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BOUNDARY STONES
of the
District of Columbia

RECORDS AND HISTORY
of the
BOUNDARY STONES
of the
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

By the
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

FORWARD

Records are one of our most precious possessions. They must be saved at all times.

The records of the Preservation and Protection of the District Mile-Stones have been in our files for a great many years.

This has meant that many did not know where they were as the papers were only available to a few and much of the research work had to be done again. Many have spent hours on research work of these stones.

My contributions to the Historians Committee is to have these records bound that many may have the pleasure of studying the history of our great project.

Mr. Kenneth Lawrence, in his interest and study of this history has added much to the records, showing the present condition and location of each stone. This is very valuable as roads change in large cities so often.

To Mrs. Jason Waterman, Mrs. Clark Riden and my Vice Chairman, Miss Frances Sherman, I am indeed grateful for their help with these records.

There are many who have played an important part and whose name is not recorded here.

May this be a lasting tribute to all of these, the District Daughters and our friends, who have contributed so much in the PRESERVATION of the Mile-Stones.

Helen K. Nolan

HISTORY OF THE MILE-STONES AND THE PRESERVATION
BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BOUNDARY STONES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

On April 30, 1783, nineteen days after the proclamation of peace between the American Colonies and England, the subject of a permanent capital for the general government of the states, was alluded to in Congress. After much discussion, on July 16th, 1790, the bill was passed providing not only for the temporary seat of the government at Philadelphia, but authorizing the selection of a permanent site on the upper Potomac for a National Capital, to be ready ten years later, or, December, 1800. January 22, 1791, President Washington appointed three commissioners for the new city, Daniel Carroll and Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, and David Stewart, of Virginia. January 24, 1791, the President directed these gentlemen to lay down four experimental lines of boundary of the "ten mile square."

The survey was made from Alexandria Court House south to Jones Point on Hunting Creek at the Potomac. From this initial point a line was carried due north-west ten miles to what is now West Falls Church, Va., then, into Maryland, due north-east ten miles to a point near Woodside, then due south-east ten miles to Chesapeake Junction, and, lastly, due south-west ten miles back to Jones Point.

This survey was approved by Congress, with the amendment that all public buildings should be erected on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

March 29, 1791, President Washington arrived on a visit to the Potomac, and put up at Suter's Tavern in Georgetown. The next day, accompanied by the three commissioners and the surveyors, Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant and Major Andrew Ellicott, he looked over the ground. The same night he met the property holders of the land, and general terms were agreed to and signed by nineteen "original proprietors." Therefore the three city commissioners were ordered to have the boundary lines permanently marked. The area of 100 square miles embraced about 64 square miles of Maryland soil, ceded in 1783, and about 36 square miles of Virginia soil, ceded in 1789.

The marking of the ten mile square was carried out by Andrew Ellicott, with four corner stones, and nine stones between each two corners, one mile apart, forty stones in all. These stones were sawed from Virginia sand-stone of the Aquia Creek Quarries below Alexandria, and were floated to Washington on barges.

The old part of the Capitol, the middle part of the White House, the facings of the house at Gunston Hall, and, in recent times, I have been told, the bank building at the south-west corner of 17th and G streets, were all built of the Virginia sand-stone from the same quarry. The stones are about one foot square at the base, and are beveled at the top, are from two to three feet out of the ground. On the side facing the District are the words, "Jurisdiction of the United States," and the number of the stone. On the opposite side is "Maryland" or "Virginia," as the case may be. The third side bears the date, 1791 for the Virginia stones, and 1792 for those in Maryland. The fourth side has the variation of the compass.

Major Andrew Ellicott, this surveyor of the District, was the son of Andrew Ellicott, who with his brother, John Ellicott, came from Pennsylvania, to take over a large tract of land on the Patapsco River in Maryland, in the 18th Century, and who, in 1774, laid out the town now called Ellicott City. Nine years before he set these stones he served as one of the eight commissioners to establish the west boundary of Pennsylvania, where his work still stands as the present line.

In the treaty of peace with England, the ambassadors named the 45th parallel of latitude as the international dividing line, from the St. Lawrence, eastward to the Connecticut River, 200 miles of dense northern forests. It fell to this Maryland surveyor to solve the astronomic problem of the starting point, which should be precisely midway between the North Pole and the Equator, and then to mark the true curved line demanded by the treaty. He and his party accomplished this heavy task, and thus New York and Vermont secured the peaceful Canadian boundary.

By a treaty of 1783, between Spain and England, a line was described to cut off the Spanish province of East and West Florida from the former British territory, where we now have Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. President Washington appointed Major Ellicott as joint commissioner to serve with another from Spain, and permanently mark that national limit. In 1812, he became professor of Mathematics at West Point, in which post he served eight years, until his death at the age of 66, and lies buried at West Point.

The first stone at Jones Point was set April 15, 1791, and it is thus that we get April 15th as the birthday of the District of Columbia. Perhaps a description of that ceremony, taken from an old newspaper, may interest you.

"At three P.M. the municipal authorities of Alexandria, repaired to the house in which the Commissioners of Washington were residing, after uniting with them in a glass of wine to the sentiment, 'May the stone which we are about to place in the ground remain an immovable monument of the wisdom and unanimity of North America', the Company proceeded to Jones Point in the following order; Town Sergeant; Daniel Carroll, Commissioner, and Mayor of Alexandria; Andrew Ellicott, Surveyor and Recorder; The Aldermen and Common Council not Free Masons; strangers; Master of Lodge No. 22 of Alexandria, with David Stewart on his right, and James Muir, Pastor of the Episcopal Parish, on his left; followed by the rest of the fraternity and citizens, two by two. Ellicott, 'Geographer General', then ascertained the precise location, as defined by the President's proclamation, whereupon the Master of the Lodge, and Dr. Stewart, aided by the craft, planted the original or corner-stone of the Federal Territory, in accordance with the impressive rites of Masonry, after which a deposit of corn, wine and oil was made upon it. The Rev. James Muir delivered an address; and after partaking of refreshments, the procession returned to the city and closed the ceremonies with a banquet and appropriate toasts and speeches." A toast by Dr. E. C. Dick, "May jealousy, that green-eyed monster, be buried deep under the work we have this day completed, never to rise again within the Federal District."

On January 1, 1793, Major Ellicott returned to Philadelphia, to report the completion of his task, and was tendered a banquet and presented with two silver cups, one of which is now in the Museum at Continental Memorial Hall. Major Ellicott's report was given in these words, "It is with great pleasure that I report to you that the lines are now opened and cleared 40 feet wide, 20 feet on each side of the line. I have set up square mile-stones, marked progressively except in a few places where the miles terminated in a declivity or in the water. In such case, the measurement was carried either forward or backward until firm ground was reached and the exact distance then marked on the stone in miles and poles."

The line from Jones Point to West Falls Church is actually ten miles, 230.6 feet, the line from west to north corner, ten miles and 63 feet, the line from north to the east corner, is ten miles, 263 feet, and the closing line is ten miles and 70.5 feet.

Decemoer 3, 1914, The Committee for the Preservation of Historic Spots and Records of the District of Columbia, D. A. R., held its first meeting of the year in the Auditorium of Woodward's Store, Mrs. George P. Conway, Chairman, presiding. Mrs. Conway spoke of preserving the Mile-stones of the District of Columbia, and introduced Mr. Fred C. Woodward, who explained the locations of the stones, and told of his efforts to interest people in their preservation.

On April 7, 1915, The Committee passed a resolution to recommend to the District Chapters the preservation of the Boundary Stones. Mrs. Conway reported to the State Conference the recommendation of the Committee, that the D.A.R. take up for part of their patriotic work for the year the preservation and protection of the old boundary stones on which are recorded the oldest records of the District, by placing an iron fence around each stone, to be done by Chapters collectively or individually. This recommendation was endorsed by the State Regent, Mrs. Greenawalt. Mrs. Charles W. Richardson moved that the District take up the work.

Grants for the use of the land were made to the Committee, which read as follows; "At the request of your representatives, Mrs. George P. Conway, Chairman, and Mrs. Velma Sylvester Barber, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, of your said Committee, I, The Undersigned, for and in consideration of One Dollar in hand paid; Do Hereby give and grant to your said Committee, permission to erect on my land surrounding the Boundary Mile-Stone Marked 'Jurisdiction of the United States,' which is located on Avenue, a suitable iron fence for the preservation of said monument, the area of said grant not to exceed one yard square of ground of which the said mile-stone is the center, the same to be placed under the special care of Chapter, D. A. R. is now the Regent.

Witness my Hand and Seal the day of A. D. "

In addition to the Boundary Stones of the "Ten Mile Square," a District Chapter, Mary Bartlett, has under its protection, the Jefferson, or Center Stone, "about 100 yards west of the Washington Monument, and on a line almost due south from the President's House at a distance of about one-half mile."

Jefferson Pier is the monument which marks the intersection of the meridian passing through center of White House, and the east and west line through the Capitol.

The general opinion seems to be that the exact center of the ten mile square is "C" street between 17th and 18th Streets.

A few facts gathered together by Louise Coflin Chase, Historian Eugenia Washington Chapter, D. A. R., 1930.

BOUNDARY MILE STONES

by

Mr. Fred E. Woodward

BOUNDARY MILESTONE

An address delivered by Mr. Fred E. Woodward, October 14, 1916 at an assemblage gathered at Milestone No. 8, South-east.

The American Indians wrote no books and left no monuments. Following them came our fore-fathers, who were both writers and builders, and the land is deluged by books and marked by monuments.

Massachusetts points with pride to Plymouth Rock, Virginia to Jamestown, Maryland to St. Mary's, each with feelings of reverence for these venerable marks of an earlier civilization. The District of Columbia, approximately ten miles square, was donated by the Virginia and Maryland, and has only a brief century and a quarter to tell; yet in all the world not one person is now alive who was living when this stone was placed, 125 years ago. George Washington who of all his contemporaries realized the greatness of the nation they were founding, had just been elected its first President. Benjamin Franklin died but one year before. Lord Byron and Napoleon were alive, with Waterloo 25 years in the unknown future.

Stage-coaches were the ordinary means of communication, through almost primeval forests. Gas was unheard of, one had yet to see a railroad train or a steam engine. Photography was in the very dim future and 54 years were to pass before the first telegraphic message was to be sent over a wire.

The area of the United States was 900,000 square miles -- about one-fourth its present size and the population was 5,000,000 or one-twentieth its present number. There are more people in the State of Illinois and more in the great city of New York today, than in the whole United States of that day.

In this twentieth century we find life very strenuous, with telephones in every house; with our movies, aeroplanes, submarines, electric appliances, wonderful newspapers, public schools and sky scrapers. Corn fields have given way to beautifully paved streets, automobile horns have supplanted cow-bells and the name and face of Edison and Ford, like the face of Lydia Pinkham, are known in the islands of the sea and to the ends of the earth.

THE DISTRICT LINE

Briefly described, the line of the original District of Columbia is as follows; beneath the southern sea-wall of the miniature Light-House on Jones Point, below Alexandria, Virginia, encased in a concrete cage, which was constructed in 1913 by Col. W. C. Langfitt of the United States Engineers, may be seen the initial or southern corner stone of this District. On April 15, 1791, just 125 years ago, the Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22 of Masons, poured corn, wine and oil upon this carefully-oriented stone and pronounced it good.

Standing at this stone, facing North-West as nearly as their instruments of survey allowed, the lines of the District were extended up the long ascent of Shutters Hill, following closely the Leesburg Turnpike, through Glen Carlyn and over Upton Hill to West Falls Church, a distance of ten miles to the West corner.

Turning now at a right angle, the line extends North-East through woods and fields, across the Old Dominion Railroad, across the Potomac River above Chain Bridge, through Tenallytown, Chevy Chase Circle, Pinehurst, Rock Creek Park, to the North Corner at Woodside, Maryland, another 10 miles.

Turning at a right angle again to the right, the line passes through the grounds of Hon. Blair Lee, through Takoma Park, the Reform School, Kenilworth and Burrville, to the low ground near the Station of the Chesapeake Beach Railroad, to the East Corner, another ten miles.

Again turning at right angles, the line extends along the high ground of the Bowen road, down the valley of the Oxon Run, the high plateau of the Wheeler road, to Blue Plains and finally on across the Potomac River to the point of beginning, Jones Point Light House.

At the end of every mile there was erected a stone 12 inches square and about two feet above ground; and a broad path, 40 feet wide or 20 feet on each side, was cut through the woods largely along the entire line. Our brief time does not permit me to describe the condition of these stones, but generally speaking they are not well preserved, suffering not only from the hands of Time, but also from careless marauders and vandals. Time, with an artist's pencil, paints the beautiful color of antiquity on these stones.

HISTORIC NOTES

In 1846, during the administration of President Polk, the 36 square miles in Virginia were retroceded to the State of Virginia, with scarcely a dissenting vote. The 14 stones on the Virginia side of the Potomac are no longer boundary marks of the District of Columbia, but now define only the division line between Alexandria and Fairfax Counties.

If I were to call this a sermon, I would take my text from the Book of Joshua, Chapter 4, verses 6 and 7:

"When your children ask their Fathers in time to come, 'What mean ye by these stones?' Ye shall say,

"These stones shall be a memorial unto the children of Israel forever!"
That's a good text!

Memorial stones are as old as the human race. They served various purposes, recording facts and dates and marking boundaries. All peoples in all lands have made use of them and will continue to do so. In ancient Babylonia, tablets or stones of burnt clay are being unearthed, containing records of 4000 and 5000 years ago and they are being deciphered. These milestones are 125 years old only; yet how eloquently they speak of the days gone by. I once stood upon Plymouth Rock, where the Pilgrim Fathers landed; that was 296 years ago; and two years ago I saw in Westminster Abbey the famous Coronation Stone upon which all English Kings have been crowned, said to date back to the fifth century before Christ. But here is one of the Babylonian tablets of stone that can still be read, a record in memory of a king called Singashied, who lived 22000 years before Christ, or about 4116 years ago. Now we can begin to understand what it means, to become a memorial forever.

Where are the hands that wielded the chisel and cut into this stone the words, "Jurisdiction of the United States?" Gone and forgotten, unwept, un-honored and unsung. Not so, however, the memory, precious and fragrant, of the names of Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and James Madison. Not so, the minds of those great men who fashioned in thought this greatest of nations, long before it had being.

COME AND VIEW WHAT THESE MEN SAW

These milestones all came from a quarry near Acquia Creek, Virginia and were set in place in 1791 and 1792. The work was officially completed January 1, 1793.

It might be interesting to know who were the men actually engaged in the survey. They were Major L'Enfant, Andrew Ellicott, Count de Graff, Isaac Roberdeau, William King, Nicholas King and Benjamin Bannerker, a free negro distinguished as a mathematician, assistant to Ellicott.

What did they see as this path 40 feet wide was carved out of the land? Almost a wilderness, in which primitive forests and purling brooks were interspersed with waving fields of corn, purple tasseled tobacco, apple orchards and red clay banks. Houses were few and far between; slaves toiled in the fields; vessels from every port in the world brought their wares to Alexandria and Georgetown, both of which were cities of importance even then.

Although an impression prevails that General Washington was present at the laying of the first stone, such is not the case; as it is certain that he was in Petersburg, Virginia on the 15th of April, 1791. His agreement with the land owners was signed in Georgetown on March 30th, 1791; and he says that he "was vexed by importunities of anxious residents or grasping speculators."

Ten years ago I visited each stone and secured photographs of them as they then appeared. A history of this pilgrimage was embodied in three separate reports, read before the Columbia Historical Society 1906, 1907 and 1913. In each of which an urgent appeal was made for some action to be taken, to preserve and protect these our earliest land marks.

The first response to these appeals came from a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, before whom I had the pleasure of speaking, in one of the halls of the Public Library a few years ago, when a suggestion was made by some of the Daughters present, that the preservation and protection of the boundary mile-stone was a legitimate work and might well be undertaken by the D.A.R. of the District of Columbia.

Some months later, one of the State Committees of the Daughters took the matter seriously in hand and entered fully into the task of protecting these monuments by inclosing them in an iron fence. The fruits of that labor are before you today in this somewhat ornamental inclosure, which it is hoped will prove a perfect protection for all time for these sentinels of our District.

THE PERSEVERING WORKERS

I trust that no words of apology are needed, if I digress long enough to refer to the wonderfully successful labors of this State Committee on the "Preservation of Historic Spots and Records," whose perseverance and wisely directed efforts have brought this work of preserving and protecting the milestones to such a successful issue. I know for a fact, that many of these enthusiastic women have worked early and late, in season and out of season, in behalf of this large project; have traveled hundreds of miles, made speeches, talked, lectured and explained the plan to others; have held numberless committee meetings, discovered stones in their wildest hiding places, inspected and accepted iron-work; invaded offices of all sorts of Government officials, searched records and collected money. All honor to the patriotic "Daughters" of the District of Columbia!

HOW IT WAS DONE

Arrangements were made with a responsible iron-worker for a suitable iron fence about 3 feet by 3 feet in size and 5 feet high, with the corner posts set in cement stone, at a price of 18 dollars each; and as soon as the civic authorities had given a tacit consent and the committee on Beautiful Washington interposing no objection, the various chapters of the D. A. R. were asked to become responsible for payment for one \$18.00 fence each, with the expectation that this particular chapter should in a sense adopt this particular stone and in future care for the same.

This met with an immediate response and today the eye rests upon a substantial iron fence around each and every one, save one, of the 26 Maryland stones, a record of which they may well be proud. In the State of Virginia, similar action has been taken and several fences have already been put in place about the stone.

Assuming that the D. A. R. stands for loyalty, Patriotism and service, who can say, in these perilous times when nearly all the civilized nations of the world are at war, who can say when and where, there may not be a call for display of heroism and sacrifice on the part of American women as well as men, in defense of those great principles of human freedom, equality and progress, to which this great nation, with its varied interests but united people, is dedicated?

So today may the united bands of the D. A. R. plighting fealty about this stone, move grandly forward to renewed activity of patriotic endeavor, in virtuous and constant labor, being assured that a large measure of success will ultimately crown their efforts. These stones may be said to voice the appeal of humanity, from the rule of kings to the rule of the people.

If this be our motto "In God is our trust," so shall these mile-stones become "memorials unto the inhabitants of the land," in the name and for the sake of themselves, their homes and their country, forever.

ORIGINAL LOCATION OF THE MILESTONES

The order in which the D. A. R. chapters sponsored the milestones in the beginning - up to eighteen. Taken from notes Mrs. Barber made at the time.

"The money as received from the chapters -- or individuals. Each contribution was - eighteen dollars.

1. Mrs. Barber herself gave the first five dollars, to a general fund for the preservation of all of the stones, May 15, 1915 In October 1915 her chapter - Columbia - made up the eighteen dollars by a gift of thirteen, as it had been decided to have each stone sponsored and cared for separately by separate units.

2. Sarah Franklin Chapter (Mrs. Volland)	December 15, 1915
3. Mary Bartlett "	February 1916
4. Independence Bell "	February 22, 1916.
5. Elizabeth Jackson "	February 28, 1916.
6. Martha Washington "	February 29, 1916.
7. Our Flag "	February 29, 1916.
8. Mary Desha "	February 29, 1916.
9. Livingston Manor "	March 3, 1916.
10. Fairfax County, Va."	March 6, 1916.
11. John Hall "	March 6, 1916.
12. Patriot's Memorial"	March 8, 1916.
13. Marcia Burns "	March 15, 1916.
14. Margaret Whetten "	March 16, 1916.
15. Lucy Holcomb "	March 17, 1916.
16. Monticello "	March 18, 1916.
17. Louisa Adams "	April - - - - -
18. Col. John Donelson"	- - - - -

BOUNDARY MILE STONES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

South or Initial Corner, Dedicated by the D. C. D. A. R.,
Transferred to Mt. Vernon, Va., Chapter, April 30, 1926.

Southwest	No. 1	Mt. Vernon Chapter, Va.	Dedicated	
"	No. 2	Mt. Vernon Chapter, Va.	"	
"	No. 3	American Liberty Chapter	"	June 23, 1917.
"	No. 4	Continental	"	
"	No. 5	Keystone	"	Nov. 6, 1921.
"	No. 6	Fairfax Co., Va.	"	June 15, 1916.
"	No. 7	" " " "	"	
"	No. 8	Unmarked	"	
"	No. 9	Falls Church, Va.	"	May 19, 1916.
West Corner Virginia D. A. R.				
Northwest	No. 1	Richard Arnold	"	Nov. 1, 1916.
"	No. 2	Old Dominion, Va.	"	
"	No. 3	Sarah St. Clair	"	June 1918.
		(now named Descendants of '76)		
"	No. 4	Columbia	"	July 12, 1915.
"	No. 5	John Hall	"	Oct. 1, 1916.
"	No. 6	Independence Bell	"	June, 1917(2ndSat.)
"	No. 7	Patriot's Memorial	"	Oct. 14, 1915.
"	No. 8	Col. John Donelson	"	Nov. 4, 1916.
"	No. 9	Margaret Whetten	"	
North Corner, State of Maryland, D. A. R.				
			"	April 14, 1916.
Northeast	No. 1	Mary Washington Chapter	"	
"	No. 2	Major L'Enfant	"	
"	No. 3	Our Flag	"	Oct. 19, 1916.
"	No. 4	Elizabeth Jackson	"	Nov. 18, 1916.
"	No. 5	Constitution	"	Oct. 20, 1917.
"	No. 6	Livingston Manor	"	June 2, 1916.
"	No. 7	National Training School for Boys	"	
"	No. 8	Little John Boyden Chapter	"	June 30, 1926.
"	No. 9	Capt. Molly Pitcher	"	May 6, 1918.
East Corner, District of Columbia, D. A. R.				
			"	April 15, 1916.
Southeast	No. 1	Sarah Franklin Chapter	"	
"	No. 2	Marcia Burns	"	May 17, 1916.
"	No. 3	Ruth Brewster	"	
"	No. 4	John Lindsay	"	May 1916.
		(Now under the protection of American Eagle Chapter)		
"	No. 5	Louisa Adams Chapter	"	
"	No. 6	Martha Washington	"	June 26, 1926.
"	No. 7	Lucy Holcomb	"	Oct. 28, 1916.
"	No. 8	Monticello	"	Oct. 4, 1916.
"	No. 9	Potomac	"	

BOUNDARY MONUMENTS

South Cornerstone - The first one set (April 15, 1791), at Jones Point Lighthouse on Potomac River, below Alexandria, Va. Protected by D.C. D.A.R., care of State Historic Committee. Transferred to Mt. Vernon, Va., Chapter, D.A.R. April 30, 1926.

Miles 1 S.W. Line, Near 1200 Wilkes St., Alexandria, Va., D. A. R. of Alexandria Virginia.

Miles 2 S.W. Line, Near junction Leesburg Pike and D. C. road, Alexandria, Va. Mt. Vernon Chapter, Va., D. A. R.

Miles 3 S.W. Line, South of Leesburg Pike, Va., (Cunningham farm), American Liberty Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 4 S.W. Line, North of Leesburg Pike, Va., (Courtland Smith farm), Continental Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 5 S.W. Line, Several rods from Leesburg Pike, Va., (James Payne farm), on bank of Lucky Run. Keystone Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

Miles 6 S.W. Line, On valley rim across from Columbia road, west of Barcroft, Va. Fairfax County Chapter, Va. D.A.R.

Miles 7 S.W. Line, In cultivated field west of Glencarlyn, Va., on road to Leesburg Pike. Fairfax County Chapter, Va. D.A.R.

Miles 8 S.W. Line, South of Georgetown road at Upton Hill, Va. Greer farm.

Miles 9 S.W. Line, Near brook in Park of East Falls Church, Va. Falls Church Chapter, Va. D.A.R.

West Cornerstone On De Putron farm, between East Falls Church, Va., and West Falls Church, Va. Virginia State D. A. R.

Miles 1 N.W. Line, One and one-half miles northwest of West Falls Church, Va., near Miner Hill. Richard Arnold Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 2 N.W. Line, Near Franklin Park, Va., on Great Falls Branch of Washington and Old Dominion Railway. Old Dominion Chapter, Va. D.A.R., of Richmond, Va.

Miles 3 N.W. Line, Near Walker Chapel, Va., one mile west of Chain Bridge. Sarah St. Clair (now Descendants of '76) Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 4 N.W. Line, First stone set in Maryland, on east bank of canal (near Little Falls) on Cabin John trolley line. Columbia Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 5 N.W. Line, Near east bank of Delecarlia Reservoir for city water supply on "Government farm". John Hall Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 6 N.W. Line, University Place near Fessenden Street, D. C. Independence Bell Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 7 N.W. Line, On Western Ave., southwest of Chevy Chase Circle. Patriot's Memorial Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 8 N.W. Line, At Pinehurst, three-fourth mile northeast of Chevy Chase Circle. Col. John Donelson Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 9 N.W. Line, In deep woods, Rock Creek Park, south bank of Rock Creek. Margaret Whetten Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

North Cornerstone On road from Silver Spring, Md. to Bethesda, Md., Sixteenth Street extended leads to it. State of Maryland D. A. R., care of Janet Montgomery Chapter, Md.

Miles 1 N.E. Line, Near Georgia Ave., just south of Silver Spring, Md., on property of Senator Blair Lee. Mary Washington Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 2 N.E. Line, Near corner Maple and Carroll Sts., Takoma Park, D. C. Major L'Enfant Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 3 N.E. Line, Near Masonic and Eastern Star Home, south of Sligo Mill Road, N.E. Our Flag Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 4 N.E. Line, Near Sargent Sargent road north of Brookland, D. C. Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 5 N.E. Line, On truck farm near Queen's Chapel road, west of Mt. Rainier, Maryland. Constitution Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

Miles 6 N.E. Line, Near Brentwood road and Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Woodridge, D. C. Livingston Manor Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

Miles 7 N.E. Line, On grounds of National Training School for Boys, one-half mile east of Bladensburg Road, Milestone in care of school.

Miles 8 N.E. Line, At Kenilworth, a few rods beyond end of car line on Kenilworth Ave., N.E. Little John Boyden Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 9 N.E. Line, At Burrville near corner of Sheriff road and Eastern Ave., N.E. Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

East Cornerstone Just south of Chesapeake Junction, at end of car line. D.C. D.A.R., in care of State Historic Committee.

Miles 1 S.E. Line, at Capitol Heights, one-quarter mile south of Central Ave., S.E. Sarah Franklin Chapter, D. C. D.A.R.

Miles 2 S.E. Line, A few rods south of Bowen road, east of Fort Dupont Park, S.E. Marcia Burns Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

Miles 3 S.E. Line, A few rods north of Suitland road, S.E., just west of Oxen Run, on Thos. Young estate. Ruth Brewster Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

Miles 4 S.E. Line, On Walker road, S.E., near Oxen Run. John Lindsay Chapter, D.C. D.A.R. Now under the protection of American Eagle Chapter.

Miles 5 S.E. Line, In a garden east of Rifle Range (Nat. Guard, D.C.) Take Good Hope Road, Anacostia, to Good Hope, thence taking Hamilton road for one-half mile, thence a country road south for three-quarters mile across Oxon Run. Louisa Adams Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

Miles 6 S.E. Line, South-east of Congress Heights, just south of Wheeler road on high land. Martha Washington Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

Miles 7 S.E. Line, On Livingston road, near concrete bridge, Congress Heights.
Lucy Holcombe Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

Miles 8 S.E. Line, Just below Blue Plains, near Home for Aged and Infirm.
Monticello Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

Miles 9 S.E. Line, On bank of Potomac River, at Fox Ferry, across from
Alexandria, Va. Potomac Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

RECOMMENDATION MADE BY THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE
TO THE STATE ADVISORY

April 6, 1933

Thursday, April 6, 1933 a special meeting of the Historical Committee was called to consider an offer from Colonel U. S. Grant, 3rd, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks, to place the Mile-stones of the District in the care of the Department of Buildings and Grounds. The following resolution was adopted;

1. That the office of Public Buildings and Parks be given authority to inspect, protect and preserve the Mile-stones of the District of Columbia and that the Chapters in no way relinquish their right of stewardship to these stones.

2. That Colonel U. S. Grant, 3rd, be thanked for his patriotic interest and cooperation in the work of preserving these original Boundary Stones.

Signed by,

Jessie Scott Arnold, Secretary
Mrs. A. Y. Casanova, State Historian

On June 2, 1933 at the State Executive Board meeting, Colonel Grant spoke on the Mile-stones and showed lantern slides of Washington today and the old Washington.

Mrs. Casanova, State Historian and Chairman of the Historical Committee, read the resolution regarding the Mile-stones in the District. A motion was made to accept this resolution. The motion was adopted.

RECORD OF THE PRESENT CONDITION AND LOCATION

OF THE MILE-STONES

by

MR. KENNETH LAWRENCE

REPORT ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE
BOUNDARY STONES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

About a year ago, on one of my sightseeing trips around the city of Washington, I ran across a neat iron fence surrounding an old sandstone monument. A metal plate on this fence informed me that this was one of the original boundary stones of the District of Columbia, and that this stone was protected by a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. American History was always one of my favorite subjects while I was in school, and I resolved that some day I would investigate the story behind this stone. Quite some time passed, however, before this intention of mine was carried. The matter had almost slipped my mind when, this last spring, I encountered another of these historic old markers in Alexandria. It was then that I decided to investigate further.

It appeared that little information on the subject was available in the general run of textbooks. Even my own set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica seemed of little help. But then I called upon the services of the Britannica Library Research Service and was richly rewarded. They referred me to several articles on file at the Library of Congress and at my first opportunity, I made the trip into town and read them. All of the articles that I read were in the Records of the Columbia Historical Society, one by Marcus Baker and three by Frederick E. Woodward. Mr. Baker's article was rather brief and described a trip he made over the District boundary lines from 1894 to 1897. Mr. Woodward's articles were very complete, however, and included pictures of the boundary stones as they appeared in 1906, 1907 and 1913.

I could hardly hope to improve on either of the above authors' most interesting articles, and will not attempt to do so. Therefore, for the history behind the placement of these boundary stones, I will refer you to the above mentioned articles. However, the last of these articles was written over 35 years ago, and the pictures of the stones taken at the same time. Perhaps I might be able to give you a fair idea of how these same stones look today, with both a word description and also a set of photographs taken this past summer. But that is getting ahead of my story just a little bit.

After I had read Mr. Woodward's excellent articles, I decided to make the trip over the forty mile perimeter of the old District boundary line at my earliest convenience. Since I have no automobile, and since many of the locations of the stones were described rather vaguely, it took the better part of my summer week-ends to find the entire forty markers. But find them I did, and what an interesting project it was! I made no attempt to find the stones in the order in which they were placed. To start off with, I picked the stones which were in the most accessible areas and which I thought would be easiest to find. But this was not always the case.

To illustrate this last statement, I'll mention that the twentieth stone that I found was within a hundred yards of the house in which I have lived for nearly a year. I had passed within two yards of the stone on numerous occasions, but it was so completely covered with vines and underbrush that I had never seen even the iron fence which surrounded the stone. Unfortunately, this was not the exception, as many of the fences were in a similar condition. In fact, in eight cases, there was either no fence at all, or the existing fence was so damaged as to offer but little protection to the stones. In one case, the fence was in good condition, but nearly buried under a slide of dirt. In another, the stone was not even on dry land but covered completely by the waters of the Potomac River! Many of the fences were badly in need of paint, and I decided to take action on this matter. I wrote a letter to the Daughters

of the American Revolution headquarters at 1720 D Street and this letter was forwarded to the State Regent, Mrs. David Wells. Mrs. Wells in turn referred the letter to the State Historian, Mrs. George D. Nolan, who contacted me almost immediately. She asked me if I would be willing to make a report of my findings and this I offered to do. At the same time, I volunteered to furnish a set of the photographs I had taken on my trip.

These photographs are included with this report. Unfortunately, my photographic work is far from professional, and the prints vary considerably in their contrast. But I offer the excuse that these photographs were taken under greatly varied conditions of exposure, and weeks apart. Perhaps they will suffice until better ones can be taken by someone more qualified. I endeavored to photograph each stone at close range, a few feet away, and also at a distance of about five paces back. This will help show you not only the condition of the stone itself, but also the fence and the immediate vicinity surrounding the fence.

I might add at this time that all but a relatively few of the stones may be visited with great ease by means of an automobile. By far the largest number of these stones are located within sight of the boundary avenues of the District, namely, Western Avenue, Eastern Avenue, Southern Avenue, and King Street in Alexandria. Unfortunately, King Street does not run as true as the other three, and considerably more effort is required to find the stones and fences on this side. Likewise, a few of the other stones on the Maryland side of the river are equally hard to find where the above named avenues are not cut all the way through. But I believe that only a few of the stones might require a guide to aid in the search for them.

It appears to me that with the Sesquicentennial of the District only a few short months away, it would be very desirable to give a little attention to these historic markers. A majority of the fences could be put into first class shape with nothing more than a coat of paint, and a little trimming of the weeds and vines which have sprung up near them. I might warn you that there is a considerable amount of poison ivy growing on the fences, a weed to which I was fortunately immune. Some of the fences have fair sized trees within them, and I fear that these may threaten the stones if they become much large.

There might be some expense to rebuilding the missing fences, but surely some agency should care enough for their preservation to advance the money needed. Even the Virginia stones which no longer mark the boundaries of the present District of Columbia serve a real purpose in that they now mark the line between Arlington and Fairfax Counties. A number of the existing fences also lack the small metal plates which identify the markers as original Federal boundary stones.

But aside from these suggestions, that is about all that I have to report on the matter. On the pages to follow, you will find a report of each individual stone, and I sincerely hope that this information will be of use to you.

South Corner. - Located on Jones Point in Alexandria, Virginia. The front of the stone can be seen only by approaching the location by boat on the river. It stands underneath the front steps of the old, abandoned lighthouse which now stands on a military reservation. It can also be viewed from the top, inside the fence, through a small hole directly over the center of the stone. The stone is well protected but in very poor condition. I could make out no lettering at all on either of the visible sides. There is nothing on the fence at any place to indicate that this is the cornerstone of the old Federal District.

Southwest 1. - This stone is located at the corner of Wilkes and Payne Streets in Alexandria, Virginia. It stood originally about 100 yards south of the house at 1200 Wilkes Street but was dug up from that location over forty years ago. The stone is in good condition but has a crack running vertically. The fence is severely damaged and offers no protection. The plate on the fence reads, "Protected by Mr. Vernon Chapter, D. A. R."

Southwest 2. - This stone is located a few yards north of King Street on Russell Road, practically in the shadow of the Masonic Memorial. I am inclined to think this stone is a "fake", however, for these reasons: It is not a foot square as are all the other stones; the top part of the stone is rough, where it should be smooth; there is no trace of lettering anywhere on the stone; and the stone is nearly half a mile from its proper location. Neither Mr. Woodward nor Mr. Baker found any trace of this stone on their trips and I wonder where this one came from. The plate on the fence names the Mt. Vernon Chapter, D. A. R., as its protector. Perhaps they can shed a little light upon this doubtful subject.

Southwest 3. - East of Chinquapin Village on the south side of King Street, directly opposite 3019 King Street. This stone was so covered with vines, weeds, and trees that I searched for it for parts of three different days before finding it. The stone is in rather poor condition, being quite badly battered and the inscriptions quite hard to read. The fence is badly in need of paint, and the trees growing up around the stone should be cut down before they damage the stone further. Protected by American Liberty Chapter, D.A.R.

Southwest 4 - This stone is located on the shoulder of the Alexandria-Leesburg turnpike on the north side of the road, a short distance north of Wakefield Street. It is in extremely poor condition, being broken off even with the ground. It should be replaced with a duplicate of the original. The fence is completely overgrown with vines which should be cut away to expose the stone. The plate names the Continental Chapter, D. A. R., as its protector.

Southwest 5. - This stone is nearly a twin to number four, being also broken off nearly even with the ground. This stone is located about 100 yards northeast of the Leesburg Pike at a point where a small creek crosses the road, between 25th Street and Walter Reed Drive. The fence has been torn down and rearranged in the form of a triangle. It needs painting, and also a plate to identify the stone which it surrounds. Actually, fence and stone should be replaced, in my opinion.

Southwest 6. - This stone is located on the rim of a large gravel pit about 200 yards southeast of the Columbia Pike. The stone is in very poor condition and appears to have suffered very recent damage. A huge crack running vertically up the stone threatens to split the stone in two at any time. There is no fence about the stone whatsoever, although the corner poles of a former fence lie nearby on the ground.

Southwest 7. - This stone lies a little over a hundred yards north of 5th Road South, just before the road turns southwestward, a short distance east of the village of Glencarlyn. The stone is in very poor condition, pitted deeply and with huge sections of the top missing altogether. The tree within the fence should be cut down and the weeds cleared away. The fence has no trace of paint, nor any plate to identify the boundary stone.

Southwest 8. - I am afraid this stone has been seen for the last time. Early in the summer, it stood about 225 yards southwest of McKinley Street and Wilson Boulevard. It was far out of place as it should have been south east, instead. The stone was buried to its top in a little ditch that ran north and south. My negatives of this stone were overexposed and when I returned later in the summer to rephotograph the stone, I found a huge hole in its place. Considerable construction work is now going on in this vicinity and since the stone had no fence, it apparently has been hauled away with the dirt from the excavations.

Southwest 9. - This stone is located alongside Van Buren Street, a short distance north of Four Mile Run, in Falls Church, Virginia. It is in good condition, although it is slanting quite badly, and the inscriptions are easily read. The fence was almost completely overgrown with vines and bushes. The plate on the fence was put there by the Falls Church, Virginia Chapter.

West Corner. - This stone stands just off Meridian Avenue a short distance south of 29th Street, in Falls Church, Virginia. The stone is in rather poor condition as the edges and top are badly broken and pitted. A huge oak tree has sprung up from the base of the stone and it is a wonder that its roots have not broken the stone. The fence is in good condition, but has no plate of any kind to identify the stone which it surrounds.

Northwest 1. - This stone stands between Powhatan and Rockingham Streets at the Arlington County line. The top is badly broken and the edges are chipped considerably, but the inscription is easily read, except for the date. The fence is in good condition and is protected by the Richard Arnold Chapter, D.A.R.

Northwest 2. - This stone stands just inside the fence at the top of a deep cutting on the south side of Old Dominion Drive. The stone is in very poor condition, its edges and top being considerably shattered. The base of the stone is exposed by what appears to be fairly recent digging. The fence is missing entirely, but a cornerpost of the former fence is lying nearby. This stone should be protected from further damage as soon as possible.

Northwest 3. - This stone is located deep in the woods about 300 yards northwest of Chesterbrook Road at the County line, and took me the better part of three days to locate. I finally found it by means of a compass, starting at Chesterbrook Road and working northeast, after directions from two different persons failed to put me at the stone. It is located on an old abandoned road about fifty yards north of a small creek, and is in only fair condition. The stone is badly chipped, especially the top corners, and the letters are marred considerably. The stone is broken off below ground and is now setting in cement to hold it erect. The fence is in good condition, except for several bars which are rusted through, and appears to have been painted rather recently. There is no identification plate on this fence.

Northwest 4. - This stone is located a short distance north of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, quite near a single track railroad. The stone leans slightly but is in good condition except for being a bit chipped on its corners. The base is covered with vines and not all of the inscription can be read. The fence is in good condition, and bears a plate put there by the Columbia Chapter D. A. R.

Northwest 5. - This stone is located in rather dense woods on the Dalecarlia Reservoir grounds, a short distance north of the reservoir. It stands erect and is in good condition except for the vertical edges which are lightly

chipped. The fence is in good condition and appears to have been recently painted. The plate on the fence was donated by the John Hall Chapter, D. A. R.

Northwest 6. - This stone stands at the side of Western Avenue at the point where it is joined by Fessenden Street. It is in poor condition, the top being badly battered and the inscriptions almost illegible. The faces of the stone are pitted to quite some extent, and the stone is leaning slightly. The fence is in good condition but the paint is peeling off. This stone is protected by the Independence Bell Chapter, D. A. R.

Northwest 7. - This stone is located in a yard at 5600 Western Avenue, at a point where it is joined by 41st Street. The stone is buried even with the surface of the ground with only the tip visible. The people living on this property have torn the fence down, considering it unsightly, perhaps. They should be made to realize its importance, and perhaps even legal means taken to have it raised and protected, if possible. Mr. Baker and Mr. Woodward reported this stone in good condition at the times they visited it.

Northwest 8. - This stone stands less than a block southwest from Pinehurst Circle on a vacant lot. It is erect and in fair condition, the top corners being rounded a bit, but the inscriptions are easily read. The fence is in good condition and the paint peeling only slightly. The plate on this fence was placed there by the Col. John Donelson Chapter, D. A. R.

Northwest 9. - This stone stands just inside Rock Creek Park, about a hundred yards northeast of the intersection of Oregon and Western Avenues. The stone is in fair condition with the corners rounded and chipped, especially on top. The inscription on the District face of the stone is very clear cut. The fence is in good condition with the paint peeling only very slightly. This stone is protected by the Margaret Whetten Chapter, D. A. R.

North Corner. - This stone is located very close to the south side of the East-West highway, near Silver Spring. It is leaning slightly and is in fair condition, but has badly battered edges. The circular fence which surrounds the stone is overgrown with vines, is rusting, and in need of paint. The plate on this fence was supplied by the Maryland Chapter, D. A. R.

Northeast 1. - This stone is located at the edge of the sidewalk on Eastern Avenue at the point where it is joined by 12th Street. The stone is in good condition except for its vertical edges which are chipped. The inscriptions are very clear-cut and easily read. The fence is in excellent condition, and has been recently painted. It bears a plate from the Mary Washington Chapter, D.A.R.

Northeast 2. - This stone also stands alongside the sidewalk and is on Maple Avenue, a half block north of Carroll Avenue. It is in fair condition, but the face is pitted and the corners chipped lightly. The fence is in good condition but needs paint, and bears a nameplate from the Major L'Enfant Chapter D. A. R.

Northeast 3. - This stone is located just off Eastern Avenue at its intersection with New Hampshire Avenue. The stone is in fair condition but several edges are badly battered and scarred. The fence is very rusty and needs paint badly. It bears a plate furnished by the Our Flag Chapter, D. A. R.

Northeast 4. - This stone stands about forty or fifty yards northwest of where the District line crosses Sargent Road. It is in excellent condition, but it is buried a little too deep for all of the inscription to be read. The fence which surrounds the stone is in fine condition and needs paint only

slightly. This stone is protected by the Elizabeth Jackson Chapter of the D. A. R.

Northeast 5. - This stone is located in the front yard of a house at 4609 Eastern Avenue, near 22nd Street. The major part of the stone is in good condition but some of the top corners are scarred heavily. The fence has been well taken care of except that it is in need of paint. The plate on this fence names the Constitution Chapter, D. A. R., as its protector.

Northeast 6. - This stone is located at the side of Eastern Avenue at the point where it is joined by 34th Street. This stone is in very good condition considering that it has stood for over a century and a half near one of the oldest roads leading into the city of Washington. It is erect with the base of the stone set in cement to hold it in place. The inscriptions are sharp and clear and the fence is in good condition. A nameplate on this fence was furnished by the Livingston Manor Chapter of the D. A. R.

Northeast 7. - This stone is located alongside the line fence, deep in Fort Lincoln Cemetery, over half a mile from Bladensburg Road. It is also in excellent condition except for a bad seam running a foot down from the top. A metal band has been placed around the stone to keep it from splitting. The stone has sunk so that only about a foot of the stone is now out of the ground, and this hides part of the inscriptions. The fence surrounding the stone is in good condition, but bears no nameplate to identify the boundary stone.

Northeast 8. - This stone stands about 150 yards northwest from the intersection of Eastern and Kenilworth Avenues. It has no trace of protection from vandals and is severely damaged, especially on the top of the stone. The rest of the stone is in good condition, with the inscriptions very sharp and well defined. To save what little is left of the stone, a new fence should be build around it as soon as possible.

Northeast 9. - This stone is located at the side of Eastern Avenue, about 150 yards southeast of Sheriff Road. Unfortunately, the stone is now invisible, being buried under a huge slide of dirt and mud. Recent construction work on Eastern Avenue has caused much mud and silt to wash down hill and nearly cover even the fence. The area near the stone should be filled in more completely, and then the stone and the fence raised at least a yard. The fence is also overgrown with weeds but I was able to find the nameplate put there by the Molly Pitcher Chapter, D. A. R.

East Corner. - This stone is located a short distance east of the intersection of Eastern and Southern Avenues in a small swamp. The stone is in good condition with deep lettering that is easily read. This stone still shows the saw marks from when the stone was cut a century and a half ago. The circular fence around the stone is in good condition, but urgently needs a coat of paint. The chapter marker on this fence was placed here by the District of Columbia, Chapter, D. A. R.

Southeast 1. - This stone stands between D Street and Drake Place at the District line. The stone is in fair condition, leaning slightly, and somewhat chipped and shattered on the edges. The fence is in good condition with the paint peeling only slightly. This stone is protected by the Sarah Franklin Chapter, D. A. R.

Southeast 2. - This stone stands in the front yard of a house at 4345 Southern Avenue, about 70 yards southwest of Ridge Road. The stone is in very good condition and has been well cared for. The fence surrounding the stone has been very recently painted with bright aluminum paint and is very attractive. The plate on this fence is sponsored by the Marcia Burns Chapter of the D. A. R.

Southeast 3. - This stone is located on Southern Avenue at Suitland Terrace. The stone is larger than the other intermediate stones, and is in poor condition. The face of the stone is quite rough and the letters are not easily made out. The fence is in good condition but completely covered with vines. The plate on this fence is from the Ruth Brewster Chapter, D. A. R.

Southeast 4. - This stone is located at Southern Avenue and Naylor Road, on the south side of the road. It is in very poor condition, and has no trace of lettering present upon any of its faces. The top is well rounded and does not even resemble the other stones. The fence is damaged slightly, overgrown with vines, and needs paint. This stone was formerly protected by the John Lindsey Chapter of the D. A. R. but now has a new plate naming the American Eagle Chapter.

Southeast 5. - This stone is located about 200 yards south of where Oxon Run crosses Southern Avenue. It is in fair condition but has a large piece chipped from one of the upper corners. The fence is in good condition but needs paint. This stone is protected by the Louisa Adams Chapter, D. A. R.

Southeast 6. - This stone is in almost perfect condition, and is the best specimen of the entire forty. It is a shame that this stone may eventually look like its neighbors as exposure to the elements dulls its trim lines. It would be wonderful if this particular stone could be replaced with a duplicate, and the original sent for safekeeping to some museum such as the Smithsonian. The fence is in good condition but needs paint. This stone is protected by the Martha Washington Chapter of the D. A. R.

Southeast 7. - This stone is located on Southern Avenue at the point where it is crossed by South Capitol Street, on the east bank of a small stream emptying into Oxon Run. The stone is in good condition except of the Maryland side, and for the top corners which are rounded. The fence is slightly caved in on one side, and bears a plate by the Lucy Holcomb Chapter of the D.A.R.

Southeast 8. - This stone is located on the edge of a swampy thicket near the mouth of Oxon Run, and about a quarter-mile south of the Blue Plains Home. It is in good condition, but sunken into the ground so that only a foot remains above the surface. The fence is in good condition but the paint is peeling. The name plate on this fence is from the Monticello Chapter, D. A. R.

Southeast 9. - This stone is located in the waters of the Potomac River at Fox Ferry Point. It is lying on its side about six feet from shore and is completely covered by the river at high tide. It is very hard to reach this stone by any other means than a boat, as the land approach is through quite swampy ground. The stone is in fair condition considering its location, but the waters of the river are starting to dull the lines of the lettering. It would take considerable effort to move the stone back on dry land as it must weigh at least 800 pounds. My feeble efforts failed to move the stone the slightest fraction of an inch. This stone should be removed from the river at the earliest possible moment, and then moved back far enough so that the river will not soon undermine it again. This might have to be some distance as the river bank is quite level here.

But this completes the list of the forty boundary stones. I had a most enjoyable trip looking each one of them up, and wish to thank the D. A. R. for the wonderful work of erecting fences about the greater share of the stones. Had these fences not been placed around the stones, I fear few of them would be recognizable today. Perhaps with a little more care in the years to come, these stones will last another 150 years. Let us hope so anyway.

Kenneth D. Lawrence
137 Chinquapin Village
Alexandria, Virginia

ODE TO THE MILESTONE NO. 5 N.W.
Dedicated by John Ball Chapter
October 1, 1916

Composed by Miss Ethelwyn Bassett Hall, January 28, 1916

Oh, record of stone
Oh, granite shaft!
We pay thro' you a tribute to the past
Of deeds well done, of honor won,
The history of things which last.
Our Fathers knew that ink will fade,
That paper fragile is;
But upon stone the winds and rain may beat
And armies pass with trampling feet
While you remain the same.
Your record stands, clear cut and true as steel,
And every eye that rests on you
Will greater love of country feel.
A hundred years and more you've stood
As guards to our dear land;
And now to-day we reverence pay
And with bowed heads before you stand.
Roll on, Oh years! Your progress bring, - - -
Buildings, and roads, and streets.
Move no, Oh stone, from your golden path,
But the District safely keep.

Original Federal Boundary Stone No. Five N.W.
District of Columbia
Placed 1791-1792
Protected by John Hall Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
October 1, 1916.