-state corner marker. Of these, three are Mason-Dixon stones. A double crownstone matching the one at Middle Point was set at the MDP corner; however, it disappeared in the early 1800s and was replaced with a granite monument in 1849.

The boundary line between the states of New York and New Jersey is as follows: Commencing at the said "tri-state monument," and running thence along the line laid out by a joint commission from the states of New York and New Jersey in 1774, and which was more definitely marked with monuments by another joint commission in 1882, under chapter 340 of the laws of 1880, on an average course S. 51° E., with slight deflections as to the same as marked by mile monuments, a distance of 48.20 miles to the station rock on the west bank of the Hudson river, said station rock being in latitude 40°; 59' 48.17" north and longitude 73°; 54' 11" west, as determined by the United States coast survey, and marked as the original terminal monument of the line as established in 1774, according to the report of the commissioners on the boundary between the state of New York and the state of New Jersey, dated March 24, 1884; thence easterly to a point in the Hudson river in latitude 40°; 59' 49.74" north and longitude 73°; 53' 38.57" west; thence southerly along the middle of said river and of the bay of New York to a point opposite the northeast angle of Staten Island; thence westerly along the center of the Kill von Kull to a point opposite the northwest angle of Staten Island; thence southerly along the center of the Arthur kill or Staten Island sound to a point at the entrance of Raritan bay, such point being in latitude 40°; 29' 55.57" north, and longitude 74°; 15' 33.31" west, as the same is shown on maps and agreement filed by a joint commission of the two states in the office of the secretary of state, and dated December 23, 1889; thence easterly through the center of Raritan bay to a point between Sandy Hook and Coney Island as the same is shown on a map filed with the secretary of state, and dated October 12, 1877, thence easterly to the main sea. Such metes and bounds are as reported October 12, 1887, and December 23, 1889, by commissioners to mark out and locate the boundary line in land under water, between the states of New York and New Jersey, and are in accordance with and subject to the two agreements between commissioners of such states, made, respectively, September 16, 1833, and June 7, 1883, and which took effect, respectively, February 5, 1834, and May 23, 1884, the dates of the approvals of the acts of congress consenting thereto. The ratification and confirmation by this state of such agreements are continued in force. The following are copies of such agreements, respectively: "Agreement made between the commissioners on the part of the state of New York, and the commissioners on the part of the state of New Jersey relative to the boundary line between the two states. Agreement made and entered into by and between Benjamin F. Butler, Peter Augustus Jay and Henry Seymour, commissioners duly appointed on the part and behalf of the state of New York, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the said state, entitled "An act concerning the

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territorial limits and jurisdiction of the state of New York and the state of New Jersey, "Passed January 18, 1833, of the one part, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, James Parker and Lucius Q. C. Elmer, commissioners duly appointed on the part and behalf of the state of New Jersey, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the said state, entitled "An act for the settlement of the territorial limits and jurisdiction between the states of New Jersey and New York," passed February 6, 1833, of the other part.

Article first.--- the boundary line between the two states of New York and New Jersey, from a point in the middle of Hudson river opposite the point on the west shore thereof, in the forty-first degree of north latitude, as heretofore ascertained and marked, to the main sea, shall be the middle of the said river, of the bay of New York, of the waters between Staten Island and New Jersey, and of Raritan bay, to the main sea, except as hereinafter otherwise particularly mentioned.

Article second.--- the state of New York shall retain its present jurisdiction of and over Bedlow's and Ellis' islands, and shall also retain exclusive jurisdiction of and over the other islands lying in the waters above mentioned, and now under the jurisdiction of that state.

Article third.--- the state of New York shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the bay of New York, and of and over all the waters of Hudson river lying west of Manhattan island and to the south of the mouth of Spuytenduyvel creek, and of and over the lands covered by the said waters to the low water mark on the westerly or New Jersey side thereof; subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the state of New Jersey, that is to say:

1. The state of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water lying west of the middle of the bay of New York and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson river which lies between Manhattan island and New Jersey.
2. The state of New Jersey shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks and improvements made, and to be made, on the shore of the said state, and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock; except that the said vessels shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers, of the state of New York, which now exist or which may hereafter be passed.
3. The state of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries on the westerly side of the middle of said waters, provided that the navigation be not obstructed or hindered.

Article fourth.---the state of New York shall have exclusive jurisdiction of and over the waters of the Kill van Kull, between Staten Island and New Jersey, to the westernmost end of Shooter's island, in respect to such quarantine laws and laws relating to passengers as now exists, or may hereafter be passed under the authority of that state, and for executing the same; and the said state shall also have exclusive jurisdiction, for the like purposes, of and over the waters of the sound, from the westernmost end of Shooter's island to Woodbridge creek, as to all vessels bound to any port in the said state of New York.

Article fifth.--- the state of New Jersey shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the sound between Staten Island and New Jersey, lying south of Woodbridge creek, and of and over all the waters of Raritan bay lying westward of a line drawn from the light-house at Princess' bay to the mouth of Mattavan creek, subject to

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the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the state of New York:

1. The state of New York shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water, lying between the middle of the said waters and Staten Island.

2. The state of New York shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks and improvements made and to be made, on the shore of Staten Island; and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock, except that the said vessel shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers of the state of New Jersey which now exist, or which may hereafter be passed.

3. The state of New York shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries between the shore of Staten Island and the middle of the said waters, provided that the navigation of the said waters be not obstructed or hindered.

Article sixth.--- Criminal process issued under the authority of the state of New Jersey, against any person accused of an offense committed within that state; or committed on board of any vessel being under the exclusive jurisdiction of that state as aforesaid; or committed against the regulations made or to be made by that state, in relation to the fisheries mentioned in the third article; and also civil process issued under the authority of the state of New Jersey against any person domiciled in that state, or against property taken out of that state to evade the laws thereof; may be served upon any of the said waters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state of New York, unless such person or property shall be on board a vessel aground upon, or fastened to the shore of the state of New York, or fastened to a wharf adjoining thereto; or unless such person shall be under arrest, or such property shall be under seizure, by virtue of process or authority of the state of New York.

Article seventh.--- Criminal process issued under the authority of the state of New York, against any person accused of an offense committed within that state; or committed on board of any vessel being under the exclusive jurisdiction of that state as aforesaid; or committed against the regulations made or to be made by that state, in relation to the fisheries mentioned in the fifth article; and also civil process issued under the authority of the state of New York against any person domiciled in that state, or against property taken out of that state to evade the laws thereof; may be served upon any of the said waters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state of New Jersey, unless such person or property shall be on board a vessel aground upon, or fastened to the shore of the state of New Jersey, or fastened to a wharf adjoining thereto; or unless such person shall be under arrest, or such property shall be under seizure, by virtue of process or authority of the state of New Jersey.

Article eighth.--- This agreement shall become binding on the two states when confirmed by the legislatures thereof respectively, and when approved by the congress of the United States. Done in four parts (two of which are retained by the commissioners of New York, to be delivered to the governor of that state, and the other two of which are retained by the commissioners of New Jersey, to be delivered to the governor of that state), at the city of New York, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-eighth.

(Signed,) B. F. BUTLER,
PETER AUGUSTUS JAY,
HENRY SEYMOUR,

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THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN,
JAMES PARKER,
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER. "

"An agreement made the seventh day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, between Henry R. Pierson, Elias W. Leavenworth and Chauncey M. Depew, commissioners on the part of the state of New York, and Abraham Browning, Thomas N. McCarter and George H. Cook, commissioners on the part of the state of New Jersey.

WHEREAS, by the first section of chapter three hundred and forty of the laws of the state of New York for the year eighteen hundred and eighty, it was recited, among other things, that whereas, by an act of the legislature passed the twenty-sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the regents of the university of the state of New York were authorized and directed, in connection with the authorities of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively, to replace any monuments which have become dilapidated or been removed on the boundary lines of those states, and it was thereby declared that the lines originally laid down and marked with monuments by the several joint commissioners, duly appointed for that purpose, and which have since been acknowledged and legally recognized by the several states interested, as the limits of their territory and jurisdiction, are the boundary lines of said states irrespective of want of conformity to the verbal descriptions thereof; and by the second section of the same chapter of the laws of the state of New York, the said regents were authorized and empowered to designate and appoint three of their number as commissioners, to meet such commissioners as may have been, or may be, appointed on the part of the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, or either of them, and with such last-named commissioners, as soon as may be, to proceed to ascertain and agree upon the location of said lines as originally established and marked with monuments, and in case any monuments are found dilapidated or removed from their original location, said commissioners are authorized to replace them in a durable manner in their original positions, and to erect such additional monuments at such places on said lines as they may deem necessary for the proper designation of the boundary lines of said states; and WHEREAS, Also the above-named Henry R. Pierson, Elias W. Leavenworth and Chauncey M. Depew have been duly designated and appointed by the said regents of the university of the state of New York, commissioners on the part of said state for the purposes mentioned in said act; and

WHEREAS, Also by an act of the legislature of the state of New Jersey, entitled 'An act appointing commissioners to locate the northern boundary line between the states of New York and New Jersey and to replace and erect monuments thereon,' approved April thirteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, the governor of the state of New Jersey was authorized to appoint three commissioners with power, on the part of said state of New Jersey, to meet any authorities on the part of the state of New York, who may be duly authorized, and with them to negotiate and agree upon the true location of the said boundary line between the states of New York and New Jersey, and also to replace any monuments which may have become dilapidated, or been removed, on said boundary line, and to erect new ones, which agreement it was thereby enacted should be in writing and signed and sealed by the authorities of the state of New York and the commissioners of the state of New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, The above-named Abraham Browning, Thomas N. McCarter and George

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H. Cook have been duly appointed commissioners on the part of the state of New Jersey, under said act; and

WHEREAS, By a supplement to the last said act, approved on the twenty-fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, the commissioners under the last said act were, in addition to the authority conferred by the last said act, also authorized in their discretion to proceed to ascertain and agree upon the location of the northern boundary line between the states of New York and New Jersey, as originally established and marked with monuments, and in case any monuments are found dilapidated, or removed from their original location, said commissioners were authorized to renew and replace them in a durable manner in their original positions, and to erect such additional monuments, at such places on said line, as they may deem necessary for the proper designation of the boundary line of said states; and

WHEREAS, The said commissioners, acting for and on behalf of their respective states, have entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon them by the said acts, and have, in pursuance of the authority to them severally given as aforesaid, agreed, and hereby do agree, as follows:

First.--- The lines extending from the Hudson river on the east to the Delaware river on the west, as the same was laid down and marked with monuments in seventeen hundred and seventy-four, by William Wickham and Samuel Gale, commissioners on the part of the then colony of New York, duly appointed for that purpose in pursuance of an act of the assembly of the colony of New York, passed on the sixteenth day of February, seventeen hundred and seventy-one, entitled 'An act for establishing the boundary or partition line between the colonies of New York and Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey, and for conferring titles and possession,' and John Stevens and Walter Rutherford, commissioners on the part of the then colony of New Jersey, duly appointed in pursuance of an act of the assembly of the colony of New Jersey, passed on the twenty-third day of September, seventeen hundred and seventy-two, entitled 'An act for establishing the boundary or partition line between the colonies of New York and Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey, and for conferring titles and possession,' which said line has since been acknowledged and recognized by the two states as the limit of their respective territory and jurisdiction, shall, notwithstanding its want of conformity to the verbal description thereof as recited by said commissioners, continue to be the boundary or partition line between the said two states; provided that wherever upon said line the location of one or more of the monuments, erected by said commissioners in seventeen hundred and seventy-four, has been lost and cannot be otherwise definitely fixed and determined, then, and in that case and in every case where it is required to establish intervening points on said line, a straight line drawn between the nearest adjacent monuments whose localities are ascertained shall be the true boundary line.

Second. The monumental marks by which said boundary line shall hereafter be known and recognized are hereby declared to be, first, the original monuments of stone erected in seventeen hundred and seventy-four, along said line, by the commissioners aforesaid, as the same have been restored and re-established in their original positions by Edward A. Bowser, surveyor on the part of New Jersey, and Henry W. Clarke, surveyor on the part of New York, duly appointed by the parties hereto; second, the new monuments of granite erected by the aforesaid surveyors at intervals of one mile, more or less, along said

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line and numbered consecutively, beginning from the Hudson river, and severally marked on the northerly side with the letters N. Y. , and on the southerly side with the letters N. J.; and third, the monuments of granite erected by the aforesaid surveyors at intervening points on said line at its intersection with public roads, railroads and rivers, and severally marked by them, on the northerly side with the letters N. Y. , and on the southerly side with the letters N. J. , and fourth, the terminal monuments erected at the western terminus of said line at the confluence of the Delaware and Navesink rivers, and the terminal monument erected on the brow of the rock called the Palisades, near the eastern terminus, and the rock lying and being at the foot of the Palisades on the bank of the Hudson river, and marked as the original terminal monument of said line established in seventeen hundred and seventy-four, as the same are described in a joint report made to the parties hereto by Elias W. Leavenworth, commissioner on the part of New York, and George H. Cook, commissioner on the part of New Jersey.

Third. The field books of said surveyors containing the descriptions of the locations of the several monuments erected by them and of the witness marks thereto, the report of said surveyors containing the account of their work in ascertaining and marking said line, together with the topographical map of said line and the vicinity thereof, and the several documents and books of record containing the transactions of the parties aforesaid, having been duly uthenticated and attested by the signatures of the said commissioners, and placed in file in the offices of the secretaries of state of the two states, shall constitute the permanent and authentic records of said boundary line, and are hereby adopted by the parties hereto, and made part of this agreement.

Fourth. This agreement shall become binding on the two states when confirmed by the legislatures thereof, respectively, and when confirmed by the congress of the United States. In witness whereof, the said commissioners have hereto set their hands and seals, in duplicate, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

HENRY R. PIERSON.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

A. BROWNING.

THOMAS N. McCARTER.

GEO. H. COOK.

Executed in the presence of:

Witness as to Henry R. Pierson, A. C. Judson, Albany, N. Y.

As to Chauncey M. Depew, W. J. Van Arsdale.

As to commissioners of New Jersey, B. Williamson.

Witness to the signature of E. W. Leavenworth, A. F. Lewis."

Trenton, January 18, 1890.

An agreement, made the twelfth day of October in the year 1887, between Mayo W. Hazeltine, Robert Moore and Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., commissioners on the part of the state of New York, and George H. Cook, Robert C. Bacot and A. B. Stoney, commissioners on the part of the state of New Jersey.

WHEREAS, by chapter 69, of the laws of the state of New York for the year 1887, the governor was authorized to appoint three commissioners on the part of the state of New

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York, with full power to meet with the commissioners duly authorized on the part of the state of New Jersey, and with them locate and mark out by proper monuments and buoys the true boundary line between the two states in lands under water in Raritan bay; and

WHEREAS, the said Mayo W. Hazeltine, Robert Moore and Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U.S.N., were duly appointed commissioners on the part of the state of New York for the purposes mentioned in the said act; and

WHEREAS, by an act of the legislature of the state of New Jersey, passed April 20, 1886, entitled a "Joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to locate and mark out the boundary line between the state of New Jersey and the state of New York in Raritan bay," the governor of the state of New Jersey was authorized to appoint three commissioners, with power on the part of the state to meet any authorities duly authorized on the part of the state of New York, and with them locate by proper buoys the boundary line between the two states of lands under water in Raritan bay; and

WHEREAS, the said George H. Cook, Robert C. Bacot and A. B. Stoney, were duly appointed commissioners for the purposes of said act; and

WHEREAS, the said commissioners, acting for and on behalf of their respective states, have entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon them by said act, and have in pursuance of the authority to them severally given as aforesaid agreed and hereby do agree upon a boundary line between the two states in lands under water in Raritan bay, and locate the same as follows:

First. From the "Great Beds Lighthouse" in Raritan bay north 20° 16' west, true, to a point in the middle of the waters of Arthur Kill or Staten Island sound, equidistant between the southwesterly corner of the dwelling-house of David C. Butler, at Ward's Point, on Staten Island, in the state of New York, and the southeasterly corner of the brick building on the lands of Cortlandt L. Parker, at the intersection of the westerly line of Water street with the northerly line of Lewis street, in Perth Amboy, in the state of New Jersey.

Second. From "Great Beds Lighthouse" S. 64° 21' E. true, in the line with the center Waackaack or Wilson's Beacon, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, to a point at the intersection of the said line with a line connecting "Morgan No. 2" triangulation point U. S. Coast and geodetic survey in Middlesex county, New Jersey, with the granite and iron beacon marked on the accompanying map as "Roamer Stone Beacon" situated on the "Dry Roamer Shoal;" and thence on a line bearing N. 77° 9' E. true, connecting "Morgan No. 2" triangulation point U. S. Coast and geodetic survey in Middlesex county, New Jersey, with said "Roamer Stone Beacon" (the line passing through said beacon and continuing in the same direction) to a point at its intersection with a line drawn between the "Hook Beacon" on Sandy Hook, New Jersey, and the triangulation point of the U.S. Geodetic survey known as the Oriental Hotel on Coney Island, New York; then southeasterly at right angles with the last mentioned line to the main sea.

Third. The monumental marks by which said boundary line shall be hereafter known and recognized are hereby declared to be as follows:

1. The "Great Beds Lighthouse."

2. A permanent monument marked "State Boundary Line, New York and New Jersey, " and to be placed at the intersection of the line drawn from the "Great Beds Lighthouse" to "Waackaack or Wilson's Beacon," Monmouth county, New Jersey, and the line drawn

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from "Morgan No. 2" triangulation point U.S. Coast and geodetic survey, in Middlesex county, New Jersey,
to the "Roamer Stone Beacon."

3. Eight buoys or spindles to be marked like the permanent monument above mentioned, and placed at suitable intervening points along the line from the said permanent monument to the "Roamer Stone Beacon."

4. The "Roamer Stone Beacon."

Fourth. The maps accompanying and filed with this agreement, showing the location of the above described boundary line between the state of New York and the state of New Jersey in Raritan bay to the main sea, and of the monumental marks by which it is marked and to be marked, duly authenticated and attested by the signatures of the said commissioners, and placed on file in the offices of the secretaries of state of the respective states, shall constitute the permanent and authentic records of said boundary line, and are hereby adopted by the parties hereto, and made a part of this agreement. In witness whereof, the said commissioners have hereto set their hands and seals in duplicate, this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1887.

M. W. HAZELTINE. [L.S.]

GEO. H. COOK. [L.S.]

ROBERT MOORE. [L.S.]

ROB'T C. BACOT. [L.S.]

G. C. HANUS, LIEUT.U.S.N. [L.S.]

A. B. STONEY. [L.S.]

Certified to

EDWARD P. DOYLE,

Secretary of Joint Commission.

An agreement made the twenty-third day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between Mayo W. Hazeltine, Robert Moore and Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U.S.N., commissioners on the part of the state of New York, and Robert C. Bacot, William M. Oliver and Edwin A. Stevens, commissioners on the part of the state of New Jersey.

WHEREAS, By chapter 69, laws of 1887, the governor of the state of New York was authorized to appoint three commissioners with full power on the part of the state of New York, to meet with the commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, for a like purpose on the part of the state of New Jersey, and with them to locate and mark out by proper monuments and buoys the true boundary line between the two states in lands under water in Raritan bay; and

WHEREAS, The jurisdiction of the said commissioners was continued and extended by chapter 159, laws of 1888, and chapter 212, laws of 1889, so as to include the Arthur kill, Kill von Kull, New York bay and the Hudson river; and

WHEREAS, The said Mayo W. Hazeltine, Robert Moore and Lieut.G.C. Hanus, U.S.N., were duly appointed commissioners on the part of the state of New York, for the purposes mentioned in said acts; and

WHEREAS, By an act of the legislature of the state of New Jersey, passed February 14, 1888, entitled, "A joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to locate and mark out the boundary line between the state of New Jersey and the state of New York, in lands under water in the Arthur kill, Kill von Kull, New York bay and the Hudson river;" and

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WHEREAS, George H. Cook, Robert C. Bacot and William M. Oliver were duly appointed commissioners for the purpose of said act; and

WHEREAS, George H. Cook having died, Edwin A. Stevens was appointed in his stead, clothed with the same powers; and

WHEREAS, The said commissioners acting for and on behalf of their respective states, have entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon them by the said acts of their respective legislatures, and have, in pursuance of the authority to them severally given as aforesaid, agreed and hereby do agree upon a boundary line between the two states in lands under water in the Arthur kill, Kill von Kull, New York bay and the Hudson river, and do locate the same as follows:

First. Starting from a point (at the conclusion of the boundary line in Raritan bay) and marked for the purposes of this agreement, A.

This point is equidistant between the southwesterly corner of the dwelling-house of David C. Butler, at Ward's point, on Staten Island, in the state of New York, and the southeasterly corner of the brick building on the lands of Cortlandt L. Parker, at the intersection of the westerly line of water street with the northerly line of Lewis street, in Perth Amboy, in the state of New Jersey. The line runs thence in a succession of straight lines through the Arthur kill, the Kill von Kull, New York bay and the Hudson river, to a point marked "JJ," for the purposes of this agreement. This point "JJ," is at the extreme northern limit of the boundary line in lands under water, and from this point the line runs westerly to a rock which is described in the report of the New York and New Jersey boundary commission of 1883 as marking the eastern end of the boundary line between New York and New Jersey, as determined upon by the royal boundary commission of 1769.

The absolute geographical locations of the point at the place of beginning and the point of conclusion are as follows:

POINT A (PLACE OF BEGINNING).

Latitude. Seconds in meters. Longitude. Seconds in meters (Latitude and longitude not given. Description sufficient.)

POINT JJ (PLACE OF CONCLUSION).

Latitude. Seconds in meters. Longitude. Seconds in meters.
40° 59' 49" 74 N. 1534.38 74° 53' 38" 57 W. 901.46

The points at which changes of direction occur in the boundary line, from the place of beginning to the place of conclusion, are for the purposes of this agreement lettered or numbered, and their determination and absolute geographical positions are as follows:

LATITUDE.

LONGITUDE.

Seconds
in

Seconds
in

Degrees. Minutes. Seconds. meters.

Degrees. Minutes. Seconds. meters.

B 40 30 31 N. 956.2

74 15 30.74 W. 723.9

C 40 30 56 N. 1727.33

74 15 16.22 W. 382.

D 40 31 15.07 N. 464.8

74 14 47.15 W. 1109.9

E 40 32 31.9 N. 984.

74 15 02.5 W. 58.8

F 40 32 57.38 N. 1769.9

74 14 52.42 W. 1233.9

G 40 33 32.68 N. 1008.

74 13 54.57 W. 1284.

H 40 33 25.03 N. 772.

74 13 06.29 W. 148.

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I 40	33	37.54 N.	1157.9			74	12	53.95 W.	1269.4
J 40	34	25.03 N.	772.			74	12	38. W.	893.7
K 40	35	16.12 N.	498.			74	12	27.55 W.	647.9
L 40	35	51.87 N.	1599.9			74	12	00. W.	0.
No. 1	40 36	01. N.	30.8			74	12	00. W.	0.
No. 2	40 36	21.45 N.	661.6	74	12	18.88 W.		443.9	
No. 3	40 36	51.02 N.	1573.7	74	12	15.48 W.		363.9	
No. 4	40 37	00. N.	0.			74	12	10.21 W.	240.
O 40	37	27.36 N.	844.1			74	12	15.61 W.	366.9
P 40	37	43.24 N.	1333.7			74	12	09.69 W.	227.9
R 40	37	53.36 N.	1645.9			74	12	10.12 W.	238.
S 40	38	04.86 N.	149.9			74	11	54.87 W.	1289.3
Position Center of Baltimore and Ohio Bridge Pier.									
40	38	15.31 N.	472.3			74	11	47.97 W.	1125.9
A'40	38	30.92 N.	953.7			74	11	30.63 W.	719.8
B'40	38	45.38 N.	1399.8			74	11	09.79 W.	229.9
C'40	38	47.13 N.	1453.7			74	10	55.42 W.	1301.8
D'40	38	30.79 N.	949.7			74	08	36.68 W.	861.9
E'40	38	36.89 N.	1137.9			74	08	00. W.	0.0
F'40	38	31.37 N.	967.6			74	07	35.15 W.	825.8
G'40	38	52.66 N.	1624.3			74	06	36.94 W.	867.9
H'40	38	52.66 N.	1624.3			74	05	37.88 W.	889.8
I'40	39	05.05 N.	155.77			74	05	14.64 W.	343.09
J'40	39	04.94 N.	152.38			74	03	22.25 W.	522.65
K' or									
AA 40	42	00. N.	0.0			74	01	36.50 W.	857.0
BB 40	43	04.68 N.	144.36			74	01	26.59 W.	624.07
CC 40	45	26.82 N.	827.30			74	00	52. W.	1219.66
DD 40	49	26.82 N.	1096.61	73	57	50.38 W.		1180.6	
EE 40	51	03.62 N.	111.67			73	57	11.69 W.	273.78
FF 40	53	19.05 N.	587.64			73	55	48.77 W.	1141.7
GG 40	55	40.03 N.	1243.13	73	54	52.82 W.		1235.61	
HH 40	56	48.22 N.	1487.48	73	54	33.35 W.		780.06	
II 40	58	54.39 N.	1677.82			73	53	47.63 W.	1113.58
JJ 40	59	49.74 N.	1534.38			73	53	38.57 W.	901.46

Second. The monumental marks by which said boundary line shall hereafter be known and recognized have been carefully described, their absolute geographical positions given, and this description and location will be filed in the office of the secretary of state of New York and the secretary of state of New Jersey.

Third. The maps accompanying and filed with this agreement, showing the location of the above-mentioned boundary line between the state of New York and the state of New Jersey in lands under water in Arthur kill, Kill von Kull, New York bay and the Hudson river, and of the monumental marks by which such line may be distinguished and known, duly authenticated and attested by the signatures of the aforesaid commissioners, and placed on file in the offices of the secretaries of state of the respective states, shall

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constitute the permanent and authenticated record of said boundary line, and are hereby adopted by the parties hereto and made part of this agreement. In witness whereof, the said commissioners have hereto set their hands and seals in duplicate, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

M. W. HAZELTINE. [L.S.]

ROBERT MOORE. [L.S.]

G. C. HANUS. [L.S.]

R. C. BACOT. [L.S.]

W. M. OLIVER. [L.S.]

E. A. STEVENS. [L.S.]

Attest:

EDWARD P. DOYLE,

Secretary Joint Boundary Commission.

28. New Mexico (Statehood: January 6, 1912; 47th State)

The name of this state is New Mexico, and its boundaries are as follows: Beginning at the point where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude intersects the one hundred and third meridian west from Greenwich; thence along said one hundred and third meridian to the thirty-second parallel of north latitude; thence along said thirty-second parallel to the Rio Grande, also known as the Rio Bravo del Norte, as it existed on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty; thence, following the main channel of said river, as it existed on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, to the parallel of thirty-one degrees forty-seven minutes north latitude; thence west one hundred miles to a point; thence south to the parallel of thirty-one degrees twenty minutes north latitude; thence along said parallel of thirty-one degrees twenty minutes, to the thirty-second meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence along said thirty-second meridian to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence along said thirty-seventh parallel to the point of beginning.

29. New York (Statehood: July 26, 1788; 11th State)

N.Y. STL. LAW § 6 : NY Code - Section 6: Pennsylvania boundary line

The boundary line between the states of New York and Pennsylvania is as follows: Commencing at said intersection of said meridian line of cession, and running thence south to the shore of Lake Erie at initial monument set by A. Ellicott in 1790 as above; thence true south 440 feet to a large monument of Quincy granite, set in 1869, in latitude 42° 16' 5.39", and longitude 79° 45' 45.26", as deduced by the United States lake survey, marked 1869, latitude 42° 15' 57.9", longitude 79° 45' 54.4", by commissioners duly authorized on the part of the states of New York and Pennsylvania as stated in reports of regents boundary commission in 1886; thence south on said meridian line 13.895 miles to Fourteen Mile point; thence south 4.647 miles at an angle of 4' west to a large terminal monument; thence on the same line 100 feet to the southwest corner of New York marked by monument (in latitude 42° 0' 1.42", as determined by state survey) set in 1787 by A. Hardenburgh and W. W. Morris, commissioners on the part of New York, and A. Ellicott and A. Porter, commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania; thence due east on parallel of latitude of 42°; as surveyed and marked by monuments by said commission, to the ninetieth mile stone erected in 1786 by James

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Clinton and Simeon De Witt, commissioners on the part of New York, and Andrew Ellicott, commissioner on the part of Pennsylvania, on the west side of the south branch of the Tioga river in latitude 42° 0' 1.3" as deduced by the state surveyor in 1879; thence due east on line established and marked by the last mentioned commission to a point in the center of Delaware river, such line passing through a monument set in the year 1884 by H. W. Clarke, surveyor, on the part of the state of New York, and C. M. Gere, surveyor, on the part of the state of Pennsylvania, and located six hundred feet west of the center of said river (all of the above line passing through monuments placed between the years 1881 and 1885 by said H. W. Clarke and C. M. Gere, of which a schedule is given in their report to the commission appointed by virtue of the provisions of chapter three hundred and forty of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty, and dated December 1, 1885, showing angular deflections at each mile stone, with distances between each, summarized as follows:

Southwest state corner to Chautaugua county corner 36.090 miles; to Cattaraugus county corner 38.743 miles; to Allegany county corner 28.769 miles; to Steuben county corner (mile post eighty-two) 40.411 miles; to Tioga county corner, on the left bank of the Chemung river, 21.066 miles; to Broome county corner 23.387 miles; to the center of the Delaware river 38.396 miles; thence down the center of the Delaware river about eighty-five miles to its junction with the Neversink river; each of the states of New York and Pennsylvania having concurrent jurisdiction within and upon the waters of that portion of the main channel of the Delaware river between the lines of low water at either bank thereof; then S. 51° E. on prolongation of boundary line between New York and New Jersey, to "tri-state monument," set in 1882 by joint commission, over bolt in bare lime-stone rock near the confluence of the Neversink and Delaware rivers as settled in 1769 by commission appointed by king of Great Britain, and marked by a crow foot cut into its upper face, in latitude 41° 21' 22.63", and longitude 74° 41' 40.70" west as determined by the United States coast survey in 1874. The said metes and bounds are in accordance with and subject to the agreement between commissioners of the states of New York and Pennsylvania, which took effect August 19, 1890, the date of the approval of the act of Congress consenting thereto. The ratification and confirmation by this state of such agreement is continued in force. The following is a copy of such agreement:

"An agreement made the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, between Henry R. Pierson, Elias W. Leavenworth and Chauncey M. Depew, commissioners on the part of the state of New York, and Christopher M. Gere and Robert N. Torry, commissioners on the part of the state of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS, By the first section of chapter four hundred and twenty-four of the laws of the state of New York, for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the regents of the university of the state of New York were authorized and directed to resume the work of 'examination as to the true location of the monuments which mark the several boundaries of the state,' as authorized by the resolution of the senate of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and in connection with the authorities of Pennsylvania, to replace any monuments which may have become dilapidated or been removed on the boundary line of that state; and,

WHEREAS, The said board of regents of the university did through a committee of said board, previously appointed for the purpose, under said senate resolution of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, proceed to carry out the instructions contained in said chapter

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four hundred and twenty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five; and, WHEREAS, By chapter three hundred and forty of the laws of the said state of New York for the year eighteen hundred and eighty the said regents of the university were further authorized and empowered to designate and appoint three of their number as commissioners to meet such commissioners as may have been or may be appointed on the part of the state of Pennsylvania, and with such last-named commissioners as soon as may be, to proceed to ascertain and agree upon the location of the boundary line between said states, as originally established and marked with monuments, and in case any monuments are found dilapidated or removed from their original location, to replace them in a durable manner in their original position, and to erect such additional monuments at such places on such lines as they may deem necessary for the proper designation of the boundary line between said state; and,

WHEREAS, The above-named Henry R. Pierson, Elias W. Leavenworth and Chauncey M. Depew were by resolution passed on the thirteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty, duly designated and appointed by the said regents of the university of the state of New York as commissioners on the part of the state of New York for the purposes mentioned in said act; and,

WHEREAS, Also, by an act of the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, entitled 'An act in regard to the boundary monuments on the line between the state of Pennsylvania and New York, with an appropriation for expenses of the same,' passed May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, the governor of the state of Pennsylvania was authorized and empowered 'to appoint three persons to be a commission to act in conjunction with a similar commission of the state of New York, to examine as to the true location of the monuments which mark the boundary line between this state and the state of New York, and in connection with said commission of the state of New York, to replace any monuments which may have been dilapidated or been removed on the boundary lines of said states'; and,

WHEREAS, The governor of the state of Pennsylvania, under authority of said act, did duly designate and appoint James Worrall, Christopher M. Gere and Robert N. Torry, to be a commission for the purposes of said act; and,

WHEREAS, James Worrall, the first-named member of said commission, died during the progress of the work on said boundary line; to wit, on April first, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the surviving members, to wit: Christopher M. Gere and Robert N. Torry, have continued the work of said commission on the part of the state of Pennsylvania, as authorized by the aforesaid act.

NOW, THEREFORE, the said commissioners for and on behalf of their respective states, having duly performed the duties imposed upon them by the said acts, and having examined said boundary line, and replaced in a durable manner the monuments to mark the same in pursuance of the authority duly given as aforesaid, have agreed and do hereby agree as follows:

First. The channel of the Delaware river, from a line drawn across said channel, from a granite monument erected upon the eastern bank of said river in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two, by the joint boundary commission of the states of New Jersey and New York to mark the western extremity of the boundary line between said states of New Jersey and New York, in a westerly prolongation of said boundary line up and along said channel of said Delaware river as it winds and turns, for a distance of eighty-

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five miles or thereabouts, to a line drawn east across said river from a granite monument erected upon the west bank of said river in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, by H. W. Clarke and C. M. Gere, to mark the eastern extremity of the first line hereinafter described, shall continue to be a part of the boundary or partition line between the said two states; provided, however, that the limit of territory between the said two states shall be the center of the said main channel, and provided further, that each state shall enjoy and exercise a concurrent jurisdiction within and upon the water of said main channel between the lines of low water at either bank thereof, between the limits hereinbefore mentioned.

Second. The line extending from the Delaware river aforesaid, at a point upon said river fixed and marked with monuments (which have since disappeared), by David Rittenhouse and Samuel Holland, in the month of November, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-four, west, as the same was surveyed and marked with monuments in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, as far as the ninetieth milestone, by James Clinton and Simeon De Witt, commissioners on the part of the state of New York, duly appointed for that purpose by the governor of said state, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of said state, entitled 'An act for running out and marking the jurisdiction line between this state and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania,' passed seventh March, seventeen hundred and eighty-five, and David Rittenhouse, Andrew Porter and Andrew Ellicott, commissioners on the part of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly appointed for that purpose by the supreme executive council of said commonwealth in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of said commonwealth, entitled, 'An act to authorize and enable the supreme executive council to appoint commissioners to join with the commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, on the part of the state of New York, to ascertain the northern boundary of this state from the river Delaware westward to the northwest corner of Pennsylvania,' passed thirty-first March, seventeen hundred and eighty-five, and from the said ninetieth milestone west, as the same was surveyed and marked with monuments and posts in seventeen hundred and eighty-seven by Abraham Hardenbergh and William W. Morris, commissioners on the part of the said state of New York, duly appointed in the place of Simeon De Witt and James Clinton aforesaid, by the governor of said state in pursuance of the act aforesaid, and the act supplementary thereto, passed by the legislature of said state, twenty-first April, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, and Andrew Ellicott and Andrew Porter aforesaid, commissioners on the part of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the point where said line is intersected by the line of cession or meridian boundary hereinafter described, which said line so surveyed and marked in the years seventeen hundred and eighty-six and seventeen hundred and eighty-seven has since been acknowledged and recognized by the said two states as a part of the limit of their respective territory and jurisdiction, shall notwithstanding any want of conformity to the verbal description as written in the charter of the province of Pennsylvania, granted to William Penn in the year sixteen hundred and eighty-two, or as recited by the commissioners aforesaid, continue to be the boundary or partition line between the two said states, from the Delaware river aforesaid, to the said point of intersection with the said line of cession; provided that wherever upon said line the locations of any of the monuments, or posts, erected by the said commissioners in seventeen hundred and eighty-six and seventeen hundred eighty-seven have been lost and cannot otherwise be definitely fixed, then and in that case, and in every case where it is

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required to establish intervening points in said line, a straight line drawn between the nearest adjacent monuments whose localities are ascertained shall be understood to be, and shall be, the true boundary line.

Third. The line of cession, described as a meridian line, drawn from the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, south through the most westerly bent or inclination of Lake Ontario, in the deed of cession to the United States of certain territory claimed by the state of New York, lying west of said line, executed first March, seventeen hundred and eighty-one, by James Duane, William Floyd and Alexander McDougal, delegates in congress of said United States from the said state of New York, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of said state, entitled 'An act to facilitate the completion of the articles of confederation and perpetual union among the United States of America,' passed February nineteenth, seventeen hundred and eighty, which said territory was afterward conveyed by the United States aforesaid to, and became a part of the territory and jurisdiction of the said commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as the said line was surveyed and marked with posts and monuments of stone in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, by Andrew Ellicott, who was duly appointed for that purpose by the president of the United States, in pursuance of a resolution of congress, passed nineteenth August, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, which said line, and its prolongation due north into the waters of Lake Erie until it intersects the northern boundary of the United States aforesaid, have since been acknowledged and recognized by the said two states, as a part of the limit of their respective territory and jurisdiction shall, notwithstanding any possible want of conformity to the verbal description thereof, as contained in said deed of cession, continue to be the boundary or partition line between the two said states, so far as said line so surveyed and marked in seventeen hundred and ninety shall extend.

Fourth. The monumental marks by which the said boundary line, except such portions thereof as may be within the waters of the Delaware river, and Lake Erie, shall hereafter be known and recognized, are hereby declared to be---

I. The original monuments of stone, erected in the years seventeen hundred and eighty-six and seventeen hundred and eighty-seven by the commissioners aforesaid, and in the year seventeen hundred and ninety by Andrew Ellicott aforesaid, as the same have been restored and re-established in their original positions, or have been replaced by granite monuments erected in the years eighteen hundred and eighty-one, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, eighteen hundred and eighty-four and eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by H. Wadsworth Clarke, surveyor on the part of New York, and Christopher M. Gere, surveyor on the part of Pennsylvania, duly appointed by the parties hereto. II. The new monuments of granite, erected in the years eighteen hundred and eighty-one to eighteen hundred and eighty-five, inclusive, by the aforesaid surveyors, at intervals of one mile, more or less, and numbered consecutively, along said line originally surveyed and marked in the years seventeen hundred and eighty-six and seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, beginning from the Delaware river, and severally marked on the north side with the letters 'N. Y. ,' and on the other side with the letters 'Pa.' and along said line originally surveyed and marked in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, beginning at the shore of Lake Erie, and severally marked on the east side with the letters 'N. Y. ,' and on the west side with the letters 'Pa.'

III. The new monuments of granite erected by the said surveyors, in the years eighteen hundred and eighty-one to eighteen hundred and eighty-five, inclusive, aforesaid, at

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intervening points on said line, and at its intersection with public roads, railroads and rivers, and at other points, and severally marked on the one side with the letters 'N.Y. ,' and on the other side with the letters 'Pa.'

IV. A large monument of granite, erected in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four by the said surveyors six hundred feet west of the center of the Delaware river in the said line originally fixed in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, to mark its eastern terminus; a large monument of granite erected in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four by the said surveyors in the said line or meridian boundary, as originally fixed in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, one hundred feet north from its intersection with the line originally surveyed as aforesaid, in the years seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, which said point of intersection is marked by a small monument of granite buried in the center of the highway, in eighteen hundred and eighty-four by the said surveyors; and also a large monument of granite erected in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine by John V. L. Pruyn, George R. Perkins, Samuel B. Woolworth, and George W. Patterson on the part of the state of New York, and William Evans on the part of the state of Pennsylvania, four hundred and forty feet south of the original monuments erected in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, by Andrew Ellicott aforesaid, upon the south shore of Lake Erie, in the line originally surveyed and marked by him as aforesaid.

Fifth. The field book of said surveyors containing the notes of the re-surveys along said line in the years eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight and eighteen hundred and seventy-nine; also the 'record of monuments' prepared by said surveyors, containing the descriptions of the locations of the several monuments erected by them, and of the witness marks thereto; also the maps of said line, and the vicinity thereof, showing the locations of said monuments; and also the 'diary of operations' of said surveyors under the direction of the parties hereto; the same having been duly authenticated by the signature of the said surveyors, and the several documents and books of record containing the transactions of the parties hereto; all of which being placed on file in the office of the secretary of state of New York, and the office of the secretary of internal affairs of Pennsylvania, shall constitute the permanent and authentic records of said boundary line, and are hereby adopted by the parties hereto, and made a part of this agreement.

Sixth. This agreement shall become binding upon the two states when ratified by the legislatures thereof, respectively, and when confirmed by the congress of the United States. In witness whereof the said commissioners have hereunto set their hands and seals in duplicate, the twenty-sixth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, aforesaid. Executed in the presence of witnesses:

As to Henry R. Pierson: Edward I. Devlin,--- H. R. Pierson, L.S.

As to E. W. Leavenworth: H. W. Clarke,--- E. W. Leavenworth, L.S.

As to Chauncey M. Depew: Edward I. Devlin,--- Chauncey M. Depew, L.S.

As to C. M. Gere: A. D. Birchard,--- C. M. Gere, L.S.

As to Robert N. Torry: Andrew Thompson,--- Robert N. Torry, L.S."

N.Y. STL. LAW § 7 : NY Code - Section 7: New Jersey boundary line

The boundary line between the states of New York and New Jersey is as follows:

Commencing at the said "tri-state monument," and running thence along the line laid out by a joint commission from the states of New York and New Jersey in 1774, and which

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was more definitely marked with monuments by another joint commission in 1882, under chapter 340 of the laws of 1880, on an average course S. 51° E., with slight deflections as to the same as marked by mile monuments, a distance of 48.20 miles to the station rock on the west bank of the Hudson river, said station rock being in latitude 40°; 59' 48.17" north and longitude 73°; 54' 11" west, as determined by the United States coast survey, and marked as the original terminal monument of the line as established in 1774, according to the report of the commissioners on the boundary between the state of New York and the state of New Jersey, dated March 24, 1884; thence easterly to a point in the Hudson river in latitude 40°; 59' 49.74" north and longitude 73°; 53' 38.57" west; thence southerly along the middle of said river and of the bay of New York to a point opposite the northeast angle of Staten Island; thence westerly along the center of the Kill von Kull to a point opposite the northwest angle of Staten Island; thence southerly along the center of the Arthur kill or Staten Island sound to a point at the entrance of Raritan bay, such point being in latitude 40°; 29' 55.57" north, and longitude 74°; 15' 33.31" west, as the same is shown on maps and agreement filed by a joint commission of the two states in the office of the secretary of state, and dated December 23, 1889; thence easterly through the center of Raritan bay to a point between Sandy Hook and Coney Island as the same is shown on a map filed with the secretary of state, and dated October 12, 1877, thence easterly to the main sea. Such metes and bounds are as reported October 12, 1887, and December 23, 1889, by commissioners to mark out and locate the boundary line in land under water, between the states of New York and New Jersey, and are in accordance with and subject to the two agreements between commissioners of such states, made, respectively, September 16, 1833, and June 7, 1883, and which took effect, respectively, February 5, 1834, and May 23, 1884, the dates of the approvals of the acts of congress consenting thereto. The ratification and confirmation by this state of such agreements are continued in force. The following are copies of such agreements, respectively:

"Agreement made between the commissioners on the part of the state of New York, and the commissioners on the part of the state of New Jersey relative to the boundary line between the two states. Agreement made and entered into by and between Benjamin F. Butler, Peter Augustus Jay and Henry Seymour, commissioners duly appointed on the part and behalf of the state of New York, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the said state, entitled "An act concerning the territorial limits and jurisdiction of the state of New York and the state of New Jersey," Passed January 18, 1833, of the one part, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, James Parker and Lucius Q. C. Elmer, commissioners duly appointed on the part and behalf of the state of New Jersey, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the said state, entitled "An act for the settlement of the territorial limits and jurisdiction between the states of New Jersey and New York," passed February 6, 1833, of the other part.

Article first.--- the boundary line between the two states of New York and New Jersey, from a point in the middle of Hudson river opposite the point on the west shore thereof, in the forty-first degree of north latitude, as heretofore ascertained and marked, to the main sea, shall be the middle of the said river, of the bay of New York, of the waters between Staten Island and New Jersey, and of Raritan bay, to the main sea, except as hereinafter otherwise particularly mentioned.

Article second.--- the state of New York shall retain its present jurisdiction of and

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over Bedlow's and Ellis' islands, and shall also retain exclusive jurisdiction of and over the other islands lying in the waters above mentioned, and now under the jurisdiction of that state.

Article third.--- the state of New York shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the bay of New York, and of and over all the waters of Hudson river lying west of Manhattan island and to the south of the mouth of Spuytenduyvel creek, and of and over the lands covered by the said waters to the low water mark on the westerly or New Jersey side thereof; subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the state of New Jersey, that is to say:

1. The state of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water lying west of the middle of the bay of New York and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson river which lies between Manhattan island and New Jersey.
2. The state of New Jersey shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks and improvements made, and to be made, on the shore of the said state, and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock; except that the said vessels shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers, of the state of New York, which now exist or which may hereafter be passed.
3. The state of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries on the westerly side of the middle of said waters, provided that the navigation be not obstructed or hindered.

Article fourth.--- the state of New York shall have exclusive jurisdiction of and over the waters of the Kill van Kull, between Staten Island and New Jersey, to the westernmost end of Shooter's island, in respect to such quarantine laws and laws relating to passengers as now

exists, or may hereafter be passed under the authority of that state, and for executing the same; and the said state shall also have exclusive jurisdiction, for the like purposes, of and over the waters of the sound, from the westernmost end of Shooter's island to Woodbridge creek, as to all vessels bound to any port in the said state of New York.

Article fifth.--- the state of New Jersey shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the sound between Staten Island and New Jersey, lying south of Woodbridge creek, and of and over all the waters of Raritan bay lying westward of a line drawn from the light-house at Princess' bay to the mouth of Mattavan creek, subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the state of New York:

1. The state of New York shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water, lying between the middle of the said waters and Staten Island.
2. The state of New York shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks and improvements made and to be made, on the shore of Staten Island; and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock, except that the said vessel shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers of the state of New Jersey which now exist, or which may hereafter be passed.
3. The state of New York shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries between the shore of Staten Island and the middle of the said waters, provided that the navigation of the said waters be not obstructed or hindered.

Article sixth.--- Criminal process issued under the authority of the state of New Jersey, against any person accused of an offense committed within that state; or committed on board of any vessel being under the exclusive jurisdiction of that state as aforesaid; or

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committed against the regulations made or to be made by that state, in relation to the fisheries mentioned in the third article; and also civil process issued under the authority of the state of New Jersey against any person domiciled in that state, or against property taken out of that state to evade the laws thereof; may be served upon any of the said waters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state of New York, unless such person or property shall be on board a vessel aground upon, or fastened to the shore of the state of New York, or fastened to a wharf adjoining thereto; or unless such person shall be under arrest, or such property shall be under seizure, by virtue of process or authority of the state of New York.

Article seventh.--- Criminal process issued under the authority of the state of New York, against any person accused of an offense committed within that state; or committed on board of any vessel being under the exclusive jurisdiction of that state as aforesaid; or committed against the regulations made or to be made by that state, in relation to the fisheries mentioned in the fifth article; and also civil process issued under the authority of the state of New York against any person domiciled in that state, or against property taken out of that state to evade the laws thereof; may be served upon any of the said waters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state of New Jersey, unless such person or property shall be on board a vessel aground upon, or fastened to the shore of the state of New Jersey, or fastened to a wharf adjoining thereto; or unless such person shall be under arrest, or such property shall be under seizure, by virtue of process or authority of the state of New Jersey.

Article eighth.---This agreement shall become binding on the two states when confirmed by the legislatures thereof respectively, and when approved by the congress of the United States. Done in four parts (two of which are retained by the commissioners of New York, to be delivered to the governor of that state, and the other two of which are retained by the commissioners of New Jersey, to be delivered to the governor of that state), at the city of New York, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-eighth.

(Signed,) B. F. BUTLER,
PETER AUGUSTUS JAY,
HENRY SEYMOUR,
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN,
JAMES PARKER,
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER."

"An agreement made the seventh day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, between Henry R. Pierson, Elias W. Leavenworth and Chauncey M. Depew, commissioners on the part of the state of New York, and Abraham Browning, Thomas N. McCarter and George H. Cook, commissioners on the part of the state of New Jersey.

WHEREAS, by the first section of chapter three hundred and forty of the laws of the state of New York for the year eighteen hundred and eighty, it was recited, among other things, that whereas, by an act of the legislature passed the twenty-sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the regents of the university of the state of New York were authorized and directed, in connection with the authorities of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively, to replace any monuments which have become dilapidated or been removed on the boundary lines of those states, and it was thereby declared that the lines originally laid down and marked with monuments by the several joint commissioners,

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duly appointed for that purpose, and which have since been acknowledged and legally recognized by the several states interested, as the limits of their territory and jurisdiction, are the boundary lines of said states irrespective of want of conformity to the verbal descriptions thereof; and by the second section of the same chapter of the laws of the state of New York, the said regents were authorized and empowered to designate and appoint three of their number as commissioners, to meet such commissioners as may have been, or may be, appointed on the part of the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, or either of them, and with such last-named commissioners, as soon as may be, to proceed to ascertain and agree upon the location of said lines as originally established and marked with monuments, and in case any monuments are found dilapidated or removed from their original location, said commissioners are authorized to replace them in a durable manner in their original positions, and to erect such additional monuments at such places on said lines as they may deem necessary for the proper designation of the boundary lines of said states; and

WHEREAS, Also the above-named Henry R. Pierson, Elias W. Leavenworth and Chauncey M. Depew have been duly designated and appointed by the said regents of the university of the state of New York, commissioners on the part of said state for the purposes mentioned in said act; and

WHEREAS, Also by an act of the legislature of the state of New Jersey, entitled 'An act appointing commissioners to locate the northern boundary line between the states of New York and New Jersey and to replace and erect monuments thereon,' approved April thirteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, the governor of the state of New Jersey was authorized to appoint three commissioners with power, on the part of said state of New Jersey, to meet any authorities on the part of the state of New York, who may be duly authorized, and with them to negotiate and agree upon the true location of the said boundary line between the states of New York and New Jersey, and also to replace any monuments which may have become dilapidated, or been removed, on said boundary line, and to erect new ones, which agreement it was thereby enacted should be in writing and signed and sealed by the authorities of the state of New York and the commissioners of the state of New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, The above-named Abraham Browning, Thomas N. McCarter and George H. Cook have been duly appointed commissioners on the part of the state of New Jersey, under said act; and

WHEREAS, By a supplement to the last said act, approved on the twenty-fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, the commissioners under the last said act were, in addition to the authority conferred by the last said act, also authorized in their discretion to proceed to ascertain and agree upon the location of the northern boundary line between the states of New York and New Jersey, as originally established and marked with monuments, and in case any monuments are found dilapidated, or removed from their original location, said commissioners were authorized to renew and replace them in a durable manner in their original positions, and to erect such additional monuments, at such places on said line, as they may deem necessary for the proper designation of the boundary line of said states; and

WHEREAS, The said commissioners, acting for and on behalf of their respective states, have entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon them by the said acts, and have, in pursuance of the authority to them severally given as aforesaid, agreed, and

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hereby do agree, as follows:

First.--- The lines extending from the Hudson river on the east to the Delaware river on the west, as the same was laid down and marked with monuments in seventeen hundred and seventy-four, by William Wickham and Samuel Gale, commissioners on the part of the then colony of New York, duly appointed for that purpose in pursuance of an act of the assembly of the colony of New York, passed on the sixteenth day of February, seventeen hundred and seventy-one, entitled 'An act for establishing the boundary or partition line between the colonies of New York and Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey, and for conferring titles and possession,' and John Stevens and Walter Rutherford, commissioners on the part of the then colony of New Jersey, duly appointed in pursuance of an act of the assembly of the colony of New Jersey, passed on the twenty-third day of September, seventeen hundred and seventy-two, entitled 'An act for establishing the boundary or partition line between the colonies of New York and Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey, and for conferring titles and possession,' which said line has since been acknowledged and recognized by the two states as the limit of their respective territory and jurisdiction, shall, notwithstanding its want of conformity to the verbal description thereof as recited by said commissioners, continue to be the boundary or partition line between the said two states; provided that wherever upon said line the location of one or more of the monuments, erected by said commissioners in seventeen hundred and seventy-four, has been lost and cannot be otherwise definitely fixed and determined, then, and in that case and in every case where it is required to establish intervening points on said line, a straight line drawn between the nearest adjacent monuments whose localities are ascertained shall be the true boundary line.

Second. The monumental marks by which said boundary line shall hereafter be known and recognized are hereby declared to be, first, the original monuments of stone erected in seventeen hundred and seventy-four, along said line, by the commissioners aforesaid, as the same have been restored and re-established in their original positions by Edward A. Bowser, surveyor on the part of New Jersey, and Henry W. Clarke, surveyor on the part of New York, duly appointed by the parties hereto; second, the new monuments of granite erected by the aforesaid surveyors at intervals of one mile, more or less, along said line and numbered consecutively, beginning from the Hudson river, and severally marked on the northerly side with the letters N.Y., and on the southerly side with the letters N. J.; and third, the monuments of granite erected by the aforesaid surveyors at intervening points on said line at its intersection with public roads, railroads and rivers, and severally marked by them, on the northerly side with the letters N.Y., and on the southerly side with the letters N.J., and fourth, the terminal monuments erected at the western terminus of said line at the confluence of the Delaware and Navesink rivers, and the terminal monument erected on the brow of the rock called the Palisades, near the eastern terminus, and the rock lying and being at the foot of the Palisades on the bank of the Hudson river, and marked as the original terminal monument of said line established in seventeen hundred and seventy-four, as the same are described in a joint report made to the parties hereto by Elias W. Leavenworth, commissioner on the part of New York, and George H. Cook, commissioner on the part of New Jersey.

Third. The field books of said surveyors containing the descriptions of the locations of the several monuments erected by them and of the witness marks thereto, the report of said surveyors containing the account of their work in ascertaining and marking said

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line, together with the topographical map of said line and the vicinity thereof, and the several documents and books of record containing the transactions of the parties aforesaid, having been duly authenticated and attested by the signatures of the said commissioners, and placed in file in the offices of the secretaries of state of the two states, shall constitute the permanent and authentic records of said boundary line, and are hereby adopted by the parties hereto, and made part of this agreement.

Fourth. This agreement shall become binding on the two states when confirmed by the legislatures thereof, respectively, and when confirmed by the congress of the United States. In witness whereof, the said commissioners have hereto set their hands and seals, in duplicate, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

HENRY R. PIERSON.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

A. BROWNING.

THOMAS N. McCARTER.

GEO. H. COOK.

Executed in the presence of:

Witness as to Henry R. Pierson, A. C. Judson, Albany, N. Y.

As to Chauncey M. Depew, W. J. Van Arsdale.

As to commissioners of New Jersey, B. Williamson.

Witness to the signature of E. W. Leavenworth, A. F. Lewis."

Trenton, January 18, 1890.

An agreement, made the twelfth day of October in the year 1887, between Mayo W. Hazeltine, Robert Moore and Lieut. G.C. Hanus, U.S.N., commissioners on the part of the state of New York, and George H. Cook, Robert C. Bacot and A. B. Stoney, commissioners on the part of the state of New Jersey.

WHEREAS, by chapter 69, of the laws of the state of New York for the year 1887, the governor was authorized to appoint three commissioners on the part of the state of New York, with full power to meet with the commissioners duly authorized on the part of the state of New Jersey, and with them locate and mark out by proper monuments and buoys the true boundary line between the two states in lands under water in Raritan bay; and

WHEREAS, the said Mayo W. Hazeltine, Robert Moore and Lieut.G.C. Hanus, U.S.N., were duly appointed commissioners on the part of the state of New York for the purposes mentioned in the said act; and

WHEREAS, by an act of the legislature of the state of New Jersey, passed April 20, 1886, entitled a "Joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to locate and mark out the boundary line between the state of New Jersey and the state of New York in Raritan bay," the governor of the state of New Jersey was authorized to appoint three commissioners, with power on the part of the state to meet any authorities duly authorized on the part of the state of New York, and with them locate by proper buoys the boundary line between the two states of lands under water in Raritan bay; and

WHEREAS, the said George H. Cook, Robert C. Bacot and A.B. Stoney, were duly appointed commissioners for the purposes of said act; and

WHEREAS, the said commissioners, acting for and on behalf of their respective states,

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have entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon them by said act, and have in pursuance of the authority to them severally given as aforesaid agreed and hereby do agree upon a boundary line between the two states in lands under water in Raritan bay, and locate the same as follows:

First. From the "Great Beds Lighthouse" in Raritan bay north 20°; 16' west, true, to a point in the middle of the waters of Arthur Kill or Staten Island sound, equidistant between the southwesterly corner of the dwelling-house of David C. Butler, at Ward's Point, on Staten Island, in the state of New York, and the southeasterly corner of the brick building on the lands of Cortlandt L. Parker, at the intersection of the westerly line of Water street with the northerly line of Lewis street, in Perth Amboy, in the state of New Jersey.

Second. From "Great Beds Lighthouse" S. 64°; 21' E. true, in the line with the center Waackaack or Wilson's Beacon, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, to a point at the intersection of the said line with a line connecting "Morgan No.2" triangulation point U.S. Coast and geodetic survey in Middlesex county, New Jersey, with the granite and iron beacon marked on the accompanying map as "Roamer Stone Beacon" situated on the "Dry Roamer Shoal;" and thence on a line bearing N. 77°; 9' E. true, connecting "Morgan No.2" triangulation point U.S. Coast and geodetic survey in Middlesex county, New Jersey, with said "Roamer Stone Beacon" (the line passing through said beacon and continuing in the same direction) to a point at its intersection with a line drawn between the "Hook Beacon" on Sandy Hook, New Jersey, and the triangulation point of the U.S. Geodetic survey known as the Oriental Hotel on Coney Island, New York; then southeasterly at right angles with the last mentioned line to the main sea.

Third. The monumental marks by which said boundary line shall be hereafter known and recognized are hereby declared to be as follows:

1. The "Great Beds Lighthouse."
2. A permanent monument marked "State Boundary Line, New York and New Jersey," and to be placed at the intersection of the line drawn from the "Great Beds Lighthouse" to "Waackaack or Wilson's Beacon," Monmouth county, New Jersey, and the line drawn from "Morgan No.2" triangulation point U.S. Coast and geodetic survey, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, to the "Roamer Stone Beacon."
3. Eight buoys or spindles to be marked like the permanent monument above mentioned, and placed at suitable intervening points along the line from the said permanent monument to the "Roamer Stone Beacon."
4. The "Roamer Stone Beacon."

Fourth. The maps accompanying and filed with this agreement, showing the location of the above described boundary line between the state of New York and the state of New Jersey in Raritan bay to the main sea, and of the monumental marks by which it is marked and to be marked, duly authenticated and attested by the signatures of the said commissioners, and placed on file in the offices of the secretaries of state of the respective states, shall constitute the permanent and authentic records of said boundary line, and are hereby adopted by the parties hereto, and made a part of this agreement. In witness whereof, the said commissioners have hereto set their hands and seals in duplicate, this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1887.

M. W. HAZELTINE. [L.S.]

GEO. H. COOK. [L.S.]

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ROBERT MOORE. [L.S.]

ROB'T C. BACOT. [L.S.]

G. C. HANUS, LIEUT.U.S.N. [L.S.]

A. B. STONEY. [L.S.]

Certified to EDWARD P. DOYLE,

Secretary of Joint Commission.

An agreement made the twenty-third day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between Mayo W. Hazeltine, Robert Moore and Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U.S.N., commissioners on the part of the state of New York, and Robert C. Bacot, William M. Oliver and Edwin A. Stevens, commissioners on the part of the state of New Jersey.

WHEREAS, By chapter 69, laws of 1887, the governor of the state of New York was authorized to appoint three commissioners with full power on the part of the state of New York, to meet with the commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, for a like purpose on the part of the state of New Jersey, and with them to locate and mark out by proper monuments and buoys the true boundary line between the two states in lands under water in Raritan bay; and

WHEREAS, The jurisdiction of the said commissioners was continued and extended by chapter 159, laws of 1888, and chapter 212, laws of 1889, so as to include the Arthur kill, Kill von Kull, New York bay and the Hudson river; and

WHEREAS, The said Mayo W. Hazeltine, Robert Moore and Lieut.G.C. Hanus, U.S.N., were duly appointed commissioners on the part of the state of New York, for the purposes mentioned in said acts; and

WHEREAS, By an act of the legislature of the state of New Jersey, passed February 14, 1888, entitled, "A joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to locate and mark out the boundary line between the state of New Jersey and the state of New York, in lands under water in the Arthur kill, Kill von Kull, New York bay and the Hudson river;" and

WHEREAS, George H. Cook, Robert C. Bacot and William M. Oliver were duly appointed commissioners for the purpose of said act; and

WHEREAS, George H. Cook having died, Edwin A. Stevens was appointed in his stead, clothed with the same powers; and

WHEREAS, The said commissioners acting for and on behalf of their respective states, have entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon them by the said acts of their respective legislatures, and have, in pursuance of the authority to them severally given as aforesaid, agreed and hereby do agree upon a boundary line between the two states in lands under water in the Arthur kill, Kill von Kull, New York bay and the Hudson river, and do locate the same as follows:

First. Starting from a point (at the conclusion of the boundary line in Raritan bay) and marked for the purposes of this agreement, A. This point is equidistant between the southwesterly corner of the dwelling-house of David C. Butler, at Ward's point, on Staten Island, in the state of New York, and the southeasterly corner of the brick building on the lands of Cortlandt L. Parker, at the intersection of the westerly line of water street with the northerly line of Lewis street, in Perth Amboy, in the state of New Jersey. The line runs thence in a succession of straight lines through the Arthur kill, the Kill von Kull, New York bay and the Hudson river, to a point marked "JJ," for the purposes of this agreement. This point "JJ," is at the extreme northern limit of the boundary line in lands

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under water, and from this point the line runs westerly to a rock which is described in the report of the New York and New Jersey boundary commission of 1883 as marking the eastern end of the boundary line between New York and New Jersey, as determined upon by the royal boundary commission of 1769. The absolute geographical locations of the point at the place of beginning and the point of conclusion are as follows:

POINT A (PLACE OF BEGINNING).

Latitude. Seconds in meters. Longitude. Seconds in meters (Latitude and longitude not given. Description sufficient.)

POINT JJ (PLACE OF CONCLUSION).

Latitude. Seconds in meters. Longitude. Seconds in meters.
 40° 59' 49" 74 N. 1534.38 74° 53' 38" 57 W. 901.46

The points at which changes of direction occur in the boundary line, from the place of beginning to the place of conclusion, are for the purposes of this agreement lettered or numbered, and their determination and absolute geographical positions are as follows:

LATITUDE.

LONGITUDE.

Seconds in				Seconds in			
Degrees.	Minutes.	Seconds.	meters.	Degrees.	Minutes.	Seconds.	meters.
B 40	30	31	N. 956.2	74	15	30.74	W. 723.9
C 40	30	56	N. 1727.33	74	15	16.22	W. 382.
D 40	31	15.07	N. 464.8	74	14	47.15	W. 1109.9
E 40	32	31.9	N. 984.	74	15	02.5	W. 58.8
F 40	32	57.38	N. 1769.9	74	14	52.42	W. 1233.9
G 40	33	32.68	N. 1008.	74	13	54.57	W. 1284.
H 40	33	25.03	N. 772.	74	13	06.29	W. 148.
I 40	33	37.54	N. 1157.9	74	12	53.95	W. 1269.4
J 40	34	25.03	N. 772.	74	12	38.	W. 893.7
K 40	35	16.12	N. 498.	74	12	27.55	W. 647.9
L 40	35	51.87	N. 1599.9	74	12	00.	W. 0.
No. 1 40	36	01.	N. 30.8	74	12	00.	W. 0.
No. 2 40	36	21.45	N. 661.6	74	12	18.88	W. 443.9
No. 3 40	36	51.02	N. 1573.7	74	12	15.48	W. 363.9
No. 4 40	37	00.	N. 0.	74	12	10.21	W. 240.
O 40	37	27.36	N. 844.1	74	12	15.61	W. 366.9
P 40	37	43.24	N. 1333.7	74	12	09.69	W. 227.9
R 40	37	53.36	N. 1645.9	74	12	10.12	W. 238.
S 40	38	04.86	N. 149.9	74	11	54.87	W. 1289.3
Position Center of Baltimore and Ohio Bridge Pier.							
40	38	15.31	N. 472.3	74	11	47.97	W. 1125.9
A'40	38	30.92	N. 953.7	74	11	30.63	W. 719.8
B'40	38	45.38	N. 1399.8	74	11	09.79	W. 229.9
C'40	38	47.13	N. 1453.7	74	10	55.42	W. 1301.8
D'40	38	30.79	N. 949.7	74	08	36.68	W. 861.9
E'40	38	36.89	N. 1137.9	74	08	00.	W. 0.0
F'40	38	31.37	N. 967.6	74	07	35.15	W. 825.8
G'40	38	52.66	N. 1624.3	74	06	36.94	W. 867.9

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H'40	38	52.66 N.	1624.3	74	05	37.88 W.	889.8
I'40	39	05.05 N.	155.77	74	05	14.64 W.	343.09
J'40	39	04.94 N.	152.38	74	03	22.25 W.	522.65
K' or							
AA 40	42	00. N.	0.0	74	01	36.50 W.	857.0
BB 40	43	04.68 N.	144.36	74	01	26.59 W.	624.07
CC 40	45	26.82 N.	827.30	74	00	52. W.	1219.66
DD 40	49	26.82 N.	1096.61	73	57	50.38 W.	1180.6
EE 40	51	03.62 N.	111.67	73	57	11.69 W.	273.78
FF 40	53	19.05 N.	587.64	73	55	48.77 W.	1141.7
GG 40	55	40.03 N.	1243.13	73	54	52.82 W.	1235.61
HH 40	56	48.22 N.	1487.48	73	54	33.35 W.	780.06
II 40	58	54.39 N.	1677.82	73	53	47.63 W.	1113.58
JJ 40	59	49.74 N.	1534.38	73	53	38.57 W.	901.46

Second. The monumental marks by which said boundary line shall hereafter be known and recognized have been carefully described, their absolute geographical positions given, and this description and location will be filed in the office of the secretary of state of New York and the secretary of state of New Jersey.

Third. The maps accompanying and filed with this agreement, showing the location of the above-mentioned boundary line between the state of New York and the state of New Jersey in lands under water in Arthur kill, Kill von Kull, New York bay and the Hudson river, and of the monumental marks by which such line may be distinguished and known, duly authenticated and attested by the signatures of the aforesaid commissioners, and placed on file in the offices of the secretaries of state of the respective states, shall constitute the permanent and authenticated record of said boundary line, and are hereby adopted by the parties hereto and made part of this agreement.

In witness whereof, the said commissioners have hereto set their hands and seals in duplicate, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

M. W. HAZELTINE. [L.S.]

ROBERT MOORE. [L.S.]

G. C. HANUS. [L.S.]

R. C. BACOT. [L.S.]

W. M. OLIVER. [L.S.]

E. A. STEVENS. [L.S.]

Attest:

EDWARD P. DOYLE,
Secretary Joint Boundary Commission.

30. Nevada (Statehood: October 31, 1864; 36th State)

The boundary of the State of Nevada is as follows: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the forty-third degree of longitude West from Washington with the forty-second degree of North latitude; thence due East along the forty-second degree of North latitude to its intersection with the thirty-seventh degree of longitude West from Washington; thence South on the thirty-seventh degree of longitude West from Washington to its intersection with the middle line of the Colorado River of the West;

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thence down the middle line of the Colorado River of the West to its intersection with the Eastern boundary of the State of California; thence in a North Westerly direction along the Eastern boundary line of the State of California to the forty-third degree of Longitude West from Washington; Thence North along the forty-third degree of West Longitude, and the Eastern boundary line of the State of California to the place of beginning. All territory lying West of and adjoining the boundary line herein prescribed, which the State of California may relinquish to the Territory or State of Nevada, shall thereupon be embraced within and constitute a part of this State.

31. North Carolina (Statehood: November 21, 1789; 12th State)

SECTION 1-1-10. Jurisdiction and boundaries of the State.

The sovereignty and jurisdiction of this State extends to all places within its bounds, which are declared to be as follows:

The northern line beginning at a point at the low-water mark of the Atlantic Ocean on the eastern shore of Bird Island, runs in a northwest direction through monuments established at latitude 33° 51' 07.8792" N. , longitude 78° 32' 32.6210" W., at latitude 33° 51' 36.4626" N., longitude 78° 33' 06.1937" W., and at latitude 33° 51' 50.7214" N., longitude 78° 33' 22.9448" W., (coordinates based on North American Datum 1927), following existing monuments to a stake in a meadow; thence, in a direction due west, a distance of sixty-two miles, to a point where it intersects the Charleston Road (at sixty-one miles) near the Waxhaw Creek; thence N. 2° 12 1/2 ' E. eight miles to a gum tree on the southeastern corner of the Catawba Indian Reservation as laid out in 1764; thence following the eastern and northern boundary lines of said Catawba Indian Reservation to where such northern boundary line crosses the thread of the Catawba River; thence up the thread of said river to the confluence of the north and south forks thereof; thence west to a point at latitude 35° 11' 46.41502" N. and longitude 082° 12' 57.37020" W. , North American Datum 1983-86 (NAD 83-86) marked by a brass screw in a stone inscribed "S.C. 1815" on one side and "N.C., Sept 15" on the other; thence westward as recorded by a set of 34 plats signed by Gary W. Thompson and Sidney C. Miller, co-chairmen of the North Carolina-South Carolina Joint Boundary Commission, dated 12/20/2005 (sets available at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the South Carolina Geodetic Survey, the Greenville County Register of Deeds and the Pickens County Register of Deeds) to a point at latitude 35° 12' 00.31689" N. and longitude 082° 17' 27.89089" W., North American Datum 1983-86 (NAD 83-86), marked by a brass disk stamped with "POINT 1, 2004, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, STATE BOUNDARY LINE" and set in a concrete monument; thence southwestward (according to the previously referenced plats) to a point at latitude 35° 11' 43.48762" N. and longitude 082° 17' 38.97840" W., North American Datum 1983-86 (NAD 83-86), marked by an aluminum disk on an iron pin, stamped with "2, 2001, NC, SC, STATE LINE" on the ridge line dividing the waters of the north fork of the Pacolet River from the north fork of the Saluda River; thence westward along the various courses of said ridge (according to the previously referenced plats) to a point at latitude 35° 05' 07.96924" N. and longitude 082° 47' 01.49862" W., North American Datum 1983-86 (NAD 83-86), where the Cherokee boundary of 1897 intersected the ridge, now marked by a brass disk stamped with "BLACKBURN, 1996, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, STATE BOUNDARY LINE" and set in a concrete monument; thence from said point (as

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recorded on a plat, North Carolina/South Carolina State Boundary from Indian Camp Mountain to the Chattooga River, dated May 2005, copies available at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the South Carolina Geodetic Survey) following a geodetic line to latitude $35^{\circ} 00' 04.88130''$ N. and longitude $083^{\circ} 06' 30.84455''$ W., NAD 83-86, marked by the "+" " in the inscription "LAT 35, AD 1813, NC +" SC" chiseled on Commissioners' Rock on the east bank of the Chattooga River; thence following a geodetic line with a geodetic azimuth of 270 degrees to the centerline of the Chattooga River.

The lateral seaward boundary between North Carolina and South Carolina from the low-water mark of the Atlantic Ocean shall be and is hereby designated as a continuation of the North Carolina-South Carolina boundary line as described by monuments located at latitude $33^{\circ} 51' 50.7214''$ N., longitude $78^{\circ} 33' 22.9448''$ W., at latitude $33^{\circ} 51' 36.4626''$ N., longitude $78^{\circ} 33' 06.1937''$ W., and at latitude $33^{\circ} 51' 07.8792''$ N., longitude $78^{\circ} 32' 32.6210''$ W., (coordinates based on North American Datum 1927), in a straight line projection of said line to the seaward limits of the states' territorial jurisdiction, such line to be extended on the same bearing insofar as a need for further delimitation may arise.

From the state of Georgia, this State is divided by the Savannah River, at the point where the northern edge of the navigable channel of the Savannah River intersects the seaward limit of the state's territorial jurisdiction; thence generally along the northern edge of the navigable channel up the Savannah River; thence along the northern edge of the sediment basin to the Tidegate; thence to the confluence of the Tugaloo and Seneca Rivers; thence up the Tugaloo River to the confluence of the Tallulah and the Chattooga Rivers; thence up the Chattooga River to the 35th parallel of north latitude, which is the boundary of North Carolina, the line being midway between the banks of said respective rivers when the water is at ordinary stage, except in the lower reaches of the Savannah River, as hereinafter described. And when the rivers are broken by islands of natural formation which, under the Treaty of Beaufort, are reserved to the state of Georgia, the line is midway between the island banks and the South Carolina banks when the water is at ordinary stage, except in the lower reaches of the Savannah River, as hereinafter described.

The boundary between Georgia and South Carolina along the lower reaches of the Savannah River, and the lateral seaward boundary, is more particularly described as follows and depicted in "Georgia--South Carolina Boundary Project, Lower Savannah River Segment, Portfolio of Maps" prepared by the United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, National Geodetic Survey, Remote Sensing Division--2001 (copies available at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the South Carolina Geodetic Survey):

Beginning at a point where the thread of the northernmost branch of the Savannah River equidistant between its banks intersects latitude $32^{\circ} 07' 00''$ N., (North American Datum 1983-86), located in the Savannah River, and proceeding in a southeasterly direction down the thread of the Savannah River equidistant between the banks of the Savannah River on Hutchinson Island and on the mainland of South Carolina including the small downstream island southeast of the aforesaid point, at ordinary stage, until reaching the vicinity of Pennyworth Island;

Proceeding thence easterly down the thread of the northernmost channel of the Savannah River known as the Back River as it flows north of Pennyworth Island, making the

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transition to the said northernmost channel using the equidistant method between Pennyworth Island, the Georgia bank on Hutchinson Island, and the South Carolina mainland bank, thence to the thread of the said northernmost channel equidistant from the South Carolina mainland bank and Pennyworth Island at ordinary stage, around Pennyworth Island;

Proceeding thence southeasterly to the thread of the northern channel of the Savannah River equidistant from the Georgia bank on Hutchinson Island and the South Carolina mainland bank, making the transition utilizing the equidistant method between Pennyworth Island, the Georgia bank on Hutchinson Island, and the South Carolina mainland bank;

Proceeding thence southeasterly down the thread of the Savannah River equidistant from the Hutchinson Island and South Carolina mainland banks of the river at ordinary stage, through the tide gates, until reaching the northwestern (farthest upstream) boundary of the "Back River Sediment Basin", as defined in the "Annual Survey-1992, Savannah Harbor, Georgia, U. S. Coastal Highway, No. 17 to the Sea", U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District as amended by the Examination Survey-1992 charts for the Savannah Harbor Deepening Project, Drawings No. DSH 1 12/107 , (hereinafter the "Channel Chart");

Proceeding thence along the said northwestern boundary to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Back River Sediment Basin; thence southeasterly until said northern boundary intersects the northern boundary of the main navigational channel as depicted on the Channel Chart at the point designated as SR-34 (latitude 32° 05' 01.440%2" N., longitude 081° 02' 17.252" W., North American Datum (NAD 1983-86);

Proceeding thence toward the mouth of the Savannah River along the northern boundary of the main navigational channel at the new channel limit as depicted on the Channel Chart, via Oglethorpe Range through point SR-33 (latitude 32° 05' 17.168" N., longitude 081° 01' 34.665" W., NAD 1983-86), Fort Jackson Range through point SR-32 (latitude 32° 05' 30.133" N., longitude 081° 01' 17.750" W., NAD 1983-86), the Bight Channel through points SR-31 (latitude 32° 05' 55.631" N., longitude 081° 01' 02.480" W., NAD 1983-86), SR-30 (latitude 32° 06' 06.272" N., longitude 081° 00' 44.802" W., NAD 1983-86), SR-29 (latitude 32° 06' 09.053" N., longitude 081° 00' 31.887" W., NAD 1983-86), SR-28 (latitude 32° 06' 08.521" N., longitude 081° 00' 15.498" W., NAD 1983-86), and SR-27 (latitude 32° 06' 01.565" N., longitude 080° 59' 58.406" W., NAD 1983-86), Upper Flats Range through points SR-26 (latitude 32° 05' 41.698" N., longitude 080° 59' 31.968" W., NAD 1983-86) and SR-25 (latitude 32° 05' 02.819" N., longitude 080° 59' 12.644" W., NAD 1983-86), Lower Flats Range through points SR-24 (latitude 32° 04' 46.375" N., longitude 080° 59' 00.631" W., NAD 1983-86), SR-23 (latitude 32° 04' 40.209" N., longitude 080° 58' 49.947" W., NAD 1983-86), SR-22 (latitude 32° 04' 28.679" N., longitude 080° 58' 18.895" W., NAD 1983-86), and SR-21 (latitude 32° 04' 22.274" N., longitude 080° 57' 34.449" W. , NAD 1983-86), Long Island Crossing Range through points SR-20 (latitude 32° 04' 13.042" N., longitude 080° 57' 14.511" W., NAD 1983-86), and SR-19 (latitude 32° 02' 30.984" N., longitude 080° 55' 30.308" W., NAD 1983-86) and New Channel Range following the northern boundary of the Rehandling Basin and the northern boundary of the Oyster Bed Island Turning Basin back to the northern edge of the main navigational channel, thence through points SR-17 (latitude 32° 02' 07.661" N., longitude 080° 53' 39.379" W., NAD 1983-86) and

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SR-16 (latitude 32° 02' 07.533" N., longitude 080° 53' 31.663" W., NAD 1983-86), to a point at latitude 32° 02' 08" N., longitude 080° 53' 25" W., NAD 1983-86 (now marked by Navigational Buoy "24") near the eastern end of Oyster Bed Island;

Proceeding thence from a point at latitude 32° 02' 08" N., longitude 080° 53' 25" W., NAD 1983-86 (now marked by Navigational Buoy R "24") on a true azimuth of 0° 0' 0" (true north) to the mean low low-water line of Oyster Bed Island; thence easterly along the said mean low low-water line of Oyster Bed Island to the point at which the said mean low low-water line of Oyster Bed Island intersects the Oyster Bed Island Training Wall;

Proceeding thence easterly along the mean low low-water line of the southern edge of the Oyster Bed Island Training Wall to its eastern end; thence continuing the same straight line to its intersection with the Jones Island Range line;

Proceeding thence southeasterly along the Jones Island Range line until reaching the northern boundary of the main navigational channel as depicted on the Channel Chart;

Proceeding thence southeasterly along the northern boundary of the main navigational channel as depicted on the Channel Chart, via Jones Island Range and Bloody Point Range, to a point at latitude 31° 59' 16.700" N. , longitude 080° 46' 02.500" W., NAD 1983-86 (now marked by Navigational Buoy "6"); and finally,

Proceeding from a point at latitude 31° 59' 16.700" N., longitude 080° 46' 02.500" W., NAD 1983-86 (now marked by Navigational Buoy "6") extending southeasterly to the federal-state boundary on a true azimuth of 104 degrees (bearing of S76°E), which describes the line being at right angles to the baseline from the southernmost point of Hilton Head Island and the northernmost point of Tybee Island, drawn by the Baseline Committee in 1970.

Should the need for further delimitation arise, the boundary shall further extend southeasterly on above-described true azimuth of 104 degrees (bearing of S76°E).

Provided, further, that nothing in this section shall in any way be considered to govern or affect in any way the division between the states of the remaining assimilative capacity that is, the capacity to receive wastewater and other discharges without violating water quality standards, of the portion of the Savannah River described in this section.

32. North Dakota (Statehood: November 2, 1889; 39th or 40th State “was part Dakota Territory”)

"The State of North Dakota shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at a point in the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the forty-ninth degree of north latitude crosses the same, from thence south up the main channel of the same and along the boundary line of the State of Minnesota to a point where the seventh standard parallel intersects the same; thence west along said seventh standard parallel to a point where it intersects the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington; then north on said meridian to a point where it intersects the forty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence east along said line to place of beginning."

33. Ohio (Statehood: March 1, 1803; 17th State)

Enabling Act of 1802 as follows: Bounded on the east by the Pennsylvania line, on the south by the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Great Miami River, on the west by the line

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drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami aforesaid, and on the north by an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line aforesaid, from the mouth of the Great Miami until it shall intersect Lake Erie or the territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line aforesaid.

34. Oklahoma (Statehood: November 16, 1907; 46th State) (no metes and bounds found)
Oklahoma is bounded on the east by Arkansas and Missouri, on the north by Kansas, on the northwest by Colorado, on the far west by New Mexico, and on the south and near-west by Texas, containing approximately 69,898 square miles.

35. Oregon (Statehood: February 14, 1859, 33rd State)

In order that the boundaries of the State may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Oregon, shall be bounded as follows to wit; Beginning one marine league at sea, due west from the point where the forty second parallel of North latitude intersects the same; thence Northerly at the same distance from the line of the coast, lying west and opposite the State including all islands within the jurisdiction of the United States to a point due west and opposite the middle of the North Ship Channel of the Columbia River; thence Easterly to and up the middle channel of said River, and when it is divided by islands, up the middle of the widest channel thereof, and in like manner up the main channel of Snake River, to the Mouth of the Owyhee River; thence due South to the parallel of latitude forty two degrees North; thence west, along said parallel to the place of beginning, including jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases upon the Columbia River, and Snake River, concurrently with States and Territories of which those Rivers form a boundary in common with this State.

But the Congress of the United States, in providing for the admission of this State into the Union, may make the said Northern boundary, conform to the act creating the Territory of Washington.

36. Pennsylvania (Statehood: December 12, 1787; 2nd State)

The East-West Boundary

The Transpeninsular Line starts at the Atlantic Ocean at Fenwick Island and runs approximately westward to the Chesapeake Bay, a distance of 69 miles and 298 perches (69.9313 miles). It was first surveyed in 1751 by colonial surveyors who marked the half-way point with a stone called Middle Point. The line is now marked with 35 monuments. Original stones set by are at mile intervals 0, 5, 10, 20, and Middle Point; brass disks set in concrete are at one-mile intervals between. The Middle Point monument was accepted by Mason and Dixon and became Delaware's southwest corner. It is the point from which the famous Mason-Dixon Line, Delaware's north-south boundary, begins.

The North-South Boundary

The north-south boundary was first surveyed, in part, in 1761 by colonial surveyors and again in 1764 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon. It is made up of three segments - the Tangent Line, Arc Line, and North Line. The north-south boundary is defined by 93 monuments, 80 of which are Mason-Dixon Stones. These measure 12" x 11" x 34" to 40" high and were carved from light buff oolitic limestone cut on the Isle of Portland, Dorsetshire, England. Each mile stone has a "P" and "M" carved on opposite sides and

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each fifth mile stone has the Calvert and Penn coats of arms carved on opposite sides.

The Tangent Line starts at Middle Point on the Transpeninsular Line and runs north 30 36' 6" west to mile stone 82 (Tangent Stone). There are 76 original Mason-Dixon stones still standing on the Tangent Line. At the Tangent Stone, the Tangent Line meets the Arc Line.

The Arc Line is a small portion of the 12-mile Circle that extends west of a line that would run due north of the Tangent Stone. The Arc Line is marked by five stones. Four are of a local rock and have no visible carvings, and one is actually mile stone 83 and is a Mason-Dixon stone.

The North Line begins at the Intersection Stone. This is the point where the Arc Line intersects the due north line extending from the Tangent Stone. The North Line contains five stones ending with the Maryland-Delaware-Pennsylvania (MDP) Corner Stone, or the tri-state corner marker. Of these, three are Mason-Dixon stones. A double crownstone matching the one at Middle Point was set at the MDP corner; however, it disappeared in the early 1800s and was replaced with a granite monument in 1849.

The Delaware-Pennsylvania Boundary

The unique Delaware-Pennsylvania 12-mile Circular Boundary originated in 1681 when King Charles II of England granted William Penn land north of a 12 mile circle centered on New Castle. In 1701, Isaac Taylor of West Chester County and Thomas Pierson of New Castle County were appointed to survey and mark the boundary from the Delaware River westward for 120 degrees or two-thirds of a semicircle. Because of errors in this difficult survey, the arc is a compound curve with several different radii (Figure 2).

Lt. Col. J. D. Graham, U. S. Corps of Topographical Engineers, during the 1849 resurvey of the northeast corner of Maryland, correctly located the 12-mile distance in the area of the junction of the three states, creating the area known as "The Wedge".

Graham's work was not ratified by Delaware as this would have given the Wedge to Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania did take steps to ratify the Graham line. The change was accepted on paper (maps) but was ignored in fact by Delaware which continued to exercise jurisdiction over the area.

In 1892, W.C. Hodgkins, Office of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, was contracted by a joint commission to survey and monument the Delaware-Pennsylvania boundary. Hodgkins extended the northern boundary of Maryland eastward across the top of the Wedge to the 12-mile Circle. This created the Top of the Wedge Line. Hodgkins then marked the 12-mile Circle every half-mile. Including the initial point and a terminal point there are 46 monuments. The initial and terminal stones are made of dark gneiss of the Wilmington Complex and bear the names of the commissioners representing Pennsylvania and Delaware. The rest of the stones are pyramidal frustums of gray gneiss monuments, 10 inches square at the top and projecting from 2 to 30 inches above the ground. The half-mile stones bear a "1/2" on their west side. The mile stones bear a "P" on the north face, a "D" on the south face, the mile number from the initial stone on the west face, and the date 1892 on the east face.

The Delaware-New Jersey Boundary

In 1934, the U.S Supreme Court confirmed the Delaware-New Jersey boundary in a disputed part of the Delaware estuary. The boundary is composed of two segments. The northern part falls within the 12-mile Circle. Within this area, Delaware extends to the 1934 mean low water line of the Delaware River along the New Jersey shore. This

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section is marked with six boundary reference monuments. Each has a precise location from which a specific direction and distance can be measured to find the actual boundary. From the northern tip of Artificial Island out to the shipping channel, the boundary follows the extended circular boundary. From there the Delaware Bay Line is defined by five specific turning points and distances southward to the vicinity of the Brandywine Shoal Light.

37. Rhode Island (Statehood: May 29, 1790, 13th State) (no metes and bounds found)

Rhode Island is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and bordered on the north and east by Massachusetts, on the west by Connecticut, and on the south by Rhode Island Sound, containing approximately 1,545 square miles. It shares a narrow maritime border with New York State between Block Island and Long Island.

38. South Carolina (Statehood: May 23, 1788; 8th State)

SECTION 1-1-10. Jurisdiction and boundaries of the State.

The sovereignty and jurisdiction of this State extends to all places within its bounds, which are declared to be as follows:

The northern line beginning at a point at the low-water mark of the Atlantic Ocean on the eastern shore of Bird Island, runs in a northwest direction through monuments established at latitude $33^{\circ} 51' 07.8792''$ N. , longitude $78^{\circ} 32' 32.6210''$ W., at latitude $33^{\circ} 51' 36.4626''$ N., longitude $78^{\circ} 33' 06.1937''$ W., and at latitude $33^{\circ} 51' 50.7214''$ N., longitude $78^{\circ} 33' 22.9448''$ W., (coordinates based on North American Datum 1927), following existing monuments to a stake in a meadow; thence, in a direction due west, a distance of sixty-two miles, to a point where it intersects the Charleston Road (at sixty-one miles) near the Waxhaw Creek; thence N. $2^{\circ} 12' 1/2''$ E. eight miles to a gum tree on the southeastern corner of the Catawba Indian Reservation as laid out in 1764; thence following the eastern and northern boundary lines of said Catawba Indian Reservation to where such northern boundary line crosses the thread of the Catawba River; thence up the thread of said river to the confluence of the north and south forks thereof; thence west to a point at latitude $35^{\circ} 11' 46.41502''$ N. and longitude $082^{\circ} 12' 57.37020''$ W. , North American Datum 1983-86 (NAD 83-86) marked by a brass screw in a stone inscribed "S.C. 1815" on one side and "N.C., Sept 15" on the other; thence westward as recorded by a set of 34 plats signed by Gary W. Thompson and Sidney C. Miller, co-chairmen of the North Carolina-South Carolina Joint Boundary Commission, dated 12/20/2005 (sets available at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the South Carolina Geodetic Survey, the Greenville County Register of Deeds and the Pickens County Register of Deeds) to a point at latitude $35^{\circ} 12' 00.31689''$ N. and longitude $082^{\circ} 17' 27.89089''$ W., North American Datum 1983-86 (NAD 83-86), marked by a brass disk stamped with "POINT 1, 2004, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, STATE BOUNDARY LINE" and set in a concrete monument; thence southwestward (according to the previously referenced plats) to a point at latitude $35^{\circ} 11' 43.48762''$ N. and longitude $082^{\circ} 17' 38.97840''$ W., North American Datum 1983-86 (NAD 83-86), marked by an aluminum disk on an iron pin, stamped with "2, 2001, NC, SC, STATE LINE" on the ridge line dividing the waters of the north fork of the Pacolet River from the north fork of the Saluda River; thence westward along the various courses of said ridge (according to the previously referenced plats) to a point at latitude $35^{\circ} 05' 07.96924''$ N.

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and longitude 082° 47' 01.49862" W., North American Datum 1983-86 (NAD 83-86), where the Cherokee boundary of 1897 intersected the ridge, now marked by a brass disk stamped with "BLACKBURN, 1996, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, STATE BOUNDARY LINE" and set in a concrete monument; thence from said point (as recorded on a plat, North Carolina/South Carolina State Boundary from Indian Camp Mountain to the Chattooga River, dated May 2005, copies available at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the South Carolina Geodetic Survey) following a geodetic line to latitude 35° 00' 04.88130" N. and longitude 083° 06' 30.84455" W., NAD 83-86, marked by the "+" " in the inscription "LAT 35, AD 1813, NC +" SC" chiseled on Commissioners' Rock on the east bank of the Chattooga River; thence following a geodetic line with a geodetic azimuth of 270 degrees to the centerline of the Chattooga River.

The lateral seaward boundary between North Carolina and South Carolina from the low-water mark of the Atlantic Ocean shall be and is hereby designated as a continuation of the North Carolina-South Carolina boundary line as described by monuments located at latitude 33° 51' 50.7214" N., longitude 78° 33' 22.9448" W., at latitude 33° 51' 36.4626" N., longitude 78° 33' 06.1937" W., and at latitude 33° 51' 07.8792" N., longitude 78° 32' 32.6210" W., (coordinates based on North American Datum 1927), in a straight line projection of said line to the seaward limits of the states' territorial jurisdiction, such line to be extended on the same bearing insofar as a need for further delimitation may arise.

From the state of Georgia, this State is divided by the Savannah River, at the point where the northern edge of the navigable channel of the Savannah River intersects the seaward limit of the state's territorial jurisdiction; thence generally along the northern edge of the navigable channel up the Savannah River; thence along the northern edge of the sediment basin to the Tidegate; thence to the confluence of the Tugaloo and Seneca Rivers; thence up the Tugaloo River to the confluence of the Tallulah and the Chattooga Rivers; thence up the Chattooga River to the 35th parallel of north latitude, which is the boundary of North Carolina, the line being midway between the banks of said respective rivers when the water is at ordinary stage, except in the lower reaches of the Savannah River, as hereinafter described. And when the rivers are broken by islands of natural formation which, under the Treaty of Beaufort, are reserved to the state of Georgia, the line is midway between the island banks and the South Carolina banks when the water is at ordinary stage, except in the lower reaches of the Savannah River, as hereinafter described.

The boundary between Georgia and South Carolina along the lower reaches of the Savannah River, and the lateral seaward boundary, is more particularly described as follows and depicted in "Georgia--South Carolina Boundary Project, Lower Savannah River Segment, Portfolio of Maps" prepared by the United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, National Geodetic Survey, Remote Sensing Division--2001 (copies available at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the South Carolina Geodetic Survey):

Beginning at a point where the thread of the northernmost branch of the Savannah River equidistant between its banks intersects latitude 32° 07' 00" N., (North American Datum 1983-86), located in the Savannah River, and proceeding in a southeasterly direction down the thread of the Savannah River equidistant between the banks of the Savannah River on Hutchinson Island and on the mainland of South Carolina including the small

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downstream island southeast of the aforesaid point, at ordinary stage, until reaching the vicinity of Pennyworth Island;

Proceeding thence easterly down the thread of the northernmost channel of the Savannah River known as the Back River as it flows north of Pennyworth Island, making the transition to the said northernmost channel using the equidistant method between Pennyworth Island, the Georgia bank on Hutchinson Island, and the South Carolina mainland bank, thence to the thread of the said northernmost channel equidistant from the South Carolina mainland bank and Pennyworth Island at ordinary stage, around Pennyworth Island;

Proceeding thence southeasterly to the thread of the northern channel of the Savannah River equidistant from the Georgia bank on Hutchinson Island and the South Carolina mainland bank, making the transition utilizing the equidistant method between Pennyworth Island, the Georgia bank on Hutchinson Island, and the South Carolina mainland bank;

Proceeding thence southeasterly down the thread of the Savannah River equidistant from the Hutchinson Island and South Carolina mainland banks of the river at ordinary stage, through the tide gates, until reaching the northwestern (farthest upstream) boundary of the "Back River Sediment Basin", as defined in the "Annual Survey-1992, Savannah Harbor, Georgia, U. S. Coastal Highway, No. 17 to the Sea", U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District as amended by the Examination Survey-1992 charts for the Savannah Harbor Deepening Project, Drawings No. DSH 1 12/107, (hereinafter the "Channel Chart");

Proceeding thence along the said northwestern boundary to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Back River Sediment Basin; thence southeasterly until said northern boundary intersects the northern boundary of the main navigational channel as depicted on the Channel Chart at the point designated as SR-34 (latitude 32° 05' 01.4402" N., longitude 081° 02' 17.252" W., North American Datum (NAD 1983-86);

Proceeding thence toward the mouth of the Savannah River along the northern boundary of the main navigational channel at the new channel limit as depicted on the Channel Chart, via Oglethorpe Range through point SR-33 (latitude 32° 05' 17.168" N., longitude 081° 01' 34.665" W., NAD 1983-86), Fort Jackson Range through point SR-32 (latitude 32° 05' 30.133" N., longitude 081° 01' 17.750" W., NAD 1983-86), the Bight Channel through points SR-31 (latitude 32° 05' 55.631" N., longitude 081° 01' 02.480" W., NAD 1983-86), SR-30 (latitude 32° 06' 06.272" N., longitude 081° 00' 44.802" W., NAD 1983-86), SR-29 (latitude 32° 06' 09.053" N., longitude 081° 00' 31.887" W., NAD 1983-86), SR-28 (latitude 32° 06' 08.521" N., longitude 081° 00' 15.498" W., NAD 1983-86), and SR-27 (latitude 32° 06' 01.565" N., longitude 080° 59' 58.406" W., NAD 1983-86), Upper Flats Range through points SR-26 (latitude 32° 05' 41.698" N., longitude 080° 59' 31.968" W., NAD 1983-86) and SR-25 (latitude 32° 05' 02.819" N., longitude 080° 59' 12.644" W., NAD 1983-86), Lower Flats Range through points SR-24 (latitude 32° 04' 46.375" N., longitude 080° 59' 00.631" W., NAD 1983-86), SR-23 (latitude 32° 04' 40.209" N., longitude 080° 58' 49.947" W., NAD 1983-86), SR-22 (latitude 32° 04' 28.679" N., longitude 080° 58' 18.895" W., NAD 1983-86), and SR-21 (latitude 32° 04' 22.274" N., longitude 080° 57' 34.449" W., NAD 1983-86), Long Island Crossing Range through points SR-20 (latitude 32° 04' 13.042" N., longitude 080° 57' 14.511" W., NAD 1983-86), and SR-19 (latitude 32° 02' 30.984" N., longitude 080°

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55' 30.308' W., NAD 1983-86) and New Channel Range following the northern boundary of the Rehandling Basin and the northern boundary of the Oyster Bed Island Turning Basin back to the northern edge of the main navigational channel, thence through points SR-17 (latitude 32° 02' 07.661" N., longitude 080° 53' 39.379" W., NAD 1983-86) and SR-16 (latitude 32° 02' 07.533" N., longitude 080° 53' 31.663" W., NAD 1983-86), to a point at latitude 32° 02' 08" N., longitude 080° 53' 25" W., NAD 1983-86 (now marked by Navigational Buoy "24") near the eastern end of Oyster Bed Island;

Proceeding thence from a point at latitude 32° 02' 08" N., longitude 080° 53' 25" W., NAD 1983-86 (now marked by Navigational Buoy R "24") on a true azimuth of 0° 0' 0" (true north) to the mean low low-water line of Oyster Bed Island; thence easterly along the said mean low low-water line of Oyster Bed Island to the point at which the said mean low low-water line of Oyster Bed Island intersects the Oyster Bed Island Training Wall;

Proceeding thence easterly along the mean low low-water line of the southern edge of the Oyster Bed Island Training Wall to its eastern end; thence continuing the same straight line to its intersection with the Jones Island Range line;

Proceeding thence southeasterly along the Jones Island Range line until reaching the northern boundary of the main navigational channel as depicted on the Channel Chart;

Proceeding thence southeasterly along the northern boundary of the main navigational channel as depicted on the Channel Chart, via Jones Island Range and Bloody Point Range, to a point at latitude 31° 59' 16.700" N. , longitude 080° 46' 02.500" W., NAD 1983-86 (now marked by Navigational Buoy "6"); and finally,

Proceeding from a point at latitude 31° 59' 16.700" N., longitude 080° 46' 02.500" W., NAD 1983-86 (now marked by Navigational Buoy "6") extending southeasterly to the federal-state boundary on a true azimuth of 104 degrees (bearing of S76°E), which describes the line being at right angles to the baseline from the southernmost point of Hilton Head Island and the northernmost point of Tybee Island, drawn by the Baseline Committee in 1970.

Should the need for further delimitation arise, the boundary shall further extend southeasterly on above-described true azimuth of 104 degrees (bearing of S76°E).

Provided, further, that nothing in this section shall in any way be considered to govern or affect in any way the division between the states of the remaining assimilative capacity that is, the capacity to receive wastewater and other discharges without violating water quality standards, of the portion of the Savannah River described in this section.

39.South Dakota (Statehood: November 2, 1889; 39thor40th State “was part of Dakota Territory”)

Boundaries of state. The boundaries of the state of South Dakota shall be as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the western boundary line of the state of Minnesota, with the northern boundary line of the state of Iowa and running thence northerly along the western boundary line of the state of Minnesota, to its intersection with the seventh standard parallel; thence west on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to its intersection with the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington to its intersection with the northern boundary line of the state of Nebraska; thence easterly along the northern boundary line of the state of Nebraska to its

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intersection with the western boundary line of the state of Iowa; thence northerly along the western boundary line of the state of Iowa to its intersection with the northern boundary line of the state of Iowa; thence east along the northern boundary line of the state of Iowa to the place of beginning.

40. Tennessee (Statehood: June 1, 1796; 16th State)

Sec. 31. Boundaries of the State —That the limits and boundaries of this State be ascertained, it is declared they are as hereafter mentioned—that is to say: Beginning on the extreme height of the Stone Mountain, at the place where the line of Virginia intersects it, in latitude thirty six degrees and thirty minutes north; running thence along the extreme height of the said mountain,, to the place where Watauga River breaks through it; thence a direct course to the top of the Yellow Mountain, where Bright's road crosses the same; thence along the ridge of said mountain, between the waters of the Doe River and the waters of Rock Creek, to the place where the road crosses the, Iron Mountain; from thence along the extreme height of said mountain, to the place where Nolichucky River runs through the same; thence to the top of the Bald Mountain; thence, along the extreme height of said mountain to the Painted Rock, on French Broad River; thence along the highest ridge of said mountain, to that place where it is called the Great Iron, or Smoky, Mountain; thence along the extreme height of said mountain, to the place where it is called Unicoi. or Unaka, Mountain, between the Indian towns of Oowee and Old Chota; thence along the main ridge of the said mountain, to the southern boundary of this State, as described in the Act of cession of North Carolina to the United States of America; and that all the territory, lands, and waters lying west of said line, as before mentioned, and contained within the chartered limits of the State, of North Carolina, acre within the boundaries and limits of this State, over which the people have the right of exercising sovereignty, and the right of soil, so far as is consistent with the Constitution of the United States, recognizing the Articles of Confederation, the Bill of Rights, and Constitution of North Carolina, the cession Act of the said State, and the ordinance of [" the late " in Constitution of 1796] Congress for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio; Provided, nothing herein contained shall extend to affect the claim or claims of individuals to any part of the soil which is recognized to them by the aforesaid cession Act [the remainder of this section is not in the Constitution of 1796] ; And provided also, that the limits and jurisdiction of this State shall extend to any other land and territory now acquired, or that may hereafter be acquired, by compact or agreement with other States, or otherwise, although such land and territory are not included within the boundaries hereinbefore designated.

41. Texas (Statehood: December 29, 1845; 28th State)

Texas Constitution (there is no single description in either any Texas constitution, legislative document, or other instrument, therefore, Affiant is presenting his own description)

Designation of boundaries. The boundaries of Texas shall be as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the near Brownsville where the Gulf of Mexico meets the Rio Grand proceeding westward and northwest along the Rio Grand with the border of Mexico until it meets the town of Anthony next to New Mexico and then proceeds eastward along the southern border with New Mexico until reaches the north south

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eastern border of New Mexico and proceeds north until it reaches highway 412, which from this point proceeds eastward along the southern panhandle border with Oklahoma until it reaches the most northeastern point and border with Oklahoma near the town of Follet, then proceeding southward until reaching the Red River near Childress and proceeding along the Red River eastward along the southern border with Oklahoma and Arkansas until reaching the intersection of highway 59 bordering Arkansas near Texarkana, then proceeding southward until reaching the Toledo Bend Reservoir bordering Louisiana near and just west of the town of Logansport and proceeding down the middle of Toledo Bend Reservoir bordering Louisiana until reaching its southern end near the town of River Bedd and proceeding southward along the river known as the Sabine bordering Louisiana until reaching Sabine lake bordering Louisiana continuing southwestward until reaching the Gulf of Mexico and then proceeding along the Gulf of Mexico until reaching the confluence of the Gulf of Mexico meets the Rio Grand bordering Mexico.

42. Utah (Statehood: January 4, 1896; 45th State)

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington, with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence due west along said thirty-seventh degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due north along said thirty-seventh degree of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-second degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said thirty-fourth degree of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-first degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said thirty-second degree of west longitude to the place of beginning.

43. Vermont (Statehood: March 4, 1791; 14th State) (no metes and bound found)

Vermont extends from the line of Massachusetts, on the south $42^{\circ} 44'$ N. latitude to the Province of Quebec in Canada, on the north, at 45° N. latitude Its eastern boundary, throughout its entire length, is the Connecticut River which separates it from New Hampshire; it is bounded on the west by the State of New York, from which it is separated by Lake Champlain for a distance of more than one hundred miles south from the Canadian border. Its area is approximately 10,212 square miles.

44. Virginia (Statehood: June 25, 1788; 10th State)

CHAPTER 3.1.

BOUNDARIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

§ 1-300. Boundaries.

The territory and boundaries of the Commonwealth shall be and remain the same as they were after the Constitution of Virginia was adopted on June 29, 1776, except for the territory that constitutes West Virginia and its boundaries, and other boundary adjustments as provided in this chapter.

§ 1-301. Extent of territory of the Commonwealth after the Constitution of 1776.

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The authorities in determining the extent of the territory of the Commonwealth after the adoption of the Constitution of 1776 shall consist of:

1. The charter of April 10, 1606, granted by James the First, in the fourth year of his reign, that authorized the first plantation at any place upon the coast of the Commonwealth between the thirty-fourth and forty-first degrees of north latitude; and granted the territory from the seat of the plantation (which under this charter was begun at Jamestown), for 50 miles along the coast towards the west and southwest, as the coast lay, and for 50 miles along the coast, towards the east and northeast, or towards the north, as the coast lay, together with all the islands within 100 miles directly over against the seacoast, and all the territory from the same 50 miles every way on the seacoast, directly into the mainland for the space of 100 miles.

2. The second charter of James, dated May 23, 1609, in the seventh year of his reign, that granted all the territory from the point of land called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the seacoast to the northward 200 miles, and from the point of Cape Comfort all along the seacoast to the southward 200 miles, and all that space and circuit of land lying from the seacoast of the precinct, up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest, and also all the islands lying within 100 miles along the coast of both seas of the precinct aforesaid.

3. The third charter of James, dated March 12, 1611-12, in the ninth year of his reign, that granted all the islands in any part of the seas within 300 leagues of any territory granted in the former patents.

4. The 1763 treaty of peace between Great Britain and France that established a line along the middle of the river Mississippi and became the Commonwealth's western boundary.

5. Section 21 of the Constitution of Virginia adopted June 29, 1776, that ceded, released, and confirmed to the people of Maryland, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, such parts of the territory of the Commonwealth as were contained within the charters erecting those colonies, with all the rights in those parts that might have been claimed by the Commonwealth, except the free navigation of the Rivers Potomac and Pocomoke, with the property of the Commonwealth shore or strands bordering on either of the rivers, and all improvements thereon; and that at the same time laid down in the section that the western and northern extent of the Commonwealth should in all other respects stand as fixed by the charter of James the First, granted in 1609, and by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and France in 1763, unless by act of the legislature one or more territories should thereafter be laid off, and governments established, westward of the Alleghany mountains.

§ 1-302. Jurisdiction and ownership of Commonwealth over offshore waters and submerged lands.

A. The jurisdiction of the Commonwealth shall extend to and over, and be exercisable with respect to, waters offshore from the coasts of the Commonwealth as follows:

1. The marginal sea and the high seas to the extent claimed in the Virginia Constitution of 1776 and not thereafter ceded by action of the General Assembly.

2. All submerged lands, including the subsurface thereof, lying under the waters listed in subdivision 1 of this subsection.

B. The ownership of the waters and submerged lands enumerated or described in subsection A of this section shall be in the Commonwealth unless it shall be, with respect

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to any given parcel or area, in any other person or entity by virtue of a valid and effective instrument of conveyance or by operation of law.

C. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to limit or restrict in any way:

1. The jurisdiction of the Commonwealth over any person or with respect to any subject within or without the Commonwealth which jurisdiction is exercisable by reason of citizenship, residence, or for any other reason recognized by law.
2. The jurisdiction or ownership of or over any other waters or submerged lands, within or forming part of the boundaries of the Commonwealth. Nor shall anything in this section be construed to impair the exercise of legislative jurisdiction by the United States over any area to which such jurisdiction has been validly ceded by the Commonwealth and that remains in the ownership of the United States.

D. Nothing in this section shall alter the geographic area to which any act of the General Assembly applies if the act specifies the area precisely in miles or by some other numerical designation of distance or position. However, nothing in the act or in this section shall be construed as a waiver or relinquishment of jurisdiction or ownership by the Commonwealth over or in any area to which such jurisdiction or ownership extends by virtue of this section or any other provision or rule of law.

§ 1-303. Cession of territory northwest of Ohio River.

A. The territory northwest of the Ohio River ceded by the Commonwealth shall be and remain the same as provided by:

1. An act of the General Assembly passed on January 2, 1781, that resolved that this Commonwealth would on certain conditions yield for the benefit of the United States all her right to the territory northwest of the Ohio River.
2. An act of the General Assembly passed on December 20, 1783, that authorized the transfer to the United States, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the act of the United States Congress passed on September 13, 1783 and the deed of cession that was made accordingly.
3. An act of the General Assembly passed on December 13, 1788, whereby, after referring to an ordinance for the government of the territory, passed by the United States Congress on July 13, 1787, and reciting a particular article declared in the ordinance to be part of the compact between the original states and the people and states in the territory, the article of compact was ratified and confirmed.

B. Such cession shall be deemed and taken according to the true intent and meaning of the acts and deed, and subject to all the terms and conditions therein expressed.

§ 1-304. Boundary with North Carolina.

The boundary line between the Commonwealth and North Carolina shall be and remain the same as the line run by Fry and Jefferson, and afterwards extended by Walker and Smith and approved on December 7, 1791, by an act of the General Assembly.

§ 1-305. Boundary with North Carolina eastward from low-water mark of Atlantic Ocean.

The boundary line between the Commonwealth and North Carolina eastward from the low-water mark of the Atlantic Ocean shall be and remains the line beginning at the intersection with the low-water mark of the Atlantic Ocean and the existing North Carolina-Virginia boundary line; thence due east to the seaward jurisdictional limit of Virginia; such boundary line to be extended on the true 90 degree bearing as far as a need for further delimitation may arise.

§ 1-306. Boundary with Tennessee.

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The boundary line between the Commonwealth and Tennessee shall be and remain the same as established by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Tennessee v. Virginia*, 190 U.S. 64 (1903), and the compact between the Commonwealth and Tennessee approved on February 9, 1901, by an act of the General Assembly.

§ 1-307. Compact and boundary with Kentucky.

A. Except such part as may constitute the boundary line between West Virginia and the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the boundary between this Commonwealth and the Commonwealth of Kentucky, shall be and remain as the line approved on January 13, 1800, by an act of the General Assembly.

B. The articles set forth in the act of separation of the Commonwealth of Kentucky from this Commonwealth adopted by the General Assembly on December 18, 1789, shall be and remain a solemn compact mutually binding on the Commonwealths of Virginia and Kentucky, and unalterable by either without the consent of the other.

§ 1-308. Boundary with Maryland.

The Black-Jenkins Award, which established the boundary line between the Commonwealth and Maryland and was ratified on March 14, 1878, by an act of the General Assembly shall be and remain obligatory on this Commonwealth and the citizens thereof, and shall be forever observed and kept by the Commonwealth and all of its citizens according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and to that end the faith of the Commonwealth stands pledged.

§ 1-309. Boundary with Maryland eastward from Assateague Island.

The boundary line between the Commonwealth and Maryland eastward from Assateague Island shall be and remain as follows: Beginning at a point on the Maryland-Virginia line located on Assateague Island designated as station "Pope Island Life Saving Station (1907)" defined by latitude 38°01'36.93" and longitude 75°14'47.105"; thence running N 84°05'43.5" E (true) - 1,100.00 feet to station "Atlantic"; thence due east (true) to the Maryland-Virginia jurisdictional limit.

§ 1-310. Boundary with Maryland in upper reaches of Pocomoke sound and lower reaches of Pocomoke River.

A. The boundary line between the Commonwealth and Maryland in the previously undescribed portion of the Maryland-Virginia line in the upper reaches of the Pocomoke sound and lower reaches of the Pocomoke River shall be and remain as follows:

Beginning at a point which is corner D defined by latitude 37°56'28.00" and longitude 75°45'43.56"; which is the last point on the Maryland-Virginia line that was defined by the "joint report of engineers on relocating and remarking Maryland-Virginia boundary line across Tangier and Pocomoke sounds December 1916"; thence running N 73°34'31.9" E about 17,125.11 feet to corner H a point defined by latitude 37°57'115.82" and longitude 75°42'18.48"; thence running N 85°39'33.9" E about 3,785.82 feet to corner J a point defined by latitude 37°57'18.65" and longitude 75°41'31.25"; thence running S 74°16'00.8" E about 7,278.41 feet to corner K a point defined by latitude 37°56'59.13" and longitude 75°40'03.89"; thence running S 61°57'55.7" E about 3,664.73 feet to corner L a point defined by latitude 37°56'42.10" and longitude 75°39'23.51"; thence running N 76°15'24.5" E about 2,263.49 feet to corner M a point defined by latitude 37°56'47.65" and longitude 75°38'54.85"; thence running N 00°49'51.5" W about 7,178.56 feet to corner N a point defined by latitude 37°57'58.61" and longitude 75°38'56.15"; thence northeasterly about 3 1/2 miles following the middle thread of the meandering Pocomoke

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river to corner P a point defined by latitude $37^{\circ}59'39.37''$ and longitude $75^{\circ}37'26.52''$, which is at or near the point of intersection with the Scarborough and Calvert boundary line of May 28, 1668; corners N and P are connected by a line running N $35^{\circ}08'33.5''$ E about 12,465.32 feet; thence N $83^{\circ}45'59.9''$ E about 24,156.95 feet to the boundary monument near triangulation station Davis on the Scarborough and Calvert boundary line of May 28, 1668. Geographic positions are based on 1927 datum.

B. No vested right of any individual, partnership or corporation within the area affected by this section shall in any wise be impaired, restricted or affected thereby. This section shall not be retrospective in its operation nor shall it in any way affect the rights of any individual, partnership or corporation in any suit now pending in any of the courts of this Commonwealth or of the United States wherein such cause of action arose over, or is in any way based upon, the area affected. This section shall in no wise preclude the Commonwealth from prosecuting any individual, partnership or corporation for violation of any of the criminal laws of this Commonwealth within such area until this section shall become effective.

§ 1-311. Recession of portion of District of Columbia.

That portion of the District of Columbia which, by an act of the General Assembly, passed December 3, 1789, was ceded to the United States and receded and forever relinquished to this Commonwealth by an act of Congress approved July 9, 1846, and accepted by the Commonwealth by an act of the General Assembly adopted on February 3, 1846, shall be and remain reannexed to this Commonwealth and constitutes a portion thereof, subject to such reservation and provisions respecting the public property of the United States, as the United States Congress has enacted in its act of recession.

§ 1-312. Boundary with District of Columbia.

The boundary line between the Commonwealth and the District of Columbia shall be and remain as described by the United States Public Law 208, Seventy-Ninth Congress, approved October 31, 1945, and amended by Chapter 772 of the 1968 Acts of Assembly and Chapter 94 of the 2002 Acts of Assembly.

§ 1-313. Boundary line between Loudoun County, Virginia, and Jefferson County, West Virginia.

A. The boundary line between Loudoun County, Virginia, and Jefferson County, West Virginia shall be the watershed line of the top of the ridge of the Blue Ridge Mountains as established by the survey approved by the Commission on April 29, 1997, and recorded in the land books in the courthouses of Loudoun County, Virginia, and Jefferson County, West Virginia.

B. No vested right of any individual, partnership, or corporation within the territory affected by this act shall in any wise be impaired, restricted, or affected by this act. This act shall not be retrospective in its operation nor shall it in any way affect the rights of any individual, partnership, or corporation in any suit now pending in any of the courts of this Commonwealth or of the United States wherein the cause of action arose over, or is in any way based upon, the territory affected.

45. Washington (Statehood: November 11, 1889; 42nd State)

The Boundaries of the State of Washington shall be as follows: Commencing one marine league west from the mouth of the middle of the north ship channel of the Columbia river, thence, along the northern boundary of the State of Oregon, up said river, to where

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the forty sixth parallel of north latitude intersects the same near the mouth of the Walla Walla river; thence east, along said parallel to where it intersects the middle of the main channel of Snake river, thence southerly, along said channel of Snake river to where it intersects the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude; thence east, along said parallel, to where it intersects the meridian thirty-seven degrees and thirty minutes west; thence north along said meridian, to where it intersects the crest of the Bitter Roof range of mountains; thence north-westerly, along the crest of said mountains, to where it intersects the thirty-ninth meridian west; thence north, along said meridian to the boundary line of the British Possessions; thence westerly, along the line of the British Possessions to a point one marine league west from the mouth of the middle of the channel of the Straits of Juan de Fuca; thence southerly, at a distance of one marine league west from the east shore of the Pacific Ocean, to the place of beginning – including all islands and parts of islands within said boundaries, within the jurisdiction of the United States.

46. West Virginia (Statehood: June 20, 1863; 35th State)

“1863 Amended Constitution”

The following counties, formerly parts of the State of Virginia, shall be included in, and form part of, the State of West Virginia, namely: The counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier and Monroe.

And if a majority of the votes cast at the election or elections held, as provided in the schedule hereof, in the district composed of the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan, shall be in favor of the adoption of this Constitution, the said four counties shall also be included in, and form part of, the State of West Virginia ; and if the same shall be so included, and a majority of the votes cast at the said election or elections, in the district composed of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Frederick shall be in favor of the adoption of this Constitution, then the three last mentioned counties shall also be included in, and form part of, the State of West Virginia.

The State of West Virginia shall also include so much of the bed, banks and shores of the Ohio river as heretofore appertained to the State of Virginia; and the territorial rights and property in, and the jurisdiction of whatever nature over, the said bed, banks and shores heretofore reserved by, or vested in, the State of Virginia, shall vest in, and be hereafter exercised by, the State of West Virginia.

47. Wisconsin (Statehood: May 29, 1848; 30th State)

It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee

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river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cramm; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18th, 1818.

48. Wyoming (Statehood: July 10, 1890; 44th State)

The boundaries of the State of Wyoming shall be as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, and running thence west to the thirty-fourth meridian of west longitude, thence south to the forty-first degree of north latitude, thence east to the twenty-seventh meridian of west longitude, and thence north to the place of beginning.

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Alaska (Statehood: January 3, 1959; 49th State) (no metes and bounds found)

Alaska is bordered by the Yukon Territory and British Columbia in Canada, to the east, the Gulf of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean to the south, the Bering Sea, Bering Strait, and Chukchi Sea to the west and the Arctic Ocean to the north, containing approximately 586,412 square miles of land. Alaska's territorial waters touch Russia's territorial waters in the Bering Strait, as the Russian and Alaskan islands are approximately 3 miles apart.

Hawaii (Statehood: August 21, 1959; 50th State)

The State of Hawaii shall consist of all the islands, together with their appurtenant reefs and territorial and archipelagic waters, included in the Territory of Hawaii on the date of enactment of the Admission Act, except the atoll known as Palmyra Island, together with its appurtenant reefs and territorial waters; but this State shall not be deemed to include the Midway Islands, Johnston Island, Sand Island (offshore from Johnston Island) or Kingman Reef, together with their appurtenant reefs and territorial waters. [Am 73 Stat 4 and election June 27, 1959; ren and am Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978]

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The United States of America

The United States of America was founded in 1776 along the east coast of North America, wedged between British Canada and Spanish Mexico. The original country consisted of thirteen states and territory that extended west to the Mississippi River. Since 1776, a variety of treaties, purchases, wars, and Acts of Congress have extended the territory of the United States to what we know today.

The U.S. Senate (the upper house of Congress) approves treaties between the United States and other countries. However, boundary changes of states that lie on international borders require the approval of the state legislature in that state. Boundary changes between states require the approval of each state's legislature and the approval of Congress. The U.S. Supreme Court settles boundary disputes between states.

1782-1783: Treaties with the United Kingdom establish the U.S. as an independent country and establish the boundary of the United States as being bound on the north by Canada, on the south by Spanish Florida, on the west by the Mississippi River, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

1803: The Louisiana Purchase extends the western boundary of the United States to the Rocky Mountains, occupying the drainage area of the Mississippi River, as estimated by the French explorer Robert La Salle. The Purchase doubled the territory of the United States.

1818: A convention with the United Kingdom established the northern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase at 49 degrees north.

1819: Florida was ceded to the United States and purchased from Spain.

1820: Maine became a state, carved out of the state of Massachusetts. The northern boundary of Maine was disputed between the U.S. and Canada so the King of the Netherlands was brought in as an arbiter and he settled the dispute in 1829. However, Maine refused the deal and since Congress requires the approval of a state legislature for boundary changes, the Senate could not approve a treaty over the border. Ultimately, in 1842 a treaty established the Maine-Canada border of today although it provided Maine with less territory than the King's plan would have.

1845: The independent Republic of Texas (1836-1845) is annexed to the United States. The territory of Texas extended north to 42 degrees north (into modern Wyoming) due to a secret treaty between Mexico and Texas.

1846: Oregon Territory is ceded to the U.S. from Britain following an 1818 joint claim on the territory (which resulted in the phrase "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight!"). The Treaty of Oregon establishes the boundary at 49 degrees north.

1848: The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo following the Mexican War between the U.S. and Mexico resulted in the purchase of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, and western Colorado.

1853: With the Gadsden Purchase of 1853, the land acquisition that resulted in the area of

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the 48 contiguous states today was completed. Southern Arizona and southern New Mexico were purchased for \$10 million and named for the U.S. minister to Mexico, James Gadsden.

1862-1863: When Virginia decided to secede from the Union at the start of the Civil War (1861-1865), the western counties of Virginia voted against the secession and decided to form their own state. West Virginia was established with help from Congress, who approved of the new state on December 31, 1862 and West Virginia was admitted to the Union on June 19, 1863. West Virginia was originally going to be called Kanawha.

1867: Alaska was purchased from Russia for \$7.2 million in gold. Some thought the idea was ridiculous and the purchase became known as Seward's Folly, after Secretary of State William Henry Seward. The boundary between Russia and Canada was established by treaty in 1825.

1898: Hawaii was annexed into the United States.

1925: The final treaty with the United Kingdom clarifies the boundary through the Lake of the Woods (Minnesota), resulting in the transfer of a few acres between the two countries.