



District of Columbia Original Boundary Markers



2

**Professional Development Hours (PDH) or
Continuing Education Hours (CE)
Online PDH or CE course**

Contact information

www.DiscountPDH.com

fdapdh@gmail.com

Telephone: 713-787-6810

Corporate Mailing address:

2500 Tanglewilde, Suite 220

Houston, Texas 77063

For all your questions and instructor support please contact us via email or phone.

All emails and phone calls are addressed within 24 hours.

Operating hours: 9 AM – 4 PM central time

Tel: 713-787-6810

Fax: 713-787-6825

Email: fdapdh@gmail.com

Contents

1. Geography	1
2. Placement of the boundary stones	2
• Sides of Southeast No. 6 boundary marker	3
3. Protection and historical designations	4
• Protection	4
• Historical designations	5
○ Virginia	5
○ District of Columbia and Maryland	5
○ Preservation efforts	5
4. List of boundary stones	6
• Southern corner	6
• Southwestern side	6
• Western corner	9
• Northwestern side	9
• Northern corner	12
• Northeastern side	12
• Eastern corner	14
• Southeastern side	15
5. Plaques	17
6. Historical markers	18
7. Missing boundary markers	18
8. District of Columbia entrance markers	20
9. See also	21
10. References	21

Boundary markers of the original District of Columbia



Northeast No. 2 Boundary Marker, along D.C./Maryland line, at 6980 Maple Street NW, Washington, D.C., with fence erected by the DAR

The **boundary markers of the original District of Columbia** are the 40 milestones that marked the four lines forming the boundaries between the states of Maryland and Virginia and the square of 100 square miles (259 km²) of federal territory that became the District of Columbia in 1801 (see: Founding of Washington, D.C.). Working under the supervision of three commissioners that President George Washington had appointed in 1790 in accordance with the federal Residence Act, a surveying team that Major Andrew Ellicott led placed these markers in 1791 and 1792. Among Ellicott's assistants were his brothers Joseph and Benjamin Ellicott, Isaac Roberdeau, George Fenwick, Isaac Briggs and an African American astronomer, Benjamin Banneker.^[1]

Today, 36 of the original marker stones survive as the oldest federally placed monuments in the United States. Thirteen of these markers are now within Virginia due to the return of the portion of the District south and west of the Potomac River to Virginia in 1846 (see: District of Columbia retrocession).

Geography

The District of Columbia (initially, the Territory of Columbia) was originally specified to be a square 100 square miles (260 km²) in area, with the axes between the corners of the square running north-south and east-west, and having its southern corner at the southern tip of Jones Point in Alexandria, Virginia, at the confluence of the Potomac River and Hunting Creek (later the site of the Jones Point Lighthouse).^[2] The sides of the square are each 10 miles (16 km) long. The specified orientation results in a diamond shape for the District's original boundaries on most maps.

The north-south axis of the District's current boundaries extends southward from the District's north corner near East-West Highway (Maryland Route 410), travels between 17th and 18th Streets, N.W., and continues south across the National Mall to the far shore of the Potomac River; the east-west axis is between the present Constitution Avenue and C Street, N.E. and N.W.^[3] These axes are not the lines used to define the four geographical quadrants of the District (N.E., N.W., S.E., and S.W.), commonly appended to Washington street addresses, which are delimited generally by North Capitol Street, East Capitol Street, South Capitol Street, and

the National Mall. The center of the square is west of the Ellipse and north of the Mall, within the grounds of the headquarters of the Organization of American States.^[4]

In 2011, the District of Columbia geographic information system (GIS) program completed a project to map the District's boundary using Global Positioning System (GPS) and contemporary survey technology at an accuracy of +/- 5 centimetres (2.0 in) horizontally and +/- 9 centimetres (3.5 in) vertically. The GIS program's survey found that (listed in the order in which Andrew Ellicott's team performed the initial boundary survey):

- Along the northwest boundary, the stones are outside the existing boundary ranging from 4.43 feet (1.35 m) to 9.6 feet (2.93 m)
- Along the northeast boundary, the stones are inside the existing boundary ranging from 6.6 feet (2.01 m) to 8.4 feet (2.56 m)
- Along the southeast boundary, the stones are outside the existing boundary ranging from 12.75 feet (3.89 m) to 18.48 feet (5.63 m)

The overall accuracy of the historic survey and the survey using 2011 technology produced remarkably similar results. For example, the distance between Southeast stones numbers 6 and 7 is 5,280.824 feet (1,609.5952 m), almost exactly one mile (5,280 feet (1,609.3440 m)).^[5]

For those who enjoy hunting for the stones in modern day, they can be found alongside major roadways, tucked deep in the woods, or on personal property. Most homeowners with a boundary stone in their front or back yard welcome visitors, so long as they are respectful^[6].

Placement of the boundary stones



South corner stone within seawall south of the Jones Point Lighthouse in Alexandria, Virginia (2010)

On March 30, 1791, President George Washington issued a proclamation that established "Jones's point, the upper cape of Hunting Creek in Virginia" as the starting point for the federal territory's boundary survey.^[7] Acting in accordance with instructions in the proclamation, the survey team then began its work at the square's south corner on the shoreline of the point, which was at the southeast corner of Alexandria, Virginia.^{[8][2][9]} On April 15, 1791, officials dedicated the south corner stone in an elaborate Masonic ceremony at a point that Andrew Ellicott had determined.^{[2][10][11]}

The survey team then cleared a corridor along the boundary route to facilitate surveying, traveling clockwise from the point and placing sandstone boundary markers at the four corners and at intervals of approximately one mile.^{[2][8]} The markers were quarried near Aquia Creek in Virginia.^[2] Most weighed about a half-ton at their emplacement; the four cornerstones were slightly larger. The Virginia stones were set in 1791, and the Maryland ones in 1792.^[2] The map on the web page "Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia" identifies the location of each of the four corner stones and the existing intermediate stones.^{[12]e}

The side of a boundary marker that faced the federal territory was inscribed "Jurisdiction of the United States" and with the distance in miles and poles from the previous corner stone. The opposite side was marked with the name of the border state: Virginia or Maryland. The remaining sides were marked with the year that the team placed the stones and with the variation ("Var.") of the compass needle at that place.^{[2][13][14]}

On January 1, 1793, Andrew Ellicott submitted to the commissioners a report that stated that the boundary survey had been completed and that all of the boundary marker stones had been set in place. Ellicott's report described the marker stones and contained a map that showed the boundaries and topographical features of the Territory of Columbia. The map identified the locations within the Territory of the planned City of Washington and its major streets, as well as the location of each boundary marker stone.^{[2][15]}

Sides of Southeast No. 6 boundary marker

The following images show the sides of the Southeast No. 6 boundary marker stone on August 17, 2011:



From north



From east



From south

Historical designations

One Virginia boundary marker was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1976, and another in 1980. In 1991, the remaining Virginia boundary markers were added to the National Register in response to a Multiple Property Submission that the Virginia DAR had submitted.^{[18][19]} In 1996, 23 marker stones along the boundary between the District of Columbia and Maryland were added to the National Register in response to registration forms that the District of Columbia government had submitted for each of the stones. Each of the District's registration forms referenced the documentation in the Multiple Property Submission for the Virginia markers.^{[20][21]}

Virginia

Southwest 9.^[22] This boundary marker in Virginia was added to the National Register of Historic Places, and further was named a U.S. National Historic Landmark, in 1976 at the instigation of the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation, which gave the stone its name: Benjamin Banneker: SW-9 Intermediate Boundary Stone.^[23] It was the first of the boundary markers to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

South Corner.^[24] This boundary marker in Virginia was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1980, together with Alexandria's Jones Point Lighthouse.^[25]

Southwest 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; West Corner; Northwest 1, 2, and 3. These boundary markers in Virginia were added to the National Register of Historic Places on February 1, 1991.^[18]

District of Columbia and Maryland[

Northwest 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; North Corner; Northeast 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; East Corner; Southeast 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9. These boundary markers, located along the border between the District of Columbia and Maryland, were added to the National Register of Historic Places on November 1, 1996.^{[20][26]}

Preservation efforts[

In 1976, the National Capital Planning Commission published a report that described the history and condition of each boundary stone.^[2] The report recommended that measures be taken to assure the stones' preservation.^[2] In 1990 and 1991, a resurveying team to celebrate the boundary markers' bicentennial located two of the then-missing stones.^[12]

In 1995, the Northern Virginia Boundary Stones Committee, whose establishment the Northern Virginia Regional Commission (NVRC) had requested, issued a list of recommendations intended to document and preserve the 14 boundary stones that were located in Virginia. The Committee included representatives of the State of Maryland and of Arlington and Fairfax counties and the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church in Virginia.^[27]

In 2008, the NVRC announced that four Virginia local governments, including Arlington and Fairfax counties and the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church, had agreed to help fund a project to protect and preserve the boundary stones by providing matching funds to a Transportation Enhancement Grant that the District Department of Transportation (DDOT) had received from the Federal Highway Administration (FHA). The announcement stated that the NVRC was working on an agreement with the DDOT, the National Park Service and the FHA to administer the project.^[28]

However, the preservation project had not yet begun by 2012. It appeared that the DDOT no longer had the funds that had been allocated for the project.^[29] In the meantime, teams of volunteers had begun to landscape and repaint the fences surrounding the stones.^[30] In addition, the District of Columbia DAR restored the Northeast No. 7 boundary marker and its fence in 2012.


In 2014, the National Park Service, the historic preservation staff of the District of Columbia Office of Planning, the DDOT and the DAR initiated an effort to rehabilitate the boundary markers that were located along the District's contemporary boundaries.^[31] As part of the project, in January 2015 a DDOT crew unearthed a stone buried in 1962 that had replaced Southeast No. 8, with the intention of cleaning and restoring

the marker.^[32] However, in 2016, the stone was replaced by a new stone that presumably replicated the appearance of the original stone when the original was new.^[33]


List of boundary stones

The 36 extant and four missing boundary stones are tabulated in sequence below, beginning at the southern corner and proceeding clockwise, in the same order as the stones were placed.^[12] The year of designation on the National Register of Historic Places is also included for each stone.

Southern corner


Name	Image	Address	City/County	Coordinates	Status	Designation
South Cornerstone of the Original District of Columbia	 2010	Seawall south of lighthouse, Jones Point Park, 1 Jones Point Drive, Alexandria	City of Alexandria, Virginia; <u>Prince George's County</u> , Maryland	38°47'25"N 77°02'26" W	Extant	1980

Southwestern side


Name	Image	Address	City/County	Coordinates	Status	Designation
Southwest No. 1 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2012	1220 Wilkes Street, Alexandria, Virginia	City of Alexandria, Virginia	38°48'04"N 77°03'16"W	Extant	1991

Southwest No. 2 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2006	East side of Russell Road, north of junction with King Street	City of Alexandria, Virginia	38°48'27"N 77°03'45"W	Missing	1991
Southwest No. 3 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2013	2952 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia, in the parking lot of First Baptist Church	City of Alexandria, Virginia	38°50'31"N 77°04'46"W	Extant	1991
Southwest No. 4 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2006	King Street north of junction with Wakefield Street	City of Alexandria and Arlington County, Virginia		Extant	1991
Southwest No. 5 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2006	Northeast of junction of King Street and Walter Reed Drive	Arlington County, Virginia	38°49'14"N 77°06'24"W	Extant	1991


Southwest No. 6 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2012	South Jefferson Street south of junction with Columbia Pike, in median strip	Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Virginia		Extant	1991
Southwest No. 7 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2012	Behind 3101 South Manchester Street, Arlington, Virginia, in fence southwest of Carlin Springs Elementary School (5995 5th Road South, Arlington, Virginia) parking lot	Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Virginia		Extant	1991
Southwest No. 8 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2012	South of junction of Wilson Boulevard and John Marshall Drive, behind apartment building	Arlington County and the City of Falls Church, Virginia		Extant	1991





<u>Benjamin Banneker: SW-9 Intermediate Boundary Stone</u>	 2012	West side of Benjamin Banneker Park, 1701 North Van Buren Street, Falls Church, Virginia, between 18th Street North and <u>Four Mile Run</u>	Arlington County and the City of Falls Church, Virginia		Extant	1976
--	---	--	---	--	--------	------





Western corner

Name	Image	Address	City/County	Coordinates	Status	Designation
West Cornerstone	 2005	In Andrew Ellicott Park at the West Cornerstone, 2824 N. Arizona Street, Arlington, Virginia ^[34]	Arlington County, City of Falls Church, and Fairfax County, Virginia	38°53'36"N 77°10'20"W	Extant	1991


Northwestern side

Name	Image	Address	City/County	Status	Designation
Northwest No. 1 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2006	3607 North Powhatan Street, Arlington, Virginia	Arlington and Fairfax counties, Virginia	Extant	1991

Northwest No. 2 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2005	5145 38th Street North, Arlington, Virginia	Arlington and Fairfax counties, Virginia	Extant	1991
Northwest No. 3 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2013	4013 North Tazewell Street, Arlington, Virginia	Arlington and Fairfax counties, Virginia	Extant	1991
Northwest No. 4 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2006	Dalecarlia Water Treatment Plant grounds, 100+ feet east of the Capitol Crescent Trail and several hundred feet north of the intersection of Norton Street and Potomac Avenue	<u>Washington, D.C.</u> and <u>Montgomery County, Maryland</u>	Extant	1996
Northwest No. 5 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia		Dalecarlia Reservoir, 600 feet (180 m) west of Dalecarlia Parkway and 300 feet (91 m) southeast of concrete culvert	Washington, D.C., and Montgomery County, Maryland	Extant	1996

	2006				
Northwest No. 6 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2006	150 feet (46 m) northeast of junction of Park and Western Avenues, Northwest, Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C., and Montgomery County, Maryland	Extant	1996
Northwest No. 7 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2006	5600 Western Avenue, Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C., and Montgomery County, Maryland	Extant	1996
Northwest No. 8 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2005	6422 Western Avenue, Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C., and Montgomery County, Maryland	Extant	1996
Northwest No. 9 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2005	Rock Creek Park, approximately 165 feet (50 m) northwest of the centerline of Daniel Road and 5 feet (1.5 m) southeast from edge of 2701 Daniel Road	Washington, D.C., and Montgomery County, Maryland	Extant	1996

Northern corner

Name	Image	Address	City/County	Coordinates	Status	Designation
North Corner Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2014	1880 block of East-West Highway (south side)	Washington, D.C., and Montgomery County, Maryland	38°59'45"N 77°02'27"W	Extant	1996


Northeastern side

Name	Image	Address	City/County	Status	Designation
Northeast No. 1 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2005	7847 Eastern Ave, Silver Spring, MD 20910	Washington, D.C., and Montgomery County, Maryland	Missing (plaque in sidewalk) GPS 38.9856481,-77.0281767 ^[35]	
Northeast No. 2 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2005	6980 Maple Street, Northwest	Washington, D.C., and Montgomery County, Maryland	Extant	1996




Northeast No. 3 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2013	144 feet (44 m) northwest of junction of Eastern Avenue and Chillum Road	Washington, D.C., and <u>Prince George's County,</u> Maryland	Extant	1996
Northeast No. 4 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2006	5400 Sargent Road	Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland	Extant	1996
Northeast No. 5 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2006	4609 Eastern Avenue	Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland	Extant	1996
Northeast No. 6 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2005	3601 Eastern Avenue	Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland	Extant	1996




Northeast No. 7 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2013	Fort Lincoln Cemetery	Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland	Extant	1996
Northeast No. 8 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2005	<u>Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens</u> , northwest of junction of Eastern and Kenilworth Avenues	Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland	Extant	1996
Northeast No. 9 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2005	919 Eastern Avenue	Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland	Extant	1996


Eastern corner

Name	Image	Address	City/County	Coordinates	Status	Designation
East Corner Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2005	100 feet (30 m) east of junction of Eastern and Southern Avenues	Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland	38°53'34"N 76°54'33"W	Extant	1996

Southeastern side

Name	Image	Address	City/County	Coordinates	Status	Designation
Southeast No. 1 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2005	30 feet (9.1 m) south of junction of Southern Avenue and D Street	Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland		Extant	1996
Southeast No. 2 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2011	4345 Southern Avenue	Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland		Extant	1996
Southeast No. 3 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2011	3908 Southern Avenue	Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland		Extant	1996
Southeast No. 4 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia			Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland		Missing	

Southeast No. 5 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2011	280 feet (85 m) northeast of junction of Southern Avenue and Valley Terrace	Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland		Extant	1996
Southeast No. 6 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2011	901 Southern Avenue	Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland		Extant	1996
Southeast No. 7 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 2011	25 feet (7.6 m) south of junction of Southern Avenue and Indian Head Road on the east side of Indian Head Highway	Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland	38°49'16"N 77°00'04"W	Extant	1996
Southeast No. 8 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia			Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland	38°48'39"N 77°00'51"W	Missing	

Southeast No. 9 Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia	 <p>Boundary No. 9 in waters of Potomac, at Fort's Ferry, opposite Alexandria</p> <p>1907</p>	1,000 feet (300 m) southwest of the southern end of Oxon Cove Bridge and about 200 feet (61 m) east of the Potomac River ^[36]	Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County, Maryland	38°48'13"N 77°01'26"W	Extant	1996
--	--	--	--	-----------------------	--------	------

Plaques

Explanatory plaques that are not attached to fences accompany several boundary marker stones, including:



South cornerstone
(2010)



Southwest No. 6
(2012)



Northeast No. 7 preservation plaque
(2013)

Historical markers

In 2005, the Arlington County, Virginia, government erected historical markers near the Southwest Nos. 6 and 8 boundary marker stones of the original District of Columbia.



Southwest No. 6 historical marker
(2012)




Southwest No. 8 historical marker
(2012)

Missing boundary markers

Four of the forty original boundary markers were not in or near their original locations in late 2016. Three of these had been replaced with substitute markers.^[12]

Name	Image	Description
Southwest No. 2	A photograph of a rectangular historical marker for Southwest No. 2. The marker is made of light-colored stone or concrete and is mounted on a metal post. It features a title at the top and several paragraphs of text below. The background shows some greenery and a building. <p>2013</p>	<p>The original Southwest No. 2 marker disappeared before 1900. A marker stone now within a DAR fence near the street curb at 7 Russell Road north of King Street in Alexandria is a replacement about .35 miles southeast of the original location. DAR records show that the replacement marker was placed at its current location in 1920. The replacement marker lacks an <u>inscription</u> and does not resemble an original boundary marker.^[37]</p>

Northeast No. 1	 <p data-bbox="446 562 597 590">June 13, 1916</p>	<p>A photograph taken on June 13, 1916, shows a ceremony that members of the DAR conducted when they unveiled a fence around Northeast No. 1, which was then in a field.^[2] The stone was accidentally bulldozed and removed in September 1952 during the construction of a storefront at 7847 Eastern Avenue, northwest of the avenue's intersection with <u>Georgia Avenue</u>. A bronze plaque in the sidewalk in front of a shop at the site marks the stone's former location.^[38]</p>
Southeast No. 4		<p>Southeast No. 4, described as an "indistinguishable nub", was located in 1976 along Southern Avenue a few feet southeast of the avenue's intersection with Naylor Road.^[2] When a truck knocked the stone out of place in 1985, the manager of a nearby apartment building moved it into the building's boiler room for safekeeping.^[39] In 1991, the building manager gave the stone to the bicentennial resurveying team.^[39] A team member then stored the stone in his garage.^[40]</p> <p>In 2012, the stone was transferred to the D.C. Office of the Surveyor, which intended to reset the stone near its original location.^[39] However, in 2016, a replica of the stone resembling the presumed appearance of the original stone when new was placed near the original stone's site.^[41] The original stone was placed on display in the Office of the Surveyor.^[42]</p>
Southeast No. 8		<p>The original Southeast No. 8 stone was removed in 1958 during construction and then either lost or stolen from a storage facility before it could be reset in the ground.^[33] In 1962, the DAR placed a new inscription-less stone in the same location along with the original stone's iron fence. However, further construction subsequently buried the replacement stone.^[33]</p> <p>The replacement stone was later discovered nearly eight feet below ground level in the southeast corner of the Blue Plains Impoundment Lot, on the Maryland side of the impoundment lot's fence.^[33] A <u>concrete pipe</u> embedded in a mound of gravel was put in place to mark the replacement stone's site.</p> <p>In 1972, the stone had been uncovered, and an excavation and relocation was planned, but never happened and the stone was again covered by landfill until 1991. A bicentennial resurveying team then dug it out of the ground, using old photographs to locate it. The stone was replaced underground for protection and covered by a taller pipe that was visible above the surface.^[43]</p> <p>In 2015, DDOT workers excavated and removed the stone after debris in the pipe had covered the stone.^{[32][33]} The stone was replaced in early 2016 with a replica that presumably had the</p>

		same appearance as the original had when new. This replica was installed at ground level at the stone's original site. ^[33]
--	--	--

District of Columbia entrance markers

Further information: Garden Club of America Entrance Markers in Washington, D.C.



One of the Garden Club of America Entrance Markers in Friendship Heights (2005)

A group of entrance markers, erected later along major roads that travel into the District of Columbia, are located on or near the boundary of D.C. and Maryland. Three pairs of marker stones and another single stone are known collectively as the Garden Club of America Entrance Markers.^[44] They are all listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

- One pair of markers is located within Westmoreland Circle at the junction of Western Avenue NW and Massachusetts Avenue NW.^[45] These markers are between the Northwest No. 5 and Northwest No. 6 boundary markers of the original District of Columbia.
- Two similar markers flank Wisconsin Avenue at Western Avenue NW in Friendship Heights, adjacent to the Friendship Heights Station of the Washington Metro system.^[46] These markers are between the Northwest No. 6 and Northwest No. 7 boundary markers of the original District of Columbia.
- Another set of markers is located in Chevy Chase Circle. The primary intersection is Western Avenue and Connecticut Avenues, NW.^[47] These markers are between the Northwest No. 7 and Northwest No. 8 boundary markers of the original District of Columbia.
- An unpaired marker is located within a traffic island at the intersection of Georgia Avenue NW, Alaska Avenue NW and Kalmia Road NW.^[48] This marker is between the former site of the Northeast No. 1 and Northeast No. 2 boundary markers of the original District of Columbia.



D.C. entrance marker in traffic circle near downtown Silver Spring (2011)

A D.C. entrance marker stands in a traffic circle (Blair Circle) near downtown Silver Spring, Maryland, at the junction of Eastern Avenue NW, 16th Street NW, N. Portal Drive NW and Colesville Road.^[49] This marker is between the North Corner boundary marker and the former site of the Northeast No. 1 boundary marker of the original District of Columbia.

See also

- *Vitka, William (2018-04-10). "Boundary Stones: The quest to save DC's 1st federal monuments". WTOP. Archived from the original on 2018-05-27. Retrieved 2018-11-18.*
- History of Washington, D.C.
- Index of Washington, D.C.-related articles
- List of Registered Historic Places in the District of Columbia
- List of Registered Historic Places in Virginia
- Outline of Washington, D.C.

References

1. ^ (1) *Bedini, Silvio A. (1969). "Benjamin Banneker and the Survey of the District of Columbia, 1791" (PDF). Records of the Columbia Historical Society. 69/70: 7–30. JSTOR 40067703. OCLC 3860814. Archived from the original (pdf) on 2017-10-07. Retrieved 2013-01-13 – via boundarystones.org.*
 (2) *Bedini, Silvio A. (Spring–Summer 1991). "The Survey of the Federal Territory: Andrew Ellicott and Benjamin Banneker". Washington History. Washington, D.C.: Historical Society of Washington, D.C. 3 (1): 81, 83, 86. JSTOR 40072968.*
 (3) *Mathews, Catharine Van Cortlandt (1908). "Chapter IV: The City of Washington in the Territory of Columbia, 1791–1793". Andrew Ellicott: His Life and Letters. Grafton Press. pp. 81–86. Retrieved 2018-01-29 – via Google Books.*
 (4) *Tindall, William (1914). Standard History of the City of Washington From a Study of the Original Sources. Knoxville, Tennessee: H. W. Crew and Company. pp. 150–151. OCLC 7059152. Retrieved 2016-03-31 – via Google Books.*
2. ^ Jump up to:^a^b^c^d^e^f^g^hⁱ^j^k^l^m *National Capital Planning Commission (1976). Boundary markers of the Nation's Capital: a proposal for their preservation & protection : a National Capital Planning Commission Bicentennial report. Washington, D.C.: National Capital Planning Commission; For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office. OCLC 3772302. Retrieved 2016-02-22 – via HathiTrust. Digital Library.*
3. ^ The north-south axis is a straight line connecting the north and south cornerstones of the original District of Columbia. The east-west axis is a straight line connecting the east and west cornerstones of the original District of Columbia.
4. ^ Coordinates of the center of the square of the original District of Columbia: 38°53'35"N77°02'27"W. The center of the square of the original District of Columbia is the crossing of the north-south axis line and the east-west axis line.
5. ^ *Office of the Chief Technology Officer (November 1, 2011). "Historic Review of the District's Boundary Stones Using GPS and Modern Survey Technology: Accurately mapping the District of Columbia boundary for the DC GIS".*

- Office of the Chief Technology Officer: Government of the District of Columbia (DC.gov). Archived from the original on October 11, 2017. Retrieved October 11, 2017.
6. ^ "Boundary Stones: The quest to save DC's 1st federal monuments". WTOP. 2018-04-10. Retrieved 2019-09-16.
 7. ^ Washington, George. John C. Fitzpatrick (ed.). *Proclamation: Georgetown, March 30, 1791. The Writings of George Washington from the Original Manuscript Sources: 1745-1799*. 31: January 22, 1790—March 9, 1792. Washington: United States Government Printing Office (August, 1939). Retrieved 2016-10-07. Now therefore for the purposes of amending and completing the location of the whole of the said territory of the ten miles square in conformity with the said amendatory act of Congress, I do hereby declare and make known that the whole of said territory shall be located and included within the four lines following, that is to say: Beginning at Jones's point, the upper cape of Hunting Creek in Virginia, and at an angle in the outset of 45 degrees west of the north:
 8. ^ Jump up to:^{a b} Bedini, Silvio A. (1970). "Benjamin Banneker and the Survey of the District of Columbia, 1791" (PDF). *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*. 47: 7–30. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2018-09-01. Retrieved 2018-11-18.
 9. ^ "The 1790s: Place in Time". *Discovering the Decades: Alexandria Archaeology Looks Back at 250 Years of Alexandria History*. Government of the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Archived from the original on August 29, 2008. Retrieved January 5, 2013.
 10. ^ Jump up to:^{a b c} "District of Columbia". *Nineteenth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: October 11, 1915 to October 11, 1916, 64th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate, Document No. 710*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office: 105–107. 1917. Retrieved 2016-10-08.
 11. ^ "New Federal City" (PDF). *Columbian Centennial (744)*. Boston, Massachusetts: Benjamin Russell. 1791-05-07. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2016-06-30. Retrieved 2016-10-09.
 12. ^ Jump up to:^{a b c d e f} "Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia". *boundarystones.org*. Retrieved 2018-11-18.
 13. ^ Tindall, William (1914). *Standard History of the City of Washington From a Study of the Original Sources*. Knoxville, Tennessee: H. W. Crew and Company. pp. 150–151. OCLC 7059152. Retrieved 2016-03-31.
 14. ^ Diagram showing scheme of lettering on intermediate and corner stones (Plate VII following p. 64) in Woodward, Fred E. (1907). "A Ramble Along the Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia with a Camera". *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*. Washington, D.C.: Columbia Historical Society. 10. Retrieved 2016-10-08.
 15. ^ (1) Steward, John (1898). "Early Maps and Surveyors of the City of Washington, D.C." *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*. 2: 57. OCLC 40326234 – via Google Books.
(2) Ellicott, Andrew (1793). "Territory of Columbia". *Maps. Library of Congress*. Archived from the original on 2016-10-11. Retrieved 2016-10-22. Notes: ... Accompanied by positive and negative photocopies of 3 letters dated 1793 relating to the map, 1 of which signed by: And^w Ellicott.
 16. ^ Woodward, Fred E. (1907). "A Ramble Along the Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia with a Camera". *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*. Washington, D.C.: Columbia Historical Society. 10: 63–87. Retrieved 2016-10-08.
 17. ^ Schuster, Ernest A., U.S. Geological Survey (1909). Gilbert H. Grosvenor (ed.). "The Original Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia". *National Geographic Magazine*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. 20: 356–359. Retrieved 2016-10-08.
 18. ^ Jump up to:^{a b} (1) "Virginia" (PDF). *Weekly List of Listed Properties: 1/28/91 through 2/01/91: United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places*. National Park Service. Archived from the original (PDF) on October 8, 2016. Retrieved October 10, 2016.
(2) "Southwest No. 1, Southwest No. 2, Southwest No. 3, Southwest No. 4 and Southwest No. 5 Boundary Markers of the Original District of Columbia". *VIRGINIA - Alexandria County. National Register of Historic Places.com*. Archived from the original on July 2, 2011. Retrieved January 5, 2013.
(3) "Southwest No. 5, Southwest No. 6 and Southwest No. 7 Boundary Markers of the Original District of Columbia and West Cornerstone". *VIRGINIA - Arlington County. National Register of Historic Places.com*. Archived from the original on July 21, 2010. Retrieved January 5, 2013.
(4) "West Cornerstone". *VIRGINIA - Falls Church County. National Register of Historic Places.com*. Archived from the original on December 18, 2010. Retrieved January 5, 2013.
 19. ^ (1) Hynak, Barbara A. (Chairman, District V Boundary Markers Committee, Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution) (July 9, 1990). "Boundary Markers of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). *United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places — Multiple Property Documentation Form and National Register of Historic Places — Registration Forms for Southwest #1, Southwest #2, Southwest #3, Southwest #4, Southwest #5, Southwest #6, Southwest #7, Southwest #8, West Cornerstone, Northwest #1, Northwest #2 and Northwest #3 Boundary Markers of the Original District of Columbia*. Arlington County, Virginia: Arlington County, Virginia, Department of Community Planning, Housing and Development. Archived from the original (PDF) on March 30, 2012. Retrieved October 10, 2016.

20. ^ Jump up to:^a ^b (1) "District of Columbia: District of Columbia State Equivalent". *Weekly List of Actions Taken on Properties: 10/28/96 THROUGH 11/01/96: United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places*. National Park Service. Archived from the original on November 23, 2008. Retrieved October 10, 2016.
(2) "Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia" (PDF). *District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Places: Alphabetical Version*. Historic Preservation Office, Office of Planning, Government of the District of Columbia. 2009. p. 21. Archived from the original (PDF) on November 4, 2009. Retrieved October 12, 2016.
(3) "East Corner Boundary Marker of the Original District of Columbia". *DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. National Register of Historic Places.com*. p. 3. Archived from the original on October 14, 2012. Retrieved October 10, 2016.
(4) "North Corner, Northeast No. 2, Northeast No. 3, Northeast No. 4, Northeast No. 5, Northeast No. 6, Northeast No. 7, Northeast No. 8, Northeast No. 9, Northwest No. 4, Northwest No. 5, Northwest No. 6, Northwest No. 7, Northwest No. 8, Northwest No. 9, Boundary Markers of the Original District of Columbia". *DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. National Register of Historic Places.com*. p. 7. Archived from the original on October 1, 2012. Retrieved October 10, 2016.
(5) "Southeast No. 1, Southeast No. 2, Southeast No. 3, Southeast No. 5, Southeast No. 6, Southeast No. 7, and Southeast No. 9, Boundary Markers of the Original District of Columbia". *DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. National Register of Historic Places.com*. p. 9. Archived from the original on September 28, 2012. Retrieved October 10, 2016.
21. ^ (1) Barsoum, Lydia (August 1996). "Northwest #4, Boundary Marker of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). *Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government*. historicwashington.org. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms.
(2) Barsoum, Lydia (August 1996). "Northwest #9, Boundary Marker of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). *Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government*. historicwashington.org. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms.
(3) Barsoum, Lydia, *Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government* (August 1996). "North Corner, Boundary Marker of the original District of ColumbiaBoundary Markers of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). historicwashington.org. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms.
(4) Barsoum, Lydia, *Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government* (August 1996). "Northeast #2, Boundary Marker of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). historicwashington.org. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms.
(5) Barsoum, Lydia, *Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government* (August 1996). "Northeast #3, Boundary Marker of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). historicwashington.org. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms.
(6) Barsoum, Lydia, *Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government* (August 1996). "Northeast #5, Boundary Marker of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). historicwashington.org. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms.
(7) Barsoum, Lydia, *Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government* (August 1996). "Northeast #6, Boundary Marker of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). historicwashington.org. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms.
(8) Barsoum, Lydia, *Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government* (August 1996). "Northeast #7, Boundary Marker of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). historicwashington.org. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms.
(9) Barsoum, Lydia, *Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government* (August 1996). "Northeast #8, Boundary Marker of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). historicwashington.org. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms.
(10) Barsoum, Lydia, *Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government* (August 1996). "Northeast #9, Boundary Marker of the original District of ColumbiaBoundary Markers of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). historicwashington.org. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms.
(11) Barsoum, Lydia, *Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government* (August 1996). "Southeast #5, Boundary Marker of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). historicwashington.org.

United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms.

(12) Barsoum, Lydia, Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government (August 1996). "Southeast #6, Boundary Marker of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). historicwashington.org. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms.

(13) Barsoum, Lydia, Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government (August 1996). "Southeast #7, Boundary Marker of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). historicwashington.org. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms.

(14) Barsoum, Lydia, Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government (August 1996). "Southeast #9, Boundary Marker of the original District of Columbia" (PDF). historicwashington.org. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms.

22. ^ "SW9". *Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia*. boundarystones.org. Retrieved 2013-01-04.
23. ^ (1) "Benjamin Banneker: SW 9 Intermediate Boundary Stone". VIRGINIA - Arlington County. *National Register of Historic Places.com*. p. 1. Archived from the original on July 24, 2010. Retrieved January 5, 2013.
(2) "Banneker (Benjamin) SW-9 Intermediate Boundary Stone". *National Historic Landmark summary listing*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Archived from the original on May 1, 2015. Retrieved August 9, 2011.
(3) Graves, Lynne Gomez (Historical Projects Director, Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation) (February 3, 1976). "Benjamin Banneker: SW-9 Intermediate Boundary Stone (milestone) of the District of Columbia". United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Inventory — Nomination Form. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.
24. ^ "SOUTH". *Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia*. boundarystones.org. Retrieved 2013-01-04.
25. ^ (1) "Jones Point Lighthouse and District of Columbia South Cornerstone" (PDF). VIRGINIA - Alexandria County. *National Register of Historic Places.com*. Archived from the original on October 5, 2016. Retrieved October 10, 2016.
(2) Mackintosh, Barry (Regional Historian, National Capital Region, National Park Service) (January 24, 1980). "Jones Point Lighthouse and District of Columbia South Cornerstone" (PDF). United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Inventory — Nomination Form for Federal Properties. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Archived from the original (PDF) on October 5, 2016. Retrieved October 10, 2016.
26. ^ Barsoum, Lydia (August 1996). "Boundary Markers of the original District of Columbia"(PDF). Architectural Historian: Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia government. historicwashington.org. United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service: National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms. NW 4
27. ^ (1) Northern Virginia Boundary Stones Committee (September 1995). "1994-1995 Findings and Recommendations of the Northern Virginia Boundary Stones Committee". boundarystones.org. Archived from the original on 2011-07-25. Retrieved 2013-01-07.
(2) "1994-1995 Findings and Recommendations of the Northern Virginia Boundary Stones Committee" (pdf). boundarystones.org. September 1995. Retrieved January 7, 2013.
28. ^ "Northern Virginia Regional Commission Leads Project to Preserve DC Boundary Markers". News Release. Northern Virginia Regional Commission. 2008-08-14. Archived from the original on 2018-11-19. Retrieved 2011-11-19.
29. ^ Muller, John (2012-05-23). "Without preservation, DC's boundary stones are in danger". Greater Greater Washington. Archived from the original on 2018-11-19. Retrieved 2018-11-19.
30. ^ (1) Muller, John (2011-10-25). "Boundary stones: The oldest monuments in the District". Greater Greater Washington. Archived from the original on 2011-10-29. Retrieved 2016-04-03.
(2) Holt, Brady (2011-10-26). "On D.C. border, history hides along wayside" (PDF). *The Northwest Current*. Washington, D.C.: *The Current*. pp. 7, 10. Archived from the original(PDF) on 2013-07-30. Retrieved 2016-04-03.
31. ^ (1) Hallett, Vicky (2014-08-29). "D.C.'s historic boundary stones are being preserved". *Express*. Washington Post. Archived from the original on 2015-08-11. Retrieved 2018-11-19.
(2) Harris, Hamil R. (2015-05-15). "200-year-old boundary markers in D.C. rededicated". *Local*. The Washington Post. Retrieved 2016-04-01.
(3) Harris, Hamil R. (2015-05-30). "Stones laid by Benjamin Banneker in the 1790s are still standing". *Local*. The Washington Post. Archived from the original on 2015-10-08. Retrieved 2016-04-01. **Note:** A June 1, 2015, comment by RossEmery following this article disputed information in the article's title. The comment stated: "Stones laid by Benjamin Banneker in the 1790s are still standing" Actually: Ellicott, a prominent professional surveyor, hired

Benjamin Banneker, an astronomer and mathematician from Maryland, to make the astronomical observations and calculations necessary to establish the south corner of the square at Jones Point in Alexandria. According to legend, "Banneker fixed the position of the first stone by lying on his back to find the exact starting point for the survey ... and plotting six stars as they crossed his spot at a particular time of night." From there, Ellicott's team (minus Banneker, who worked only on the south corner) embarked on a forty mile journey, surveying ten-mile lines first to the northwest, then the northeast, next southeast, and finally southwest back toward the starting point, clearing twenty feet of land on each side of the boundary. The comment cited <http://www.boundarystones.org> as the source of its information.

32. ^ Jump up to:^{a b} Sherwood, Tom (January 28, 2015). "History Unearthed: Boundary Stones of D.C."(video). NBC 4 Washington, D.C. Retrieved March 31, 2016.
33. ^ Jump up to:^{a b c d e f} "SE8 (with 2016 photograph of new replica stone)". *Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia*. [boundary stones.org](http://boundarystones.org). Archived from the original on October 15, 2016. Retrieved January 29, 2017.
34. ^ "Andrew Ellicott Park at the West Cornerstone". Arlington County, Virginia, Department of Parks and Recreation. Archived from the original on 2018-02-01. Retrieved 2018-11-18.
35. ^ "Location".
36. ^ "SE9". *Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia*. [boundary stones.org](http://boundarystones.org). Retrieved January 5, 2013.
37. ^ "SW2". *Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia*. [boundary stones.org](http://boundarystones.org). Retrieved 2013-01-04.
38. ^ "NE1". *Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia*. [boundary stones.org](http://boundarystones.org). Retrieved January 5, 2013.
39. ^ Jump up to:^{a b c} "2006 photograph of original SE4". *Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia*. [boundary stones.org](http://boundarystones.org). Archived from the original on 2016-04-19. Retrieved 2016-10-09.
40. ^ "2006 description of original SE4". *Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia*. [boundary stones.org](http://boundarystones.org). Archived from the original on 2006-08-30. Retrieved 2016-10-09.
41. ^ "SE4 (with 2016 photograph of replica stone)". *Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia*. [boundary stones.org](http://boundarystones.org). Archived from the original on 2017-10-11. Retrieved 2017-10-11.
42. ^ "2016 photograph of original SE4 on display in the D.C. Office of the Surveyor". *Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia*. [boundary stones.org](http://boundarystones.org). Archived from the original on 2016-10-09. Retrieved 2016-10-09.
43. ^ "SE8 (with 2006 photograph of the top of the stone as seen through a pipe)". *Boundary Stones of the District of Columbia*. [boundary stones.org](http://boundarystones.org). Archived from the original on 2016-04-19. Retrieved October 9, 2016.
44. ^ "Garden Club Entrance Markers". *District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites: Alphabetical Version*. Historic Preservation Office, Government of the District of Columbia. September 30, 2009. Archived from the original on July 1, 2011. Retrieved November 11, 2011.
45. ^ Coordinates of entrance marker in Westmoreland Circle: 38°56'57"N 77°06'03"W
46. ^ Coordinates of entrance marker in Friendship Heights: 38°57'40"N 77°05'09"W
47. ^ Coordinates of entrance marker in Chevy Chase Circle: 38°58'03"N 77°04'37"W
48. ^ Coordinates of entrance marker along Georgia Ave. NW: 38°59'02"N 77°01'36"W
49. ^ Coordinates of entrance marker near Silver Spring: 38°59'32"N 77°02'11"W