



As a group, the boundary markers of the original District of Columbia are the enduring physical evidence of the establishment of the permanent seat of government in the United States in one of the first comprehensively planned cities of modern times. They are also directly associated with two figures of national importance, Andrew Ellicott, the principal surveyor of the entire capital city, and Benjamin Banneker, a gifted free black astronomer and mathematician who collaborated with Ellicott in the survey of the capital's boundaries. The markers are also the first monuments erected by the United States.

[Nomination Form](#)



Boundary Markers of the Original District of Columbia; Northwest No. 3; Southwest No. 6; Southwest No. 7; Southwest No. 8; West Cornerstone

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places February 1, 1991

