

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



**HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD**  
**APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK OR HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION**

New Designation     X      
Amendment of a previous designation       
Please summarize any amendment(s)     

Property name     Rose Lees Hardy School      
*If any part of the interior is being nominated, it must be specifically identified and described in the narrative statements.*

Address     1550 Foxhall Road, NW    

Square and lot number(s)     Square 1363 Lot 980    

Affected Advisory Neighborhood Commission     ANC 3D (SMD 3D09)    

Date of construction     1932     Date of major alteration(s)     1936    

Architect(s)     Harris, Albert Lewis.      
Architectural style(s)     Colonial Revival    

Original use     school     Present use     school    

Property owner     District of Columbia    

**Legal address of property owner**     1350 Pennsylvania Ave., NW; Washington DC 20004-3003    

NAME OF APPLICANT(S)     Foxhall Community Citizens Association    

*If the applicant is an organization, it must submit evidence that among its purposes is the promotion of historic preservation in the District of Columbia. A copy of its charter, articles of incorporation, or by-laws, setting forth such purpose, will satisfy this requirement.*

Address/Telephone of applicant(s)     4442 Proctorville Pkwy NW, Washington DC 20007      
    202-338-3834    

Name and title of authorized representative     Robert B Avery, President FCCA Board    

Signature of representative     [Signature]     Date     12/22/2017    

Name and telephone of author of application     Kent Boese (202) 904-8111    

#18-10 Date received     1/14/18      
H.P.O. staff     [Signature]

**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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Rose Lees Hardy School

Other names/site number: Foxhall Village School; Rock Creek Int'l School; Lab School

Name of related multiple property listing:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 1550 Foxhall Road

City or town: Washington State: DC County: N/A

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 \_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_ 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      \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

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

<p>_____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ <b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____ <b>Title :</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></span></p>	

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

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>                    </u>	buildings
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	sites
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	structures
<u>3</u>	<u>                    </u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>                    </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVAL: Colonial Revival

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

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Masonry (foundation), Limestone (trim), Wood (cornice, trim), Slate (roof), Granite (steps).

### 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 Rose Lees Hardy School is a Colonial Revival style building of red brick with limestone and wood trim designed by Albert Lewis Harris and constructed in 1932. The twelve-room school was designed with a conventional floor plan with six rooms on each floor laid out with three rooms on either side of a narrow corridor. The six rooms on the second floor were not completed until 1936. The school is one wing of an extensible plan designed by Albert Harris and first constructed at Key School in 1928. The school is prominently located on a site on the southwest corner of Foxhall Road and Q Street, NW, facing Foxhall Road. Parking Space is located to both the northwest and southeast of the building and the site is surrounded by Hardy Recreation Center. The site also includes three objects of significance: a flagpole to the southeast of the building along Foxhall Road, a memorial marker along the southeastern edge of the property toward the rear of the property, and a memorial marker located within the building near the Foxhall Road entrance.

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## **General Description:**

### Site:

The Rose Lees Hardy School is prominently located on the southwest corner of Foxhall Road and Q Street, NW, facing Foxhall Road (Lot 980 in Square 1363). The property is bounded on the southwest and southeast by the Hardy Recreation Center. The site includes a parking lot on both the northwestern and southeastern portions of the lot. A flagpole is located along Foxhall Road to the south, and a memorial marker is sited along the southeastern border of the property toward the rear of the property.

### Exterior Description

The building's footprint is a rectangular block and was designed with each elevation being relatively symmetrical.

The Hardy School is a 2-story solid, red-brick structure executed in the Colonial Revival style. The building's brick walls are laid in six-course common bond with limestone quoins at the corners, the foundation is constructed of stone, and the building is surrounded by a wood cornice which is located beneath a hipped roof. A cupola is centrally located atop the roof.

The main (northeast) elevation, facing Foxhall Road, is marked by an entrance portico supporting a wrought iron balcony that incorporates the Chinese coin motif with a Palladian window above. The central section of this elevation projects slightly from the main building and is topped by a gable roof line with a broken pediment. Limestone quoins mark the corners of the central section and the corners of the building. To the far northwest and southeast of the first story the brick is recessed to create the impression of bays. Each bay has a limestone sill and is surmounted with a limestone keystone. The second-floor contains two limestone cartouches located directly above the first-floor recesses.

The northwest elevation, facing Q Street, measures 28 bays piercing the elevation in patterns of four-one-four-one-and-four. Limestone quoins mark the corners. The first story windows have bold limestone keystones, while the second story windows have narrow limestone keystones. The fenestration is a 12-over-12 double hung sash configuration. A wooden cornice is at the top of the elevation and sits beneath the slate hipped roof.

The southwest (rear) elevation is three bays wide. An entry door is centrally located containing a fan light and surrounded by a wood frame gable with a broken pediment. Located on the second floor directly above the entrance is a Palladian window. A wrought iron railing that incorporates the Chinese coin motif is placed in front of the lower portion of the Palladian window. The bays to the north of the entry door, on both the first- and second-level are brick recesses, though they retain the limestone keystones and sills. The bays on the first- and second-floor to the south of the entry door contain 12-over-12 double hung sash windows with limestone sills and keystones.

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A wooden cornice is at the top of the elevation and sits beneath the slate hipped roof. A large chimney is located at the southern corner of the building.

The southeast elevation measures 28 bays piercing the elevation in patterns of four-one-four-one-and-four with the exception of the four bays on the first floor closest to Foxhall Road, where the two central bays have been replaced by a wooden projecting bay containing four six-over-six double hung windows. The projecting bay marks the location of the original kindergarten room. Limestone quoins mark the corners. The first story windows have bold limestone keystones, while the second story windows have narrow limestone keystones. The fenestration is a 12-over-12 double hung sash configuration. A wooden cornice is at the top of the elevation and sits beneath the slate hipped roof.

### Interior Description

The classrooms on both the first and second floor are arranged along a narrow corridor with three rooms on each side. Restrooms are located on the northwest side of the floorplan and separate the classrooms equally. Mirroring the restrooms on the southeast side of the building are storage rooms. Staircases are located along the central hall at the front and rear of the building.

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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.)

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- 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**

1932-1974  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1932, 1934, 1936, 1974  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Hardy, Rose Lees (1869-1932)



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

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Harris, Albert Lewis (architect)  
Lloyd A. Goode Construction Co. (builder)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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.)

The Rose Lees Hardy School was constructed in 1932 to provide a school for the growing Foxhall Village neighborhood. The school was designed in the Colonial Revival Style by Albert Lewis Harris. Hardy School provided the educational element of the community, complementing the residential and commercial elements and the religious element—St. Patrick’s Church at the intersection of Foxhall Road and Greenwich Parkway.

The Rose Lees Hardy School meets D.C. designation Criterion D (architecture and urbanism) and National Register Criterion C for “embody[ing] the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction,” specifically as an exemplar of a particular type and era of public school, the “extensible” school of the late 1920s to mid 1940s. As such, it is eligible for designation under the Multiple Property Document: Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960. The Hardy School is a purpose-built public school building; it is more than 50 years old; it is in its original location; it retains integrity; and it retains original fabric and its character-defining features. Further, the building, designed by Albert Lewis Harris is perfectly representative of the school buildings sub-type, “The Office of the Municipal Architect, Albert L. Harris, 1921-34.” As described in the Multiple Property document, the schools from this period were primarily designed in the Renaissance and Colonial Revival styles. They were generally larger buildings and were designed to be “extensible.” Extensible buildings were designed as a complete composition, but were built in sections as funds were available and the surrounding school population demanded additional space. Of the three groups Harris designed for extensible buildings, the Hardy School follows the type designed to be U-shaped with a courtyard with other examples being Key (1928), Murch (1929), Shepherd (1931), LaFayette

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(1931), and Noyes (1931). The entire plan was eventually completed at Key and Murch, but at Hardy only the northern most wing was constructed.

The Hardy School also merits designation under D.C. designation Criterion B (history) and National Register Criterion A for being “association with historical periods, social movements, groups, institutions, achievements, or patterns of growth and change that contributed significantly to the heritage, culture or development of the District of Columbia. The period of significance is 1932 to 1974, taking in the original construction and the later completion of the second floor, its service as a public school serving the Foxhall Village community, and its later use as the District of Columbia’s first middle school as part of the Six School Complex public school cluster.

Hardy School also merits designation under D.C. designation Criterion C (individuals) and National Register Criterion B for being “associated with the lives of persons significant to the history of the District of Columbia or the nation” due to its association as a living memorial to Rose Lees Hardy, assistant superintendent of the District of Columbia Public schools from 1925 until her death in October 1932. Upon her death, the school was renamed in her honor. In 1934, a triple memorial in her memory included a tablet placed within the school and the planting of a rose garden on the grounds of the school. The tablet and rose garden marker remain on the site.

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

The Hardy School occupies a 49,853 sq. ft. site (Lot 980 in Square 1363) bounded by Foxhall Road to the northeast, Q Street to the northwest, and the Hardy Recreation Center to the southeast and southwest. The school was built to serve the educational needs of the growing Foxhall Village neighborhood.

The Washington Board of Education initiated plans for a school in the Foxhall Village community in May 1930 – when they included the need to purchase a site for an elementary school in the vicinity of Foxhall Road and Calvert street in their budget estimates for 1932. While the Board of Education originally requested \$14,829,780 for the purchase of new school sites and to construct new school buildings in the 1932 budget, the Bureau of the Budget only approved \$13,179,250, an amount \$1,650,530 less than the Board’s request. Despite the reduction in the 1932 budget, the need to purchase a school site in the vicinity of Foxhall and Reservoir roads remained in the budget at that time.

The process to secure a site in the Foxhall Road vicinity began in earnest in 1931. A site initially considered by the District Engineer Commissioner’s office was located on the west side of Foxhall Road several blocks north of Reservoir Road. This site was opposed by the Foxhall Village Citizens’ Association in February 1931 as it was considered to be entirely removed from the homes the school was to serve. It also required children to cross both Foxhall Road and

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Reservoir Road, both considered to be arterial highways. Ultimately, the site north of Reservoir Road was abandoned in favor of a site farther south.

On December 9, 1931, Major H. L. Robb, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District, met with the Foxhall Village Citizens' Association and outlined the plans for the proposed new elementary school. The site purchased for the school was located on the west side of Foxhall Road and south of Q Street. The new school was to harmonize with the general style of the community development and \$100,000 for construction had been included in the recommendations of the Budget Bureau transmitted to Congress. The design for the school was to follow the plans for an extensible school building also used for Key Elementary School (1928), Murch (1929), Shepherd (1931), LaFayette (1931), and Noyes (1931). The school building proposed for Foxhall Village was one wing of a much larger design which would have four classrooms, a kindergarten room, and school offices on the first floor with an upper floor partially finished as a playground, but so arranged that it could be finished for additional class rooms on the upper floor.

The year 1932 was a time of uncertainty and controversy for the school's future. Funding for the school was threatened in April when the \$100,000 placed in the budget for its construction by the Budget Bureau was eliminated from the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1933 by the House of Representatives. In June, the Senate reversed this setback, voting to restore \$366,089 to District school appropriations, including \$100,000 for the Foxhall Village School.

With funding secured, the next challenge came from residents of Foxhall Village on October 7<sup>th</sup> who decided that the location of the school should be moved back to Reservoir Road, expressing concern that the school's playground would "attract an undesirable class of children which live[d] near the village but not in it,"<sup>1</sup> resulting in a feared depreciation of real estate values. The Foxhall Village Citizens' Association supported the residents and went on record October 12<sup>th</sup> urging that the location of the school be changed. Despite the protests, with the land secured and the budget in place, the District Commissioners opened the bids to construct the Foxhall Village School on October 13, 1932, with A. Lloyd Good of Charlotte, N.C., winning the bid. Yet, the bid award was held up until after the Board of Education recommended that the District Commissioners proceed with constructing the school on the Q Street site. This resulted in the bid being awarded on November 2, 1932. The late protest by the Foxhall Village residents had little hope of success, as the plans for the Foxhall Village School were completed on September 15, 1932, and had been reviewed and approved by the District Commissioners on September 23, 1932.

With the location of the school settled, funding in place, and a construction contract awarded, the school broke ground on November 23, 1932. The school's extensible design was noted in the press, with the building being described as the "first unit of a proposed 16-room-and-auditorium building."<sup>2</sup> The final change to the new school in 1932 occurred on December 7, 1932, when the

<sup>1</sup> "Foxhall Village School Opposed." *The Evening Star*, October 7, 1932, p. A11.

<sup>2</sup> "Ground is Broken for Foxhall School." *The Evening Star*, November 28, 1932, p. B-7.

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Board of Education decided to rename the Foxhall Village School to the Rose Lees Hardy School in memory of Ms. Hardy who had passed away in October.

Construction continued through 1933 with the school completed in time for classes in September 1933. School enrollment city-wide was expected to approach 77,000 students. Even with the growing need for classrooms, only three new school buildings were opened in 1933 with the Hardy School being the largest and most important. The school not only met the growing needs of students from Foxhall Village, but also those of much of the territory lying south to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and westward toward Potomac Heights. Prior to the opening of the Hardy School, the children of this area had to go nearly a mile eastward to the Fillmore and Jackson Schools in Georgetown, to the new Horace Mann School in Wesley Heights, a mile to the north, or to the Reservoir and Key Schools, far to the west.

Efforts to build out the second floor of the Hardy School began in March 1935, when the Hardy School was listed among the construction jobs sent to the Public Works Administration by Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States commissioner of education. Despite the urgent need to finish Hardy's second floor to address the school's overcrowded classrooms on the first floor, funding for Hardy was cut in the District appropriation bill that passed in April 1935. Funding to complete the school was eventually achieved with plans completed by mid-July 1936.

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## P. W. A. Funds Sought to End These Conditions



This unfinished big room is the second floor of a wing at the Rose Lees Hardy School, left incomplete when the Government's economy program was launched two years ago. The class rooms on the first floor are overcrowded and this space is needed. The Board of Education has asked that it be partitioned and finished as regular rooms. The children use it now for special conferences, to plan school activities and to train for their public programs. It is the only assembly hall in the building. The project is on the list submitted for the new public works program. —Star Staff Photo.

The unfinished second floor of the Rose Lees Hardy school. From the *Evening Star*, March 17, 1935.

### Six School Complex

The Hardy School continued to serve the Foxhall community as an elementary school until June 1973. In response to changes in the community and declining elementary school population throughout the city's public schools, Hardy reopened in the fall of 1974 as the District of Columbia's first middle school for grades 5-8 as a part of the Six School Complex.

The Six School Complex was organized to cope with population shifts by increasing the number of neighborhood children attending public schools, to broaden and improve the quality of educational programs in the schools at reasonable costs, and to foster greater social integration. The six schools involved were located in the area running from Georgetown to the District line along the Palisades, and included Mann, Hardy, Key, Fillmore, Stoddert, and Hyde Elementary Schools. The schools were organized into a single system serving pre-kindergarten through eighth grade whereby four of the schools operated as elementary schools, Hardy served as the middle school, and Fillmore served as an arts center serving all five schools.

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While the Six School Complex was based on a cluster system established in Richmond in the 1960s, it was a pioneer in Washington and the rest of the United States. The Complex was noted for small schools, individual attention, neighborhood orientation, high-quality education and special arts and language programs. One of Hardy's most notable students during its service as a middle school was President Jimmy Carter's daughter, Amy, whose attendance began in 1978.

Patricia Patton was hired as Director of Hardy, and served from 1975 to December 1980. Prior to Hardy, Mrs. Patton had taught in both public and private elementary and secondary schools. Her philosophy concerning the educational needs of children aged 10-14 strongly influenced the development of curriculum and programs at Hardy. She strongly supported the varied scholastic and extracurricular activities that were developed during her years at Hardy, which included a school newspaper, participation in citywide science fairs, and Latin as an elective.

In 1996, Hardy and Fillmore Arts Center consolidated and moved to the former Carlos Rosario Adult Education Center. The old Hardy building was deemed surplus and efforts by the District to sell Hardy met with community opposition. In 1998, the city leased the building to Rock Creek International, a private school that declared bankruptcy in 2006. The Lab School acquired Rock Creek's lease and has used the building since that time.

### Rose Lees Hardy (1869-1932)

On December 7, 1932, the Washington Board of Education decided to rename the planned Foxhall Village School in memory of Rose Lees Hardy. Hardy passed away on October 26, 1932, following an illness of several months. In 1934, a triple memorial was planned for Miss Hardy by school officials. The memorial was headed by Robert L. Haycock, Assistant Superintendent of DC Public Schools, and consisted of three features:

- ) a tablet to be placed in the Rose Lees Hardy School;
- ) a rose garden in the grounds of the school; and,
- ) an endowment fund for lecturers to address Washington school teachers each year.

Miss Rose Lees Hardy (1869-1932) was Assistant Superintendent of Washington, DC Public Schools, an appointment she received in 1925. Born in Winchester, Virginia, Miss Hardy came to Washington, DC at the age of 17 to study music. In 1918, she graduated with a B.A. degree from George Washington University. She later took continuing education courses at both Columbia University and New York University. Ms. Hardy taught music for several years—with piano as her specialty. She subsequently entered the school system as a first-grade teacher in 1898 at the Jefferson School and was made a model teacher a year later. A specialist in primary education, Miss Hardy taught for 18 years at the Wilson Normal School. In 1929 she underwent a serious operation from which she never recovered. Rose Lees Hardy passed away in October 1932. At the time of her death her residence was listed as 2930 Macomb Street, NW, Washington, DC. Miss Hardy was remembered for her civic and club work and interest in young children. She also authored a series of elementary readers and supplementary texts. She was survived by her brother, William G. Hardy, of Winchester, VA, and three sisters, Miss Margaret

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Hardy, a teacher at Eastern High School; Miss Frances Hardy, a Government worker; and Mrs. Elizabeth Eyre, of Wayne, PA.

With Catherine T. Bryce, Rose Lees Hardy was co-author of *Newson Readers: A Basal Reading Series* (collected stories and poems with guidance for teachers)

- ) *Playtime—The Primer*, 1927
- ) *Good Times—Book One*, 1927
- ) *The Open Door—Book Two*, 1927
- ) *Storyland—Book Three*, also with Edna Turpin, co-author, 1927
- ) *Book Friends—Book Four*, also with Edna Turpin, co-author, 1929
- ) *Book Adventures—Book Five*, also with Edna Turpin, co-author, 1929

Rose Lees Hardy's published works also include:

- ) *Good Companions: Comrades* (1931)
- ) *Good Companions: Neighbors* (1931)
- ) *Good Companions: Helpers* (1931)

### Architect of the Hardy School

Albert Lewis Harris (1869-1933) Municipal Architect (1921-1933)

Albert L. Harris was born in Abergynolwyn Wales in 1869 and emigrated to America with his father Job Harris in 1873. He was in the Washington area by 1890 when he began attending the Arlington Academy for three years. He left without graduating to work for Henry Ives Cobb in Chicago for five years on residential buildings. In 1898 Harris moved to Baltimore where he worked for Wyatt & Nolting until 1900 when he relocated to Washington. He was employed by Hornblower & Marshall from 1900 until 1917, noting that he worked on the firm's two most important public commissions, the Baltimore Custom House (1908) and the Smithsonian's Natural History Museum (1901-1911) while in that office. While employed by Hornblower & Marshall, Harris began receiving his formal education at George Washington University, earning a B.S. in architecture in 1912. The same year Harris was appointed assistant professor of architecture at the university; by 1915 he was a full professor, a part-time position he held until 1930. In 1924 he prepared a quadrangular plan for the university's campus and with Arthur B. Heaton also designed Stockton and Corcoran Halls.

From 1917 to 1920 Harris worked for the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks where he was principally employed writing specifications. He began working for the Municipal Architect's office in 1920 and was named Snowdon Ashford's successor the following year; as members of the Washington chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the two had served on a 1911 committee with Waddy B. Wood condemning bay windows as not being "in accord with the dignity of architecture which the Capital should maintain." In 1914, he served with the same men, as well as Glenn Brown, on the local AIA chapter's committee that first proposed licensing

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architects. Harris submitted the first application for architectural registration in the District and was the first to be registered on April 6, 1925.

As was true with his predecessors, Municipal Architect Harris focused on Washington's schools. Harris responded to suggestions made by the Commission of Fine Arts about the appropriateness of the Colonial Revival style for Washington's neighborhood municipal buildings with the majority of his school designs and public buildings. His 1931 Gothic Revival additions to the Park View School were a notable exception. In that case Harris closely adhered to the style of the 1916 building designed by his predecessor, Snowdon Ashford.

Not surprisingly, Harris not only developed types for Colonial Revival-style schools, firehouses, and municipal buildings, but also adapted the style in developing a field house type for Washington playgrounds. In the case of the field house, however, Harris modeled his building type after the vernacular Hall-and-Parlor houses of the Tidewater region.

While Snowdon Ashford predicted greater sophistication of the District's buildings to keep pace with developments in the city's federal architecture, Harris balanced fine-quality Colonial Revival buildings scaled and styled for Washington's neighborhoods with appropriately urban-scaled ones for the city's governing center adjacent to the heart of Washington's monumental core.

### Foxhall Village<sup>3</sup>

The Rose Lees Hardy school was constructed to provide education for the growing number of children in the neighborhood--originally named the Foxhall Village School. However, following the death of assistant school superintendent Rose Lees Hardy on October 26, 1932, the school was renamed in her memory in December 1932.

Foxhall Village is a Tudor Revival-style rowhouse neighborhood located in northwest Washington, D.C. The first homes were constructed along Reservoir Road and Greenwich Parkway in the mid-1920s. By the end of December, 1927, some 150 homes had been erected, and the community given the name of Foxhall Village. It is one of the city's only large-scale residential developments to have been conceived and realized in such a stylistically cohesive and holistic manner. The neighborhood was developed by three developer/builder teams who worked separately, but harmoniously, to create a cohesive collection of rowhouses enhanced by lush gardens and planted terraces. The neighborhood is laid out in a picturesque manner with winding lanes, circles, and crescent-shaped open spaces that were inspired by historic precedents. The overwhelming majority of the 310 buildings in the historic district reflect the Tudor Revival style, while offering a variety of forms, roof treatments, fenestration patterns, and entryways that make each rowhouse distinctive.

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<sup>3</sup> Excerpted from *Foxhall Village Historic District* brochure. Historic Preservation Office.



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Recognized for its planning principles and its architectural expression, Foxhall Village occupies 29 acres of the former 60-acre Spring Hill Farm property that was owned in the nineteenth century by Henry Foxall. In 1908, the property was subdivided for residential development and named “Foxall Heights” in honor of its previous owner. Foxall Heights was resubdivided in part to form Foxhall Village (with an added H) by real estate developer Boss and Phelps. The southern portion of the original subdivision, using the name Foxall Village (without the H), was developed and promoted by Waverly Taylor, Inc. Although developed independently, the two subdivisions are stylistically compatible, and the buildings of Harry K. Boss and H. Glenn Phelps and Waverly Taylor, Inc. are both of similar architectural style. Today, the two subdivisions – and the immediate area, including six houses built in 1933 by Cooper C. Lightbown on P Street, are collectively known as Foxhall Village.

Rose Lees Hardy School  
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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Rose Lees Hardy School  
Name of Property

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Rose Lees Hardy School  
Name of Property

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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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**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**

**Acreage of Property** 1.36

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: 38.910097 | Longitude: -77.08418 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:           |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:           |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:           |

**Or**

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**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Square 1363, Lot 0980 in the District of Columbia.

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

Original building lot.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kent Boese  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number: 608 Rock Creek Church Rd, NW  
city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20010  
e-mail kcboese@hotmail.com  
telephone: 202-904-8111  
date: September 30, 2017

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Rose Lees Hardy School  
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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Rose Lees Hardy School  
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### 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: Rose Lees Hardy School

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: N/A

State: DC

Photographer: Kent C. Boese

Date Photographed: May 14, 2017; September 29, 2017

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

- 1) General view looking southwest from Foxhall Road, NW  
1 of 14
- 2) Detail showing central portion of Foxhall Road elevation  
2 of 14
- 3) General view looking west-northwest from Foxhall Road, NW  
3 of 14
- 4) General view looking east-southeast from Q Street, NW  
4 of 14
- 5) General view looking north from Hardy Recreation Center  
5 of 14
- 6) General view looking east from Hardy Recreation Center  
6 of 14



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- 7) Detail of wrought iron balcony above entrance portico that incorporates the Chinese coin motif  
7 of 14
  
- 8) Detail of rear entrance on southwestern elevation  
8 of 14
  
- 9) Detail of Palladian window at rear of building showing wrought iron railing that incorporates the Chinese coin motif  
9 of 14
  
- 10) Flag pole on southeastern corner of site  
10 of 14
  
- 11) Detail of base of flag pole  
11 of 14
  
- 12) Rose Lees Hardy Memorial Plaque – Interior (first floor hallway)  
12 of 14
  
- 13) Memorial Marker at Rose Garden Site  
13 of 14
  
- 14) Detail of plaque on Memorial Marker at Rose Garden Site  
14 of 14

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**Rose Lees Hardy School**

**Washington, DC**

**May 14, 2017**

**Kent C. Boese**

**General view looking southwest from Foxhall Road, NW**

**1/14**

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Name of Property

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**Rose Lees Hardy School**

**Washington, DC**

**May 14, 2017**

**Kent C. Boese**

**Detail showing central portion of Foxhall Road elevation**

**2/14**

Rose Lees Hardy School  
Name of Property

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**Rose Lees Hardy School**

**Washington, DC**

**May 14, 2017**

**Kent C. Boese**

**General view looking west-northwest from Foxhall Road,NW**

**3/14**

Rose Lees Hardy School  
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**Rose Lees Hardy School**

**Washington, DC**

**May 14, 2017**

**Kent C. Boese**

**General view looking north from Hardy Recreation Center**

**4/14**

Rose Lees Hardy School  
Name of Property

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**Washington, DC**

**May 14, 2017**

**Kent C. Boese**

**General view looking east-southeast from Q Street, NW**

**5/14**

Rose Lees Hardy School  
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**Rose Lees Hardy School**

**Washington, DC**

**May 14, 2017**

**Kent C. Boese**

**General view looking east from Hardy Recreation Center**

**6/14**

Rose Lees Hardy School  
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**Rose Lees Hardy School**

**Washington, DC**

**May 14, 2017**

**Kent C. Boese**

**Detail of wrought iron balcony above entrance portico that incorporates the Chinese coin motif**

**7/14**



Rose Lees Hardy School  
Name of Property

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**Rose Lees Hardy School**  
**Washington, DC**  
**May 14, 2017**  
**Kent C. Boese**  
**Detail of rear entrance on southwestern elevation**  
**8/14**

Rose Lees Hardy School  
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**Rose Lees Hardy School**

**Washington, DC**

**May 14, 2017**

**Kent C. Boese**

**Detail of Palladian window at rear of building showing wrought iron railing that incorporates the Chinese coin motif**

**9/14**

Rose Lees Hardy School  
Name of Property

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**Rose Lees Hardy School**

**Washington, DC**

**May 14, 2017**

**Kent C. Boese**

**Flag pole on southeastern corner of site**

**10/14**

Rose Lees Hardy School  
Name of Property

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**Rose Lees Hardy School**  
**Washington, DC**  
**May 14, 2017**  
**Kent C. Boese**  
**Detail of base of flag pole**  
**11/14**

Rose Lees Hardy School  
Name of Property

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**Rose Lees Hardy School**

**Washington, DC**

**September 29, 2017**

**Kent C. Boese**

**Rose Lees Hardy Memorial Plaque – Interior (first floor hallway)**

**12/14**

Rose Lees Hardy School  
Name of Property

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**Rose Lees Hardy School**  
**Washington, DC**  
**May 14, 2017**  
**Kent C. Boese**  
**Memorial Marker at Rose Garden Site**  
**13/14**

Rose Lees Hardy School  
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**Rose Lees Hardy School**

**Washington, DC**

**May 14, 2017**

**Kent C. Boese**

**Detail of plaque on Memorial Marker at Rose Garden Site**

**14/14**

Rose Lees Hardy School  
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**Site Plan:**



**Site Plan from ArcGIS (viewed March 23, 2017)**



Rose Lees Hardy School  
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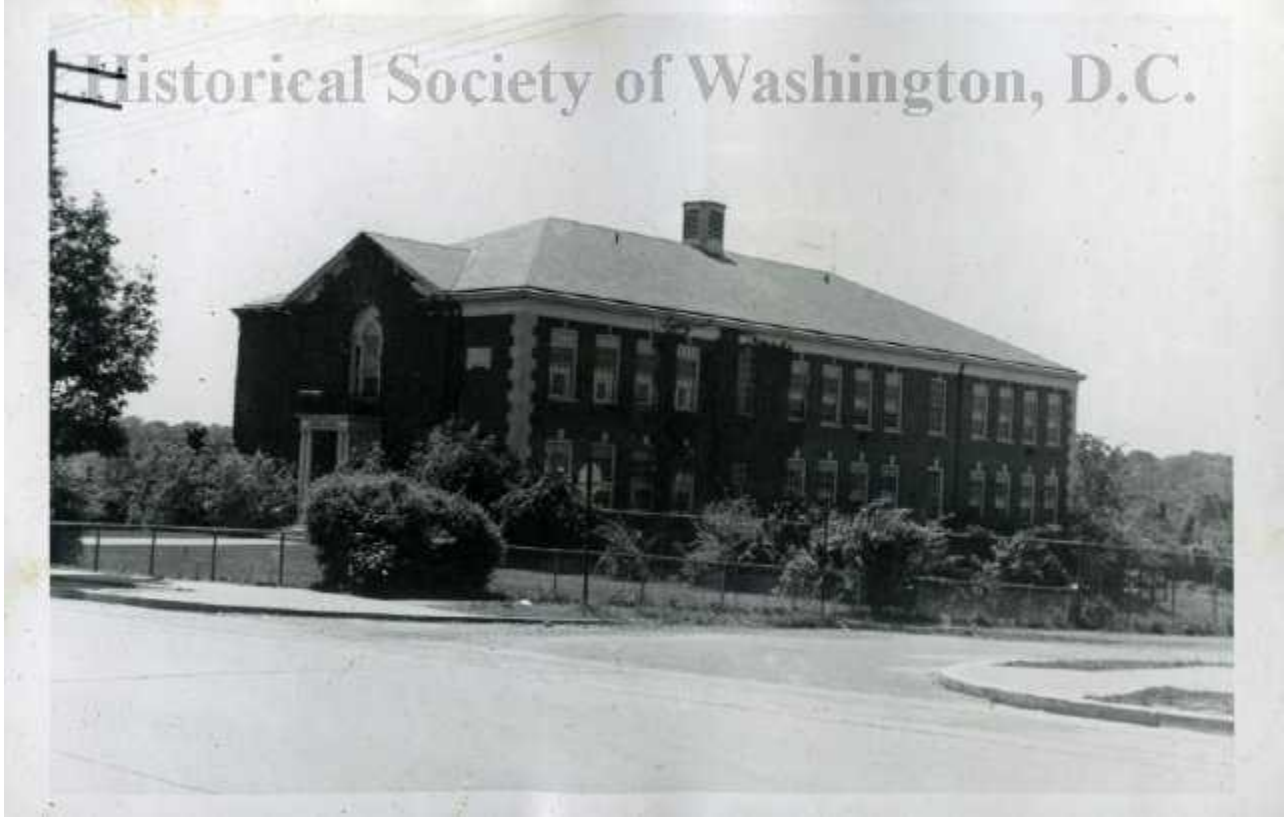
**Historic Photographs**



(Hardy School from Foxhall Rd on May 25, 1934. View toward southwest. From DC Public Library, Washingtoniana Collection.)

Rose Lees Hardy School  
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(Hardy School from Foxhall Rd and Q Street, NW, on May 21, 1950. View toward south. From Historical Society of Washington, D.C.)

Rose Lees Hardy School  
Name of Property

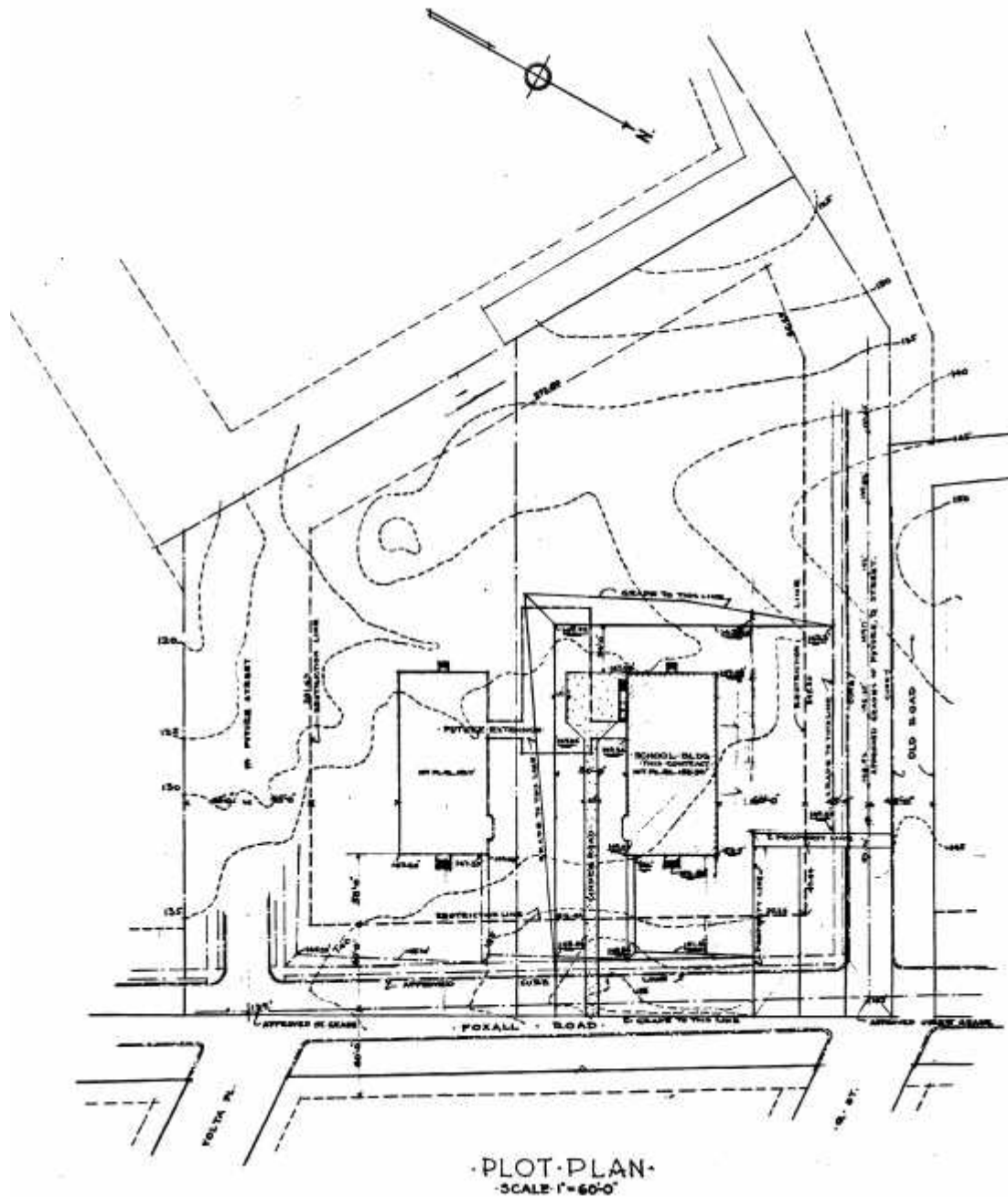
Washington, D.C.  
County and State



(Hardy School from Foxhall Rd on June 16, 1978. View toward west. From DC Public Library, Washingtoniana Collection.)

Rose Lees Hardy School  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
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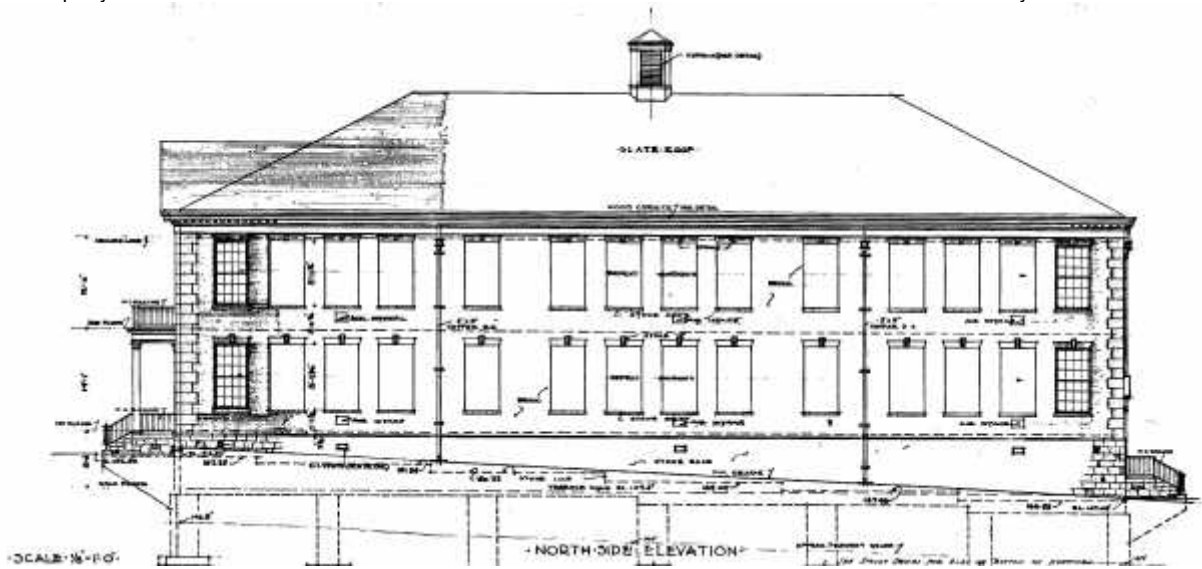


(Site Plan from Plans dated September 15, 1932 showing building as part of larger extensible school plan)

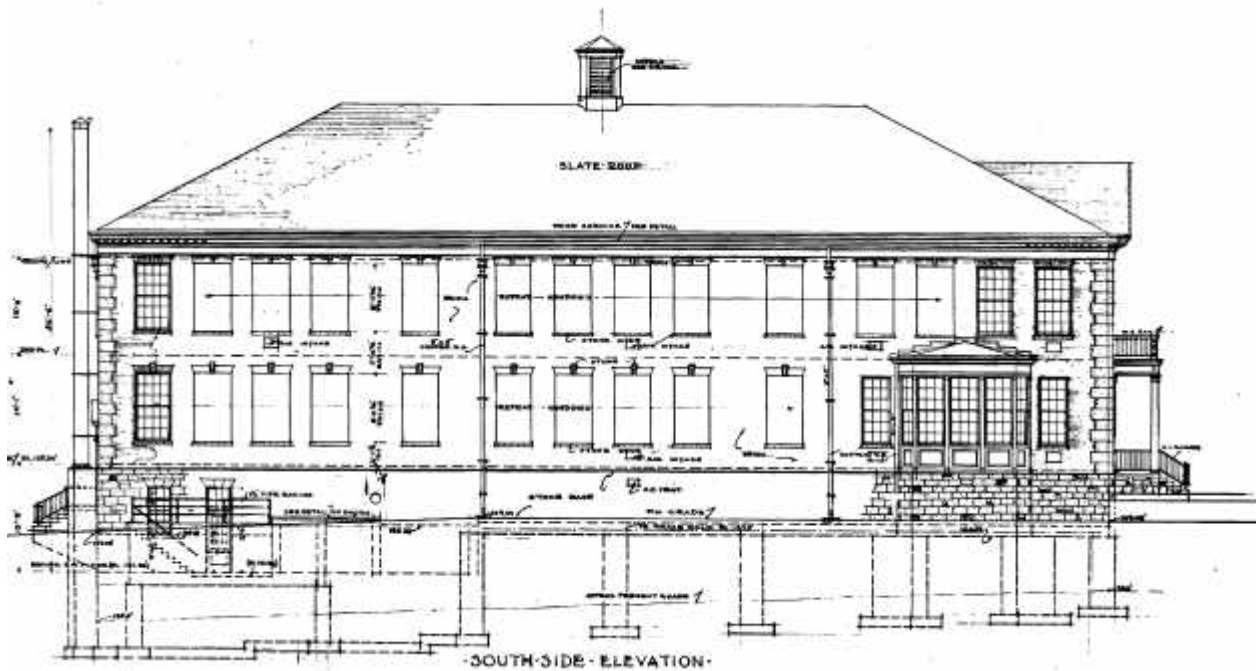


Rose Lees Hardy School  
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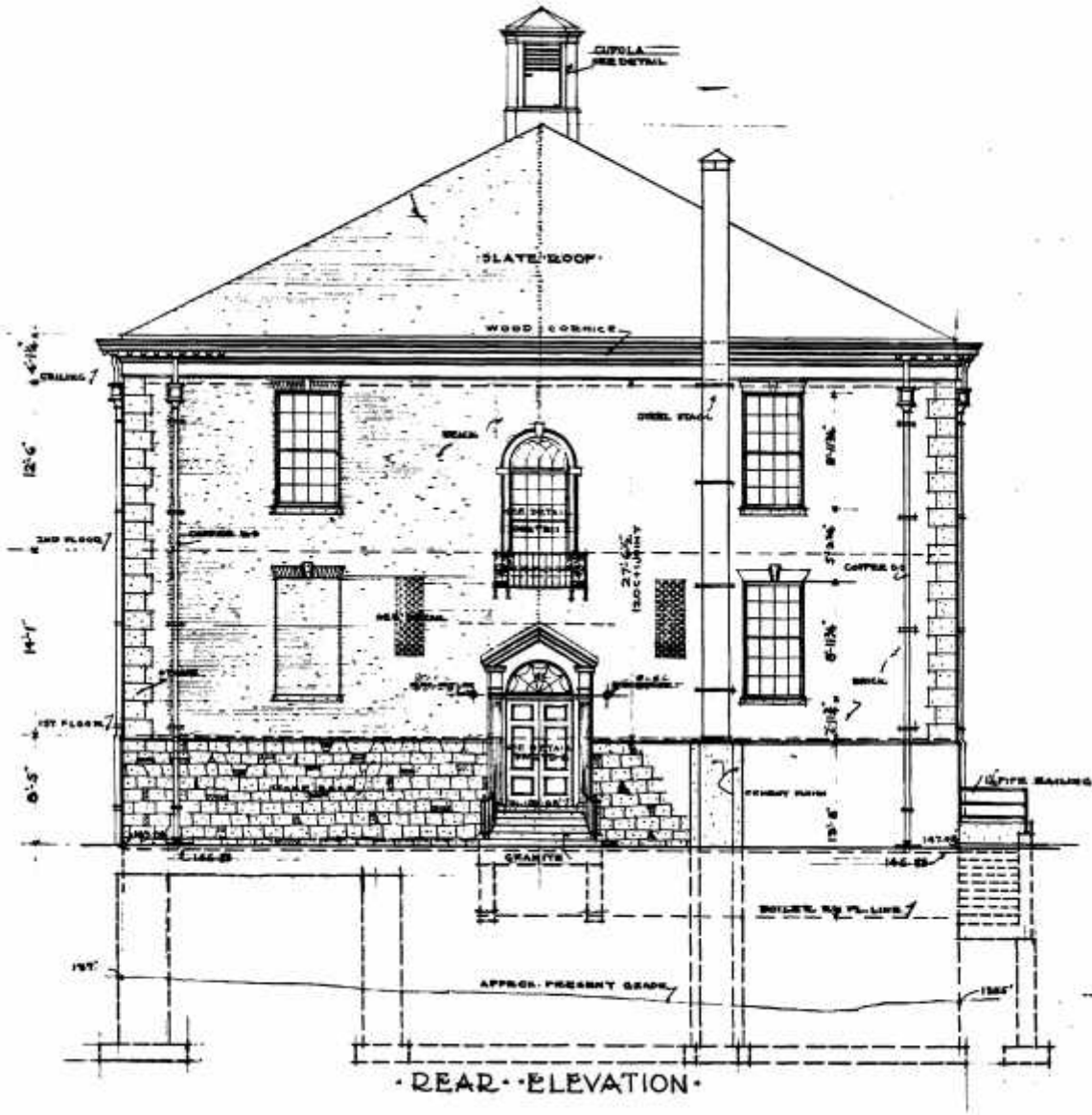
(Northwest Elevation from Plans dated September 15, 1932)



(Southeast Elevation from Plans dated September 15, 1932)

Rose Lees Hardy School  
Name of Property

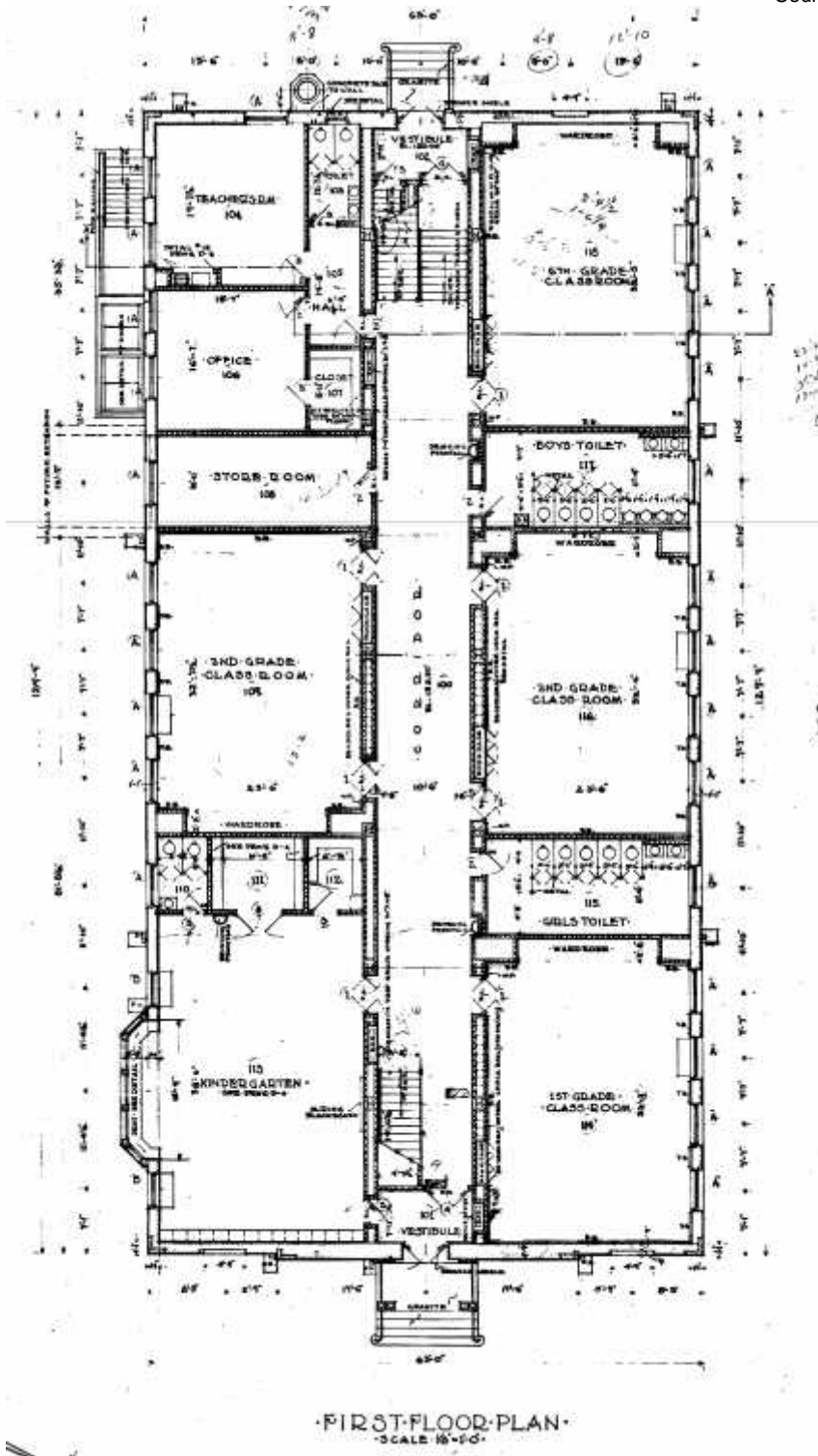
Washington, D.C.  
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(Rear Elevation from Plans dated September 15, 1932)

Rose Lees Hardy School  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

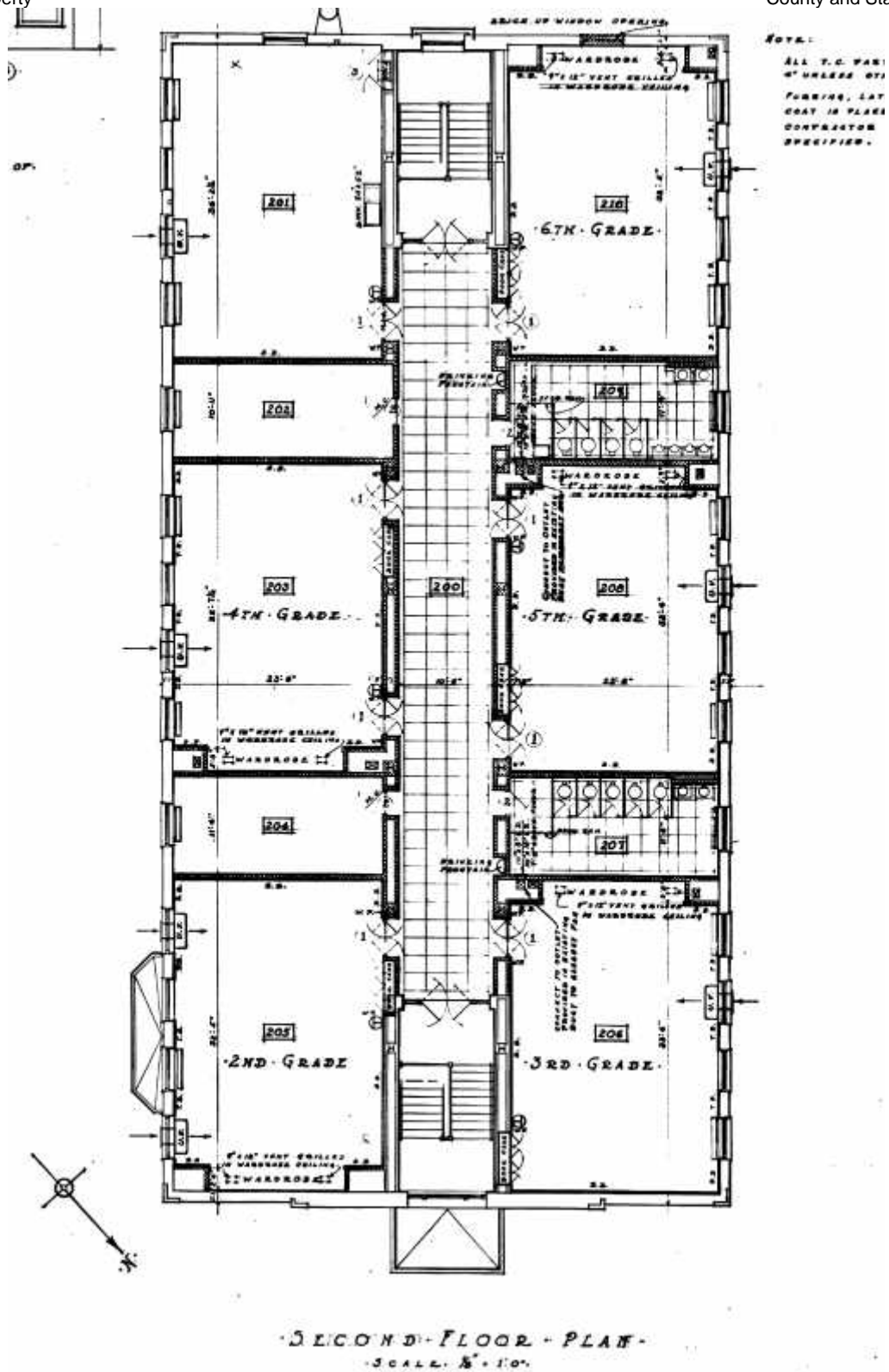


(First Floor Plan from Plans dated September 15, 1932)



Rose Lees Hardy School  
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(Second Floor Plan from Plans dated July 17, 1936)

Rose Lees Hardy School  
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**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.