

**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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Foxhall Village Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Reservoir Road NW, Glover-Archbold Park, P Street NW, and Foxhall Road NW

not for publication

city or town Washington vicinity _____

state District of Columbia code DC county N/A code 001

zip code 20007

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 ___ nationally statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

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

Number of Resources within Property:

| Contributing | Noncontributing |
|--------------|---------------------|
| <u>388</u> | <u>11</u> buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> objects |
| <u>388</u> | <u>11</u> Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: _____
DOMESTIC _____
DOMESTIC _____
COMMERCE/TRADE _____

Sub: _____
Single Dwellings _____
Secondary Resources _____
Specialty Stores _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: _____
DOMESTIC _____
DOMESTIC _____
COMMERCE/TRADE _____

Sub: _____
Single Dwellings _____
Secondary Resources _____
Specialty Stores _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions):

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions):

foundation: CONCRETE _____

roof: Slate _____

walls: STUCCO; MASONRY: Brick, Stone _____

other: Half-Timbering _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1911-1935

Significant Dates

1911, 1925, 1928, 1933

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Boss, Harry K. and H. Glenn Phelps

Lightbown, Cooper

Taylor, Waverly

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 29 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet):

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|----|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1) | <u>18</u> | <u>319199</u> | <u>4308861</u> | 3) | <u>18</u> | <u>319508</u> | <u>4308780</u> |
| 2) | <u>18</u> | <u>319483</u> | <u>4308912</u> | 4) | <u>18</u> | <u>319554</u> | <u>4308770</u> |
| | <u>x</u> See continuation sheet. | | | | | | |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Breiseth, Laura Trieschmann, Ellen Jenkins, and Janet Flynn Architectural Historians
organization EHT Traceries, Inc. date April 2007
street & number 1121 Fifth Street NW telephone (202) 393-1199
city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20001

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name _____ Multiple Owners _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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**Foxhall Village Historic District
Washington, D.C.**

Section 7 Page 1

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Located in Northwest Washington, D.C., Foxhall Village is a residential community comprised of approximately 29 acres. Foxhall Village is surrounded by residential development to the north and east, small-scale commercial development to the south, and a park to the east. The Foxhall Village Historic District is physically bounded by Reservoir Road to the north, Glover-Archbold Park on the east, P Street to the south, and Foxhall Road to the west. Initial development in the area consisted of freestanding single dwellings and semi-detached twin dwellings constructed between 1911 and 1924. These early houses are located along and south of P Street in the lower triangle created by 44th Street and Foxhall Road, which falls outside the Foxhall Village Historic District. Some dwellings constructed during this period are located north of the Foxhall Village lower triangle and exhibit a variety of architectural styles – Renaissance Revival, Italianate, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival. The Foxhall Village Historic District is formed from the integration of the Boss and Phelps, Inc. development Foxhall Village and the Waverly Taylor, Inc. development Foxhall Village. Both developments consist almost exclusively of row houses, all of which are excellent examples of the Tudor Revival style. The historic district contains a handful of semi-detached twin and freestanding single dwellings that also exhibit the Tudor Revival style. The row houses, constructed of steel columns and masonry, are set back from the road with wide sidewalks buffering them from the paved public roadways. The Boss and Phelps houses incorporate freestanding and built-in garages accessed by public alleys; similarly, the Waverly Taylor dwellings featured built-in garages and a handful of detached garages, which are accessed by either private driveways or public alleys. The residential lots in Foxhall Village vary in size, with the smallest lots measuring eighteen feet in width. The variations in the streetscape and lot configurations are integral aspects of the development, which create both a picturesque and harmonious feel to the neighborhood. The boundary streets of Foxhall Road and 44th Street both intersect the east-west streets – Reservoir Road, Greenwich Parkway, Q Street, Volta Place, and P Street – at a southeast orientation. Foxhall Village, while primarily a single-family residential neighborhood with two twin dwellings, features one commercial building on Foxhall Road; consisting of four stores, the commercial building was designed in the Tudor Revival style to complement the row house architecture.

The Foxhall Village Historic District contains two dwellings positively identified as prefabricated kit or mail-order houses from Sears, Roebuck, and Company. Building types include freestanding and attached single dwellings, twin dwellings, and a commercial building. Although a number of these dwellings have small additions on the rear elevations that are rarely visible from the street, the overall integrity of the neighborhood remains substantially intact. The area making up the Foxhall Heights Historic District consists of 310 properties, including single dwellings and a commercial building. Additional features such as landscaping and traffic circles form an integral part of the neighborhood's character. There are 89 outbuildings, which includes sheds, garage, a carport, and a gazebo. In total, there are 309 contributing primary resources, 79 contributing secondary resources, 1 non-contributing primary resources, and 10 non-contributing secondary resources.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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TUDOR REVIVAL-STYLE ROW HOUSES

Foxhall Village is comprised almost exclusively of Tudor Revival-style row houses. Boss and Phelps, Inc., Waverly Taylor, Inc., and Cooper Lightbown constructed the English-inspired row houses in Foxhall Village that were declared “America’s finest community of group homes” by leading architects and builders of the time.¹ Boss and Phelps, Inc. constructed 190 row houses, Waverly Taylor, Inc. constructed 106 row houses, and Cooper Lightbown and Son constructed six row houses. All three developers strove to create variety in their developments by employing several architectural elements common to the Tudor Revival style in different combinations. The consistent use of the Tudor Revival style by these three developers produced an exceptional degree of harmony among the dwellings in the Foxhall Village Historic District. Only three row houses in Foxhall Village, which were developed by Waverly Taylor, alluded to the Colonial Revival style, which was the most popular style during the first half of the twentieth century.²

BOSS AND PHELPS, INC. ROW HOUSES

Boss and Phelps constructed one-and-a-half-, two-, and two-and-a-half-story row houses of steel columns and masonry. The one-and-a-half-story houses feature a six-course American-bond brick. These dwellings are typically two bays in width. The upper half stories are often clad in half-timber with false beams projecting above the first story. Flat roofs with side and front gable parapets clad in variegated slate shingles cover the row houses. Chimneys, either located in the interior or on the rear of these houses, feature decorative clay pots. The houses often have dormers, which alternate from gable- to shed-roofed. The gable-roofed dormers have raked cornices and returns. Several houses, like the dwelling at 4424 Reservoir Road, have projecting, double-gabled dormers. The Boss and Phelps houses do not have traditional porches, typical of Washington, D.C. row houses, but many have enclosed vestibules. The vestibules often feature arched wood doors flanked by diamond-paned wood casement windows with concrete lug sills. Concrete heraldic shield panels often cap the vestibule door or window. Fenestration commonly consists of ribbons of 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows and single wood casement windows. Many row houses have built-in basement-level garages with double-leaf hinged wood doors. The two-story Boss and Phelps row houses display additional Tudor Revival elements such as a jerkinhead parapets clad in slate shingles. The two-story row house at 1540 44th Street maintains its original entrance, which has a concrete hoodmold topped by a Tudor-arch concrete lintel panel. Similar decorative concrete panels are seen throughout the development.

The two-and-a-half-story Boss and Phelps row houses contain similar features to the smaller houses such as flat roofs with side gable, front gable, cross gable, or jerkinhead parapets clad in slate shingles, chimneys with decorative clay pots, ribbons of 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows with concrete lug sills, diamond-paned casement windows, and built-in basement-level garages. The larger houses tend to employ five-course American-bond brick. Often, the second story, which overhangs the first story, is clad in stucco with half-timbering; the house at 4411 Greenwich Parkway features an overhanging, half-timbered second story. The entrances to some houses on Greenwich Parkway, such as the dwelling at 4455, are located within a canted bay and concrete hoodmold lintels with floral motifs top some entrances. Several of the

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larger houses, such as 1624 44th Street, feature crenellation about the entry bays with floral motifs cutouts in the concrete panels. All the row houses constructed by Boss and Phelps, Inc. are staggered in their siting and alternate in height, the number of bays, some of which project, and rooflines in order to create a sense of individuality for each dwelling.

WAVERLY TAYLOR, INC. ROW HOUSES

The row houses designed and constructed by Waverly Taylor, Inc. are typically two- or two-and-a-half stories in height. The Taylor houses display a wider variety in their brick and stonework but use less applied ornamentation such as half-timbering than the Boss and Phelps dwellings. The Waverly Taylor houses on 44th Street, many of which are two-and-a-half-stories in height, are constructed with English-bond brick. These row houses are covered by cross gable and side gable roofs clad in variegated slate shingles. The cross gable roofs feature engaged stone cornice brackets. Taylor also created variety by employing either herringbone or basket weave brickwork in the gable end of the main block as well as in the gable end of enclosed porch bays. The dwelling at 1510 44th Street has engaged stone cornice brackets as well as half-timbering in the gable end; this house uses a mixture of herringbone and basket weave brickwork. Unlike those of Boss and Phelps, the Taylor houses have both front and rear porches. The porches often have an enclosed bay of brick or stucco and half-timbering and an open bay with lancet-arched hewn wood posts. Fenestration often consists of 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows, 6-light wood casement windows, diamond-paned wood casement windows, rowlock sills, and stone jack-arched lintels. On the rear elevations, these row houses feature built-in basement-level garages and two-story wood sleeping and utility porches with timber framing intended to appear hand-hewn. An excellent example of rear porches that have not been altered can be seen at 1523 44th Street.

Taylor also designed two-story row houses with a strikingly different appearance. These houses, mainly located along Volta Place, are clad in stone veneer on the first story and stucco with half-timbering on the second story, which overhangs the first story. These dwellings have flat roofs with side gable parapets clad in slate shingles. The interior chimneys have decorative clay pots. These smaller houses have varied fenestration consisting of 4/4 and 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows with square-edged surrounds. The second stories often feature ribbons of windows capped by projecting gables. Like the larger houses, these row houses have one-story, two-bay porches where one bay is enclosed and one bay is open. The porch rooflines often vary – one bay may have a shed roof while the other has a gable roof or both porch bays may share a shed roof like the porches on 4428 and 4432 Volta Place do. The porch posts are lancet-arched hewn wood, and the enclosed bays have diamond-paned casement windows. Rear elevations of these houses are consistent with other Taylor buildings by offering two-story sleeping and utility porches. The majority of row houses located along Volta Place have built-in basement-level garages but several offer freestanding garages.

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Taylor also designed two twin houses and four freestanding single dwellings that have similar Tudor Revival-style detailing to his row houses. The houses incorporate ornamentation like half-timbered and stuccoed second stories, modillions below the jetty, hand-hewn timber porches, decorative clay chimney pots, and two-course rowlock segmented arched lintels. The freestanding single and semi-detached twin dwellings have built-in, basement-level garages and some, like 1525 Foxhall Road, offer the two-story sleeping and utility porches.

COOPER LIGHTBOWN AND SON ROW HOUSES

In 1933, the firm of Cooper Lightbown and Son constructed a row of six houses on the north side of P Street at Foxhall Road. This group of row houses featured a *Washington Post* Model Home at 4445 P Street.³ The Lightbown dwellings harmonize with both the Boss and Phelps, Inc. and Waverly Taylor, Inc. houses. Constructed with six-course American-bond brick, the one-and-a-half-story houses have a mixture of paired front gable dormers, shed-roofed dormers, and large front-gabled dormers. The upper half stories are clad in slate shingles. Fenestration on the first story of this row consists of 8-light metal casement windows with 4-light sidelights and 6-light transoms. The dormers have double-hung wood-sash windows, although a few windows have been replaced with vinyl-sash windows. Like the Taylor houses, the Lightbown dwellings have one-story, two-bay front porches. The shed-roofed porches have hand-hewn posts and metal balustrades. Although some of the built-in, basement-level garages on the rear elevations have been converted to living space, a handful maintain their original two-leaf hinged wood doors.

WAVERLY TAYLOR, INC. COLONIAL REVIVAL-STYLE ROW HOUSES

The Colonial Revival style became and remained highly popular in the United States from 1880 to 1955. The style draws heavily on American Georgian and English Adam inspired precedents. The single-most defining characteristic of the Colonial Revival style is an emphasis on the main entrance's door surround. Entrance surrounds often feature pilasters supporting a pediment or entablature following a Georgian-style precedent or a fanlight above the door following an Adam-style precedent.⁴ The enduring popularity of the Colonial Revival style explains the pervasiveness of this style in the southern section of Foxhall Village (both in and out of the historic district boundary).

The Colonial Revival style is identifiable by four principle characteristics. These houses often featured accentuated front doors with pilasters supporting pediments or one-story, one-bay entry porches, fanlights and sidelights framing the entrance, symmetrical fenestration on the façade, multi-pane double-hung sash windows, which are frequently paired. Although these common characteristics unify the style, there are multiple variations. Such dwellings can be one, two, or three stories in height with side gable, hipped, and gambrel (signaling the Dutch Colonial style) roofs. Some Colonial Revival dwellings have asymmetrical facades, while others feature a second-story jetty reminiscent of post-medieval English dwellings. The principal areas of decoration on a Colonial Revival dwelling are the entrances, windows, and cornices.⁵

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The Foxhall Village Historic District contains three Colonial Revival-style row houses built by Waverly Taylor, Inc., which are located at 1509, 1507, and 1505 Foxhall Road. The houses, constructed in 1934 with six-course American-bond brick and rowlock water tables, are either one-and-a-half- or two-stories in height. The one-and-a-half-story house is partially clad in stucco. All three dwellings feature flat-on-gable roofs with slate shingles and wide exterior-end chimneys. The roofs have plain frieze boards, returns, and cornices with an ogee profile. Two of the row houses share a projecting front-gabled entry vestibule with square-edged wood door surrounds, while one features a Colonial Revival-style surround with pilasters on the projecting entry vestibule. Fenestration consists of double-hung wood-sash windows, denticulated lintels, two-course rowlock segmental arched lintels, rowlock sills, and header sill courses. Like the Tudor Revival-style row houses, the Colonial Revival-style row houses have two-story wood-frame sleeping and utility porches on the rear elevations.

SEARS, ROEBUCK, AND COMPANY HOUSES

Between 1908 and 1940, Sears, Roebuck and Company (Sears) offered 450 ready-to-assemble designs that approximately 100,000 American families purchased. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, firms like the Hodgson Company, Aladdin Homes, and Montgomery Ward competed with Sears in the mail-order house business, but Sears, by far, sold the largest volume of housing. The designs ranged from mansions to bungalows and cottages. Purchased by mail, house kits were sent by railroad as close to the construction site as possible. The kits included the complete specifications and instructions for the construction process as well as pre-cut lumber at a time when power tools were scarce. Based on popular tastes of the period, Sears housing had broad appeal and acceptance, which increased their salability. Coupled with the broad appeal of their designs, Sears' reputation for quality at a reasonable price made the company a solid choice to consumers making a major purchase such as a house.⁶ Vacant lots in the southern section of Foxall Heights, supported by such amenities as city-maintained roads, sewers, and water, were particularly suitable for mail-order houses.

Dating from 1924, the Craftsman-style bungalow at 1513 Foxhall Road is the Rodessa (model 7041). The Rodessa ranged in price from \$998 to \$1,189 and was first available through the Sears catalog in 1919. The house routinely featured four rooms plus an optional bath, but roof and porch details varied from year to year. The dwelling built on Foxhall Road features a clipped gable roof and a front-gabled porch with wood posts. The catalog stated, "this bungalow [will] appeal to lovers of artistic homes, while the floor plan appeals to all people desiring the utmost economy in space. This plan has proved to be one of our most popular houses, and owners are delighted with it."⁷

The Sears dwelling at 1521 Foxhall Road is the Americus (model 13063). The 1924 house has the form of a foursquare with six rooms and one bath. This large house cost between \$1,924 and \$2,173 and was first offered in 1921. Sears declared the Americus was "a fine home that any American can be proud of and be comfortable in. It is a dignified, substantial house that will stand out among its neighbors."⁸ The foursquare on Foxhall Road has Craftsman-style detailing

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such as overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and wood porch posts on concrete-block piers. The house retains its original weatherboard siding and 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows.

OTHER SINGLE DWELLINGS

In addition to the few Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style Sears houses, four other dwellings represent the improvement of single lots or small groups of lots by individual owners and builders rather than developers and real estate investors. The construction of these individual dwellings by property owners or groups of similar houses by builders was more typically the trend in the Washington metropolitan area during the first part of the twentieth century, when landowners platted and subdivided their holdings as speculative development.

The single dwelling at 4445 Volta Place was constructed in 1911 during the initial development of the Foxall Heights subdivision that now encompasses the southern section of Foxhall Village. The dwelling was designed in the Italianate style, which had been highly popular in the United States from 1850 to 1880, and continued to be expressed in a vernacular interpretation until just after the turn of the twentieth century. The Italianate style originated in England as part of the picturesque movement, a reaction to formal and classical architectural ideas.⁹ William Burton, the owner of the property, served as the architect and builder of the house. The two-story dwelling on Volta has elongated 2/2 double-hung wood-sash windows, a shallow hipped roof with overhanging eaves, and a half-hipped entrance hood typical of a vernacular, less detailed interpretation of this once fashionable style. The house at 4448 Reservoir Road, constructed in 1911 for John Burroughs, is also designed in a restrained Italianate style. It features 2/2 double-hung wood-sash windows and a mansard-style parapet. William Goodnick designed the once-freestanding dwelling. Similar examples are found just outside the boundaries of the historic district along Foxhall Road.

Constructed in 1929, the single dwelling at 1511 Foxhall Road exhibits elements of the Renaissance Revival style. Houses of this style are often characterized as “austere square or rectangular boxes with little decorative detailing save for formal window crowns and restrained cornice moldings.”¹⁰ This house has little decorative detailing except for its rounded window crowns on the first story and an ogee-molded cornice. Local builder and architect William T. Lansinger designed and oversaw the construction of the Renaissance Revival-style dwelling.

Although a building permit cannot be located and historic maps do not show the property until 1928, the single dwelling at 4438 Volta Place was likely constructed circa 1920. The one-and-a-half-story dwelling is vernacular in its design and has a large, front-gabled masonry addition on the east side of the main block. Set on a brick foundation, the wood-frame structure is covered by a steeply pitched side gable roof that extends over the porch. The three-bay-wide porch is finished with exposed rafter ends and Tuscan columns. An inset wall dormer with a front-gabled roof and 6/6 double-hung wood-sash window pierces the northern slope of the roof. An interior brick chimney rises from the ridge of the roof. The structure is illuminated by 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows framed by shutters, six-light casement windows of wood, and a single-leaf replacement door. A basement-level garage is located on the west elevation.

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A single infill row house was constructed after the development of Foxhall Village, outside the period of significance (1911 to 1935). The building at 4446 Reservoir Road was constructed circa 1980. The dwelling at 4446 Reservoir Road alludes to the Colonial Revival style but exhibits little ornamentation than is traditionally illustrated on buildings constructed in the first half of the twentieth century.

DETACHED GARAGES

Public alleys provide access to the detached garages, which were often built when the grade conditions did not permit built-in garages.¹¹ These alleys and detached garages form an integral part of the neighborhood's character. In keeping with the application of Tudor Revival in the United States, the freestanding garages that were visible from the street were designed to complement the houses.¹² Some examples of stylized garages are found at 4452 Reservoir Road, 4405 Greenwich Parkway, and 4402 Q Street. However, the majority of garages constructed by Boss and Phelps and Waverly Taylor, Inc. are not visible from the street. Thus, most of the garages have a utilitarian appearance and are constructed of six-course American-bond brick or concrete block. The garages are covered by flat roofs with metal coping. Boss and Phelps garages located along the west side of 44th Street and the north side of Volta Place tend to be twin garages. Detached garages of wood-frame construction are located on Reservoir Road and Greenwich Parkway. These examples were originally clad in metal sheets; a number have been reclad in aluminum siding. The front-gabled roofs are covered with corrugated metal and feature a ridge roll. The garages built by Waverly Taylor, Inc. along Volta Place are constructed of concrete blocks. Many of the examples are clad in stucco and covered by shed roofs of corrugated metal.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Comprehensive planning under the direction of Boss and Phelps shaped the Foxhall Village community. The developers paid equal attention to the residential and landscape architecture. The streets in Foxhall Village conform to the topography of the land – 44th Street curves gently, while Greenwich Parkway, Q Street, Volta Place, P Street, and Reservoir Road follow the rolling grade of the neighborhood. By not imposing a grid on the area, Boss and Phelps were able to create picturesque views throughout the neighborhood. As part of the community development plan, one traffic circle was placed at the intersection of Greenwich Parkway and Surrey Lane, and two traffic circles were constructed on Q Street. The traffic circles are landscaped and maintained year-round.

Brick retaining walls front terraced properties and are vital aspects of the landscaping. A booklet advertising the community in 1929 pointed out specific plantings used in Foxhall Village such as Wisteria, ivy, and Lombardy Poplars.¹³ Although ivy continues to have a strong presence in the neighborhood, not all the original plantings have survived. Even where the plantings are not original, the majority of dwellings have mature, designed landscapes in keeping with the original Boss and Phelps and Waverly Taylor plans. When fencing in the backyard was part of the original design, it was

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made of iron and set in concrete. Presently, there are a number of new metal and wood fences separating backyards. The built-in and detached garages are fronted by concrete pads, asphalt, paving stones, or gravel spots.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING

The one-and-one-half-story commercial building constructed by Boss and Phelps is five-course American-bond brick construction. Covered by a side gable roof clad with slate shingles, the building has an interior chimney with an octagonal shape. The front gables are half-timbered with stucco infill. The building is fenestrated with 6-light wood casement windows and metal storefront windows. It has four doors, some of which have round arched lintels while others have concrete hoods with floral motifs. An octagon-shaped tower is located in the center of the commercial complex. The commercial building, which houses four stores, is set back from the road, providing a green space with mature trees and shrubs and picnic tables for customers along Foxhall Road.

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|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1324-0042 | 1934 | Single Dwelling, 1449 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1324-0043 | 1934 | Single Dwelling, 4350 P Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1324-0044 | 1934 | Single Dwelling, 4334 P Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0019 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1601 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0020 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1603 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0021 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1605 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0022 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1607 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0023 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1609 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0024 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1611 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0025 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1613 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0026 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1615 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0027 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1617 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0031 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1565 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0032 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1567 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0033 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1569 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0034 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1571 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0035 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1573 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0036 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1575 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0037 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1577 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0038 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1579 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0039 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1539 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0040 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1541 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0041 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1543 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0042 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1545 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0043 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1547 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0044 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1549 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0045 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1551 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0046 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1553 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0047 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1555 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0048 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1557 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0049 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1559 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0050 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1563 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0051 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1519 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0052 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1521 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0053 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1523 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0054 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1525 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0055 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1527 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0056 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1529 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |

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|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1327-0057 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1531 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0058 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1533 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0059 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1535 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0060 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1501 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0061 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1503 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0062 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1505 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0063 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1507 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0064 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1509 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0065 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1511 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0066 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1513 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1327-0067 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1515 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0048 | 1911 | Single Dwelling, 4448 Reservoir Road NW | William Goodnick | Italianate | C |
| 1350-0049 | c1980 | Single Dwelling, 4446 Reservoir Road NW | Unknown | Colonial Revival | NC |
| | c1980 | Garage, 4446 Reservoir Road NW | Unknown | Colonial Revival | NC |
| 1350-0076 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4455 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0077 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4457 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4457 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0078 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4459 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0079 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4461 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0080 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4463 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0081 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4405 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0082 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4478 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0083 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4476 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0084 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4474 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4474 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0085 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4472 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0086 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4470 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4470 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0087 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4468 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0088 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4466 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0089 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4464 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4464 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0090 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4462 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0091 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4460 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0092 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4458 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0093 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4456 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4456 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0094 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4454 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage (now Shed), 4454 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |

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| 1350-0095 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4452 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4452 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0096 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4450 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0097 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4444 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0098 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4442 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0099 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4440 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4440 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0100 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4438 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0101 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4436 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4436 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0102 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4434 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4434 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0103 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4432 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4432 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0104 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4430 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4430 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0105 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4428 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0106 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4426 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4426 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0107 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4424 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1970 | Carport, 4424 Reservoir Road NW | Unknown | Vernacular | NC |
| 1350-0108 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4422 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4422 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0109 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4420 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | 1990 | Shed, 4420 Reservoir Road NW | Unknown | Vernacular | NC |
| 1350-0110 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4418 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4418 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0111 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4416 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0112 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4414 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1928 | Garage, 4414 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0113 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4412 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0114 | 1926 | Single Dwelling, 4405 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1928 | Garage, 4405 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0115 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4407 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0116 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4409 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4409 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0117 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4411 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4411 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0118 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4413 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |

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| 1350-0119 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4415 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4415 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0120 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4417 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0121 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4419 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4419 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0121 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4419 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0124 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4425 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0125 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4427 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0126 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4429 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0127 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4431 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0128 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4433 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0129 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4435 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1928 | Garage, 4435 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0130 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4437 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0131 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4439 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0132 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4441 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0133 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4443 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0134 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4445 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0135 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4447 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4447 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0136 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4449 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0139 | 1926 | Single Dwelling, 4404 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0140 | 1926 | Single Dwelling, 4402 Reservoir Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0141 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1626 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0142 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1634 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0143 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1632 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0144 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1630 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0145 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1628 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0146 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4421 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | 1980 | Garage, 4421 Greenwich Parkway NW | Unknown | Vernacular | NC |
| 1350-0147 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4423 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4423 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0148 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4451 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1925 | Garage, 4451 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0149 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4453 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0150 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1626 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1350-0151 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1624 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1928 | Garage, 1624 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0152 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 1622 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |

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| | c1928 | Garage, 1622 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0153 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4401 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1928 | Garage, 4401 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1350-0154 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4403 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1928 | Garage, 4403 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1351-0129 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 4409 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0130 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 4411 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0131 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 4413 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0132 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 4415 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0133 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 4417 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0134 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 4419 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0135 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 4421 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0136 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 4423 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0137 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 4425 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0138 | 1926 | Single Dwelling, 4427 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0139 | 1926 | Single Dwelling, 4429 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0140 | 1926 | Single Dwelling, 4431 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0141 | 1926 | Single Dwelling, 4433 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | 2006 | Shed, 4433 Q Street NW | Unknown | Vernacular | NC |
| 1351-0142 | 1926 | Single Dwelling, 4435 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0143 | 1926 | Single Dwelling, 1701 Surrey Lane NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0144 | 1926 | Single Dwelling, 1703 Surrey Lane NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0145 | 1926 | Single Dwelling, 1705 Surrey Lane NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | 2006 | Shed, 1705 Surrey Lane NW | Unknown | Vernacular | NC |
| 1351-0146 | 1926 | Single Dwelling, 1707 Surrey Lane NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0147 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 1709 Surrey Lane NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0152 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4426 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0153 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4424 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0159 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 4412 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0160 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4410 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0161 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4408 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0162 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4406 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0163 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4404 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0164 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 4445 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0165 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 4447 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0166 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 4449 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0167 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 4451 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0168 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 4453 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0169 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 4455 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |

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| 1351-0172 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4462 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0173 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4460 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0174 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4458 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0175 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4456 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0176 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4454 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0180 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4446 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0181 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4444 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0187 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 1706 Surrey Lane NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0188 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 1704 Surrey Lane NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0189 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 1702 Surrey Lane NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0190 | 1927 | Single Dwelling, 1700 Surrey Lane NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0191 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 1711 Surrey Lane NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0192 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 1713 Surrey Lane NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0193 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4430 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0194 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4428 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0195 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4422 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0196 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4420 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0197 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4418 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0198 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4416 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0199 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4414 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0200 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4452 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0203 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4442 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0204 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4440 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0205 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 1712 Surrey Lane NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0206 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 1710 Surrey Lane NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0207 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 1708 Surrey Lane NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0208 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4400 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0209 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1618 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 1618 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1351-0210 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1616 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 1616 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0211 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1614 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 1614 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1351-0212 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1612 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 1612 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1351-0213 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1610 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 1610 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1351-0214 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1608 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 1608 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |

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|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1351-0215 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1606 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 1606 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1351-0216 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1604 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 1604 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1351-0217 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1602 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0218 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4401 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0220 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4448 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0806 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4457 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0807 | 1929 | Commercial, 1605-1613 Foxhall Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1351-0808 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 4464 Greenwich Parkway NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0016 | 1911 | Single Dwelling, 4445 Volta Place NW | William Burton | Italianate | C |
| | c1970 | Garage, 4445 Volta Place NW | Unknown | Vernacular | NC |
| 1352-0125 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4450 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0126 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4448 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0127 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4446 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0128 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4444 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0129 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4442 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0130 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4440 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1990 | Shed, 4440 Q Street NW | Unknown | Vernacular | NC |
| | c1980 | Gazebo, 4440 Q Street NW | Unknown | Vernacular | NC |
| 1352-0131 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4438 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | 2000 | Shed, 4438 Q Street NW | Unknown | No Style | NC |
| 1352-0132 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4436 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0133 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4434 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0134 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4432 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0135 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4430 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1928 | Garage, 4430 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0136 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4428 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1928 | Garage, 4428 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0137 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4426 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1928 | Garage, 4426 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0138 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4424 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1928 | Garage, 4424 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0139 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 4422 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1930 | Garage, 4422 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0140 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4420 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1928 | Garage, 4420 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0141 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4418 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1928 | Garage, 4418 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |

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| 1352-0142 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4416 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1928 | Garage, 4416 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0144 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 4402 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 4402 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0145 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 4400 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 4400 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0146 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1554 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 1554 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0147 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1552 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 1552 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0148 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1550 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 1550 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0149 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1548 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 1548 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0150 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1546 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 1546 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0151 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1544 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0152 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1542 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0153 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1540 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0154 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1538 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0155 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1536 44th Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0162 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4411 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0163 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4413 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0164 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4415 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0165 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4417 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | 1352-0166 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4419 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival |
| c1931 | | Garage, 4419 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0167 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4421 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1931 | Garage, 4421 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0168 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4423 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1931 | Garage, 4423 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0169 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4425 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1931 | Garage, 4425 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0170 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4427 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1931 | Garage, 4427 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0171 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4426 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0172 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4431 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1931 | Garage, 4431 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0173 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4433 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |

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|------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | c1931 | Garage, 4433 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0174 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4435 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1931 | Garage, 4435 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0175 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4437 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1931 | Garage, 4437 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0176 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4439 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1931 | Garage, 4439 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0177 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4441 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1931 | Garage, 4441 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0178 | 1932 | Single Dwelling, 4447 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1932 | Garage, 4447 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0179 | 1932 | Single Dwelling, 4449 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1932 | Garage, 4449 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0180 | 1932 | Single Dwelling, 4451 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1932 | Garage, 4451 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0181 | 1932 | Single Dwelling, 4453 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1932 | Garage, 4453 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0182 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1533 Foxhall Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1930 | Garage, 1533 Foxhall Road | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0809 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 4414 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 4414 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0812 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1535 Foxhall Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1930 | Garage, 1535 Foxhall Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0813 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1537 Foxhall Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1930 | Garage, 1537 Foxhall Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0814 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1539 Foxhall Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1930 | Garage, 1539 Foxhall Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0815 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1541 Foxhall Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1930 | Garage, 1541 Foxhall Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0816 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1543 Foxhall Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1930 | Garage, 1543 Foxhall Road NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1352-0818 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4454 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0819 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4456 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0820 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4458 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1352-0823 | 1928 | Single Dwelling, 4452 Q Street NW | Boss and Phelps, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0031 | 1920 | Single Dwelling, 4438 Volta Place NW | Unknown | Vernacular | C |
| 1353-0051 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 4410 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0052 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 4408 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0053 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 4406 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |

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| 1353-0054 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 4404 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0055 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 4402 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0056 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 4400 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0057 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1524 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0058 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1522 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0059 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1520 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0060 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1518 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0061 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1516 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0062 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1514 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0063 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1510 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0064 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1508 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0065 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1506 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0066 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1504 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0067 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1502 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0068 | 1930 | Single Dwelling, 1500 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0069 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4434 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0070 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4432 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0071 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4430 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0072 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4428 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0073 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4426 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0074 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4424 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0075 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4422 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0076 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4420 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0077 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4418 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0078 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4416 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0079 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4414 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0080 | 1931 | Single Dwelling, 4412 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0081 | 1933 | Single Dwelling, 4437 P Street NW | Cooper Lightbown & Son | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0082 | 1933 | Single Dwelling, 4439 P Street NW | Cooper Lightbown & Son | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0083 | 1933 | Single Dwelling, 4441 P Street NW | Cooper Lightbown & Son | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0084 | 1933 | Single Dwelling, 4443 P Street NW | Cooper Lightbown & Son | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0085 | 1933 | Single Dwelling, 4445 P Street NW | Cooper Lightbown & Son | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0089 | 1933 | Single Dwelling, 4450 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0094 | 1924 | Single Dwelling, 1521 Foxhall Road NW | Sears, Roebuck & Co. | Craftsman | C |
| | c1924 | Garage, 1521 Foxhall Road NW | Unknown (possibly Sears) | Craftsman | C |
| 1353-0820 | 1933 | Single Dwelling, 4447 P Street NW | Cooper Lightbown & Son | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0821 | 1934 | Single Dwelling, 1505 Foxhall Road NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Colonial Revival | C |
| 1353-0822 | 1934 | Single Dwelling, 1507 Foxhall Road NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Colonial Revival | C |
| 1353-0823 | 1934 | Single Dwelling, 1509 Foxhall Road NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Colonial Revival | C |

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| | c1934 | Garage, 1509 Foxhall Road NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |
| 1353-0825 | 1924 | Single Dwelling, 1513 Foxhall Road NW | Sears, Roebuck & Co. | Craftsman | C |
| | c1928 | Garage, 1513 Foxhall Road NW | Unknown (possibly Sears) | Colonial Revival | C |
| 1353-0826 | 1929 | Single Dwelling, 1511 Foxhall Road NW | William T. Lansinger | Renaissance Revival | C |
| | c1929 | Garage, 1511 Foxhall Road NW | Unknown | Vernacular | C |
| 1353-0828 | 1933 | Single Dwelling, 4452 Volta Place NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1353-0829 | 1925 | Single Dwelling, 1525 Foxhall Road NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1354-0040 | 1935 | Single Dwelling, 4400 P Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| 1354-0041 | 1935 | Single Dwelling, 1432 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Tudor Revival | C |
| | c1935 | Garage, 1432 44th Street NW | Waverly Taylor, Inc. | Vernacular | C |

¹ “Quick Development of Foxhall Village Attracts Comment,” *Washington Post*, June 26, 1927: R2.

² The three Colonial Revival-style row houses are located at 1505, 1507, and 1509 Foxhall Road.

³ The *Washington Post* sponsored model homes that were open to the public for viewing. Model houses were showcases for modern designs and amenities. In the case of the Cooper Lightbown and Sons row houses, representatives opened the house daily (including Sundays) from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. to acquaint visitors with the innovative kitchen equipment supplied by General Electric.

⁴ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, (New York, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), 8.

⁵ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 321-324.

⁶ Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl. *Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company*, (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986), 19.

⁷ Stevenson and Jandl, *Houses by Mail*, 302.

⁸ Stevenson and Jandl, *Houses by Mail*, 289.

⁹ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 212.

¹⁰ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 214.

¹¹ Richard Conn, *Foxhall Community at Half Century: A Fond Look Backwards* (Washington, D.C.: Foxhall Community Citizens Association, 1979), 18.

¹² James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell. “American Houses in Old English Styles,” *Old House Journal* September/October 1991: 45-49.

¹³ “The Gloucestershire Group of Foxhall Village,” booklet, 1929.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Foxhall Village Historic District is significant as the only Tudor Revival-style row house neighborhood in the District of Columbia. It is also significant as an illustration of the transition from a subdivision platted for independent speculative housing to a planned residential neighborhood created by real estate development companies. Foxhall Village is located on the site of Spring Hill Farm, the early-nineteenth-century summer retreat of foundry owner and Georgetown mayor Henry Foxall. The 60-acre Foxall tract, platted as Foxall Heights, was subdivided in 1908 by California congressman Everis Anson Hayes for speculative development. The intended purchasers, who acquired just a single lot or a small numbers of lots, included individual property owners, builders, and the Foxall Heights Company. The buildable lots were improved between 1911 and 1929 with modest Colonial Revival- and Craftsman-style freestanding dwellings. The undeveloped property in the northern section of Foxall Heights allowed the development company of Boss and Phelps, Inc. to embark upon the planned construction of about two hundred Tudor Revival-style row houses between 1925 and 1930. Inspired by a trip to England, real estate developer Harry K. Boss envisioned a community of Tudor-inspired row houses that would feature modern amenities while remaining affordable for middle-class homeowners. Boss and Phelps dubbed their community Foxhall Village, while Waverly Taylor, who began an abutting development in 1928, named his subdivision of similarly designed row houses Foxall Village, staying true to the spelling of Henry Foxall's name. The two planned developments, as well as the six Tudor Revival-style row houses constructed by Cooper Lightbown and Son in 1933, were intentionally harmonious in design and, over time, the developments collectively became known as Foxhall Village. The three real estate development companies constructed a total of 302 single dwellings and one commercial building between 1925 and 1935, making Foxhall Village one of the largest planned developments undertaken in Washington, D.C. at the time. None of the buildings constructed as independent speculative housing between 1911 and 1924, nor those built as part of the planned development have been substantially altered or demolished; there is just a single example of infill housing. Thus, the neighborhood of Foxhall Village maintains its integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling, setting, location, and association.

Defined by early-twentieth-century development in the form of freestanding speculative housing and planned Tudor Revival-style row houses, the Foxhall Village Historic District meets the District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites Criteria B (History) and D (Architecture and Urbanism), and the National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C. It is significant under the themes of architecture and community planning/development with the period of significance extending from 1911 to 1935, amalgamating some of the independent speculative housing of Foxall Heights with the planned development of Foxhall Village. The Foxhall Village Historic District is also being nominated under the *Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960* (National Park Service, 2002). The neighborhood consists of 310 properties including 309 single dwellings, one commercial building, and 79 secondary resources such as garages, sheds, a carport, and a gazebo. In all, there are 388 contributing resources and 11 non-contributing resources.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

HENRY FOXALL AND SPRING HILL FARM

The neighborhood currently known as Foxhall Village acquired its name from early resident Henry Foxall. Foxall was born in 1758 in Monmouthshire, England, where he became skilled in the foundry trade. As a young man, Foxall moved to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, where he formed a partnership with Robert Morris. Morris, a signatory of the Declaration of Independence, and Foxall operated the Eagle Foundry in Philadelphia.

Henry Foxall was close friends with Thomas Jefferson, the two having met during Jefferson's many visits to England. Foxall left Philadelphia and settled in the City of Washington around 1799 at the urging of Jefferson, who wanted Foxall to establish the federal city's first foundry. In 1800, Henry Foxall purchased a tract of land containing approximately 60 to 70 acres from Frances Deakins. The tract extended a half-mile or more north of the Potomac River in the neighborhood that is part of present-day Georgetown. The foundry site was almost directly opposite Three Sisters Islands and at the mouth of the Deep Branch River – now known as Foundry Branch. Foxall named his new business the Columbia Foundry because of its location near the District of Columbia.¹⁴

Sometime between 1800 and 1810, Foxall purchased a tract of land known as Spring Hill Farm that was located to the west of Georgetown from General James Lingan. The 1800 census indicates General Lingan lived on the property and headed a household of eight while owning fifteen slaves.¹⁵ The property was used as a country and summer retreat by Henry Foxall. Present-day P Street, 44th Street, and Foxhall Road bound a portion of Spring Hill Farm that includes the site of the main dwelling. The bucolic location of Spring Hill Farm was attractive with its varied topography and vistas of the Potomac River. In August 1930, the *Washington Post* printed an image of the Spring Hill Farm dwelling. The two-story, five-bay house was wood-frame construction clad in weatherboard siding. The dwelling had an I-house form. A side gable roof with a gable dormer and Chippendale-style balustrade running along the façade covered the dwelling. Double-hung wood-sash windows flanked by louvered wood shutters fenestrated the house. The two-story, three-bay inset porch overlooked the Potomac River and the palisades. An exterior-end chimney was located between the main block and the one-story, shed-roofed addition. Through President Jefferson and the exclusive munitions contracts he held with the federal government, Foxall also became well acquainted with Presidents James Madison and James Monroe. During their terms in office and while visiting the nation's capital, the three presidents would frequently visit Spring Hill Farm, take in the vistas of the Potomac, and reap the healthful benefits of being outside the federal city.¹⁶

Henry Foxall's foundry was not only successful but also pivotal in providing munitions during the War of 1812 (1812-1815). Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry employed Foxall's cannonballs in the 1813 Battle of Lake Erie off the coast of Ohio to a successful outcome. Foxall's Columbia Foundry was a prime target for the British during the siege on Washington in 1814. The British burned the Capitol and the White House, but inclement weather forced the troops to retreat, which prevented an attack on the foundry.¹⁷ Out of gratitude for his spared foundry, Henry Foxall donated land to establish the Foundry Methodist Church (at the intersection 14th and G streets).¹⁸

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In March 1816, Foxall sold the Columbia Foundry to Colonel John Mason of Analostan – present-day Roosevelt Island. After selling the foundry, Foxall went to England for a brief stay. Returning to Georgetown in 1817, Foxall resumed residence at his home on the east side of 34th Street, south of the canal in Georgetown.¹⁹ During this period, the family also maintained the house at Spring Hill Farm for seasonal use. Foxall served as mayor of Georgetown from 1819 to 1820 while overseeing a bakery and several other properties he owned in the city. Foxall returned to England in 1823 where he died shortly after his arrival.

Razed between 1907 and 1909, the main dwelling at Spring Hill Farm remained in the family from the time Henry Foxall purchased it until 1908. The 1903 *Baist Atlas* indicates the dwelling and three outbuildings were located in present-day Square 1354. The dwelling was roughly located on Lots 23 through 27. The dwelling had a semi-circular drive fronting it that led to Foxhall Road. The outbuildings appear to have been located in present-day Lot 28 and the intersection of present-day P and 44th streets. The 1907 *Baist Atlas* identifies the same dwelling and driveway but with three small, equally sized outbuildings. The wood-frame outbuildings are located in the same positions as in 1903 although the size changed. By 1909, the dwelling and its outbuildings no longer appear on the tract of land documented by the *Baist Atlas*.²⁰ A land assessment performed by the District of Columbia Surveyor's Office between 1905 and 1908 indicates the tract contained two parcels – 17/50 and 28/1. The assessment map provided the acreage of each parcel. Parcel 17/50 contained 19.90 acres and parcel 28/1 contained 40.74 acres for a total of 60.64 acres.²¹ These two parcels became the Foxall Heights subdivision, which was ultimately developed as Foxhall and Foxall villages.

SALE, SUBDIVISION, AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HENRY FOXALL TRACT

It is purported that the Spring Hill Farm tract of land remained in the Foxall family until it was sold in 1908. The Cragin family, believed to be Foxall heirs, was the last owner of this property. Charles H. Cragin's real estate holdings when he owned a portion of the Foxall tract at the time of the 1860 census was \$3,500. Cragin was a physician in Georgetown who passed down his share of the property to his son, Charles H. Cragin Jr., a lawyer in Washington, D.C. In 1908, Charles H. Cragin Jr. and the Osborne heirs of Georgetown jointly owned the former Foxall property. Thomas H. Pickford, a local real estate broker, purchased the 60-acre tract, which was valued at \$85,000.²² In January 1908, within days of the sale, the District of Columbia Surveyors Office recorded a survey of the Foxall tract for Thomas Pickford. The survey showed parcels 17/50 and 28/1 with markers to set stakes for the street intersections west of Arizona Avenue. The new roads indicated on the subdivision plat were Reservoir Street (present-day Reservoir Road), Dent Place (present-day Greenwich Parkway), Q Street, Volta Place, P Street, and 44th Street. The survey made the name change of New Cut Road to Reservoir Street official. At the time of survey, the direction of Reservoir Street was altered slightly to run directly east and west between 44th Street and Foxall Road, rather than running southwest between the two streets.²³

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The *Washington Post* announced on March 1, 1908 the purchase of the 60-acre Foxall tract by California congressman Everis Anson Hayes from Thomas Pickford. Representative Hayes served the 5th District from 1905 to 1913 and the 8th District from 1913 to 1919; he also worked as a lawyer and newspaper publisher.²⁴ Hayes purchased the 60-acre tract for \$100,000. Hayes filed the subdivision plat for these parcels on July 14, 1908. The subdivision records from the District of Columbia Surveyor's Office indicated the subdivision, named Foxall Heights, was part of a tract known as "Alliance." The subdivision encompassed present-day Squares 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, and 1354 and laid out buildable lots, public streets, and alleys.²⁵ In May 1911, Congressman Hayes subdivided present-day Square 1324, which is located on the east side of 44th Street, north of P Street. The new lots, originally part of parcel 28/10, were incorporated into the Foxall Heights subdivision.²⁶ Although a survey for the subdivision of Square 1327 (a portion of parcel 28/11) could not be located at the District of Columbia Surveyor's Office, the parcel index indicates the subdivision took place at the same time as Square 1324.

The Washington, D.C. firm of Liebermann and Hawn began advertising lots in the new Foxall Heights subdivision immediately after the subdivision. Liebermann and Hawn, sales and financial agents for the United States Trust Company, acted as agents for Congressman Hayes, selling the newly subdivided lots while the United States Trust Company handled the financing. The advertised lots were 25 feet by 142 feet and selling for \$350. Typical of real estate investors and land improvement companies who subdivided and sold buildable lots in the early part of the twentieth century, Hayes sold a majority of his lots to a development company created specifically to sell lots in the neighborhood. The Foxall Heights Company, with Charles C. Lacey acting as the agent, set up an auction in 1910 in order to sell the 125 vacant residential lots they owned in the Foxall Heights subdivision. The auction took place on-site and allowed purchasers to see the property and name their own price. The notices for the sale stated that although it was "comparatively a new subdivision, the class of lots already placed on the market by the agents has attracted much attention."²⁷ The lots, while separated from the city, benefited from the advantages of city improvements by 1910 like road maintenance, water service, and sewer lines.²⁸ Despite the amenities offered to prospective buyers, by December 1923, only 35 acres were actively under development with only 30 completed dwellings.

This first phase of construction, the direct result of the subdivision of Foxall Heights for independent speculative housing, took place along and south of P Street between 1911 and 1929. Like many of the contemporaneous neighborhoods in the Washington metropolitan area established as speculative developments, Foxall Heights was improved with freestanding single and twin dwellings. Architecturally, dwellings from this phase exhibit the fashionable Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. A number of the houses in the southern section of the neighborhood are Sears, Roebuck, and Company (Sears) mail-order houses. As Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl explain in *Houses by Mail*, the intention of Sears housing was to fill a need for "sturdy, inexpensive and, especially, *modern* homes – complete with such desirable conveniences as indoor plumbing and electricity." The ideals of mail-order companies such as Sears were analogous to those of speculative developers such as Congressman Hayes and the Foxall Heights Company.

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The second phase of construction in the Foxall Heights subdivision took place between 1925 and 1935 with the development of *Foxhall Village* and *Foxall Village*. During this phase, two real estate investment firms dominated – Boss and Phelps, and Waverly Taylor, Inc. These two firms constructed Tudor Revival-style row houses stretching north from P Street to Reservoir Road. A third developer, Cooper Lightbown and Son, was also active in the second phase of development in the Foxall Heights subdivision, constructing Tudor Revival-style row houses at the intersection of P Street and Foxhall Road. Although the three development companies did not work in concert in the design and planning of their buildings, they most certainly agreed that the row house form with a landscape design and Tudor Revival-style dwellings was ideal for the needs of middle-class homebuyers and the existing topography of what would become collectively known as Foxhall Village. The development of the subdivision by Boss and Phelps and Waverly Taylor, Inc. helped reinterpret the row house, a ubiquitous Washington, D.C. housing type. Moreover, it illustrated the transition from a subdivision platted for independent speculative housing to a planned residential neighborhood complete with landscaping design created by real estate development companies.

WASHINGTON ROW HOUSES

During the interwar years, the construction of row houses increased due to the rising housing demand, rapid increase in Washington D.C.'s population, high land costs, and limited building space in proximity to public transportation. Typically, developers constructed uniform row houses on multiple blocks. Street grid alteration was rare as rectangular lots, in most cases, allowed more construction on less land. The push for home ownership and government housing policies helped create a larger purchasing market – slowly shifting the tendency from renting to purchasing. However, for the middle-class buying market, Washington area developers tailored their row houses to approximate homebuyers' notions of what houses should look like, symbolize, and do for their owners.²⁹ Although most Americans considered the freestanding single dwelling to be the ideal housing type, Washington builders and developers worked to make the row house an affordable and equally appealing alternative to the freestanding single dwelling in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

To increase the appeal of row houses, local builders modernized the interior of dwellings to increase efficiency, health, and comfort for middle-class residents. Although little experimentation occurred in the plan of row house developments, the interior layout, ornamentation, and use of space changed in row houses targeted for both working- and middle-class residents during the interwar period. For instance, the kitchen became a colorful gathering place rather than a utilitarian space. Similarly, basements evolved from unused cellars to family rooms, while sleeping and utility porches became card rooms and dens. These changes were the result of electricity and mechanization.³⁰ A major appeal of row houses lay in the evolution of interior spaces that increasingly mimicked floor plans of the freestanding single dwellings occupied by the middle class.

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Despite the emphasis on interior modernity, conventional exterior forms prevailed with only minor stylistic changes, most of which were historic motifs reintroduced from earlier patterns. Thus, the Washington row house retained its traditional exterior form: a two-story brick dwelling with six rooms, and front and rear porches.³¹ Developers such as Harry Wardman viewed the front porch as an essential feature of the row house. Postwar row house developments however often reduced the size of or removed the front porches, as they were costly. With the rising popularity of automobiles, the noise vehicles generated helped spur the decline of the front porch. People began to see the back of the house as a place to spend their time out of doors. Row houses maintained the rear utility and sleeping porches for the health benefits they were purported to provide.³² There was less noise in the backyard and the busy streets did not pose a threat during outdoor activity, so homeowners turned away from the street to their own private outdoor spaces.

Row houses were also becoming more popular due to their affordability. An *Evening Star* article from January 1926 explained the advantages of constructing large-scale postwar row house developments. These developments decreased construction costs, which made row houses increasingly more affordable than freestanding single dwellings. Large-scale building operations passed the overhead savings on to the purchaser. These construction savings also allowed builders to use better materials and employ less labor. The *Evening Star* concluded that the “salaried employee can now own his home on very reasonable terms; he can also own a home in a choice location in a section of the city which is bound to appreciate in value.”³³ Row houses offered the same improvements, conveniences, and modern construction as freestanding and semi-detached dwellings at a fraction of the cost.

Economical construction methods enhanced the architectural quality of row houses. Prior to World War I (1914-1918), most row houses within a development were identical. During the interwar years, developers increasingly employed their own architects and engineers, thus creating a higher quality and variety of design and construction at a lower cost. In 1926, the *Evening Star* proclaimed:

Architects specializing in row houses are able to produce a plan of greater beauty and attractiveness and more desirable arrangement of rooms and facilities to take into consideration all the economics of space and to enhance the architectural appearance of the house.³⁴

Building a freestanding single dwelling required a greater expense for architectural and engineering fees. The fees applied to an entire row house development, thus allowing the individual dwellings to absorb a fraction of the entire cost, whereas a freestanding single dwelling was responsible for the entire amount of these fees.

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Row houses were solid investments for the middle class. To attract and safeguard homebuyers, some developers put restrictive covenants in their deed. Often, the covenants banned the sale of dwellings to “undesirables” and dictated architectural styles and landscaping designs. Further protection existed under the Washington zoning plan, which prohibited commercial activity in areas zoned for residential use.³⁵ Thus, Washington row houses provided the opportunity for middle-class citizens to enjoy a higher standard of living than ever before.

TUDOR REVIVAL STYLE

The Tudor Revival style emerged and achieved great popularity in the United States in the first quarter of the twentieth century for several reasons, including a movement away from Victorian-era ornamentation, America’s changing relationship with England, the renewed interest in its ancestry, and the growth of suburbs outside American cities. Initially, the style was viewed as a reaction against the Victorian excess that dominated cities across the country. The Tudor Revival style heralded a shift toward a simpler appearance and an honest expression of structure. The ideals of returning to nature and quality in workmanship, which were made popular by John Ruskin and were vital aspects of the Arts and Crafts Movement, influenced the manner in which houses were built and the overall attitude towards buildings in general. Rather than covering a building with numerous details and ornamentation that detracted from its form, rustic forms and simple features were highlighted to allow the building to speak for itself. For instance, the simplified brick and stone exteriors of Tudor Revival houses allowed them to blend with the natural landscape. The half-timbering associated with Tudor Revival-style dwellings was in keeping with these “truth in architecture” principles.

During the early decades of the twentieth century, the entire country experienced a heightened interest in the romanticism associated with “Old World” traditions and architecture, which were spurred by the centennial celebration of 1876. This heightened interest resulted in a plethora of revivalist architectural styles, including Tudor Revival that echoed their European precedents. In the years following World War I, American’s rapport with England changed. With a heightened sense of appreciation for one another, the two countries began to emulate each other, particularly in their built environments. Americans appreciated English architecture because it masked the industrialization of the landscape by projecting a softer, more romantic setting. Thus, many cities have neighborhoods filled with Tudor Revival-styled architecture because it created an entirely separate environment, both physically and geographically, from the hustle and bustle of city life.³⁶ The construction of the Tudor Revival-style row houses between 1925 and 1935 in Foxhall Village is in keeping with the trend in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s to associate with established tradition, culture, and sophisticated society.

The advent of streetcars at the end of the nineteenth century enabled people to work in the city and live in the suburbs, thereby shaping the way and style in which houses were built. Largely a suburban phenomenon, the basic idea behind these neighborhoods filled with Tudor Revival architecture was that the “health, morals, and future prospects of the lower classes could be vastly improved in a new community away from the crowding, filth, and exploitation of the city.”³⁷ Thus, surrounding many of America’s largest cities including New York, Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia, were suburbs filled

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with Tudor Revival architecture. Tudor Revival houses also became a symbol of status and wealth, for the first houses built in this style were generally those built for important and prominent individuals. At a time when civic architecture had become the pride of the United States and fine Beaux Arts and Neo-Classical buildings were being built throughout the country, the businessmen – industrialists and financiers alike – sought personal demonstrations of their positions. The Tudor Revival style became a connotation of wealth because so many of the houses belonging to these prominent individuals were constructed in the style, giving rise to the derisive term, “stockbroker Tudor.”³⁸

Architects designing in the Tudor Revival style paid greater attention to detail with exterior attributes such as steep slate roofs with multiple gables and massive chimneys, arched doorways, graceful arched openings for porches, bays, oriels, and casement windows with diamond panes. Exterior materials consisted of a mixture of brick, stone, stucco and half-timbering. On the interior, large rooms were decorated with plaster ceilings, dark wood paneling, large fireplaces featuring tiles or carvings, halls and dining areas with beamed ceilings and window glass often exhibiting heraldic crests with shields and coats of arms.

Perhaps the most identifiable element of a Tudor Revival dwelling is its half-timbering. Alan Gowans, in his book *The Comfortable House*, points out that, “architects found Tudor half-timbered effects easily reproducible with reasonable accuracy...with increasing frequency from the 1890 to 1930 and even to the present, Tudor patterning became a business of black boards nailed on white gables.”³⁹ Similarly, improvements in masonry veneering techniques in the early to mid-twentieth century enabled even the most modest examples to mimic the brick and stone exteriors seen on English prototypes. Thus, even the simplest of house forms, belonging to all classes of people, could suddenly be transformed from a plain house to a Tudor house with the addition of only minor details, simultaneously transforming their houses with a façade of heritage and wealth.

The Tudor Revival style reached the height of its popularity, especially in suburban housing construction, during the 1920s and early 1930s. During this time, only the Colonial Revival style rivaled the Tudor Revival style in fashionability and popularity. The fashionable and popular Tudor Revival-style row houses developed by Boss and Phelps, Waverly Taylor, Inc., and Cooper Lightbown and Son in Foxhall Village are located along Greenwich Parkway, Reservoir Road, Q Street, Volta Place, Surrey Lane, and a portion of 44th Street.

FOXHALL VILLAGE: BOSS AND PHELPS

Prior to the involvement of Boss and Phelps, Inc., development in the Foxall Heights subdivision was confined to the lots along and south of P Street. The real estate development company purchased land bounded by Reservoir Road, 44th Street, Q Street, and Foxhall Road from Congressman Hayes and other individuals who had acquired lots in the Foxall Heights subdivision in the early 1920s. Boss and Phelps, Inc. actively worked in residential and commercial sales and property management in Washington, D.C. during the first half of the twentieth century. Harry K. Boss, president, and H. Glenn Phelps, vice president, announced the opening of their firm in the *Washington Post* on September 1, 1907. Both men had

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worked for the Washington, D.C. real estate firm Moore and Hill before striking out on their own. In 1907, the firm operated offices at 904 14th Street N.W. in the then-expanding business district. By the 1910s, the firm relocated their offices to 1417 K Street N.W.

The company's slogan "Boss and Phelps, the home of homes since 1907," appropriately reflects the volume of their dealings and sales. Early on, most of Boss and Phelps's business came from their work as residential real estate agents throughout the city. For the week of September 5, 1915, the company reported \$28,750 for the sale of five houses on 38th Street in Georgetown, built by J. S. Gruyer.⁴⁰ Weekly real estate reports in the *Washington Post* illustrate the firm's consistently high volume of sales. During the week of August 20, 1916, Boss and Phelps sold three houses and approximately twenty lots for development. The houses sold were large, all containing more than six rooms, and one even featured servants' quarters and a 100-acre rear lawn.⁴¹ Boss and Phelps clientele consisted of middle-class and upper-middle-class homebuyers as well as speculative residential and commercial builders.

Sales reports in the *Washington Post* throughout 1916 indicate the firm had begun to build speculative dwellings. For instance, during week of July 2, the firm sold six properties, four of which were freestanding single dwellings of brick construction. The firm sold one row house, and the final property sold for the week was "one of the eight houses being completed by Mr. Boss [...] this property contains eight rooms on two floors and attic, heated by hot water. The attractive features are the large porches, living room with open fireplace, and handsome decorations."⁴² This sales report indicates Boss and Phelps were involved in design and development of the dwellings as well as sales.

In developing Foxhall Village, Boss and Phelps hoped to capitalize on the appeal of houses "situated on a high, gently rolling tract of land, desirably removed from the noise and bustle of the City Proper - yet within three miles of Washington's main business districts."⁴³ Although constructed on the tract of land historically associated with Henry Foxall, Boss and Phelps named the development Foxhall Village - adding an 'H' to Foxall. Since Henry Foxall's time, there has been little consistency to the spelling of Foxhall Road - the road leading from Columbia Foundry to Spring Hill Farm. On James E. Clement's 1891 map of Washington City, the road is labeled "Foxhall Road." However, in an advertisement for the sale of Foxall Heights lots in 1908, the road is referred to as "Foxall Road." It is not clear why Boss and Phelps used an 'H,' but a precedent existed for that spelling of the Foxall name as the Clement map of 1891 illustrates.

Inspired by a trip to England in the mid-1920s, Harry K. Boss envisioned Foxhall Village as a new middle-class row house neighborhood in Northwest Washington, D.C. reflecting the Tudor Revival style. The development would be comprised entirely of row houses with one commercial building to serve the needs of residents. The row houses would each employ different Tudor Revival-style elements that would blend harmoniously. Achieved by grouping dwellings differently than standard row house developments of the time, Foxhall Village evoked the image and feeling of an old English village.⁴⁴ The natural topography of the site influenced the street plan, which was curvilinear and picturesque. The use of stone, brick, half-timber and stucco created an "old-world" feel. A photograph album compiled by Harry Boss that includes his personal images of the Royal Crescent in Bath, England, and Foxhall Village in the late 1920s and early 1930s supports the supposition that the developer looked to successful examples in the planning and designing of their row house

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community.⁴⁵ There is no documentary evidence suggesting a landscape architect was employed to assist in the landscape plan of Foxhall Village.

The variety of roof treatments, fenestration, and entrances made each row house distinctive. James E. Cooper, local architect and designer of Foxhall Village, realized Boss's vision, which introduced a "distinct innovation in group home construction."⁴⁶ Studying architecture throughout the city, the *Washington Post* often reviewed Cooper's work. Cooper designed many elaborate freestanding single dwellings; he also took public commissions such as designing a city swimming pool in Northeast Washington.⁴⁷ Cooper eventually purchased a row house in the neighborhood at 4447 Greenwich Parkway, attesting to the quality of construction in Foxhall Village.⁴⁸ Due to the large scale of construction in Foxhall Village, Boss and Phelps were able to use the services of a well-known local architect such as James Cooper while keeping costs down for potential buyers.

Foxhall Village was initially projected to contain approximately 250 row houses sited in groups with staggered setbacks, although only 190 row houses were built. In addition to being influenced by the architecture of England, the planning and siting of dwellings in Foxhall Village reflected ideas employed in the New York suburb of Forest Hills Gardens. Developed in 1911, the financiers and planners of Forest Hills Gardens intended the community to be a model for modest home building and subdivision planning. Mrs. Sage, the financier, wished to dispel the notion that buildings had to be ugly to be profitable.⁴⁹ In planning the development, Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. and Grosvenor Atterbury designed a street plan that began with formal, geometric shapes, giving way to a practical but less formal layout toward the civic center, and ending with curvilinear streets. This sequence of spaces provided formality, variety, and a picturesque, park-like setting. Using "old-world" architecture, Atterbury designed houses that complemented the street plan.⁵⁰ Designed in the Tudor Revival style, the dwellings were clad in brick, stucco, and half-timbering evocative of medieval English towns. The planning and architecture of this suburb had a lasting influence; Boss and Phelps applied planning techniques and architectural motifs similar to those Olmsted and Atterbury employed in Forest Hills Gardens to their Foxhall Village development.

In May 1925, work began on the Foxhall Village development, and the first dwellings were complete in October 1925. The press described the development as extraordinary. As reported in the *Washington Post*, "grave consideration, honest endeavor, high ideals, a vision kept alight by the memory of the fine old first owner of the land, all these things were in the making of Foxhall Village."⁵¹ The development also received praise from other Washington, D.C. real estate men like T. Leslie Prince who believed Boss and Phelps had "achieved the ultimate in residential perfection."⁵² By November 8, 1925, only a month after the row houses were completed, the first group of fifteen dwellings had sold.⁵³ Boss and Phelps immediately began a second phase of construction with seventeen dwellings on Reservoir Road. The first group of

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dwelling along Reservoir Road sold for as little as \$8,500, while the second group sold for \$9,100 and up. The location of these houses gave them a sense of rural peace and security. The siting and architecture was unusual for a row house development and immediately made Foxhall Village a popular and desirable community.

In January 1926, following the success of the first group of houses, Boss and Phelps announced the construction of several hundred additional row houses, which made Foxhall Village one of the largest developments undertaken in Washington, D.C. at the time.⁵⁴ Row houses on Greenwich Parkway comprised the third phase of construction, and like the dwellings on Reservoir Road, these row houses were architecturally distinctive and constructed with modern materials and techniques like steel column supports and modern conveniences such as cushioned kitchen flooring and water storage heaters in the basements.⁵⁵ Also detailed in the Tudor Revival style, the larger row houses on Greenwich Parkway were either two or two-and-a-half stories in height and two or three bays in width. Being larger than the dwellings on Reservoir Road, these row houses were priced at \$10,500 and up.⁵⁶ The dwellings were masonry construction of five-course American-bond brick and some featured decorative herringbone brickwork. The dwellings had engaged stone cornice brackets and/or decorative concrete heraldic shields above their entry bays. Half-timbering with stucco infill was applied to various second stories, dormers, and projecting bays to increase the variety and individuality of each dwelling. Roofs, all clad in slate shingles, provided additional variety: side gables, cross gables, flat roofs with shed parapets, and flat roofs with side-gabled parapets. Chimneys of stretcher-bond brick featured corbelled caps with decorative clay pots. The row houses employed ribbons of 4/4 and 6/6 double-hung wood-sash windows, 1-light, 4-light, and 8-light wood casement windows, and single-leaf arched wood entry doors with 9-lights. Entrances were often square and recessed, but the row houses, in keeping with the postwar trend and the Tudor Revival style, did not have large, projecting, and costly porches. By using a variety of architectural elements in various combinations and configurations, Cooper provided each row house with a sense of individuality, which suggested the freestanding single dwelling ideal. The street design featured a traffic circle with a landscaped park, breaking up the straight line of Greenwich Parkway. The circle created visual interest while reducing driving speeds on the residential street.

Advertisements throughout 1925 refer to Foxhall Village as the “finest community of group homes.” However, in January 1926, the focus of the publicity changed to pricing and investing. On January 9, 1926, an advertisement declared, “When my ship comes in – then I’ll buy that home I’ve been wanting so long. But why wait? You can easily meet right now the moderate prices and terms that prevail in Foxhall Village.”⁵⁷ The advertisement went on to discuss the features of Foxhall Village and promote the virtues of homeownership and the affordability of houses in the development.

Row houses on Surrey Lane and Q Street encompassed the fourth phase of construction during 1925 and 1926. This phase began with eighteen dwellings, a second set of eleven row houses, and expanded to an additional thirty dwellings on the south side of Q Street in 1927 and 1928. The first eighteen row houses ran along the north side of Q Street east of Surrey Lane and the length of the east side of Surrey Lane itself. These row houses completed the “horseshoe curve” of houses Boss and Phelps had built along Q Street, which continued west to Surrey Lane, north to Greenwich Parkway and then east along the parkway toward 44th Street. The second set of eleven row houses completed the other side of the horseshoe curve. This section of the village incorporated a circle at the intersection of Surrey Lane and Q Street that was inspired by

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the famous Crescent in Bath, England, with strips of center parking – now landscaped medians – running in both directions along Q Street. Dwellings on Q Street at Surrey Lane are sited in a semi-circular line to conform to the shape of the traffic circle.⁵⁸

The dwellings on Surrey Lane and Greenwich Parkway, advertised as part of “a village in the city,” ranged in price from \$11,500 to \$16,500. The dwellings along Q Street differed in size from three bedrooms and one bath to six bedrooms and three baths; these dwellings also varied in price from \$10,500 to \$18,500. Advertisements from 1928 and 1929 emphasize the scenic views, historic association with Henry Foxall, and the short commute to DuPont Circle.⁵⁹

The materials and mode of construction employed for the fifth phase of construction, known as the Gloucestershire Group, received much publicity. The Architect’s Advisory Council of the District of Columbia awarded these dwellings the Class One Award for distinguished architecture.⁶⁰ Construction of these row houses on the west side of 44th Street between Q Street and Greenwich Parkway began in 1928. The row houses, like all the Boss and Phelps dwellings in Foxhall Village, had steel beams and columns running from the basements to the roofs. The three-story row houses had five or six bedrooms and three baths. These masonry dwellings of five-course American-bond brick had half-timber work of cypress with stucco infill, slate-shingled roofs, Oregon fir joists, “celized” clear white oak flooring, and plate glass windows. The rear elevations and detached garages were also masonry construction. The rooflines provided variety as did the spacing and design of the fenestration, which included lancet-shaped windows. The interiors provided even more modern conveniences than the earlier row houses in Foxhall Village, including automatic oil-burning furnaces, electric refrigeration, automatic gas water-heaters, and cold storage rooms and laundry trays in the cellars. Unique fixtures, moldings, and fireplaces adorned each dwelling.⁶¹

The Gloucestershire Group houses were priced between \$17,750 and \$24,500.⁶² These row houses were almost twice as expensive as those in the first phase of construction on Reservoir Road. However, the quality of these and the other dwellings in the development made them extremely attractive to the middle and upper-middle classes. Boss and Phelps distributed a brochure publicizing the Gloucestershire Group’s three-story, all brick, steel-framed, waterproof exterior walls, heat proof, and cold proof construction. The row houses employed the finest fixtures: polished brass hardware, built-in shoe racks, imported English paper, faced marble fireplaces, enamel green kitchen appliances, copper door and window screens, glazed tile vestibule floors, and slate roofs. Iron fences separated the backyard gardens. A thirteen-inch brick wall topped with Barberry bushes surrounded this group of dwellings. Each row house featured a distinctive garden and landscaping.

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In 1930, the *Washington Post* sponsored a model home, which was located at 1606 44th Street in Foxhall Village. With its opening, the newspaper remarked that

Nowhere in the United States has the idea of original and beautiful architecture been expressed more feelingly than in Foxhall Village. The houses have been built with a real desire to do something worthwhile – to make homes that are not only intelligently planned, but are distinctive and unique as well.⁶³

The *Washington Post* reported that Foxhall Village received “universal approval” including praise from “men in private practice, as well as officials in the municipal and Federal Governments.” The newspaper went on to say, “it is especially gratifying to know that people from foreign countries find in America work of an impressive and appealing nature.” The model house featured similar architectural details to the other dwellings in Foxhall Village but was one of the larger, six bedroom houses. Boss and Phelps had an interior design branch of their firm, who decorated the row house with furniture, rugs, and draperies from W. J. Sloane.⁶⁴

Between 1930 and 1931, construction occurred for the sixth and final group of row houses on the west side of 44th Street from Greenwich Parkway to Volta Place. These row houses, with generous setbacks from the street, featured staggered facades and rooflines like all the dwellings in Foxhall Village. These structures were masonry construction of five-course American-bond brick. The fenestration varied in its placement and combination of the double-hung and wood casements windows. Clay chimney pots, decorative concrete lintels and concrete heraldic shields created a sense of individuality for each row house. Like earlier row houses in the development, these dwellings had two-story, two-bay wood-frame utility and sleeping porches on the rear elevation. The porches featured hewn timber framing and a variety of roof types, including gable, shed and flat roofs.

The 1930 Federal Census provides an impression of the early residents of the Boss and Phelps, Inc. development who lived along Reservoir Road, Greenwich Parkway, Q Street, and 44th Street. Comprised entirely of middle-class white residents, approximately half the residents were employees of the federal government. A wide variety of positions were held with the government: lawyers, secretaries, clerks, typists, Army, Navy, and Marine officers, tax agents, pathologists, stenographers, chemists, economists, bookkeepers, editors, accountants, machine operators, photographers, prohibition agents, and proofreaders. Those residents employed in the private sector held jobs such as teachers, physicians, lawyers, industrial engineers, salespersons, bank tellers, office managers, architects, secretaries, social workers, mechanics, and filing clerks. The village also had a magazine editor, Richard W. Westwood, and an American Legion Special Agent. Eleven African Americans lived in these households and worked as servants.

In 1929, the Foxhall Village Citizens Association successfully requested that Boss and Phelps set aside an area of land facing Foxhall Road between Greenwich Parkway and Q Street for businesses. The Tudor Revival-style design used for the commercial building was compatible with the row houses Boss and Phelps had developed. The three original tenants were the Sanitary Grocery Company, the Foxhall Drug Store, and the Foxhall Cleaners and Dryers.⁶⁵ The commercial

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building remains the sole non-residential structure in Foxhall Village, serving as a centerpiece of the community today. Present-day tenants include Jetties, Happy Nail Salon, Georgetown Dental, and Georgetown Valet III.

FOXALL VILLAGE: WAVERLY TAYLOR, INC.

In 1928, Waverly Taylor, former vice president of the Shannon and Luchs real estate firm as well as the general manager and architect for the Shannon Luchs Construction Company, started his own real estate firm known as Waverly Taylor, Inc. Taylor, while working with Shannon and Luchs, was the designer of the row house development Burleith in Washington, D.C. Waverly Taylor, Inc. had offices at 1522 K Street N.W.⁶⁶ Taylor's firm included William N. Wood of Charlottesville, Virginia, as vice president and W. Leroy Saunders, formerly of Shannon and Luchs, as secretary and treasurer.⁶⁷

During 1928, Waverly Taylor Inc. purchased an undeveloped tract of land east of Foxhall Village for its first development. This tract ran along the entire eastern side and part of the western side of 44th Street and overlooked the newly established Glover-Archbold Park. Waverly Taylor declared the development would be both beautiful and affordable while complementing the adjacent Boss and Phelps row houses. The *Washington Post* reported in October 1928, that Taylor's property "lends itself to unusually interesting planning" and the row houses "are to be of English design, harmonizing with the present Foxhall Village development." Taylor spoke of the demand for better housing as the prime reason for purchasing this tract for his first housing development. The developer pointed out that his property "between such outstanding examples of this trend, as Burleith and Foxhall Village, presents the ideal location in which to satisfy this new era of home ownership."⁶⁸ Like that of Boss and Phelps, the Waverly Taylor development sought to build moderately priced, modern, and efficient houses.

Taylor differentiated his development of 106 row houses, twin dwellings, and freestanding single dwellings by using the correct spelling of Henry Foxall's name. Waverly Taylor retained the services of the Porter and Lockie architectural firm to assist in the design of his Foxall development. As consulting architects, the firm prepared specifications and working drawings, but Waverly Taylor is credited with the actual designs. Porter and Lockie practiced in Washington, D.C. from 1922 to 1949 and worked in the residential, religious, commercial, and institutional spheres. The firm focused on residential design but was also active in modernizing stores, renovating offices, and developing plans for general-purpose buildings.⁶⁹

By 1932, Waverly Taylor's firm had constructed row houses along the east side of 44th Street from Reservoir Road to P Street, along the west side of 44th Street from Volta Place to P Street, and along Volta Place to Foxhall Road. The row houses were described as "double-front homes," because Waverly Taylor focused on creating a harmonious design on both the front and rear elevations. The English-bond brick dwellings utilized a full-range of colors to increase variety. Staggered massing, shed- and gable-roofed dormers, engaged concrete cornice brackets, and herringbone brickwork enhanced the individuality of these row houses. Roofs, highlighted as one of the most important parts of the design by the

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Washington Post, were clad in variegated green and purple slate of random width, thickness, and length to invoke a sturdy and rugged feeling.⁷⁰ The Waverly Taylor row houses had small porches, which was one distinguishing feature between the Foxhall Village development and the Boss and Phelps development. The porches each had one enclosed bay, randomly clad in half-timber and stucco or brick. Although the architectural details varied, the Waverly Taylor and Boss and Phelps row houses were compatible. Both row house developments employed similar planning and siting as well as large-scale construction techniques to bring costs down for homebuyers.

In 1932, the *Washington Post* opened its "Home of Tomorrow." The row house was part of the final group of twelve Waverly Taylor row houses. The exhibit dwelling was located at 4422 Volta Place. The row house had an efficient floor plan, stable construction, and decorations furnished by the department store of Woodward and Lothrop. In assessing the dwelling, the *Washington Post* declared, "it has never been the policy of Waverly Taylor, Inc. to substitute useless 'gadgets' and transient novelties for substantial fundamentals of enduring character, but at all times their homes have been characterized by every modern improvement to make home owning a delight and not a burden."⁷¹ The two- and two-and-a-half-story row houses used natural stone and sand-finished English brick on the facades. Half-timbering and hand-hewn posts supported the covered front porches. The kitchen, located off the dining room, featured modern conveniences such as inlaid tile linoleum, painted cloth covering the walls, an enameled iron sink, built-in cupboards, a gas range, and an electric refrigerator.

Between 1934 and 1935, Taylor's firm built two single-family dwellings and one twin dwelling on P Street, one single dwelling on 44th Street, one twin dwelling on Volta Place, and one single dwelling on Foxhall Road. These dwellings occupied the last remaining lots platted by Congressman Hayes in 1908 and employed a similar, although often simplified, Tudor Revival style to that of the row houses. Taylor also constructed a group of three houses along Foxhall Road in 1934. The *Washington Post* remarked, "An outstanding feature of this group is the design which gives the appearance of a single large house with an addition added to one side." These are the only dwellings constructed by Waverly Taylor in Foxhall Village that do not exhibit the Tudor Revival style. The houses are Colonial Revival in design. Taylor's group of three dwellings features symmetrical fenestration and a pedimented portico with pilasters surrounding two of the entrances. The dwellings have double rear porches screened-in with bronze wire cloth. These houses were furnished with modern, automatic equipment, such as fully automatic gas and gas boilers, Electrolux refrigerators, modern tabletop ranges, and storage water heaters.⁷² Construction permits estimate that each dwelling in the group of three would cost \$7,333 to build.

The 1930 Federal Census indicates the residents of the Waverly Taylor row houses were, like those in the rest of the village, exclusively white and middle-class. The federal government employed a fair number of residents. Typical government jobs residents held were: engineer, patent examiner, auditor, attorney, chemist, report writer, supply clerk, typist, educator, stenographer, filing clerk, and press operator. The remaining residents worked in the private sector in the following capacities: streetcar motorman, radio mechanic, painter, salesperson, physician, librarian, Presbyterian minister, statistical clerk, real estate agent, teacher, mechanic, and telephone operator.

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FOXALL HEIGHTS: COOPER LIGHTBOWN

During 1933, the firm of Cooper Lightbown and Son constructed a group of six row houses on the north side of P Street at its intersection with Foxhall Road. These dwellings were located within Foxhall Village. Cooper Lightbown was known for the palatial dwellings he designed and constructed in Palm Beach, Florida.⁷³ The *Washington Post* sponsored the Tudor Revival-style dwellings, which were open to the public after their completion in October 1933. The dwellings were publicized for the modern General Electric equipment they featured.⁷⁴ The design of these dwellings harmonized with both the Boss and Phelps dwellings and the Waverly Taylor development.

Lightbown's dwellings featured deep concrete porches with iron railings and Douglas fir porch posts, cream-colored stucco, green shutters, copper gutters, downspouts, and flashings. The roofs had slate shingles in a variety of sizes and colors, while the facades employed sand-finished red brick. These row houses were popular for their modern interior features. The kitchens featured flower and lattice designs on the walls, which were constructed of washable Santis. The kitchens also had grade "A" Armstrong linoleum cemented to felt-covered floors. Each kitchen had an Oxford cabinet unit and six-foot double drain board sink. General Electric supplied the appliances, including an electric ventilating fan, for all six dwellings. Particular attention was paid to creating large rooms with ample wall space and decorative woodwork. The dwellings had finished recreation rooms, heating plants, laundry, servant's toilets, and some had built-in garages in the basements.⁷⁵ The price range for the Lightbown row houses was \$7,650 to \$9,450.⁷⁶

FOXHALL VILLAGE TODAY

Although the initial development of the Foxall Heights subdivision consisted of single and twin dwellings constructed individually as speculative housing, the involvement of developers Boss and Phelps, Inc., Waverly Taylor, Inc., and Cooper Lightbown and Son between 1925 and 1935 shaped the present-day character of Foxhall Village as a planned residential development. The firms constructed row houses in the Tudor Revival style, which continue to distinguish Foxhall Village from other early-twentieth-century row house neighborhoods in Washington, D.C. Although intended as distinct developments, over time the harmonious row house architecture has blurred the distinction between the Boss and Phelps, Waverly Taylor, Inc., and Cooper Lightbown buildings. Today, the subdivision is collectively known as Foxhall Village. Several factors aided the neighborhood in continuing to maintain a sense of community: the formation of the Society of Little Gardens in 1927, the admittance of Foxall Village residents into the Foxhall Community Citizens Association in 1932, and the construction of Hardy School in 1933.

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In 1927, a group of homeowners met at the offices of Boss and Phelps to form the Society of Little Gardens. The organization appointed Mrs. Earl C. Lane as the first president, with Mrs. Frank C. Duncan and Mrs. H.T. Dunbar sharing the duties of vice-president. The society, which is no longer in operation, was instrumental in the development of gardens within the neighborhood, thus assuring continuity between the foliage and landscaping designs. The work of the Society of Little Gardens is evident through Foxhall Village today.

The Foxhall Village Citizens Association officially formed on February 22, 1928. With half of the households in the community represented, the group adopted a constitution. Clarence Miller was elected president with Edwin G. Reed and J. M. Mason both serving as vice presidents.⁷⁷ The manual membership dues were \$2.00 a person. Committees were formed to ensure maintenance and preservation of Foxhall Village, as well as address the concerns of residents. Such committees included Buildings and Zones, Education, Entertainment, Membership, and Municipal Finance. Because the citizens association incorporated more areas outside Foxhall Village by 1944, the name was changed to the Foxhall Community Citizens Association (FCCA). The FCCA encompasses the neighborhoods of Foxhall Village, Colony Hill, Dumbarton, and Indian Rock Terrace.

In 1932, the school board announced that the new school constructed would serve Foxhall Village would be named Hardy School in honor of Miss Rose Lees Hardy, who served as the assistant superintendent of elementary schools.⁷⁸ The school, located on the west side of Foxhall Road south of Reservoir Road, opened in 1934. During World War II (1941-1945), the FCCA used the playing fields to the south of the school as victory gardens. In 1966, students from across the city were bused to Hardy School due to overcrowding at the Morgan and Key Elementary schools.⁷⁹ Hardy School received much attention when President Jimmy Carter's daughter, Amy, transferred there in 1978. Amy Carter was the first child of a United States president since Theodore Roosevelt to attend a public school in Washington, D.C.⁸⁰ By 1978, the school had transformed from an elementary school to a middle school. In 1988, the Rock Creek International School formed and was housed in the Hardy School building. The Rock Creek International School continues to occupy the building, which is located outside of the Foxhall Village Historic District to the immediate west. The Hardy Recreation Center is actively utilized by the FCCA for meetings and presentations.

Although new construction and demolition have not occurred within the boundaries of Foxhall Village, the demolition of Saint Patrick's Church, and the erection of infill townhouses on the corner of Greenwich Parkway and Foxhall Road posed threats to the historic fabric of the community in the second half of the twentieth century.

Dedicated in August 1914, well before the three development companies began working in Foxhall Village, St. Patrick's Chapel was built on the west side of Foxhall Road at its intersection with New Cut Road (present-day Reservoir Road). The chapel was organized as a mission of St. Albans Church on Wisconsin Avenue at Massachusetts Avenue. In 1926, a temporary parish house was built, which became known as the Old Hall. In 1935, the chapel was condemned in order to widen Foxall Road. The new St. Patrick's Episcopal Church was constructed on the east side of Foxhall Road and Greenwich Parkway in 1936. The church officially became a parish in 1946 and was admitted into the Diocese of Washington the following year. By 1953, the St. Patrick's Episcopal Church facility had become inadequate. The

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estimated cost of the new brick and limestone church was \$170,000 and it incorporated the earlier 1936 structure. The new church sat up to 450 persons.⁸¹ When the church wished to construct a day school building on the opposite side of Foxhall Road, the citizens association protested its construction. Residents feared the school would increase traffic congestion and change the residential character of their neighborhood.⁸² Although many residents were members of the church, which was an active participant in community life, they fought to maintain the unique residential character of the neighborhood.

St. Patrick's Episcopal Church remained a fixture of the community throughout the 1980s. In 1985, St. Patrick's constructed a new facility with a sanctuary and school at 4700 Whitehaven Parkway at the cost of \$5 million. The church faced a large debt burden from construction and wanted to sell the structure on Foxhall Road. The proposed sale required a variance from the D.C. Board of Zoning Adjustment. St. Patrick's intended to sell their property to a condominium developer but the courts initially denied the variance necessary for the church to receive proceeds from such a sale.⁸³ Eventually, the church was able to sell the property and townhouses that mimicked the row house form and respected the architectural detailing presented in Foxhall Village were constructed on the site in the mid-1990s.

¹⁴ Holmer L. Calkin, *Henry Foxall, Foundryman and Friend of Asbury*. 1-5.

¹⁵ *U.S. Census Records* 1800.

¹⁶ Image. "Photo Standalone 11." *Washington Post* August 10, 1930: R2.

¹⁷ Conn, *Foxhall Community at Half Century*. 5-6.

¹⁸ "Product of Early War." *Washington Post* May 25, 1901: 11.

¹⁹ The site of Foxall's dwelling is part of the present-day Georgetown commercial district.

²⁰ *Baist Atlas*, 1903, 1907, 1909.

²¹ D.C. Surveyor's Office, Designation of Land Assessment and Taxation Purposes Book 1-64: 18, 28.

²² *U.S. Census Records* 1860, 1900, 1910.

²³ D.C. Surveyor's Office, Certificate of Survey Book 8: 157.

²⁴ <http://politicalgraveyard.com/geo/CA/newspaper.html>

²⁵ D.C. Surveyor's Office, County Subdivisions Book 24: 21.

²⁶ D.C. Surveyor's Office, County Subdivisions Book 43: 170.

²⁷ "To Auction Building Lots." *Washington Post* May 22, 1910: R1.

²⁸ "Bidders to Get Lot." *Washington Post* May 29, 1910: R2 and "Home for Capitalist" *Washington Post* June 5, 1910: R1.

²⁹ Sharon MacDonald, *Row house Construction in Washington, D.C. Between the Wars*. (M.A. Thesis.: George Washington University, 1995), 1-3.

³⁰ MacDonald. *Row House Construction in Washington, D.C.*, 5-6.

³¹ MacDonald. *Row House Construction in Washington, D.C.*, 4.

³² Jessica H. Foy and Thomas J. Schlereth, *American Home Life, 1880-1930: A Social History of Spaces and Services*. (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee, 1992), 30.

³³ Morris Cafritz. "Points Out Some Advantages of Row-House Construction." *Evening Star* January 9, 1926: R24.

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³⁶ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), p. 358

³⁷ Bruce Lynch, "The Popular English Revival Style," *The Old House Journal*, July 1983, p.120.

³⁸ Clem Labine, "The Romantic English Revival," *The Old House Journal*, May 1983, p.81.

³⁹ Alan Gowans, *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture 1890-1930*, (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1989), 189.

⁴⁰ "Labor Leaders Take Title." *Washington Post* September 5, 1915: R4.

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⁴¹ "Sales by Boss and Phelps." *Washington Post* August 20, 1916: RE2.

⁴² "Sales by Boss and Phelps." *Washington Post* July 2, 1916: R2.

⁴³ Dana Hull, "Foxhall Village: European Hideaway in D.C." *Washington Post* July 20, 1996: E1.

⁴⁴ Conn, *Foxhall Community at Half Century*, 3.

⁴⁵ Harry K. Boss, "Scrapbook of the construction of Foxhall Village and Colony Hill" 1920s-1930s. Original scrapbook in the possession of Malcolm and Daphne Ross; pdf version of album compiled by Cheryl Tlam Foster and the Foxhall Community Citizens Association, April 2006.

⁴⁶ "Foxhall Village Homes Opened by Boss and Phelps." *Washington Post* October 4, 1925: R5.

⁴⁷ "Pool Work Started By Natatorium Club." *The Washington Post* Mar 20, 1927:

M12; "Structures Commended By Advisory Council." *The Washington Post* Sep 22, 1929: R9; "Fifth Post Model Home Ready July 13." *The Washington Post* June 29, 1930: R1.

⁴⁸ Conn, *Foxhall at Half-Century*, 7.

⁴⁹ "The Forest Hills Gardens." *New York Times*, September 5, 1911: 6.

⁵⁰ Klaus, *A Modern Arcadia*, 77.

⁵¹ "Foxhall, Beautiful Village, is Built on Historic Farm." *Washington Post* April 28, 1929: R1.

⁵² "Classified Ad 3- No Title." *Washington Post* December 8, 1925: 21.

⁵³ "Boss and Phelps Report \$632,500 Sale of Property." *Washington Post* November 8, 1925: R4.

⁵⁴ "Large Development Planned in Foxhall Village." *Evening Star* January 23, 1926: 18.

⁵⁵ "Foxhall Village Homes Opened by Boss and Phelps." *Washington Post* October 4, 1925: R5.

⁵⁶ "Display Ad." *Evening Star* October 2, 1926: 17.

⁵⁷ "Foxhall Village Display Ad." *Evening Star* January 9, 1926: 19.

⁵⁸ "Foxhall Village to be Expanded." *Evening Star* July 16, 1926: 16.

⁵⁹ "Display Ad 4" *Washington Post* April 1, 1928: 3; "Display Ad 30" *Washington Post* April 14, 1929: R1.

⁶⁰ Brochure. "The Gloucestershire Group of Foxhall Village." Washington, D.C., no date.

⁶¹ "Columns of Steel in Foxhall Homes." *Washington Post* July 7, 1929: R2.

⁶² Brochure. "The Gloucestershire Group of Foxhall Village." Washington, D.C., no date.

⁶³ "New Building Ideas in Foxhall House." *Washington Post* August 24, 1930: R1.

⁶⁴ "Foxhall Mansion open August 17." *Washington Post* August 3, 1930: R2.

⁶⁵ Conn, *Foxhall Community at Half Century*, 7.

⁶⁶ Boyd's Washington City Directory, 1932.

⁶⁷ "Waverly Taylor, Inc. Enters Realty Field." *Washington Post* August 5, 1928: R1.

⁶⁸ "Beautiful Homes Planned for City." *Washington Post* October 28, 1928: R1.

⁶⁹ Mary Carolyn Brown, *Porter and Lockie, Washington Architects*. (M.A. Thesis: George Washington University, 1990).

⁷⁰ "Spring Hill Farm to Have 100 Homes." *Washington Post* May 5, 1929: R1.

⁷¹ "Post Today Opens of Home of Tomorrow." *Washington Post* February 7, 1932: R1.

⁷² "Homes Group is Being Built in Foxhall Road," *Washington Post* June 3, 1934: R6.

⁷³ "Unique Plans Mark Homes at Foxhall." *Washington Post* October 1, 1933: R1.

⁷⁴ "Post Sponsors English Type Cottage Group." *Washington Post* October 8, 1933: R1.

⁷⁵ "Post Sponsors English Type Cottage Group." *Washington Post* October 8, 1933: R1.

⁷⁶ "Display Ad 30." *Washington Post* September 17, 1933: R1.

⁷⁷ "Association Formed by Foxhall Citizens." *Washington Post* February 23, 1928: 7.

⁷⁸ "New High School to be Named for Woodrow Wilson," *Washington Post* December 8, 1932: 18.

⁷⁹ "Article 7 - No Title," *Washington Post* September 9, 1966: C1.

⁸⁰ "Amy to Transfer," *Washington Post* June 16, 1978: C1.

⁸¹ "St. Patrick's Episcopal Sets Ground-Breaking Study," *Washington Post* June 27, 1953: 11.

⁸² Conn, *Foxhall Community at Half Century: A Fond Look Backward*.

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⁸³ "D.C. Court Blocks Church Plan to Sell Property for Condos," *Washington Post* May 30, 1987: E01.

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GEOGRAPHIC DATA

UTM REFERENCES (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet):

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|----|-----------|----------------|----------------|----|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 5) | <u>18</u> | <u>319651</u> | <u>4308460</u> | 8) | <u>18</u> | <u>319458</u> | <u>4308476</u> |
| 6) | <u>18</u> | <u>3195543</u> | <u>4308435</u> | 9) | <u>18</u> | <u>319397</u> | <u>4308472</u> |
| 7) | <u>18</u> | <u>319549</u> | <u>4308501</u> | | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Foxhall Village Historic District is bounded by Reservoir Road to the north, Glover-Archbold Park on the east, P Street to the south, and Foxhall Road to the west.

The boundary runs east along Reservoir Road from Foxhall Road to 44th Street. The boundary subsequently runs south along 44th Street from Reservoir Road to include the Waverly Taylor row houses on the east side of 44th Street. The boundary includes the two properties sited on P Street east of 44th Street as well as the dwelling at 1449 44th Street. The boundary crosses 44th Street, running west and then north, to include the twin dwelling at 1432 44th Street and 4400 P Street. Running north across P Street, the boundary line turns west along the rear property lines of the freestanding single dwellings between 4411 and 4435 P Street. The boundary line then runs south and east to include the row houses between 1437 P Street and 1447 P Street. From this point, the boundary line runs northwest along Foxhall Road until it reaches Greenwich Parkway. At Greenwich Parkway, the boundary turns east and then runs up the alley along the west lot line of 4478 Reservoir Road.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Foxhall Village Historic District boundary includes the Tudor Revival-style row houses designed and constructed by the Washington real estate development companies of Boss and Phelps, and Waverly Taylor, Inc. between 1925 and 1935 as a planned residential neighborhood. Row houses constructed by Cooper C. Lightbown in 1933 along P Street are included as they employ a similar Tudor Revival style as the Boss and Phelps and Waverly Taylor, Inc. dwellings. Further, the Lightbown buildings were constructed contemporaneously to those of Boss and Phelps, and Waverly Taylor, Inc. The historic district also includes three freestanding single dwellings and two semi-detached twin dwellings designed and constructed in the Tudor Revival style by Waverly Taylor, Inc. between 1934 and 1935 on larger lots subdivided as part of Foxall Heights. A few of the buildings within the southern section of the Foxhall Village Historic District illustrate the initial development of the neighborhood as Foxall Heights, a subdivision platted for independent speculative housing. This first phase of construction primarily took place along and south of P Street between 1911 and 1929.

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One non-contributing buildings constructed circa 1980 along Reservoir Road has been included within the boundaries of the Foxhall Village Historic District. Boss and Phelps had not previously improved the lot on which this structures stands. Although not constructed within the period of significance, the dwelling is included within the historic district because it reflects the architectural plan of Foxhall Village; it is a row house that respects the style of architecture illustrated by the adjoining structures although it does not copy it. The building is part of an intact row.

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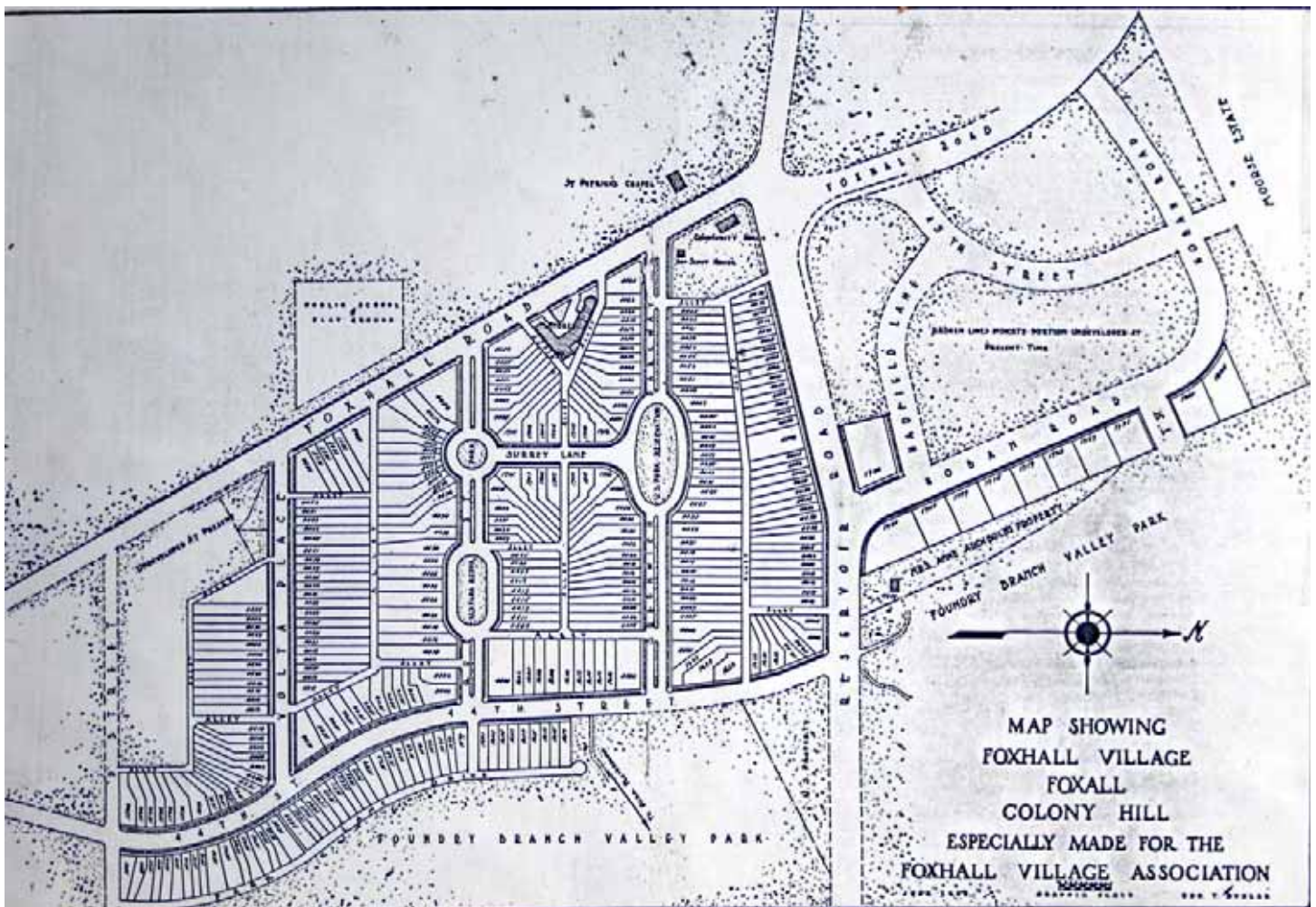


Figure 1: Map of Foxhall Village, 1932

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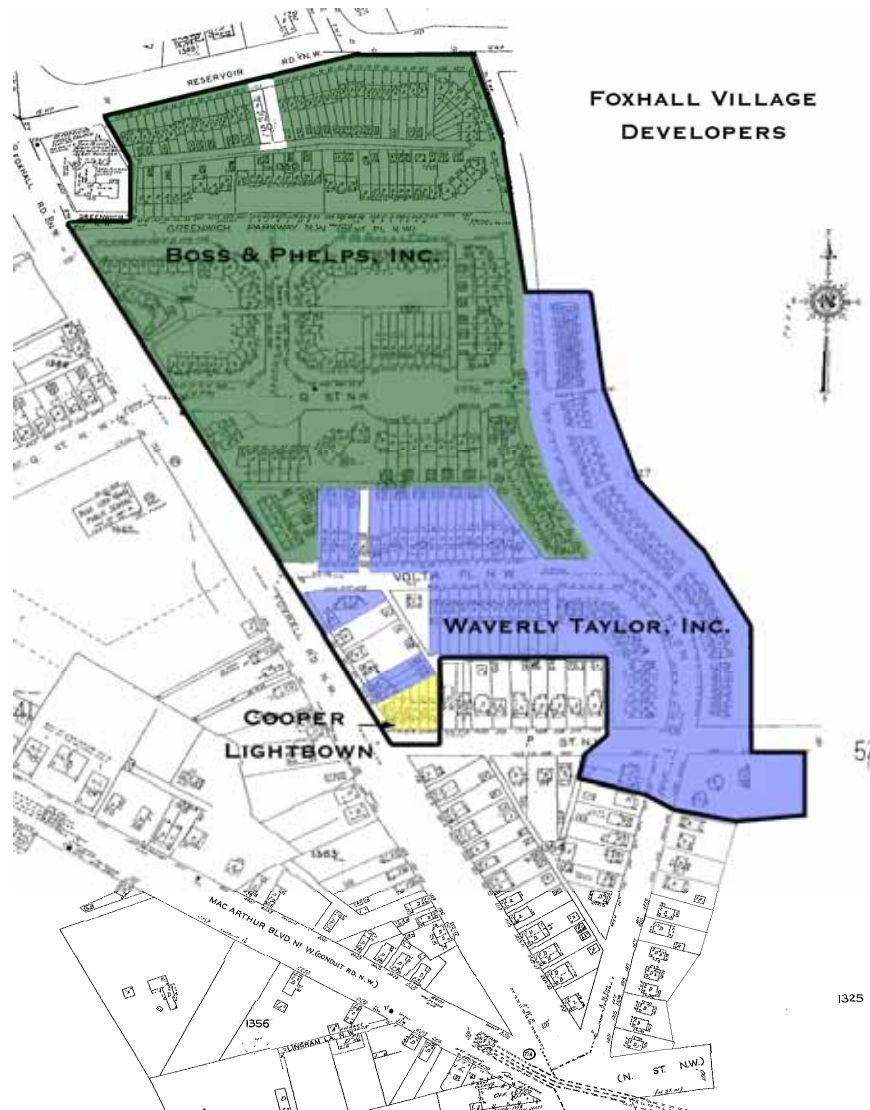


Figure 2: Map indicating Development Companies of Foxhall Village (2006, EHT Traceries)

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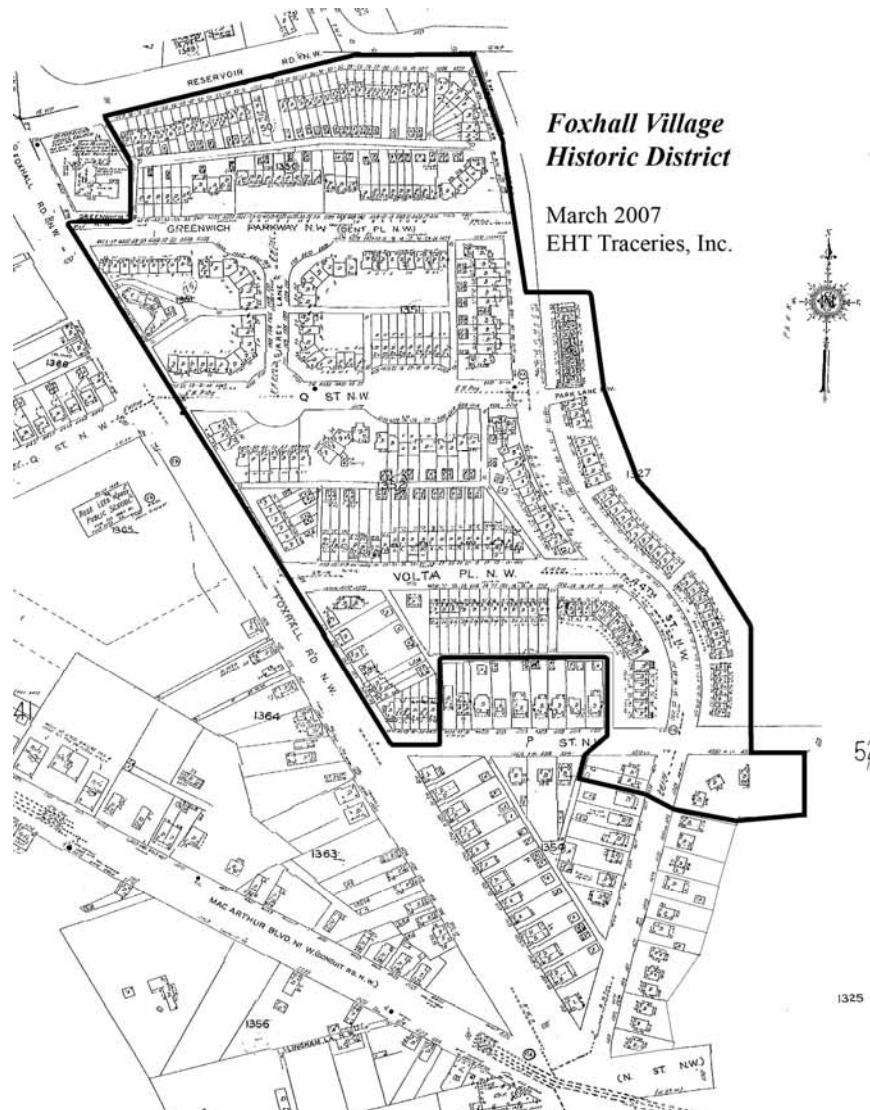


Figure 3: Foxhall Village Historic District Boundary (2007, EHT Traceries)