

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

1083

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Van View  
Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 7714 13th Street NW  
City or town: Washington, D.C. State: DC County: \_\_\_\_\_  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets  
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic  
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria.  
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following  
level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| <u>DAVID MALONEY / DC SHPO</u>                             | <u>7 NOV 2014</u> |
| <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>             | <b>Date</b>       |
| <u>DC HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE</u>                     |                   |
| <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b> |                   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. |  |
| _____   | _____  |
| <b>Signature of commenting official:</b>  | <b>Date</b>  |
| _____   | _____  |
| <b>Title :</b>  | <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b> |

Van View  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

*Jan Edson K. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

12-29-14  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public - Local
- Public - State
- Public - Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object



Van View  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood and metal (roof)

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

The stately Second Empire-style country house constructed 1868-1871 and known as Van View is located at 7714 13<sup>th</sup> Street in the Shepherd Park neighborhood in northwest Washington, D.C. The house occupies an almost half-acre corner lot at 13<sup>th</sup> and Jonquil Streets, faces 13<sup>th</sup> Street, and is generally surrounded by smaller, mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century Colonial and Tudor Revival-style detached dwellings that define the neighborhood today. Van View's date of construction, its position (slightly askew to 13<sup>th</sup> Street) on the landscape, and its architecture clearly identify it as a country house that pre-dates the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century suburbanization of the Shepherd Park neighborhood. Though still gracious, the .43-acre lot is a fraction of its historic 18 ¼-acre tract of land, which was itself part of a larger farm owned by John and Mary Van Riswick during the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The house is a large, three-story, three-bay-wide, frame structure with a rectangular footprint forming the main block and a two-story rectangular wing extending off of the rear. The house is set upon a low foundation and is covered with a steep Mansard roof, sheathed with standing seam metal, and lit by dormers in all four slopes of the roof. A pair of inside end chimneys projects above the cornice line on the south side elevation, while a third chimney rises from off-center towards the north end of the roof. The walls are clad with metal siding, with the historic wood weatherboard beneath. A heavy bracketed cornice visually supports a projecting cornice

Van View  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

and the Mansard roof above. The windows are all replacements, but the openings and trim are original.

The lot is grassy with mature shade trees occupying the north side yard. A one-story non-contributing garage is located at the rear of the house.

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## Narrative Description

### Exterior Description:

The front (east) elevation of the house faces east to 13<sup>th</sup> Street and features a central entry door with windows to either side. The central entry, protected from the weather by a non-historic half-round portico, features an Italianate/Second Empire-style wood paneled door with paired leaves and a single-light transom above. Both leaves of the door have raised roundels in the middle section, above wood paneling in the lower half, and below long and narrow glazed panels above. The half-round portico dates from sometime after 1960. Historic maps indicate that a full-width, one-story porch historically extended across the façade. The windows to either side of the door are long and narrow and extend from the interior floor level to door height. The openings are capped by their original projecting cornice heads and are fitted with replacement wood shutters and 9/6 double-hung replacement sash with 6-light transoms above.

The second story of the east façade has three shorter windows, also capped by a projecting cornice and featuring 6/6 double-hung replacement sash. A broad and unadorned wood frieze board rises above the second-story windows. Four wood brackets, placed symmetrically above the solid walls between the windows and thus accentuating the division of the façade into its three bays, support the projecting cornice above. The box cornice has modillions running between the brackets.

The third story, or full-story attic level, is located within the mansard roof. The mansard is slightly curved on all four slopes. This front façade has three segmentally arched dormers, with 6/6 double-hung replacement sash, set above the window bays of the lower stories. The south elevation of the house extends along Jonquil Street, though is slightly raised above street level. This elevation is defined primarily by its pair of stucco-clad chimneys projecting well above the roofline to either side of a central dormer. The first story has a single-story polygonal projecting bay on-center. Single windows are located in each of the three sides of the bay with that in the center being slightly wider than those on the narrower side walls. The second story has two, side-by-side single window openings. All of the windows have double-hung replacement sash.

The north elevation of the house which faces a side yard with mature trees consists of two parts: a two-bay-deep main block, and a two-bay-deep rear ell that is flush with the main block. Single windows are located in the front bay of the main block, on both the first and second stories, while wider (altered) window openings are located in the rear bay. A single dormer is located on-center of the north slope of the mansard roof, while a single interior chimney projects above the roofline well behind the dormer. The rear bay is flush with the main block and has a single

Van View  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

door opening on the first story of the front bay and single windows above it and in the rear bay. A bracketed cornice extends the full length of the elevation, including the main block and rear ell.

The west elevation of the main block of the house has the two-story rear ell extending off of it, along with a lower, shed-roof, single-story addition. The mansard roof of the main block of the house rises above the roof of the rear ell, and exposes its three single dormers.

The two-story rear ell is of frame construction and is covered with a sloped roof.

The south elevation of the house has a polygonal projecting bay at the center of the façade on the first story, and two single windows above it. Two interior end chimneys rise above the cornice line on this elevation with a single dormer between them in the mansard roof.

#### Interior:

The interior of Van View has a central-passage plan, gracious room dimensions and ceiling heights. The front entry leads directly into the stair hall with a straight flight, closed stringer stair positioned against the north interior stair hall. The stair features a complex and heavy Victorian-era turned newel with an octagonal base, turned balusters, and carved wood stringer ornamentation. The ceilings are tall, the walls are solid plaster, and the floors are laid with narrow wood boards. The stair hall opens onto large parlors on the north and south sides of the house. The south side is one large open room consisting of a front parlor and rear dining room, and is the larger and more formal part of the house. All of the rooms have historic Victorian-era stone mantels.

#### Garage:

A one-story, non-contributing garage is located at the rear of the lot. It is a long, stucco-clad frame structure covered with a gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There are single windows and a door opening on the long wall facing east, and single windows in the south end elevation, including an attic-level square casement located in the gable end. Structural detailing, namely roof rafters indicate a 20<sup>th</sup>-century date of construction outside of the period of significance.

### **INTEGRITY**

Van View retains high integrity. The house remains on its original site in what was the former Washington County of the District of Columbia. When the land was platted for residential subdivision with streets and lots in the 1920s, the developers retained the house on a corner lot that was configured to be larger than the typical lots for the subdivision that was platted over the farmland. The house was not moved to conform with the geometries of the new lot and as a result sits somewhat askew on it. The historic setting—farmland—is no longer intact as the former rural area is now a suburban neighborhood consisting of an eclectic collection of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century revival-style detached dwelling forms. However, the lot with its mature trees and its historic house presents a vestige of this former setting and is an overt visual reminder of the past. The house retains its original design and workmanship. The large house retains its Second

Van View  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

Empire-style building form and details with no major additions. The windows have all been replaced, but the original openings and trim survive. The interior has a high degree of craftsmanship, including all of its historic mantels and stair. In addition, it retains its original room dimensions, ceiling heights, and circulation patterns. The house retains a high degree of feeling and association as its size and stature within its setting clearly distinguish it from its 20<sup>th</sup>-century neighbors and thus present the passerby with a palpable sense of the past.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Van View  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1868-1871

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1868; 1871

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Van View  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Van View is a Second Empire-style country house built 1868-1871 on an 18-1/4-acre tract of land near the northern corner of the District of Columbia and named for its original owners and builders, John and Mary Van Riswick. The Van Riswicks, wealthy Washingtonians with connections to the County of Washington, lived in the city, but operated the property as a working farm and used the house as a country retreat.

Although agrarian Washington County was relatively sparsely populated, small and medium sized farms and their farmhouses were ubiquitous there during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, occupied by both the small landholder who farmed the land and by wealthy Washingtonians who built second homes in the rural countryside. While many of the country estates built closer to the city limits were preserved as the city expanded, fewer of those that were located further beyond the city survived, and fewer still of the modest farmhouses have endured. These farmhouses and country estates were largely demolished during the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century as the former farmland was subdivided and built upon with detached single-family dwellings making up the city's growing residential suburbs.

The Van View property meets National Register Criterion A as a country house and farm that is directly associated with the city's agrarian past and its suburbanization in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Van View also meets National Register Criterion C, because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period and type of construction—that is, a country house whose Second Empire style distinguished it from the vernacular farmhouses of the County, and established it as a country retreat owned and operated by a resident of the city.

The Period of Significance extends from 1868 to 1871, the period during which the house is known to have been constructed.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Community Planning and Development: Van View is significant in the Area of Community Planning and Development as a 19<sup>th</sup> century country house built after the Civil War that survived the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century suburbanization of the landscape. Van View was built between 1868 and 1871 as the country home and working farm of Mary and John Van Riswick. John Van Riswick (1815-1886) was a successful businessman in Washington, D.C., serving as president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company and vice president of the Citizens' National Bank. The Van Riswicks married in 1841 and raised a family of six children, while living downtown on K Street. Between 1868 and 1871, John and Mary Van Riswick built their country house on a 18 1/4-acre parcel of land purchased by them from the estate of Mary's father, Philip Fenwick following his death in 1868. Before the Civil War, Philip Fenwick was a farmer and slave owner with sizeable landholdings in the County of Washington. His property, shown on historic maps

Van View

Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

County and State

under the designation "P. Fenwick," included a 145-acre farm at the northwest corner of the District boundaries, bordering present-day Rock Creek Park and the historic 7<sup>th</sup> Street Turnpike. The country estate and working farm of Van View was built on a part of Philip Fenwick's farm shortly after his death continuing the family's legacy of cultivating the Washington County landscape.

### Washington County: An Overview

At the time of its establishment in 1790, the 10-mile-square District of Columbia included Washington City, laid out by Peter L'Enfant, the port city of Georgetown on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and Alexandria, on the Virginia side. All that area beyond the L'Enfant City and Georgetown on the Maryland side of the Potomac became Washington County. Established by the Organic Act of 1801, Washington County was a municipality governed by a Levy Court. Initially, the Court consisted of seven justices of the peace appointed by the President. In 1863 it was re-organized to provide for a court of nine members (3 from the city, 1 from Georgetown, five from County). The Levy Court carried out similar duties to those of Maryland County Commissioners, including establishing and collecting taxes, and building and repairing roads. Some of these roads had originated before the District as Indian paths, post roads, and tobacco rolling roads. The Organic Act of 1871 abolished the Washington County Levy Court and consolidated the County, Washington City and Georgetown into the District of Columbia. Despite this political consolidation, Washington County survived as geographic designation into the early 20th century.

In 1790, there was little distinction in the physical and cultural landscape between the newly established federal city proper and the County. The Washington City plan devised by Charles Peter (Pierre) L'Enfant was imposed upon an expanse of land that has generally been described in historical records as being "covered with tobacco and cornfields, orchards and woods." The 18th-century farms were a combination of extensive landholdings held by a limited number of proprietors and generally worked with slave labor, and small freeholds and tenant farms. According to the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, the built environment of the County included dwellings (primarily of wood), kitchens, meat houses, stables, slaves and servants quarters, and corn and tobacco "houses." The 18th-century dwellings varied in grandeur depending upon the wealth and status of the owner. At one end of the spectrum were the country estates and plantation houses, such as the still-surviving Rosedale Farmhouse; at the other end were the "cabins," rented with a "spot of land" or the "miserable hut formed by rude boards."<sup>1</sup>

As the federal city developed, the difference between the Washington City and Washington County landscape grew profound. During the first half of the nineteenth century, while Washington City was burgeoning into its established role as the nation's capital, Washington County saw a gradual increase in its population and little change in its rural landscape. Of the free population in the District of Columbia in 1850, only 6% inhabited the County's rural

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<sup>1</sup> See Laura Henley, "The Past Before Us: An Examination of the pre-1880 Cultural Landscape of Washington County, District of Columbia," PhD Dissertation, Catholic University of America, 1993, p. 330. See Also, Kim Williams, "Rural Remnants of Washington County: An Architectural Survey of Washington's Historic Farms and Estates," D.C. Historic Preservation Office, 2013, p. 7.

Van View

Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

County and State

landscape (County population in 1850 of free and enslaved was 3,320). Of the free County residents, the majority actively farmed the land either as landowners, or as tenant farmers.

With the antebellum city growing in stature, wealthy members of the fledgling city established large country estates on the outskirts, essentially forming a ring around the northern edge of the original city limits. These estates or “gentleman farms” commanded exceptional views of the city and offered cooling breezes and healthful air, providing the owners and their families a respite from city life and its “bilious fevers.” In Jeffersonian fashion, the owners of these country estates cultivated the landscape, often experimenting with new agricultural techniques and plant varieties, such as did Thomas Main at Whitehaven, and General Henry Hatch Dent at Springland.

While still exclusively agricultural, the once extensive plantations of 18<sup>th</sup>-century Washington County had, during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century, progressively decreased in size through both inheritance divisions and land sales. In 1850, the median acreage of cultivated land was 39 acres. An examination of the 1861 Boschke Map, illustrates the tapestry of fragmented landholdings in the County and its still heavily wooded nature.

Although the cultivation of tobacco persisted in adjacent Maryland counties, it had all but disappeared from the Washington County landscape by the mid-nineteenth century. Levi Sheriff on the eastern shore of the Anacostia River is the only farmer to have reported tobacco as a crop during this period. Farmers instead concentrated on the cultivation of grains, fruits and vegetables to supply the city’s markets, while also providing for their own self-sufficiency. Most farms, for instance, had a milk cow and a few hogs, principally for “home use.” The small number of livestock shown on the agricultural censuses (five or fewer were typical) indicate that animals were principally used for personal and farm use.

The County was also socio-economically diverse with small farms and large farms as neighbors. The County’s poorest residents, including slaves, lived next to wealthy landowners. According to research on Levi Sheriff’s plantation along the Anacostia, his nineteen slaves occupied “quarters” at different sites on the farm. These dwellings were described as “distant from each other as well as from the main house. They [the enslaved] maintained gardens, fruit trees, chickens and pigs.” While today’s northwest quadrant of the County had a greater number of large farms (over 100 acres), the largest pre-war slaveholder, George Washington Young, owned the most extensive farms in the southeast quadrant.<sup>2</sup>

During the Civil War, the Union Army requisitioned existing farmhouses and other structures for hospitals and headquarters, and built fortifications, batteries and camps across the County landscape. The military built these structures where it needed them without regard to existing structures or land use. After the War, many of the original owners chose not to return to their County farms, many of which had been left in disarray and even ruin. Some had settled in the city and decided to remain there; others had left the region altogether. The ultimate change in

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<sup>2</sup> Williams, “Rural Remnants of Washington County: An Architectural Survey of Washington’s Historic Farms and Estates,” p. 8.

Van View

Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

County and State

land ownership, the labor shortage induced by the end of slavery, and the expanding urban center, all served as an impetus for transformation in the County. Now open to non-agricultural uses, the County was soon filled with cemeteries, institutions, and residential subdivisions.

By the 1880s, as the population continued to increase and the electric streetcar was introduced providing easier access beyond the city, Washington County began experiencing a significant real estate boom. Land speculators and real estate developers bought up County land, including its farm complexes and estates, and began subdividing it for residential development. These subdivisions were laid out according to their own established plans, without conforming to the city's street plan, or to adjacent subdivisions. This phenomenon outraged city planners and politicians who dubbed the newly platted areas as "misfit subdivisions" and sought a plan to control them. Following an 1887 moratorium on any new subdivisions that did not conform with the L'Enfant Plan, Congress passed the Permanent Highway Act of 1893. The resultant Permanent Highway Plan created a street plan outside of the original city limits in the former Washington County.

The maps for this street plan, prepared in sections and finalized in 1897, established the basis for the transformation of rural Washington County. Although the plan was progressive in its planning principles (i.e. followed natural terrain, respected landscape features, and existing residential subdivisions and institutional complexes), the Plan also straightened existing roads and established new ones with little consideration for the cultural landscape and its built environment. As private real estate developers subdivided the land into residential lots, they similarly did so with little regard for the existing buildings.

Despite that general rule, certain farmhouses and associated buildings that stood at the time of development of their surrounding lands managed to survive into the present. While many of the farms and farm buildings were incorporated into large institutional complexes, namely school and religious campuses, others were simply retained as part of the residential subdivision process. These former farmhouses, albeit on much reduced lots, were fitted (sometimes moved and/or re-oriented) into the new residential street configuration with neighboring houses constructed around them. Often, developers of the new subdivisions celebrated the rural character of the new residential areas even highlighting the former farmhouses in their promotional sales brochures and touting the "bucolic" nature of the landscape. By the mid-20th century, though, the bucolic lands gave way entirely to newly cut and laid streets, new residential neighborhoods, and new single dwellings lining the suburban-sized lots leaving the city's rural heritage behind. The former farmhouses, once common and visible elements upon the rural landscape, are now fewer and harder to detect. Van View is one of these surviving farmhouses.

### Philip Fenwick and the Fenwick Farm

Philip Fenwick was born in 1790 within the newly designated jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. In the 1850 U.S. Census, Fenwick is listed as a 60-year-old farmer living on his land "west of 7<sup>th</sup> Street Turnpike."<sup>3</sup> By then, Fenwick was widowed, as his wife Mary Ann Fenwick

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<sup>3</sup> 1850 U.S. Census.

Van View

Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

County and State

had died in 1848 at the age of 49. At the time of the 1850 census, four of the ten children known to have been born to Philip and Mary Ann Fenwick were living with him on his farm. Assessment records for Washington County reveal that in 1855, Philip Fenwick owned 145 acres of land, six slaves (named and valued in the assessments), eight cows, four horses, carts and a wagon. His total property, including land, improvements, slaves, animals and furniture was valued at \$9,555.00. With such land and slave holdings, Fenwick would have been in the upper socio-economic strata of Washington County.<sup>4</sup>

The 1861 Boschke Map (*Figure 1*), which identifies the Fenwick Farm under the name “P. Fenwick,” indicates that the partially cultivated land included a cluster of buildings west of present-day 16<sup>th</sup> Street and near present-day Kalmia Street. Another building located north of this cluster and two other buildings south of this cluster are also shown on the property. A brick and stone springhouse, today located on the grounds of present-day Lowell School is the only extant survivor of these Fenwick Farm buildings (*Figure 2*).

In May 1862, Philip Fenwick officially emancipated his slaves in accordance with the D.C. Emancipation Law approved April 16, 1862. Seven slaves are named in Fenwick’s Slave Emancipation Records, dated May 21, 1862. Of these, five are males aged 32, 20, 19, 17 and 15. One is a 20-year-old female. And, one is a 20-month old boy.

In 1863, Philip Fenwick “being of sound mind and memory” filed his will on April 28. The will names as executor, his son-in-law, John Van Riswick (married to his daughter, Mary) and his son, William A. Fenwick. Fenwick’s will specified that his property should be evenly distributed among his ten children, and empowered his executors to sell his land. Philip Fenwick died that year. After Fenwick’s death and the end of the Civil War, his property was subdivided into four lots.<sup>5</sup> Over the course of the several years, *The Evening Star* advertised auctions for the sale of the lots.<sup>6</sup> Based upon later maps and land records, it appears that John and Mary Van Riswick, and James Fenwick ultimately gained ownership of the majority of the Fenwick farm.

The first auction appears to have occurred in 1865. In July of that year, William Fenwick and John Van Riswick, executors of Philip Fenwick’s will, advertised the sale of Fenwick land at an auction: “Executors’ Sale of Three Valuable Tracts of Land on Seventh Street Turnpike, Near Silver Spring.” Lot number 1 was described as “containing 29 ¼-acres, fronts on the Seventh Street Turnpike, between the beautiful farms of Messrs. Clagett and Blair.<sup>7</sup> Although the

<sup>4</sup> Of the total assessed value of \$9,550.00 on the property, the “improvements” only accounted for \$500. This assessment conflicts with the 1850 Census which indicates that Fenwick lived on the property, and also with the 1861 Boschke Map that shows a collection of buildings on the property. Further research may elucidate this discrepancy.

<sup>5</sup> The four lots were listed as having 25, 31, 31 and 123-acres each for a total of 210 acres. This acreage is substantially more than the 145 acres for which Fenwick was assessed in 1855. Further research may clarify this inconsistency.

<sup>6</sup> See *The Evening Star*, October 7, 1868 and October 10, 1868. Another auction ad four years later notes that Lot 4 “contains about 123 acres, well wooded and watered, and in a high state of cultivation, borders on Rock Creek, and near the termination of the 7<sup>th</sup> Street railroad, now in progress of construction...”

<sup>7</sup> *The Evening Star*, July 7, 1865. The auction advertisement also notes that Lot 1 and Lot 2 were “improved by good Frame Dwellings and other improvements.” This “good Frame dwelling” on Lot 1 is likely referring to a

Van View

Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

County and State

acreage is larger than what ultimately appears on later maps and in assessment records, the lot as described is clearly the land upon which the house known historically as “Van View” and located at 7714 13<sup>th</sup> Street, NW still stands.

The 1881, the B.D. Carpenter Map shows the former Fenwick property divided into several large lots, though they are not numbered and the acreages do not match up exactly with the lots advertised over the years. The largest parcels include a 126-acre lot and a 12-acre parcel under the name of John Van Riswick. Two parcels, a 20-acre one and a 36-acre parcel are under the name of James Fenwick. In addition, Mary Van Riswick is shown as owning a narrow 18-acre parcel of land that extends as a finger from the former Fenwick farm to the 7<sup>th</sup> Street Turnpike (this corresponds with today’s Georgia Avenue). This is part of the tract identified in 1865 as Lot 1; in addition to showing the house on 7<sup>th</sup> Street, the 1881 map clearly shows a new house on the property, located just west of the “Pike” and corresponding to present-day 7714 13<sup>th</sup> Street. The 1894 G.M. Hopkins Map further shows the footprint of the house on the land (*Figure 3*).

#### John and Mary Van Riswick and Van View

John Van Riswick (1815-1886) and Mary Fenwick (1821-1896) married in 1841 in Baltimore County, MD. They had six daughters, though only two of them outlived their parents. During their married life together, the Van Riswicks lived in downtown Washington, D.C. where John Van Riswick was an active member of the business community. He was president of the Mutual Insurance Society, vice president of the Citizens’ National Bank, and president of an ice company. During his life in Washington, John Van Riswick acquired numerous real estate holdings, including several residential properties in downtown, D.C., including his own house at 1413 K Street, NW in the then-fashionable neighborhood around McPherson Square.

By 1871, having acquired much of Mary’s father’s land in the upper northwest quadrant of the District of Columbia, the Van Riswicks began construction of their country house on a 16 ¼-acre tract that was identified as Lot 1 in 1865 and which extended as a long “finger” east from the Fenwick farm complex to the 7<sup>th</sup> Street Turnpike (Georgia Avenue). The 1871 assessment records for Washington County show that John Van Riswick was assessed property taxes on the 16 ¼-acre lot of land near 7<sup>th</sup> Street Turnpike, including \$6,000 in improvements. The high assessment on the improvements indicates that the house, called Van View and located at present-day 7714 13<sup>th</sup> Street, was built by that date. It follows, then, that the house was constructed between 1868, when Fenwick’s estate was in probate, and 1871 when John Van Riswick was assessed for \$6,000 worth of improvements on the property.<sup>8</sup>

In 1874, tax records indicate that John Van Riswick transferred ownership of the land to Mary who for the duration of her life is listed as owner of the property in the assessment records, and is shown as owner on historic maps. The 1880 census records list John Van Riswick twice, suggesting that the Van Riswicks split their time between Van View and their residence on K

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building shown on the 1861 located directly on the 7<sup>th</sup> Street Turnpike and not Van View which would be constructed just west of the turnpike where 13<sup>th</sup> Street is today.

<sup>8</sup> An entry in the probate records dated July 1, 1868, notes that a lot “on Pike” was sold for \$3,812. This is strong evidence suggesting that the Van Riswicks had purchased the tract from Fenwick’s estate by that date.

Van View

Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

County and State

Street. In the country, John Van Riswick is listed as a 64-year-old broker who was born in DC and Mary is identified as being 59 and keeping house. Three of the couple's children, Mary (33), Eugenia (22), and Martina (18) live with them.<sup>9</sup>

In April 1886, John Van Riswick died at the age of 71. His obituary notes the he was "a much esteemed citizen of the District" and "from an early age he has been identified with some of the most prominent enterprises in the city." The obituary further notes that in 1839, "Van Riswick owned and operated the first planning machine in the District."<sup>10</sup>

Mary Van Riswick outlived her husband by ten years, during which time she operated the Van View farm, but based on city directories lived at 1413 K Street, NW with her daughter, Martina Van Riswick Carr. Mary Van Riswick died in 1896 at the age of 75, leaving two children, Mrs. Tallmadge (Avarilla) Lambert and Mrs. Martina Carr. In her will, prepared in 1894, Mary Van Riswick left her daughter Martina Carr, the house "owned by me" at 1413 K Street, and she left her grandson, Wilton J. Lambert her country house. In addition, she gave her granddaughters Maud and Mildred B. Lambert, the houses at 1411 and 1413 V Street, respectively, and gave them, as tenants in common, the house at 1519 S Street. All of the rest of her estate she devised equally to her two daughters Avarilla Lambert and Martina Carr in equal shares.<sup>11</sup> This will, dated February 17, 1894, identifies for the first time, the Van Riswick country house by name: "My country place, known as Van View, containing 18 and one-half acres, situated on the west side of Brightwood avenue near the District line, together with the dwelling house, and all other improvements thereon, I give and devise to my grandson, Wilton J. Lambert, his heirs and assigns forever." A notice in the *Washington Post* confirms the contents of the will, noting specifically that Mary Van Riswick bequeathed to her grandson, Wilton J. Lambert, "the real property on Brightwood avenue, the family homestead called Van View."<sup>12</sup>

Following the death of Mary Van Riswick, Martina Carr, contested her mother's will.<sup>13</sup> Records related to the equity case (Equity Case No 17251), *Martina Carr v. Lambert et al*, (March 1896) provide insight into the farm and its operations. Van View is described as a country place and

<sup>9</sup> The daughter, Miss Mary Van Riswick died in 1888. A death notice in the *Washington Post* notes her passing: "The death of Miss Mary J. Van Riswick, at her home No. 1413 K Street, February 10, was a great loss to all her friends, for all who knew her appreciated the beauties of her character. She was generous and sympathetic, and all worthy objects found her ever ready to aid them to the extent of her ability. She was a woman of great intellectual vigor combined with womanly refinement and dignified simplicity of manner." *The Washington Post*, February 26, 1888, p. 3.

<sup>10</sup> See, "Death of Mr. John Van Riswick," *The Washington Post*, April 28, 1886., p. 2. Also, "Death of Mr. John Van Riswick," *The Evening Star*, April 27, 1886.

<sup>11</sup> Of the city residences, 1413 K Street, and 1411-1413 V Street have been demolished. The house at 1519 S Street, a two-story, brick Italianate-style residence still stands, and is located in the U Street Historic District.

<sup>12</sup> "Real Property to Her Children," *The Washington Post*, March 3, 1896, p. 11.

<sup>13</sup> Martina Carr apparently contested the will because she was left the house at 1413 K Street "for life." Because she did not have children, the property would thus revert to the children of Avarilla Lambert, rather than to her husband, which was presumably Martina Carr's main objection. Martina Carr contested the will arguing that Wilton Lambert exerted undue pressure on his grandmother in the preparation of the will. See "Real Property to Her Children," *The Washington Post*, March 3, 1896, p. 11; "Van Riswick Heirs May Compromise," *The Washington Post*, April 2, 1897; "Heirs are at Peace: the Contest Over the Van Riswick Estate Comes to an End," *The Evening Star*, April 30, 1897; and "Division of the Van Riswick Estate," *The Washington Post*, June 20, 1897, p. 4;

Van View

Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

County and State

working farm, managed by an overseer. At the time of Mary's death, the property included seven cows, one horse, and one mule. One month later, these animals were sold at auction as noted in an advertisement for the livestock auction, published April 16, 1896 in the *Evening Star*: "Latimer & Co. will sell tomorrow at 11:30 o'clock nine head of cattle, most of them Jerseys; a bay horse, one mule, chicken, etc., on the farm lately owned by Mary Van Riswick, on 7<sup>th</sup> Street road, at terminus of Brightwood electric railway."<sup>14</sup>

After a year of hearings and testimonies, the Van Riswick case was finally settled out of court with a compromise to the will agreed upon by all parties. All of the heirs of Mary Van Riswick received the property designated to them in her will, with the compromise that they would all be inherited "in fee," rather than "for life." As a result, in the spring of 1897, Wilton J. Lambert retained his inheritance of Van View and the accompanying 18 ¼-acres. It is possible that Wilton Lambert<sup>15</sup>, who was a lawyer in the city with Lambert & Wilson, continued to use Van View as a country house, as he was involved in the development of Brightwood, serving on several boards and committees to oversee suburbanization of the area. However, according to city directories, Wilton Lambert lived in the city on S Street. By 1906, Lambert advertised the property for rent in the local *Washington Times*: "For Rent—Van View, corner of Brightwood and Park aves., one of the most desirable homes in the District; 16 rooms; all modern improvements; garden and acreage; by season or year."<sup>16</sup>

### Suburbanization and the Sale of Van View

In 1897, the maps for the city's Permanent Highway Plan were finalized thereby providing a street plan for the area outside of the L'Enfant Plan. The publication of the maps facilitated the gradual subdivision of the former farmland into squares and residential building lots and the construction of houses. In 1903, a Baist real estate map of the area around Van View shows the new street plan superimposed upon the still-existing rural conditions of sizeable properties with associated farmhouses occupying the landscape.

In 1909, Wilton Lambert and his neighbors sold their rural properties to the Lynchburg Investment Corporation in what was noted as "the largest transaction in suburban real estate that has taken place in the District of Columbia for several years."<sup>17</sup> As part of the \$750,000 purchase, the Virginia syndicate bought the 18-acre Van View property; the adjoining 97-acre Clagett farm immediately to its south; and south of that, the more than 100-acre "Bleak House" property that had been the country home of Alexander "Boss" Shepherd.<sup>18</sup> Local press reports noted that the syndicate, composed of "bankers and other businessmen" from Virginia intended

<sup>14</sup> "Live Stock at Auction," *The Evening Star*, April 16, 1896, p. 10.

<sup>15</sup> A 1935 obituary for Wilton Lambert notes that he was general counsel for the American Newspapers, Inc, publishers of the Hearst papers, and a former president of the Washington Times Company. He was a graduate of Princeton University and received his law degree from Georgetown. "Wilton J. Lambert, Attorney, 63, Dead," *The New York Times*, July 23, 1935.

<sup>16</sup> *The Washington Times*, May 2, 1906, p. 13.

<sup>17</sup> "\$750,000 Realty Deal: Virginia Syndicate Purchases Large Suburban Tract," *The Washington Post*, February 28, 1909, p. CA 1.

<sup>18</sup> The individual acreages as listed in "Finch Buys Old Car Barn," *The Evening Star*, March 1, 1909.



Van View

Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

County and State

to subdivide the land into building lots and then put it on the market. The press further claimed that once subdivided,

“...it will practically bring the city limits as far north as the District line, for nearly all of the territory south of the properties is now divided. The purchase of the property emphasizes the rapid growth of Washington and the fact that outside capital recognizes Washington real estate as one of the best investments in the country.”<sup>19</sup>

Two years later, the subdivision plat was finished, but it did not include all of the land purchased by the company. The subdivided land included the area from present-day Holly Street south, essentially comprising the former “Bleak House” property, but not the Clagett property or Van View. The subdivision was named Sixteenth Street Heights and was approved by the Office of the Surveyor in May 1911. By 1916, the new suburb was well under construction. As reported by the *Washington Post*, “the historic old home known as ‘Bleak House’ still stands in the center of this tract which is now undergoing a high-class improvement.”<sup>20</sup> The article further noted that, “A number of handsome homes have been erected and several more are now in course of construction.” The Lynchburg Investment Company chose to preserve Bleak House on a 4-acre tract which formed the newly platted Square 2776, while it subdivided the land around it. Ultimately, Bleak House did not survive the development process, however; in 1916, the house and its four acres was sold, subdivided and built upon with new houses over the next ten years.<sup>21</sup> According to historic maps, Bleak House was demolished by 1919.

The Lynchburg Investment Corporation held onto the land comprising the “old” Clagett property and Van View for about 14 years, most likely awaiting the city’s extension of 16<sup>th</sup> Street and Alaska Avenue. Then, in 1923, it sold the land to the Sixteenth Street Heights Land Company which in 1925 submitted its own subdivision plan for the property. At the time of the sale of land from Lynchburg to Sixteenth Street Heights, the Lynchburg Investment Corporation placed restrictive covenants in the deed, most likely to “protect” the character of its own residential subdivision still being built out to the south. The 1923 deed between the Lynchburg Investment Corporation and the Sixteenth Street Heights Land Company highlights these restrictions (both architectural and racial). As paraphrased from the deed, the restrictions state:

- 1) No dwelling house shall cost less than \$7,500.00;
- 2) All dwelling houses must be detached or semi-detached;
- 3) No land, or any part of, may be rented, leased, sold, demised, transferred or conveyed directly or indirectly in trust for “any negro or colored person or persons of negro blood or extraction;”

<sup>19</sup> “\$750,000 Realty Deal: Virginia Syndicate Purchases Large Suburban Tract,” *The Washington Post*, February 28, 1909, p. CA 1.

<sup>20</sup> “Suburb is Advancing: Many Detached Homes Planned in 16<sup>th</sup> Street Heights,” *The Washington Post*, April 23, 1916, p. R2. See also, “City Streets Extended to Northwest Suburbs,” *The Evening Star*, May 20, 1911, and “Activity in Evidence in Near Urban Sections; Hills Being Leveled and Streets Graded in Northern Part of District,” *The Evening Star*, July 6, 1912..

<sup>21</sup> Rambler article on Bleak House, *The Evening Star*, May 7, 1916, p. 7.

Van View  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

- 4) The above covenants and restrictions shall be effective and remain in full force for a period of fifty years from May 1920 and no longer.

In July 1925, the Sixteenth Street Heights Land Company subdivided its newly purchased property into squares and lots extending from Holly Street on the south to Kalmia on the north, and from Alaska Avenue on the east to the alley behind 13<sup>th</sup> Street on the west. A large parcel designated as Parcel 91/82, was drawn around the Van View house, separating it out from the subdivision. Gustave Loehler, co-owner of the Sixteenth Street Heights Land Company as named on the plat in the D.C. Surveyor's Office, lived at Van View from 1927 until 1937.<sup>22</sup> During this period, the company sold its lots to operative developers, but primarily to L.E. Breuninger & Co., who named his development Shepherd Park. In 1926, Breuninger began the construction of single-family detached homes on the lots in a variety of mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century revival styles. By 1930, Shepherd Park consisted of 120 houses and the entire development was declared "legally safeguarded by covenants from every element that might endanger its value."<sup>23</sup>

As part of the development of Shepherd Park, the former Clagett house was demolished for new houses, while that of Van View survived on its lot then-occupying the full width of 13<sup>th</sup> Street from Jonquil to Kalmia Streets. This lot would later be subdivided carving out the present-day .43-acre parcel (*Figure 5*). As Shepherd Park was being developed, Van View was given the address of 1300 Kalmia Road as it occupied the site between Kalmia and Jonquil on 13<sup>th</sup> Street. However, in 1938, when a new lot at 13<sup>th</sup> and Kalmia and carved out of the Van View parcel was built upon, this new house took the 1300 Kalmia Road address and Van View was changed to 7714 13<sup>th</sup> Street.

During the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Van View house and its .43 acre lot passed through several hands. In 1946, then-owners Angela and Sergius Carmen sought a permit to remove the one-story porch and replace it with the current half-round portico. At the same time, the Carmens undertook some interior renovations, namely "constructing and relocating partitions" and installing windows. Despite these noted interior renovations, the historic room configuration and circulation appears mostly intact.

In 1996, present-day owner Charisse Brossard purchased the house, and in 2014 sponsored its designation as a District of Columbia historic landmark and the property's listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

<sup>22</sup> City directories show Gustave Loehler, listed as contractor, living at the house for the 10-year period from 1927 to 1937. Loehler is listed as co-owner of the land company along with Maire F. Loehler.

<sup>23</sup> 120 ideal Homes in Shepherd Park, *The Washington Post*, June 15, 1930.

Van View  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

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Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

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Van View  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

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### **Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

Van View  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** .43 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.984112 | Longitude: -73.030090 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Van View  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Van View property at 7714 13<sup>th</sup> Street, NW occupies Parcel 91/142 in Square 2773.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries include the current lot associated with the historic Van View property. The .43-acre lot is a part of the historic 18-1/4-acre tract upon which the house was built 1868-1871. The former farm was subdivided and developed into a residential neighborhood in the 1920s and 30s.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kim Prothro Williams  
organization: D.C. Historic Preservation Office  
street & number: 1100 4<sup>th</sup> Street, SW  
city or town: Washington, D.C. state: DC zip code: 20024  
e-mail: kim.williams@dc.gov  
telephone: 202 442-8840  
date: May 6, 2014

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Van View  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Van View  
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.  
County: State:  
Photographer: Kim Prothro Williams  
Date Photographed: June 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

General view looking northwest showing south and east elevations  
1 of 16

View looking northwest of east elevation  
2 of 16

View looking southwest of east elevation  
3 of 16

View looking southwest showing north and east elevations  
4 of 16

View looking east showing west elevation of rear ell  
5 of 16

View looking northeast showing west elevation of main block and south and west elevations of rear ell  
6 of 16

View looking north showing south elevation  
7 of 16

View looking northwest showing garage  
8 of 16



Van View  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

Interior view looking west from front door through central stair hall  
9 of 16

Interior view looking northwest showing front stair  
10 of 16

Interior view looking east from stair hall to front door  
11 of 16

Interior view looking southwest from front stair hall to south parlor/dining room  
12 of 16

Interior view looking southwest from front parlor on south side showing front parlor mantel  
and projecting bay in dining room  
13 of 16

Interior view looking west showing front parlor/dining room on south side of house  
14 of 16

Interior view of mantel in north side rear parlor  
15 of 16

Exterior detail of front door  
16 of 16

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

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|---|
| Van View  |
| -----<br>Name of Property                         |
| Washington, D.C.                                  |
| -----<br>County and State                         |
| -----<br>Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Maps and Images

Page 1



*Figure 1:* 1861 A. Boschke Map showing P. Fenwick farm complex



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

|  |
|--|
| Van View                                 |
| -----                                    |
| Name of Property                         |
| Washington, D.C.                         |
| -----                                    |
| County and State                         |
| -----                                    |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Maps and Images

Page 2



*Figure 2:* Photograph of Fenwick Farm springhouse located within the Marjorie Webster Junior College Campus Historic District on Kalmia Road in Washington, D.C. The springhouse, built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and part of Phillip Fenwick’s farmstead, was later owned by Mary (Fenwick) Van Riswick who with her husband, John Van Riswick, built the country house known as Van View. Today, Van View and the Fenwick Farm springhouse are under separate ownership and are geographically distant.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

|  |
|--|
| Van View                                 |
| Name of Property                         |
| Washington, D.C.                         |
| County and State                         |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Maps and Images

Page 3



Figure 3: 1894 G.M. Hopkins Map (Plate 19) showing the Van Riswick property, including the 18 1/4-acre parcel under the name of Mary Van Riswick upon which Van View was constructed and shown on the map.

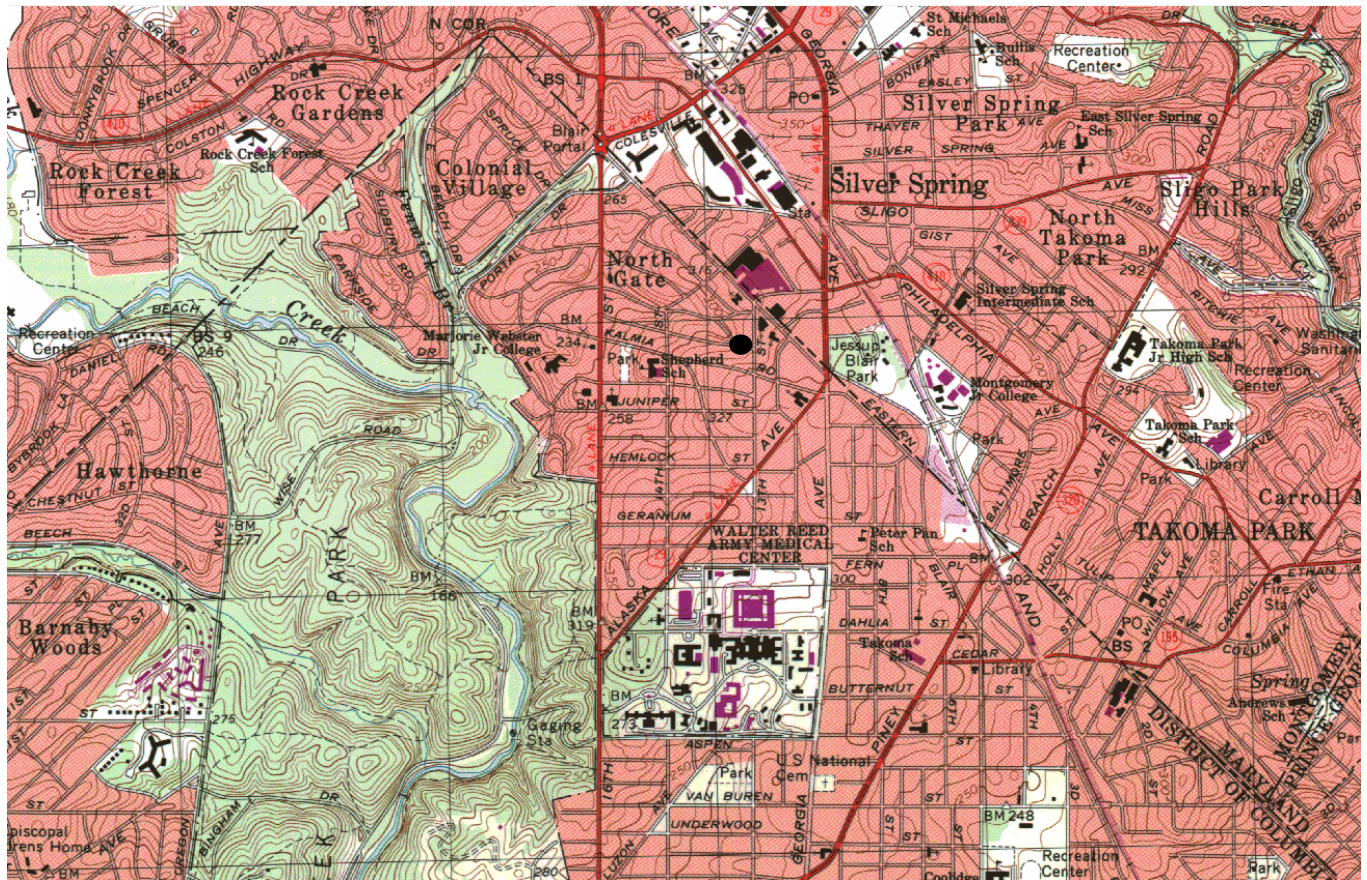


United States Department of the Interior  
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National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

|  |
|--|
| Van View                                 |
| Name of Property                         |
| Washington, D.C.                         |
| County and State                         |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Maps and Images Page 4



Context Site Map of Van View property, 7714 13<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Washington, D.C.  
(USGS Washington Quad West)

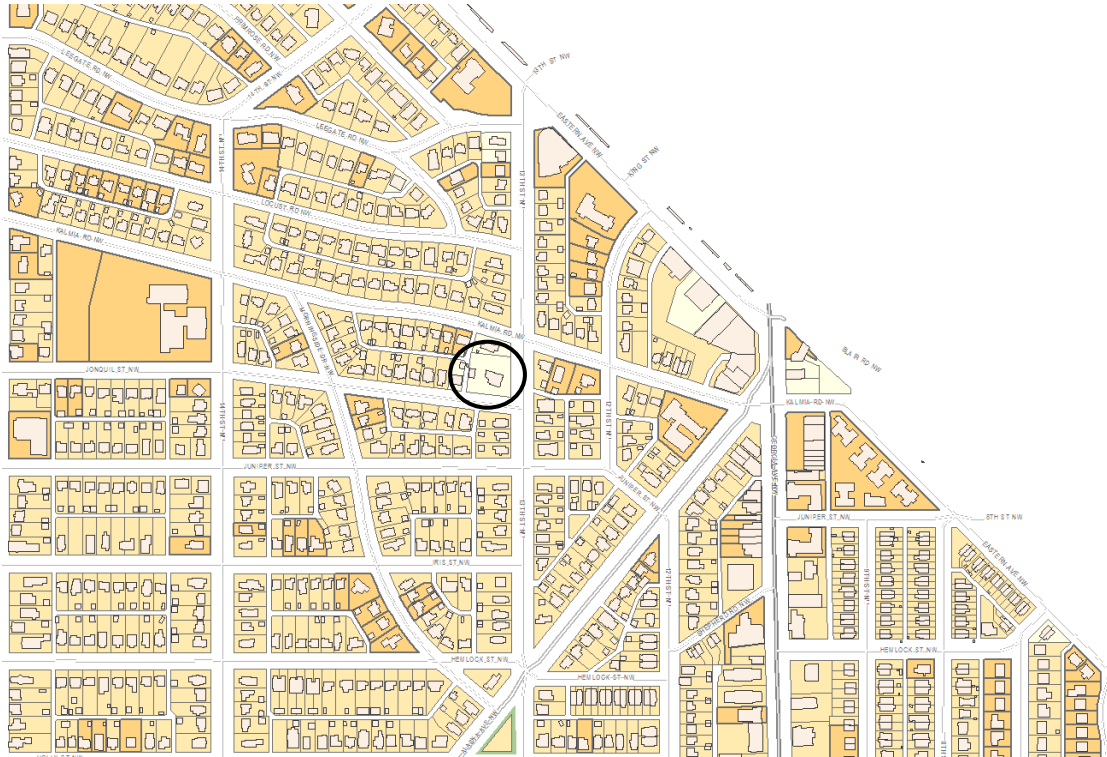


**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

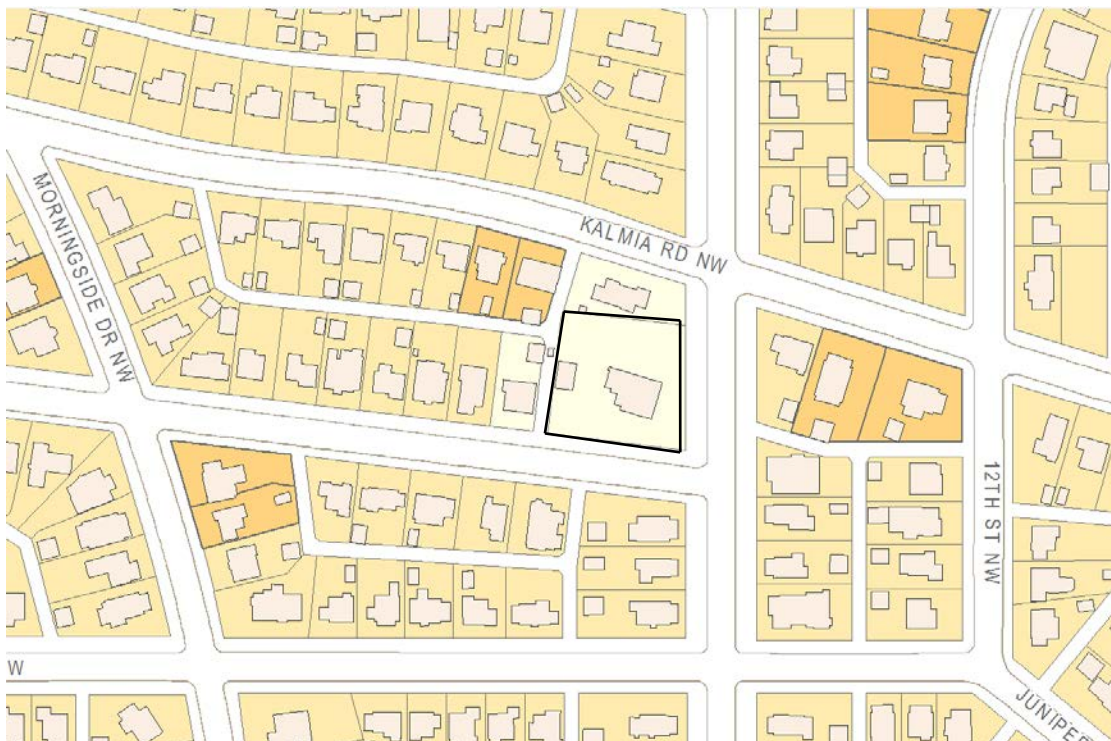
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

|  |
|--|
| Van View                                 |
| Name of Property                         |
| Washington, D.C.                         |
| County and State                         |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Maps and Images Page 5



Site Plan showing Van View property, 7714 13<sup>th</sup> Street, NW Washington, D.C.



Site Plan showing Van View property, 7714 13<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

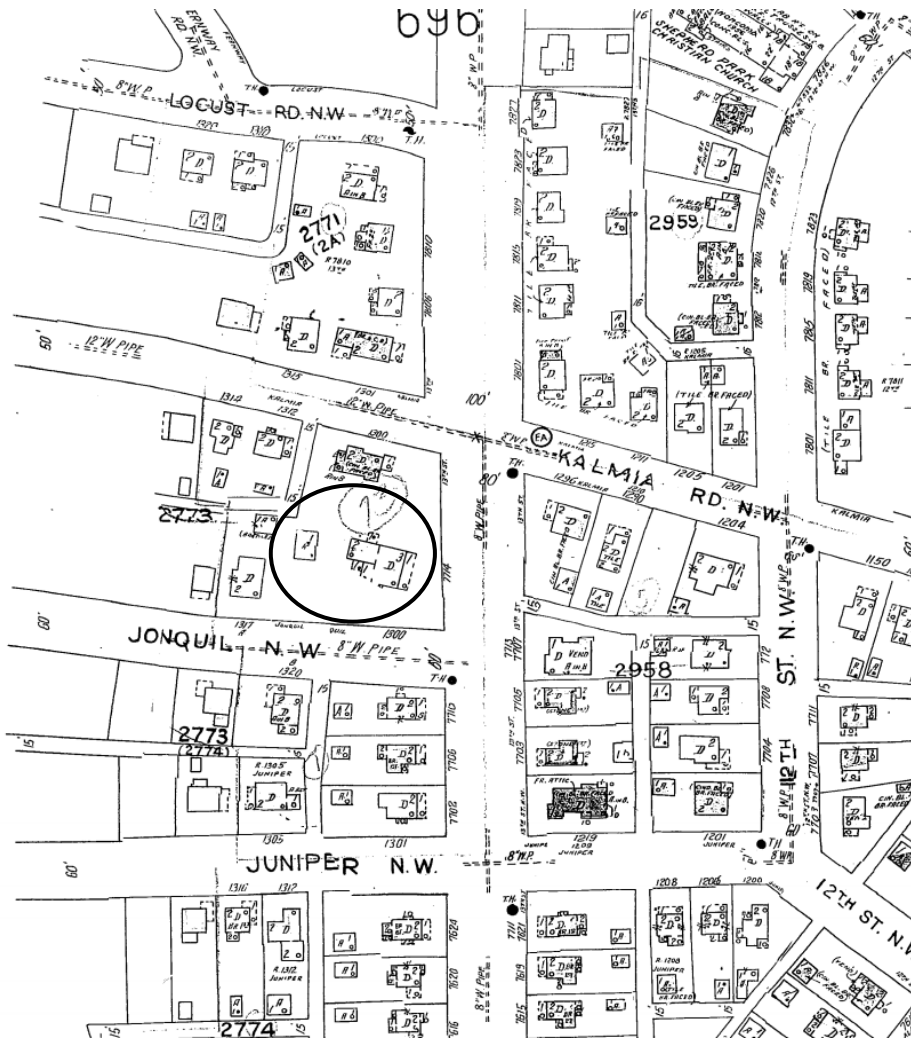
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

|  |
|--|
| Van View                                 |
| Name of Property                         |
| Washington, D.C.                         |
| County and State                         |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Maps and Images

Page 6



Site Plan showing Van View property, 7714 13<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Washington, D.C.





NO PARKING

EXCEPT AS SHOWN

ON THIS SIGN

OR

OTHERWISE

PERMITTED

BY

LOCAL ORDINANCE

OR

STATE LAW

OR

FEDERAL LAW

OR





NO STANDING OR PARKING ANYTIME

TWO HOUR PARKING  
APR 15 - OCT 15  
8:00 AM - 6:00 PM





Seven Fourteen



















































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Van View  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, District of Columbia

DATE RECEIVED: 11/14/14      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/11/14  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/26/14      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/31/14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001083

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT       RETURN       REJECT      12-29-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.




GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



MEMO

DATE: November 13, 2014

TO: Patrick Andrus

FROM: Kim Williams 

RE: Transmittal Letter for Van View and Park View Christian Church National Register nominations

The enclosed disk, Disk 1 (of 2) contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for VAN VIEW to the National Register of Historic Places. The enclosed Disk 2 (of 2) contains the Van View NR photos as per the NR photo requirements.

The enclosed disk, Disk 1 (of 2) contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Park View Christian Church to the National Register of Historic Places. The enclosed Disk 2 (of 2) contains the Park View Christian Church photos as per the NR photo requirements.