

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# 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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Burrows, Samuel and Harriet, House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street & number 4624 Verplanck Place, N.W.  not for publication

city or town Washington, D.C.  vicinity

state \_\_\_\_\_ code DC county \_\_\_\_\_ code 001 zip code 20016

## 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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

## 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only **one** box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	Site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

American University Park in Washington, D.C.: Its Early Houses, Pre-Civil War to 1911.

Tenleytown in Washington, D.C.: Architectural and Historic Resources, 1791-1941.

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

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DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY/Vernacular Italianate

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foundation: Stone and brick

walls: Wood weatherboard

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roof: Coated metal

other: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Samuel and Harriet America Burrows House at 4624 Verplanck Street, NW, is a *circa* 1850, two-story, three-bay vernacular frame house clad with German lap siding and featuring Italianate-style detailing. The historic dwelling, moved to its present site in 1928, sits mid-block facing the street with 1930s, single-family dwellings to either side and across the street. Set upon a low foundation, the original main block of the house is covered with a side gable roof with an interior end chimney and is characterized by its wrap-around open porch and long Italianate-style casement windows that open onto it. The house has a two-story rear wing with a projecting bay on the east side, most likely built in the late nineteenth century, and another frame rear addition built around 1984.

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### **Narrative Description**

#### Exterior:

The principal (north) elevation of the house is divided into three bays consisting of a side-passage door and two single windows on the first story and three windows above. The side entry is in the easternmost of the three bays and is reached via a set of stone stairs leading to the porch. A single wood-and-glass door and a single-light transom above are framed by molded trim with a projecting cornice over the transom. Two exceptionally long pairs of Italianate-style windows open onto the porch, although the openings are not flush with the floor level on either the inside or outside. The windows swing in and consist of three, large panes of glass divided horizontally, with the center light being the largest and the top light being arched. Molded wood window trim encases the window openings on the exterior and features a projecting cornice like that of the door. The window openings are slightly lower than that of the door.

At the second story, three six-over-six, wood windows are aligned with the openings below and are framed by molded wood trim with a narrow and slightly projecting cornice at the head. Above the windows is a plain wood frieze board with four large brackets supporting the overhanging boxed eaves. Smaller modillions appear between the brackets, giving the cornice its heavy Italianate styling.

A single-story porch supported by plain wooden posts wraps around the front and east side of the house to abut the projecting bay. The porch has a slightly sloped roof, a molded and boxed cornice above a narrow frieze board, a tongue-and-groove ceiling, and wood plank flooring.

The east side elevation of the house consists of the east gable-end wall of the main block of the house and the east side of the ell. The main block has a single window on the first floor, two on the second story, and a single, attic-level window in the gable. The gable is sheathed with scalloped wood shingles, matching those on the projecting bay.

The rear ell extends off of the rear of the main block of the house and principally features a two-story projecting bay. The projecting bay is three-sided with single one-over-one windows in each of the chamfered sides and at both the first and second stories, and the whole capped by a pedimented gable. The walls of the bay are clad with narrow weatherboarding, with vertical corner boards where the sides meet. A wood stringcourse separates the first and second stories and wood trim frames each of the windows. The pedimented gable is flush with the front wall but overhangs the chamfered side walls, exposing the rafter ends of the gable roof. The attic level of the gable is clad with round-butt wood shingles and features a central attic vent. The rear ell extends beyond the projecting bay and is itself encased by a later, *circa* 1984 addition.

The building's scalloped shingles and projecting bay appear to be late-nineteenth-century alterations.

The south end wall of the house consists of the rear wall of the 1984 addition with the gable roof of the rear ell rising above it. The 1984 addition is clad in German lap siding and has high, fixed, plate-glass windows, designed in a vernacular modern style not incompatible with the house. This addition has a pitched roof that intersects the end gable and is sheathed with standing seam metal. The gable that rises above the addition is clad with narrow weatherboard siding and has a single, central, attic vent.

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Interior:

The interior of the house offers a side-passage plan with a front parlor in the main block, and a dining room/den and kitchen in the rear ell. The front door opens directly into the side passage with a straight-flight, open-stringer stair leading to the upper level. The stair features a robust turned newel and two turned balusters per tread, and applied, jig sawn stringer ornament. Opposite the stair, a wide, segmental-arched opening (not original) opens into the front parlor while a single, cased door opening with bull's-eye corner blocks at the end of the hallway leads into a rear dining room. The parlor occupies two of three bays forming the front elevation, and is thus lit by the two long, Italianate windows on the front wall. The wall opposite the stair hall has a chimney breast at center, with a late Federal wood mantel characterized by its fluted side pilasters and mantel frieze with reeded paneling further decorated with garland motifs. The mantel shelf has a molded profile with a gauged bed molding meant to resemble dentils. Blue-and-white, tin-glazed earthenware tiles surround the fireplace opening. The rear wall of the front parlor retains its original, wide, double doors leading into the rear dining room. The doors have four raised panels and are framed by molded wood casing. A single, six-over-six window is located next to the door opening.

The dining room spans the width of the rear ell which is slightly recessed from the main block on the west side. A sitting room occupies the projecting bay, located *en suite* to the dining room through a double-wide pocket door. The door openings leading from the dining room into the front parlor, front hall, and the sitting room in the projecting bay are all cased with molded wood trim with bull's-eye corner blocks. Although similar, the corner blocks and molding profiles differ slightly, indicating potentially different phases of construction.

The sitting room in the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century projecting bay has three single windows, also featuring molded trim and bull's-eye corner blocks. The mantel in the sitting room which appears to pre-date the projecting bay may have been salvaged. Although less ornate and refined than the one in the front parlor, this mantel offers late Federal proportions and details that argue for a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century date. The mantel frieze features an unusual, triptych-like central wood panel and end panels with diagonally reeding. The side pilasters supporting the frieze are similarly reeded, though in a more commonly arranged vertical manner.

All of the first floor has narrow wood flooring, wood baseboards, and plaster walls.

INTEGRITY

Despite the loss of its rural setting and a move in 1928, the Samuel and Harriet Burrows House retains high integrity. The farmhouse retains its original overall form and massing with additions limited to the side and rear of the original block of the house. The original materials and stylistic features, including long and arched casement windows, bracketed cornice, and original interior stair, mantels, and door and window trim are fully intact. The Burrows House evokes a palpable sense of the past and is an important and rare surviving pre-Civil War rural dwelling form within the Washington, D.C. city limits.

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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.)

Property is:

- 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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

**Period of Significance**

Circa 1850-1961

**Significant Dates**

Circa 1850; 1923; 1928

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The Period of Significance extends from *circa* 1850 when the house was constructed to 1961, a point fifty years from the present.

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**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

The Burrows House meets Criterion Consideration B (removed from its original location). The Burrows house was moved to its present location in 1928 from its original site approximately nine blocks to the north. The building was moved because of impending development in the area, including the construction of the grid streets that had been platted as part of the District of Columbia's 1897 Permanent Highway Plan established for streets beyond the L'Enfant Plan. Although moved, the house was moved within the same historic tract of land with which it has been associated since its construction. Further, the Samuel and Harriett Burrows House survives as an excellent and rare example of a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century rural farmhouse within the city, and is directly associated with the transformation of the Tenleytown area from rural land to suburban neighborhood (American University Park).

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)**

The Samuel and Harriet America Burrows House on Verplanck Place, N.W. is one of the earliest houses in the area now known as American University Park, a neighborhood which includes the 1896 American University Park subdivision and part of the 1894 American University Heights subdivision. It is one of four houses known to have existed before the subdivisions were platted. The Burrows house, constructed *circa* 1850, was originally located off River Road near Ellicott Street and was one of a very few houses in the then-rural area. It was located on Burrows family land, a portion of which was taken during the Civil War for construction of Fort Bayard at the intersection of River Road and Western Avenue. The Burrows family, though Southern sympathizers, offered hospitality to soldiers and even occasionally to President Lincoln. In 1896 Samuel Burrows, then aged 70 years, sold much of the family acreage, exclusive of his house to the developers of American University Park. After his death two years later, his widow, Harriet America Burrows, continued to live in the house until her death in 1923. In 1928, the house was moved to its present location on Verplanck Place (originally named Tenley Place). At that time the surrounding lots were unimproved, and the house sat alone on the block until the mid 1930s.

The Samuel and Harriet Burrows House qualifies for listing in the National Register at the local level of significance under the Multiple Property documents *American University Park in Washington, D.C.: Its Early Houses, pre-Civil War to 1911* and *Tenleytown in Washington, D.C.: Architectural and Historic Resources, 1791-1941*. The property meets Criterion A for its association with historical periods and patterns of growth that contributed significantly to the heritage, culture and development of the District of Columbia. In particular, the Burrows house has direct associations with the Civil War, the establishment of Civil War forts and the stationing of Union troops on the outskirts of the federal city. The Burrows farmhouse, located on land adjacent to Fort Bayard, provided provisions to the Union troops and was visited by President Lincoln. Further, the property illustrates an early phase of development of the larger Tenleytown area as it grew from a rural community in the pre-Civil War era to a twentieth-century residential neighborhood.

In addition, the Burrows House meets Criterion C as an excellent example and rare surviving example of a mid-nineteenth-century vernacular farmhouse that survived the subdivision of agricultural land beyond the original city limits into American University Park in the late nineteenth century and its principal and subsequent development during the 1930s as a middle-class residential suburb of the city. It also illustrates an example of such a house re-purposed, relocated and expanded as a suburban dwelling.

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

The Samuel and Harriet Burrows House is significant in the Area of ARCHITECTURE. The mid-nineteenth-century Italianate-style farmhouse evokes a period in the development of the city when farming was a common and prestigious occupation, especially if a farmer worked a large tract of land. The Burrows House, offering a relatively common three-bay, side-passage dwelling form for the period, was enhanced with more refined exterior stylistic detailing and interior elements than contemporaneous farmhouses that perhaps reflected Mrs. Burrows more urban upbringing in Georgetown. The front casement windows with round-arched glazing are notable feature of the house on the exterior, and although not uncommon for the dwelling's Italianate style, are unique among the houses in the area. It isn't known who the builders were, but the house's design features suggest they were craftsmen of considerable skill.

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The Burrows House is significant in the area of COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT. The Burrows House and its owners were closely involved with the Civil War as it impacted the Tenleytown area. Their property abutted Fort Bayard, and Union forces utilized the Burrows land for billeting soldiers and parade grounds. The family retains items given to the Burrows by soldiers in appreciation of their kindness. The Burrows farm provisioned the troops, and President Lincoln visited with the family while at Fort Bayard.

Most significantly for the long-term development of the Tenleytown area, Samuel and Harriet America Burrows sold much of their substantial acreage to the developers who platted American University Park, beginning the evolution of the area from rural to suburban. Although relocated from its original site near 45<sup>th</sup> and Ellicott Streets, approximately nine blocks from Verplanck Place, the house retains its original integrity, inside as well as out, and fits comfortably in the American University Park subdivision.

The Samuel and Harriet Burrows house stood in its original location for approximately 70 years and has been at 4624 Verplanck Place, NW for close to 90 years. For its entire existence, however, it has been associated with the tract of land that was Samuel Burrows farm.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

The land that became American University Park had been farmed by the Burrows family for at least 50 years prior to the subdivision's creation. An 1849 deed, dated November 17, 1849 records the sale of part of the "Friendship" tract by William and Louisa Murdock to the "children and heirs at law of Samuel Burrows... being in his life time the residence of the said Samuel Burrows & for many years held by him under a lease..."<sup>i</sup> The children and heirs named were John H., Samuel F., Catherine Ann, and Levi D. Burrows. The 1840 census identifies a Samuel Burrows, aged 50 to 60 years old, as head of a household containing four females and three male children of ages corresponding to the known ages of children John Henry, Samuel Frederick, Levi and Catherine and wife Elizabeth. Of course, there were a number of Burrows families in the Tenleytown area and the Christian names John and Samuel appear repeatedly. But papers in the hands of the descendants of Samuel Frederick Burrows and deeds, maps and other documents leave little doubt that this Samuel and his brothers owned the land that became American University Park and that it was Samuel who outlived his brothers and ultimately who sold the acreage to developers.

In June 1849, just a few months before the land transfer, Samuel Frederick Burrows married Harriet America Shekell, the daughter of Richard and Harriet Augusta (Bohrer) Shekell, leading residents of Georgetown. Richard Shekell was a much respected resident, holding several positions with the District government, was an active Mason.<sup>ii</sup> Harriet attended Georgetown Visitation school, where she met President Buchanan's niece. "The reigning belle of her vicinity," she was thereafter acquainted with Presidents Van Buren, Taylor, Buchanan and Lincoln.<sup>iii</sup>

Census records show that Samuel and Harriet lived for a number of years with Samuel's family. In 1857, Samuel and his brother John purchased the William Phillips farm, shown south of River Road on the 1861 Boschke map.<sup>iv</sup> Harriet America Burrows was a party to a deed of trust on the property. This location appears to coincide with the area near Ellicott Street, south of River Road where Samuel and Harriet America Burrows lived.

Eight years and several children after their marriage, Samuel and his family moved into their own home, the subject of this nomination. Family history says they rebuilt the Phillips house and resided there until Harriet's death in 1923. They had been in the house just a few years when the Civil War broke out. In addition to a large installation at Fort Reno, a smaller fortification, Fort Bayard, was built at the intersection of River Road and Western Avenue. Fifty acres of Burrows land was used for barracks, camp grounds and parade grounds. Union soldiers were at the doorstep of these Southern sympathizers. The Burrows farm benefited from the soldiers' need for provisions, but the family's kindness to soldiers whose political beliefs they did not share is attributed by a great grandson to Southern hospitality.<sup>v</sup> Harriet's eulogy recounted the troops' appreciation: "a testimonial dated May 23, 1863, signed by Lieut. R C. Worthington, commanding,

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<sup>i</sup> District of Columbia land records, Liber JAS9, p. 270.

<sup>ii</sup> "Death of Richard Shekell," *Washington Post*, March 14, 1887, p. 2.

<sup>iii</sup> Eulogy for Harriet America Burrows, unpublished.

<sup>iv</sup> District of Columbia land records, Liber JAS134, p. 162.

<sup>v</sup> Conversation with the Rev. Dr. Ronald Conner.

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and about seventy-five members of Company M., 9<sup>th</sup> New York Volunteer Artillery... who wish 'hereby to express our thanks for the many kindnesses and hospitalities we have received from Mr. Samuel and wife near Fort Bayard – since our first arrival at that place.... and which they were always willing and ready to bestow.'<sup>vi</sup> Soldiers continued to write to the Burrows long after the war.<sup>vii</sup>

The most notable visitor to the Burrows farm during the Civil War was Abraham Lincoln. The president had come to visit the troops at Fort Bayard and hosted by the Burrows. A family story relates that one of the Burrows' young children was not happy to see the president and said so, to which the president reportedly responded that he did not want to distress her and would not come again.<sup>viii</sup> This hints at the views of the president that may have been expressed privately within the home.

Following the Civil War, the Burrows brothers continued to farm their many acres. Samuel Burrows had a dairy herd as did several of his neighbors. Neither of his brothers married. John died in 1882 and Levi died sometime before October 1887. In 1897, Samuel Burrows sold 70 of land to H. Lloyd Irvine, who in turn sold it to the developers of American University Park. The sale did not include other property that Samuel and Harriet had owned and farmed for 30 years. Samuel Burrows died in 1898 at the age of 72. Harriet remained on the farm for another 25 years. Over the years she bought and sold property in the Tenleytown area, demonstrating a keen business sense shared by other Tenleytown widowed property owners, such as Arianna Lyles of the Rest and Anastasia Patten of Dunblane.

Harriet America Burrows died in 1923. In 1925 her residual property was sold to M. Friedman. According to *The Washington Post*, modern homes were to be built on the 50 acres of farmland.<sup>ix</sup>

Three years later, in August 1928, Charles Limerick applied for a permit to move the Burrows house from 45<sup>th</sup> and Ellicott Streets to its present location at 4624 Verplanck Place. The move cost an estimated \$1,000.<sup>x</sup> Oral tradition recounts that the house sat at 46<sup>th</sup> and Davenport for some time, and that when it reached Verplanck Place, it rested on its side for a time. According to the permit, the two-story house measured 34 feet wide and 42 feet long, with a six-foot-deep front porch.

The new location on Verplanck Place is approximately nine blocks southwest of the original location near Ellicott Street and River Road. The urban street grid was now in place, but American University Park was still largely unbuilt. The Burrows house sat alone on Verplanck Place until the mid 1930s. Charles Limerick was employed by the Fire Department and appears in city directories from 1929 to 1932 on Verplanck Place. He appears in property tax assessment records for 1931-32 as owner of only one of the three lots.

Subsequent owners Arthur and Elizabeth Edgeworth (1961-1985) restored the original dwelling, while significantly enlarging it toward the rear. The current owners, Bryan and Adina Kanefield, purchased the property in 1999 from Robert S. Mueller, III and his wife. Mr. Mueller became the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 2001. The Kanefields have demonstrated their appreciation of the house and its historic value and importance to the community by maintaining its integrity inside and out.

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<sup>vi</sup> Eulogy for Harriet America Burrows, unpublished.

<sup>vii</sup> Helm, p. 54.

<sup>viii</sup> Story told by Mouzela Burrows Parks to her grandson.

<sup>ix</sup> "Old Burrows Estate Sold to M. Friedman," *The Washington Post*, July 26, 1925, p. R6.

<sup>x</sup> "Building Permits," *The Washington Post*, August 5, 1928, p. R2.

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### 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Helm, Judith Beck. *Tenleytown, D.C.: Country Village into City Neighborhood*. Washington, D.C. Tenny Press. 2000.

Williams, Kim. "Tenleytown in Washington, D.C.: Architectural and Historic Resources, 1791-1941." National Register of Historic Places multiple-property document. 2008.

Williams, Kim and Jane Waldmann. "American University Park in Washington, D.C.: Its Early Houses, pre-Civil War to 1911." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document, 2008.

**Other Resources:**

The Rev. Dr. Ronald Conner (great-grandson of Samuel F. and Harriet America Burrows). Personal communication.  
Caran Burrows Leahy (great-great-granddaughter of Samuel F. and Harriet America Burrows). Personal communication.  
Diane Tamayo (lateral descendant of Harriet America Shekell Burrows). Personal communication.  
Eulogy for Harriet America Burrows. 1923. Unpublished.

Rockville Cemetery records. <http://usgwarchives.org/md/montgomery/timages/rockburials/rock.html>. Accessed June 11, 2010.

*The Washington Post*

District of Columbia Archives  
District of Columbia property tax assessment records  
District of Columbia city directories, 1928-1936  
District of Columbia Office of the Surveyor  
District of Columbia Recorder of Deeds  
Montgomery County Historical Society, Maryland

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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### 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** Less than 1 acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>318719</u> Easting	<u>4312417</u> Northing	3	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing
2	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing	4	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing

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

The Samuel and Harriet Burrows House occupies Lot 34 in Square 1555 in Washington, D.C.

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

The house has stood on this lot and square since being moved there in 1928.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Kim Williams and Jane Waldmann  
organization Tenleytown Historical Society date August 2010  
street & number 5332 42<sup>nd</sup> Street, NW telephone 202/686-1446  
city or town Washington, D.C. state                      zip code                       
e-mail Kim.williams@dc.gov

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Samuel and Harriet Burrows House

City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.

County: State:

Photographer: Kim Williams

Date Photographed: August 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: North (front) elevation. View looking southwest.  
1 of 7.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: East elevation showing projecting bay of rear wing addition.  
2 of 7.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: East elevation showing gable end of original block of house.  
3 of 7.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior showing stair hall looking south from entry.  
4 of 7.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Detail showing mantel in front parlor.  
5 of 7.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Detail showing long casement in front parlor opening onto front porch.  
6 of 7.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Detail showing stair newel, balusters and stringer ornament.  
7 of 7.

**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Bryan and Adina Kanefield  
street & number 4624 Verplanck Place, NW telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Washington, D.C. state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 20016

**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 18 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.